BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

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STEAMER SUNK.

A Disaster on the Chattahoochee River.

No Knowing How Many Lives Were Lost—Floating on Cotton Bales.

FORT GAINES, GA., January 3.—While the steamer W. D. Chipley was trying to make her landing at Stark's Clay, ten miles north of this place on the Chattahoochee River last night between seven and eight o'clock, she struck on a protruding rock. A cry of alarm went up, and a moment later it was evident that the vessel was sinking. As she began to lurch the passengers, of whom there were about fifty on board, were overcome with terror, and jumped wildly into the water below. The night was dark, the rain pouring in torrents, and as the vessel sunk to the bottom the passengers clung to her timbers and wildly shrieked for help. While this state of affairs existed the Naiad came up, and after desperate work succeeded, as her officers supposed, in rescuing the whole crew. There were about three hundred bales of cotton on board. As these were swept off by the current washing over the deck many of the affrightened passengers clung to them as life-preservers and went floating down the river. The Naiad, guided in the darkness by the calls of human voices, picked up the unfortunates as best it could. When daylight came, however, it was made apparent that there was much loss of life. Up until to-night six bodies have been reported found at various points down the river, and as the passenger list was lost it can not be ascertained how many more may be gone. Two of the bodies recovered are white persons, four colored, one of the latter being Sam Alexander, a member of the crew. The scenes are described as appalling. After the Naiad had received the passengers from the sinking steamer, many of the cotton bales caught on fire and presented a strange spectacle as they went floating down the river. The Chipley was a new boat, having been but two years on the river, and belonged to the Merchants', Mechanics' and Planters' Line, of Columbus, W. S. Tilman, President. She cost $20,000 and was insured for $5,000. The total loss is about $45,000. Captain O. M. Sparks was the master. The scene of the disaster is one of the most dangerous points on the Chattahoochee, the terrible casualty of the Wyllie having occurred there three years ago, and several others previously.

DIABOLICAL INCENDIARIES,

Who Made a Desperate Effort to Destroy the Town of Tarentum, Pa.

TARENTUM, PA., January 3.—A desperate attempt to burn down the town was made at an early hour this morning. The fire was first discovered in Essler's livery stable, on Gaines street. It soon spread to Rne & Jones' grocery store, Zimmermann's shoe store and Dr. Voizer's residence, and all were destroyed. The villains had taken every precaution to make destruction sure. They had cut the ropes of the two alarm bells and broken the principal pumps in the village and carried off the fire-buckets and tubs. The cries of "Fire!" aroused a lad named William Dibel, an employe of the planing-mill, upon which was a large bell. He ran to the mill, and on finding the bell-rope cut, climbed to the roof and sounded an alarm by striking the bell with a hammer. This awakened the entire community, who turned out en masse and soon extinguished the flames. The loss is $9,000; partially covered by insurance. About two weeks ago there was an attempt to burn the village down. Six or seven large buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of over $50,000.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day for the month of December:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,743,250 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per c	221,400 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per ct	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per ct	64,623,512 00
Principal	$1,260,778,662 00
Interest	13,258,339 00
Total	$1,274,037,001 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$3,447,475 00
Interest	202,213 00
Total	$ 3,649,688 00
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old dem'd & legal-tender notes	346,738,806 00
Certificates of deposit	13,790,000 00
Gold certificates	105,359,601 00
Silver certificates	93,179,465 00
Frac'al currency, less $8,375,934 estimated lost or destroyed	6,959,153 00
Principal	$ 566,027,025 00
Total debt, principal	1,830,253,163 00
Interest	13,460,552 00
Total	$1,843,713,715 00
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	229,240,010 00
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$ 329,240,0.0 00
Total debt less available cash items	1,514,473,698 00
Net cash in Treasury	71,018,872 00
Debt, less cash in Treasury, January 1, 1886	$1,443,454,826 00
Debt less cash in Treasury December 1, 1885	$1,452,544,766 00
Decrease of debt during the month	$9,089,940 00
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$105,359,601 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	93,179,465 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	13,070,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	16,908,028 00
Fractional currency	2,922 00
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 229,240,010 00
Reserve fund—	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts of January 14, 1875, July 12, 1882	$100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$27,796,430 00
Minor coin	526,844 00
Total	$ 28,323,275 00
Certificates held as cash	$65,779,790 00
Net cash balance on hand	71,018,872 00
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 494,361,945 52

Chased by Ravenous Wolves in Illinois.

GALENA, ILL., January 3.—A thrilling adventure was that Mr. John Collison, of Mifflin, Wis., had two nights ago. While he was returning home from a neighbor's house, some distance off, on foot, he was attacked by a pack of wolves, which are unusually numerous in that locality during the winter. The wild beasts surrounded Mr. Collison and would undoubtedly have devoured him had he not been armed with a trusty revolver, which he made good use of, killing two wolves and putting the rest to flight. During the encounter Collison was wounded on the hand by one of the ravenous beasts, which fastened its fangs in the flesh.

Burning of a New Orleans Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The Southern Hotel, on the corner of Carondolet and Julia streets, was burned this morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives, and lost all their personal effects. Loss $17,000.

The Kentucky Legislature Organized.

LOUISVILLE, December 30.—The Kentucky Legislature convened to-day at Frankfort, and elected the following officers: Speaker, Charles Offut, of Bourbon County; Clerk of the House, Green Kellar, of Nicholas County; Doorkeeper, Robert Tyler, of Gradis; Clerk of the Senate, Harry Glenn, of Carlisle.

The German Commercial World Uneasy.

BERLIN, January 1.—The German *Trade Review* says that the new year opens with a gloomy outlook, and that the commercial world is uneasy on account of the Government's project to monopolize the spirit trade.

REVOLUTION.

A Significant Speech at a Banquet in Honor of Signor Zorilla.

MADRID, January 1.—The Republicans are becoming troublesome in the south of Spain. A band of revolutionists recently tried to destroy the railroad bridge in the Cordenas pass of the Sierra Morena Mountains, which separate La Mancha from Andalusia. Fortunately, the wreckers were discovered while they were at work, and five of them were arrested. They had cut through the underpinning of the bridge, and the next train which attempted to cross would have been wrecked if the plot had not been discovered. As it was, the damage was repaired just in time to save a heavily-loaded passenger train from the North. The train contained a number of Southern members of the Cortes, who were returning from Madrid. It is supposed that the outrage was attempted with the object of killing those Senators and Deputies, most of whom are Royalists. At Ciudad Real, a few miles north of the scene of this outrage, a number of persons are said to be imprisoned on suspicion of conspiring to make a revolutionary rising. At a banquet given by Republicans in honor of Senor Zorilla the speakers representing the majority of those present urged a revolution against the Government. A minority, headed by Senor Salmeron, an eminent Republican leader, protested against violence, which, they declared, would be harmful to the party's interests. They strongly urged that help be sought from the Moderates.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Extraordinary Case of Suspended Animation and Resuscitation.

GALENA, ILL., December 31.—John F. Munger, a well-known citizen of Platteville, Wis., has suffered greatly from rheumatism in the feet. Two days ago, with the hope of relieving the pain, he bathed his feet freely with tincture of aconite, and then thrust them into a pail of hot water. A tingling sensation followed, the pulse weakened, the skin became moist and clammy, and violent vomiting, and retching ensued. A doctor was called, but on his arrival found Mr. Munger apparently dead. The heart seemed to have stopped beating, and the doctor, with other medical men who were summoned, decided that Munger had died from aconite poisoning, having absorbed the drug through his feet. An undertaker set about preparing the body for burial, when the doctor, as an experiment injected with a hypodermic syringe a mixture of brandy and digitalis near the heart. In a few minutes the supposed dead man began to gasp, and there was a faint sound of beating over the heart. More hypodermics were given, the death pallor was succeeded by a reddish glow, the muscles relaxed, perspiration broke out, and Mr. Munger slowly returned to life. He is now entirely out of danger. The doctors consider his resuscitation most remarkable.

POISONOUS CAT BITES.

A Little Boy Dies from the Effects, and His Sister Not Expected to Live.

LONG LAKE, N. Y., January 1.—About two years ago a little son and daughter of Wm. Shaw, of this place, were both bitten by a cat, while the animal was suffering from fits. No attention was given the matter at the time, as the bites were not deemed dangerous. About two months ago the boy died, and the attending physician said that there were symptoms of poison. A few days ago the little girl was taken very ill with what is considered to be a severe case of hydrophobia. She makes similar motions as her deceased brother, and endeavors to bite her attendants, and it is now believed that the boy died of hydrophobia, from the effects of the cat's bite. The doctor gives this as his opinion. There are very slight hopes of the child's recovery, but if she should recover sufficiently the people here think that she would make a very interesting subject for Pasteur, who has not hitherto had any patients suffering from the bites of rabid cats.

DEADLY TRICHINOSIS.

A Whole Family in Illinois Carried Away Before Its Nature Was Discovered.

STREATOR, ILL., January 1.—Two weeks ago the family of August Feldt seemed to be suffering from some strange disease. The family had eaten heartily of pork, in which the doctor found unmistakable evidence of trichinosis. A week later one of the children died, and the following day another. The mother was then prostrated, and in a few days she died. During this time several doctors were called in, but could do nothing toward checking the disease. On Monday last a girl of twelve years died, and the father now lies beyond all hope of recovery. Mr. Feldt purchased a quantity of pork and had it salted down. The children, he said, had been in the habit of going to the barrel and eating of the meat, and he had permitted them to do so, not realizing that there might be anything wrong. The house in which the Feldt family lives is wretchedly filthy, and has probably aided the trichinosis in its dreadful work.

Army and Navy Signals.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The committee selected by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, consisting of General Hazen, of the army, and Lieutenant Reeder and Commander Hoff of the navy, to report on a more desirable code of signals for the service of the United States, has held several meetings the past week. It was agreed to procure the different codes now used by the different Governments of the world, and to instruct a certain number of the men at Fort Mier in the use of each of them. When sufficient time has elapsed the committee will hold a sort of competitive examination, to ascertain which Power, in their estimation, has the best system. It will then be the duty of the three officers to endeavor to devise one better than that selected at the trial. Their report will be submitted to the Secretaries, who in turn will submit it to Congress for action. By this course it is hoped that a simplified and improved code of signals will be produced, to be used in both naval and military services.

Foreign News.

LONDON, January 3.—Six hundred Arabs were killed in the recent battle with the English. They are in flight towards Dongola. A number of fanatics succeeded in penetrating Suakim, attacking the soldiers in the streets, a furious fight following, in which a number of the English were killed. The twenty-fifth anniversary of Emperor William's accession to the Prussian throne was quietly celebrated. The funeral of a Fenian named Buckley, at Cork, was made the occasion of a political demonstration. Prince Alexander is said to have asked the Czar to reinstate the Russian officers in his army, to help reorganize it, as he feels certain Servia will resume hostilities.

Former Chicago Millionaire Drowned.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Chas. H. Curtis, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, and a wealthy and well known business man, was found drowned in the lake this morning. Circumstances point to suicide, as Mr. Curtis has been for some time in financial distress, and poor health. It is said that the residue of his once vast fortune, amounting a few years ago to $3,000,000, found its way last summer into the famous Cheltenham Beach, or South End scheme, near South Chicago. Mr. Curtis' relatives, however, are at a loss to form any theory in regard to his tragic end.

Found Assassinated.

GRANTVILLE, W. VA., January 3.—Israel Kepliuger started from his home on Friday morning for a few hours' hunting. Not returning within a reasonable time, a searching party was organized and sent out, and yesterday the missing man was found with a bullet in his brain and another through the hand. He had been assassinated by some one, as yet unknown.

Wife-Murderer Sentenced.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 31.—Charles Hermann, the wife-murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on February 12. No new trial will be asked for, but an effort will be made to obtain a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

MEXICAN UPRISING.

American Troops Ordered to the River, and Will Drive Out Disturbers at Mier.

LAREDO, TEX., December 30.—A Sergeant of the U. S. Army stationed at Ringgold Barracks, some sixty miles down the Rio Grande from this place, arrived here to-night and reports that a general uprising is taking place in all the small Mexican towns along the river between here and Brownsville. Major Kellogg, commanding the U. S. troops at the above mentioned post, and forces are now en route to Roma, a small city on the American side, where over three hundred men, mostly from Mexico, are in arms, and express their intentions of taking the city of Mier. They have an abundance of ammunition, and are of the desperado and border-ruffian class. Major Kellogg proposes to disperse them, or force them to leave American territory, in order to prevent a breach of the neutrality laws between the two Republics. The movement originated among a few dissatisfied politicians who were defeated in the recent city elections in Mexico. Mexican troops are now being sent from Monterey to Saltillo to reinforce those already stationed in the cities of the State of Tamaulipas, where the next outbreak is daily expected.

A REMARKABLE AFFAIR.

Violent Explosion of a Coffin After Having Been Closed Twelve Years—Its Occupant Well Preserved.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 30.—Details were received to-night of a most remarkable occurrence in Yorkville, this State. In 1873 James A. Watson, whose family then resided in Yorkville, lost a child, aged four years, by death. At that time Watson was living in Baltimore, a teacher in the Bryant Sadler Commercial College, and he could not conveniently leave his business to attend the funeral, and in his absence only a temporary burial was given the body, awaiting his return home to secure a permanent burial lot in the cemetery. Yesterday he went into the cemetery to remove his lot. The burial case, a metallic casket, was raised from the grave, and a natural desire to look upon the face of the child which died and was buried in the father's absence, prompted Mr. Watson to ask for the removal of the lid covering of a glass panel over the face. Just as the undertaker was about to remove the cover, a loud explosion occurred, shattering the glass, which was one-quarter inch thick, into numberless fragments, several striking Mr. Watson in the face, cutting him severely. One piece struck the bridge of his nose, cutting entirely through it. The casket had been out of the ground several minutes when the explosion occurred. The report of the explosion was equal to that of a dynamite cartridge, and was noticed by persons on Main street, more than a quarter of a mile distant. The face of the child was in excellent preservation, as were also its burial clothes, and a wreath of flowers on its breast seemed to be nearly as fresh as when buried, twelve and a half years ago.

COINS OF THE WORLD.

Reduced Valuations for Those Fixed a Year ago.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Dr. James P. Kimball, the Director of the Mint, has estimated the value of the standard coins of the various nations of the world to be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first of January, 1886. The value of the gold coin in circulation is fixed by comparing the amount of pure gold in such coins with the amount in the gold dollar of the United States. In countries having the double standard, the silver coins are given the same valuation as the gold coins of the same unit. The value of silver coins of countries of the silver standard, is fixed at the value of the pure silver in such coins taken at the mean price of silver in the London market for the last three months of the year. The mean price of the silver for the last three months, compared with its price for the corresponding period in 1884, declined from $1 09.9 to $1 03.8 per fine ounce, a reduction of over six cents. This gives a reduced valuation to the following coins from that proclaimed January 1, 1885, namely: Florins of Austria, from 39.3c to 37.1c; bolivianos of Bolivia, from 79.5c to 75.1c; pezo of Ecuador, from 79.5c to 75.1c; rupee of India, from 37.8c to 35.7c; yen of Japan, from 85.8c to 81c; dollar of Mexico, from 86.4c to 81.6c; sol of Peru, from 79.5c to 75.1c; rouble of Russia, from 63.6c to 60.1c; mahbubo of Tripoli, from 71.7c to 67.7c; pezo of United States of Colombia, from 79.5c to 75.1c.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

A Sudden and Terrible Fate Overtakes a Pair of Italian Organ Grinders.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—Vincent Mungella and Salvador Torcici, Italian organ grinders, were entertaining a large crowd with their music at the corner of St. Louis and Charles street last night. While Torcici was grinding out the music Mangelin waited by his side. He was leaning against the pole of the Louisiana Electric Light at the corner when suddenly a flash of light was seen to descend the pole. He uttered one scream and fell forward. Torcici caught his friend as he fell, and he too was knocked down. When the two men were picked up it was found that Mungella was dead, killed by a stroke of electricity, and that Torcici's head was burned to a crisp by the same fluid. A strange feature of the case is that the Louisiana Electric Light has no power as yet, and it does not commence until next Monday. It is thought the wire of another Electric Light Company must have crossed its lines. The electricity ran down the crane of the line on the hoisting wire, and it being a damp night, the circuit was grounded. Mangelin was unfortunately within the circuit and killed by the electricity, and Torcici, when he came to rescue, was struck by the same force.

Cattle Swindle.

KEYSER, W. VA., January 3.—Wm. Itsfter, of this place, has succeeded in swindling a large number of farmers and cattle dealers out of considerable sums of money by buying stock and giving worthless checks on the National Bank of Piedmont, W. Va. John Day, of Grant County, is out $1,000, Frederick Boud $1,200, and quite a number of others from $200 up. The stock was shipped East as fast as bought, and sold by a confederate. The total loss is quite large.

Landlord Mellen in Mexico.

BOSTON, January 1.—Andrew L. Mellen, of Baltimore, for whose alleged implication in the Mellen Coolidge murder conspiracy he is wanted by Boston officers is in Yap-Chico, a small town about five miles from Monterey, Mexico, and is doing business there with Jules A. Randle, on what is known as the Hot Springs property. He can not be extradited.

An Egg Within an Egg.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 2.—A gentleman from Brookfield, a station down the "Big Four," came to the city this morning with a curiosity in the shape of a very large hen's egg, inside of which, as was discovered, where the shell was partly broken off, was another egg of average size, with a well-hardened shell.

The New Census of Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30.—The census of Charleston City, completed today, shows a total population of 60,145 against 49,984 in 1880, an increase of over twenty per cent. The white population is 27,605, and the colored 32,540. The colored surplus consists mainly of children.

The President of Peru.

NEW YORK, December 30.—President Pierola, of Peru, arrived in New York this morning from Paris, where his family is residing. His return is the result of the defeat of Iglesias by Caceres, and the wresting of the Government from his hands. Senor Pierola will sail to-morrow for Peru, and as at present there is only a provisional government there, it is not unlikely that he may again secure the Presidency.

Two Colored Incendiaries Lynched.

MACON, MISS., December 30.—Near Crawford, last Monday, a mob of citizens took Thomas Lyde and Thomas Sharp, both colored, from the jail and hanged them. They were caught setting fire to some cotton

BAD WEATHER.

Iowans Experience the Delights of a Blizzard.

Wind, Snow, Rain, Hail and a General Dampness Pervading the Western Country.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The severe snow and sleet-storm which has been raging throughout the Northwest since Saturday, has seriously interfered with the telegraph wires in all directions. All lines west of here are down, and communication with the East is very uncertain. Dispatches received from Sioux City, Iowa, last night, reported a blizzard there. It had been snowing and blowing steadily since Saturday. There was already a foot of snow on the ground, and no signs of the storm abating. Des Moines and Omaha also reported a heavy snow-storm, and a St. Paul dispatch reported the same throughout Minnesota and Dakota.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 4.—The snowstorm ceased in this vicinity, but the winds continued, though with less velocity. It is the worst blockade ever known, and extends from the Missouri River to points one hundred and eighty miles west. Snow fences have been no protection, as the snow has drifted over them and cross cuts twenty feet deep. It will all have to be shoveled out, as it is too hard for plows. The Burlington main line has trains moving at a snail's pace, but all branches will be closed for ten days or longer. The temperature is mild, not going below 15° above zero. There is no danger of a famine in coal or other necessities at any point, unless another storm follows closely.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 4.—A heavy snow-storm visited Western Kansas yesterday, extending as far west as New Mexico, and still continues. Two trains are reported blockaded at Dodge City and telegraph wires are interrupted. The storm began with sleet and is accompanied by wind, which is drifting the snow badly. A report from Colorado and New Mexico states that the storm is one of the most severe in several years. A light snow is falling here to-day. The temperature is mild. The overland trains are all delayed on account of the storm west of here. Trains were made up on the Santa Fe and Union Pacific, in Western Kansas, to bring in passengers from the blockaded through trains.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4.—It has been raining here almost incessantly since Saturday night. Telegraphic communication with the East has been seriously interfered with. The wires on all routes are working hard, and quite a number have been prostrated by high winds.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 4.—A special to the *Advertiser* announces a big rise in Warrior River. It has risen sixty feet at Tuscaloosa. At Greensboro six and three-fourth inches of rain fell in eighteen hours. Nearly all the railroads in the State suffered some damage, but the delays were only for a few hours.

HERE'S AN IDEA.

A Plan to Take Up and Drop Passengers Without Stopping an Express Train.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—A resident of this city has filed a caveat and applied for a patent for an invention by which passengers and freight may be taken on and discharged from railway trains without stopping, and if it proves what its model would indicate it will be an important factor in the rapid-transit problem. The working model shows the main track on a level and an elevated track in front of an elevated depot with inclined tracks leading to it. The idea is to start a train from one terminus and not to stop or slacken speed until it reaches the other. At the same time passengers may be taken up and discharged at any station. As a train reaches a station on the main track the rear car switches off and runs up the inclined plane to the elevated depot. At the same time another car runs down the other inclined plane, is caught by the other passing train, whirled into the main track and becomes part of the train. The passengers who desire to stop at the next station pass to the rear car, which is side-tracked as was the previous one, and another carload of passengers is taken on. By a contrivance which acts automatically, when a train gets within a certain distance of a depot it releases the car in waiting there, which starts down the inclined plane just as the last car of the train is switched off and starts up on the other side.

Indian Curiosities.

SPRINGFIELD, O., January 4.—An interesting find of Indian curiosities and skeletons was made by two young men of Pike Township, yesterday. A cake of the wonderful "paint stone," with which the Indians were accustomed to paint themselves for their battles, was found with the skeletons. This substance is made by skimming certain streams and springs which are permeated with iron, and putting these skimmings in a mold. It is then treated by some peculiar process known only to the Indians. It finally solidifies into a cake. When the Indians desired to use the coloring matter all that was necessary was to wet the edge of the cake of paint and it rubbed off like water-colors. Besides the cake of paint found, which appears of a black color, but is bright vermilion when wet, there are several skeletons, a stone hatchet and a lot of arrowheads.

School Children Injured.

DAWSON, PA., January 4.—About 10 o'clock this morning, during the prevalence of a heavy wind-storm, the roof, gable-ends and chimneys of the Tyrone school-house were blown down. A little child of D. S. Strickler was buried in the debris, and when extricated was found to be badly hurt about the head and face. A boy of David Newcomer had his skull fractured, and is in a precarious condition. Several more of the children attending school were more or less scratched and bruised, but none seriously hurt. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time, as it was reported many had been killed.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, PA., January 4.—Fresh cases of pleuro-pneumonia have been discovered on the farm of A. S. Frye, near Masonville, this county. Twenty-five animals out of a herd of one hundred are afflicted. The State authorities have been notified.

Clinching the British Claws on Burmah.

LONDON, January 4.—General Pendergast, commander of the British expedition in Burmah, has arrived with his forces at Bhamo, 150 miles north of Mandalay, and met with a cordial reception from the Burmese and Chinese merchants. A strong force of British troops will garrison Bhamo.

Eggs by the Pound.

Why is it that eggs are not sold by the pound instead of by the dozen? The present custom, absurd and ridiculous as it is, offers a premium on little hens and little eggs, and is a fraud of the first water on the purchaser. The eggs of the large breeds weigh nearly two pounds to the dozen, and of the small breeds but little over one. In the name of the lordly Asiatic, whose deep, rich crow awakes us every morning, we protest. The eggs from his harem are genuine, sixteen ounces to the pound, two pounds to the dozen—all wool and a yard wide, worth one hundred cents on the dollar; whilst the eggs of the little non-sitters, that fly over the highest fence and roost on the highest tree-tops, are a fraud and delusion. You have to eat two for one and pay twice for the proper amount of albumen. Let us do away with this flat egg business and buy and sell eggs by the pound.—*Iowa Homestead.*

—"What on earth are you photographing that umbrella for, dear boy?" Amateur Photographer—"You said you wanted to borrow it to go home with, and I'm getting something to remember it by, that's all."

KNOTT'S MESSAGE.

Suggestions by the Governor to the General Assembly.

A Synopsis of a Nine Column Document.—The Finances of the State—Charitable Institutions, etc.

Governor Knott's message is quite lengthy, making some nine or ten columns. The following are the most prominent topics discussed. He says:

"At no period in our history have our Federal relations been more harmonious or our domestic affairs more tranquil. All classes have quietly acquiesced in the political revolution accomplished through the regular and peaceful methods of the Constitution, by which the executive functions of the General Government have been transferred from the party under whose control they had been administered for twenty-four consecutive years."

The Governor reviews the financial condition of the State at length, and says the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the several funds, at the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

General Expenditure fund deficit	$183,029 16	
Sinking fund balance		$174,000 00
School fund balance		131,340 80
Total		$305,340 80
Deduct deficit in general expenditure fund		183,029 16
Net balance		$122,311 64
The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885, were		3,323,055 40
Total receipts from all sources, including balances		$3,445,367 16
Disbursements for the same period were		2,919,779 40
Leaving balance in Treasury June 30, 1885		$ 525,587 76

The above balance belongs to the several funds, as follows:

General expenditure fund	$ 35,812 30
Reserve to meet bank loan	200,000 00
Sinking fund	180,896 21
School fund	108,879 25
Total as above	$ 525,587 76

The Governor shows that the State can borrow no more money; he insists very wisely that the tax rate is high enough, and he argues that only two things can be done. First, we must have a more thorough system of assessments; and, next, the expenditures of the State must be most carefully scrutinized.

Concerning expenditures first, it is to be said that the most surprising items relate to criminal prosecutions and other expenses due to a prevalence of crime. Kentucky pays more for justice and gets less of it perhaps than any other State in the Union, Ohio always excepted. These claims, with the claims for the care of idiots ought to be fixed on the county, instead of on the State treasury. It is a measure of justice and one of economy. Many of the claims are fraudulent, and the way to prevent and punish fraud is to deprive it of local support or toleration. If these expenses were met by county taxation, the tax-payers would scrutinize the returns more carefully, and hold the officers to a stricter accountability.

The next remedial measure is a new and thoroughly consistent system of taxation. Our so-called system of assessment is a bundle of inconsistences and incongruities. It oppresses the upright and shields the sneaks. It is a reflection on our sense of justice and our fitness for self-government. A change is imperatively demanded—a change which will recover the 300,000 acres which have recently disappeared from our assessment rolls; which will provide a standard of value and apply it without fear or favor to every section of the State. There is nothing more vitally connected with the State's welfare than this, and the Legislature should waste no time in entering on the subject. Good government is impossible where a false system of assessment prevails; a system in which taxes one man with the same property higher than another and lets the third man escape.

The penitentiary, the Governor says, is in better condition than it has ever been within the memory of the present generation. Convicts are nowhere better fed, more comfortably clothed, or more carefully attended when sick. He reports that the work on the branch penitentiary at Eddyville is in a fair state of progress.

The State Guard consists at present of sixteen companies of infantry and one of artillery, all composed of most excellent material, fully equipped, thoroughly drilled, and ready for effective service whenever required.

Governor Knott recommend the enactment of a law providing in substance that any person who shall bring into, or keep within the State, any cattle, knowing them to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, or who shall knowingly permit any such animal to go at large, or who shall transfer any such animal to an other such person by sale, gift or otherwise, knowing the same to be diseased, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

The educational interests of the State are steadily improving, and the outlook is most encouraging. The Governor thinks that the limit of State taxation for educational purposes has been reached, yet the same rate of taxation would be cheerfully borne, though the assessments were increased 50 per cent, on the average, as they should be. What is needed now in Kentucky is an awakened local sentiment and pride which will supplement State aid by local taxation. This is essential to any thoroughly successful system of common schools. The benefits of local aid are ten fold greater than any which could possibly come from a favorable reply to the appeal to the National Government for assistance at this time. In this, as in the prosecution of criminals, we need a broader application of the principle of local self-government.

The whole number of the several defective classes accommodated at the Eastern, Western and Central Lunatic Asylums, the Kentucky Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble Minded Children, the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is 2,550, at a cost of $296,882 67. In addition to this sum there was paid during the year for the support of pauper idiots, support of lunatics in counties and for conveying lunatics to asylums, $80,298.70—making the total amount expended on account of public charities, $377,231.37.

There is complaint from each of the Lunatic Asylums of a want of sufficient accommodations to meet the constantly increasing demands of that unfortunate class, and a variety of suggestions looking to their being rendered more adequate to the beneficent purpose for which they are designed.

There have been an increase in the railway track mileage within the State in the last two years of 191 miles, with four new and important lines under contract and in process of construction, while others of equal importance are under consideration, with a fair prospect of being commenced within the near future. The railway property of the State subject to taxation is valued at $32,026,155, yielding a revenue of $108,135 32.

There were but six coal mines in operation in the State in 1870, with a total output of only 169,120 tons; there were in 1884 over seventy, with a product from these under the supervision of the Inspector alone of 1,550,000 tons, furnishing employment to from 4,000 to 4,500 persons, at wages aggregating annually $1,500,000, and with a net annual addition to the aggregate wealth of the Commonwealth of perhaps twice that sum. And yet we have scarcely made a beginning. Coal fields, underlaying thousands of square miles of our territory, and containing the best qualities of fuel for all purposes to be found on the globe, still remain untouched.

—They tell of a conductor in Georgia who has worn all the hair off the sides of his head by lifting his hat when he asks lady passengers for their tickets.

—A sable son of Africa, accompanied by a smiling daughter of his race, entered the office of a Justice of the Peace at Coweta, Ga., the other day, and thus addressed him: "Is you der Jedge what is to marry people? Waal, tel yer I se got do licenso and I got fifty cents left." The Judge said: "My fee is five dollars for performing a ceremony." "Yes, sar, Jedge; but den I thought I get married as fur as der fifty cents 'ud go, and next Sadday I'll have de mainder and gits yer ter finish der job." The Judge declined to proceed until the whole amount was forthcoming.

—Mr. Sol. Smith Russell tells how he recently renewed an acquaintance with Mr. Otto Schnelgarten, of Milwaukee. Schnelgarten set up the beer, and presently he said: "Let me see, Sol, you oond me vas abond the same age, ain't it? How old vos you, anyvay?" "I am thirty-seven years old," replied Mr. Russell. "Ach, gome now—dot vos a choke?" insisted Schnelgarten, smiling sceptically. "No," protested Mr. Russell. "I was born in 1848." "In eighdeen fordy-eighd, eh?" cried Schnelgarten. "Get ond! I gatch you now—you told me dot den years ago!"

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Prices have not undergone any quotable change during the week.

We quote as follows for 1885 tobaccos of fair to good body and substance. Thin, green, and unripe tobacco sells lower.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Common lugs	3 25@ 4 00	4 00@ 4 50
Medium lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 75@ 5 25
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 00	5 25@ 6 00
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 25	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 50	7 00@ 8 50
Good leaf	6 75@ 7 25	9 50@11 00
Long leaf, for Af'as	7 50@ 8 50	

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, December 30.—SENATE.—The Senate organized to-day by electing the following officers: Harry Glenn, Clerk; John Allison, Assistant Clerk; B. W. Jenkins, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. Fry Lawrence, Doorkeeper.

HOUSE.—The following officers were elected: Charles S. Offutt, Speaker; Green R. Kellar, Clerk; Willis Ringa, Assistant Clerk; Jacob Corbett, Sergeant-at-Arms; Robert Tyler, Door-keeper.

FRANKFORT, December 31.—The proceedings in the Legislature to-day were unimportant. Governor Knott's message read. One hundred dollars was voted the retiring Clerk of the House, Colonel Johnson, for services rendered in organizing the House. The Senate adjourned until Saturday, the House until Monday.

Miscellaneous Items.

AT Ludlow, Joseph Holland, proprietor of a saloon, shot and killed Thomas Crofton, blowing off the top of his head with a shotgun. The men had been drinking and fighting, and Crofton was attempting to shoot Holland with a revolver when he received his death wound.

LOUISVILLE courts divided 138 couples last year.

FOUR drunken, brawling policemen were fired from Louisville police force, a few days ago.

IN 1885 Louisville received 70,525 cattle, 326,807 hogs, 88,549 sheep, and 4,397 horses and mules, and shipped 13,506 cattle, 32,301 hogs, 53,158 sheep and 8,633 horses and mules.

WM. MCCLAIN and Bettie Anderson, 17, Mason County runaways, consolidated at Louisville.

THE other morning Charles N. Feltman, a boy of fifteen years was run over and instantly killed on the Southern Railroad track at Ludlow. He was a deaf mute, and went from the Danville Asylum, to spend the vacation with his parents in West Covington. At the time of the accident he was standing on the side-track, under the approach to the railroad bridge, watching a train passing over the river, and did not notice a train which turned a curve swiftly and ran him down, almost cutting his head off and mangling his body fearfully.

ANDREW T. COX, a wealthy plow-maker of Maysville, is supposed to have committed suicide by throwing himself into the Ohio River. He has recently suffered severe illness.

IN a saloon brawl at Louisville, New Year's Day, Anthony Sauer fatally stabbed his brother Henry, who had knocked him down.

AT Louisville, the other night, a very verdant highwayman was arrested. As the patrol wagon was returning from the Central Station whither they had taken a prisoner, this greeny rushed to the horses' head and ordered the driver to stand and deliver. Officer Mahar jumped from the wagon and speedily captured him. He gave his name as Abe Weaver. The prisoner was very much chagrined at the mistake he had made, and said that he deserved a full term for his thickheadedness.

IT is said to be certain that the present Legislature will be asked to make some broad changes in the tax-exemption laws.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad has brought suit against the Kentucky Central for $75,306.69.

MRS. ELIZABETH HAGAMAN died at her home, about ten miles east of Owingsville, aged one hundred and two years. Old age was the cause of her death. Mrs. Hagaman was a native of Ohio, but came to Kentucky many years ago.

THE police of Newport made 368 arrests during the past year.

DURING the past year 482 marriage licenses were issued in Covington.

THE following are the internal revenue receipts in the Sixth Covington Collection district during the month of December. 1885: List, $166.40; beer, $5,069; spirits, $343,621.30; tobacco, $18.585 53; cigars, $1,503.25; special taxes, $246.57; total, $369,190.95.

THE prisoners in the jail at Newport were treated to turkey and oysters on New Year's Day.

HON. W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, Pa., purchased from Treacy & Wilson the finest pair of carriage horses ever purchased at Lexington. Both are sixteen and a half hands high, one by Harrison Chief, dam by Indian Chief, and the other by King William, son of John Dillard, dam by Washington Denmark. Twenty-five hundred dollars had been refused for the team. They were shipped New Year's evening.

HERROLD'S woolen factory, Covington was damaged by fire a few days ago.

THE Kentucky Institute for Feeble Minded Children, at Frankfort, was established in 1860, and is one of the most important of our State institutions.

MEMBERS of the House of State Representatives are elected for two years, and must be twenty-four years of age and reside one year in the county, town, or city they represent.

THE last will of Chas. Clark was admitted to probate at Louisville, a few days ago. He gives all his personal estate to his sister, Emily Sommers, and this is very small. He provides that no priest or preacher shall be present at his funeral, and in commencing his will obliterated the name of God from its beginning and inserted "conscience," making it read in the name of conscience instead of God. It was a very peculiar freak, as Mr. Clark is said to have been a Christian.

AT Morehead, a few days ago, Mose Little shot John Marlow through the bowels killing him. The trouble arose over the sale of a yoke of cattle.

THE value of building improvements at Louisville during the past year will amount to more than $2,500,000.

MRS. LUCINDA HELM, widow of the late Governor John Helm, died a few days ago at Elizabethtown, after a long illness. She was the daughter of the eminent jurist, Ben Hardin, and the mother of Ben Hardin Helm, of Chicamauga fame.

THE number of business failures in Louisville during the year was sixty-four, amounting to $633,355. In 1884 the failures amounted to $2,574,098.

THE first railroad in the West was built from Lexington to Frankfort in 1832.

THE Kentucky House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

A LOG rolled from a wagon at Shelbyville and crushed John Hall, a well to do farmer, to death.

AT Louisville John Masters, wife and three children were returning home in a buggy from a visit a few days ago. A boy threw a fire cracker under the horse which exploded and the horse became unmanageable. One of the lines broke and the animal darted up street at a fearful rate and finally the buggy collided with a telegraph pole throwing the occupants heavily to the ground. Mrs. Masters' head struck against the curbstone and she received a dangerous wound. A boy had his arm broken and his sister received severe bruises. The others escaped unhurt.

THE number of State Representatives is 100, and the number of Senators thirty-eight.

ANOTHER PROPOSED REFORM.

The Protection of Forests from Depredation to Be Accomplished—Previous Hasty Legislation Should Be Avoided.

The efforts which we have made to rouse the attention of the public to the importance of better methods for protecting the forests situated upon the public domain than are afforded by existing laws are beginning to bear fruit. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report just made public, calls attention to the fact, which we have constantly pointed out, that "depredations upon public timber are universal, flagrant and limitless". He recommends the immediate withdrawal from sale or public entry of all the Government timber lands until proper surveys and estimates of their value can be prepared; that Congress may be able to finally determine what parts of this property shall be disposed of, what parts shall be retained as permanent National forests and under what rules the sales shall be made hereafter.

This is a wise and timely suggestion, which Congress will do well to adopt. There should not be another acre of our public forests disposed of under any circumstances whatever, and every effort should be made to protect them from trespass and injury until Congress has determined upon a general forest policy. This is a question which certainly can not be settled off-hand. The interests at stake are vast and varied, and we can not as a Nation afford to take any more legislative risks upon questions relating to the public domain without first obtaining all the information attainable in regard to it.

We have already the Timber Culture act as a good example of what hasty and unconsidered action by Congress in such matters will lead to. The Timber Culture act is, and always has been, a fraud, inasmuch as it has never succeeded in securing any of the results Congress intended it to secure. It was based upon observations made only over a small portion of the public domain, and in entire ignorance of the possibilities of tree growing in the great dry region which comprised at that time, and still comprises, the largest part of the public lands. It has cost the people of the United States millions of acres of land, without any return whatever, and it has ruined thousands of honest settlers in fruitless efforts to carry out its impracticable and impossible conditions. And all this has come to pass because a few enterprising men wanted to sell trees and tree seeds, and so, with the aid of some well-intentioned sentimentalists, got up this idea of giving land in return for planting trees in a region where, save in some exceptionally favored localities, it would be as easy to make a tree grow as to compel moisture from a cloudless sky. There may be, somewhere, thriving and valuable plantations which the Timber Culture act has brought into existence, but, if there are any such, they escape the vigilant attention of disinterested Eastern travelers.

Congress ought to repeal the Timber Culture act forthwith. It is disgraceful to longer allow honest settlers to be ruined in futile endeavors to obtain land in this way, and it is not less disgraceful to allow honest settlers and land speculators to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by this law to defraud the Government.

It will be wise with this example before our eyes to go slow in all future legislation for the management of the public domain, but in the meantime Mr. Sparks' recommendation for the immediate withdrawal of all forest property for sale or entry should be adopted. It is a good suggestion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS.

Mr. Hendricks' Last Public Appearance Before His Home Friends.

The sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks will call vividly to the minds of many his appearance on the evening preceding his decease, at the grand reception given at the residence of State Treasurer Cooper.

While the gathering possessed no political significance whatever, from the very nature of things it contained many of the prominent Democrats of the State, and was a very brilliant occasion. It was at a late hour when the Vice-President and his wife appeared upon the scene. After expressing the courtesies of the evening, Mr. Hendricks paused for some moments on the threshold of the spacious reception rooms and contemplated the scene with a smile of unconcealed pleasure. A slight pallor was noticeable upon his countenance, yet he never looked or seemed in better spirits, and expressed himself as being in excellent health. As he stood there, with that polished grace and suavity of manner so characteristic of his nature, he presented a magnificent appearance, and never seemed grander or in fuller possession of all his powers. There stood before him many a true, tried friend, whose hand-grasp was more eloquent than words. Here and there passed many a frosted head of both parties, touched by time and the strain of many an anxious campaign. There were also present several of the younger politicians, who were wont to seek his counsel, and who always met with a kind and encouraging reception. The general eagerness of the throng to gain his presence was especially noticeable, and a long interval of hand-shaking followed. He has been received with enthusiasm and distinction wherever he has gone, but the home hearts—the hearts that touched the tenderest cord—how they crowded about him! It was his last meeting of friends on earth, his last farewell to them all; and now it would seem some wise Providence had drawn them together just once more to receive the strong magnetic cheer of this distinguished leader, and his neighbors and friends, regardless of political faith, who were present on that occasion will have a pleasant remembrance of the last time when he appeared in their social midst.

Mr. Hendricks, in conversation at the reception, was addressed by some one present with the remark that he looked so fresh and youthful that he must have discovered the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. "No," replied the Vice-President pleasantly, smiling in acknowledgement of the compliment. "I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I was engaged in trying a case in Ohio, when a very young man, before a Judge whose years, though nearly four-score, rested lightly upon him, and his youthful appearance was most remarkable. I spoke to him during the trial of my case concerning the disparity in his age and appearance, and asked him how he had managed to preserve his youthful vigor to such a remarkable degree. 'By not allowing myself to look at things through old eyes,' said he. 'I have endeavored to retain the enthusiasm of younger days in everything I have undertaken, and have retained my youth simply because I have never permitted myself to consider myself old.' So it has been with me. I have retained the enthusiasm of my younger days, and to this I attribute the appearance on which you compliment me."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE CUSTOMS SERIVCE.

Secretary Manning Making a Thorough Investigation of It—A New Law Promised.

Secretary Manning, in conversation respecting the proposed examination by the Senate into the working of the New York Custom-House, said that as the executive officer was primarily responsible for the execution of the tariff law, he should welcome the co-operation of a committee of the Senate, if one be created to that end. He said, however, that during all the present year an active inquiry into the condition of the custom-houses had been going on under the initiation and supervision of his immediate predecessor and himself and that the result of that inquiry is exhibited in a volume of 890 printed pages, which when examined by Senators, will disclose all the needed facts in regard to the custom-houses up to October last and save the work of an examining committee. If there has been defective administration since then, which had escaped his attention, he would be glad to know it. A resolution has been introduced in the House respecting an importation of glassware by L. Lehmann, which, he said, would be completely answered as soon as adopted, and sent to him. Any other specific inquiries addressed to the Department by either House would receive immediate and thorough attention. Mr. Manning remarked that he had, in his annual report to Congress, described his own ideal of a collector of customs at any of the great ports, and he had distinctly intimated his own conviction that a satisfactory execution of the present tariff law would severely test the best efforts of a staff of the best officers that the country could supply. The point of attack now, he said, is the Appraising Department and, for obvious reasons he should, he said, firmly and earnestly uphold the conscientious conduct of those officers against all comers. The collector at New York, he said, was unnecessarily and naturally assailed by selfish interests, because in case of disagreement between two reappraisers his decision is final. The Secretary had no doubt that the Senate and the country would discriminate between the existing tariff system, or rather the existing tariff chaos, created by law, and the officers who administer that system of chaos. It will be difficult enough to execute the existing law with the very best of subordinates, and it would be his effort to efficiently use such instruments as may be placed in his hands by the President and the Senate, to whom the law had wisely confided the selection of the chief customs officials.

The Civil-Service law has, Mr. Manning added, practically taken away from the Treasury Department the selection of such most important subordinates as examiners, inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers. The general appraisers, the appraisers and the assistant appraisers are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Manning said that he expects soon after the holidays to send to Congress a special report on one branch of the customs system and the project of a law, which, if adopted, will work therein a needed reform. The Secretary concluded by saying that it is vital to the public welfare that in custom-house matters there be concert of action, good understanding and pleasant forms between the Senate and the head of the Treasury Department, and added: "I shall do my utmost to promote this, and shall not unduly intrude my party affiliations and my party prejudices, which, I nevertheless hope and believe, are reasonably strong."—*St. Louis Republican.*

DEMOCRATIC BREVITIES.

——The future of Mormonism seems to be threatened with an eclipse. When the paths of plural marriage lead but to the jail, the seraglio fades into a barren ideality.—*Indianapolis Times.*

——John A. Logan will stand on tiptoe for three years to come, with his head in a listening position and his ears alert, hoping to attract attention and finally to hear the Republican order to go to the front. He is likely to get very tired, but his endurance is great.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

——We can see nothing but good to issue from a careful and vigorous observance of the spirit of the President's letter, and we believe that all except a very few of his changes of office-holders, made before the legal expiration of their commissions, will bear all the tests to which they may be properly subjected.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

——It is evident from Mr. Tilden's letter that as is his wont with all important public questions, he has given the subject of his letter a long and exhaustive study, for he writes of harbor defense like a master of a department in the science of war which has provoked more expert discussion than any other. But what is most remarkable is the attention which Congress and the people will pay to this voice from Greystone. A venerable man, now utterly removed from public life and all political ambitions, commands more respect when he speaks than would be accorded to the utterances on the subject he discusses of any other citizen—even the President of the United States himself.—*N. Y. Sun.*

——One of the most ridiculous performances in politics lately is the pretense of Senators Logan and Hawley that they knew all about the act of Congress passed last March, providing for the payment for property belonging to officers and enlisted men and destroyed in time of peace, but that Secretary Endicott is muddled about it. The law limits the liability for articles to the discretion of the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, says that this is a very loosely drawn law and advises Congress to more closely define the duties of the Secretary. Thereupon the two Senators, who served four years in the army, but who never have been lawyers, proceed to put a very low estimate upon the Secretary's legal ability.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The late Marshal Serrano, of Spain, saw during his lifetime forty Spanish rebellions, eighty-four Spanish Ministries and a dozen chiefs of the Spanish Government.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JANUARY 6, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
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We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a caddidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

WINTER is a failure.

THE Legislature organized and then adjourned until last Monday.

CONGRESS and the Kentucky Legislature both in session. God save the country.

The Justices had an extended session this week, and some dubbed it the Boone county legislature.

THE freezes and thaws so far this winter have not resulted in any serious damage to the small grain.

NEARLY all the rural roosters knocked of last week, and their portions of the world were left in darkness.

RISING SUN now has a fire engine several fire cisterns, an engine house and a company of fire laddies. 'Rah for the Sun.

HAVE you made a long list of resolves for the new year? If you have, stick to them like grim death to a nigger.

ON New Year's day the Louisville *Commercial* was a double number, replete with matter of especial interest to its city.

THE Legislature is getting down to business now, but we predict that at the expiration of sixty days it will not be ready to adjourn.

SUBSCRIBE for a paper out of the county and borrow your county paper—that's business—that's the way to encourage home enterprise.

IF the people of Owen miss their County Judge this week, they can find him by sending a searching party into the bushes in this county.

BOONE's representative was particularly tortunate in voting for the winning candidates for positions in the lower house of the Legislature.

Offut, of Bourbon, was elected speaker, and Keller, clerk of the lower house of the legislature. Offut is serving his second term as speaker and he is not yet thirty years old.

THERE is no United States Senator for the Legislature to elect this winter, so the most exciting contest during the session will be the election of Sam Major to the office of Public Printer.

IN this issuo we announce H. J. Foster as a candidate for reelection to the office of Superintendent of schools in this county. So far as we are advised he has discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the public.

AN effort will be made in the Legislature to avoid the local legislation which usually consumes so much of the time. The programmo is precisely that suggested by the RECORDER, to wit: Entertain no bills which can be disposed of by the courts of the respective counties from which they come.

THE principal feature of the Governor's message is its length, in which respect it rivals that of the President. In the message are several suggestions that the Legislature should act upon. The Governor represents the penitentiary as being in the very best condition; endorses the State Board of Equalization; wants the revenue laws so revised as to produce a more correct valuation of property for assessments; recommends that the directors be vested with power to remove the Warden of the penitentiary, and suggests the enactment of very rigid laws for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia in the State. All the charitable institutions belonging to the State are represented as in good condition.

The court of claims adjourned last evening after a two days session. The usual amount of claims were allowed. For Superintendent of the Poor-house there were two applicants, the present incumbent and Mr. Cooper. They each agreed to keep the institution for $150 a year. The bids being the same, their claims were submitted to a vote of the Justices, which resulted in Hall's election by a vote of 8 to 4. W. E. Pipe agreed to pay $5, Samuel Cowen $10 and Dudley Rouse $12 for the Receivership, Dudley Rouse wars awarded the contract for furnishing the supplies for the Poor-house the present year. The list of claims will be published shortly.

THE political atmosphere was somewhat agitated last monday, mostly, though, by the candidates for the district offices, Judge Drane, Colonel Montfort, candidates for Circuit Judge and Thos. R Gordon and Jno. S. Gaunt, candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney, being on the ground early and working until late. Directly after noon each of them made a speech in the Court-house in advocacy of his claims on the office to which he aspires. The speeches were listened to by a large crowd.

B. W. Adams, of the Union district, and who is contesting the race for County Clerk with M. T. Garnett, the present incumbent, was as busy as a bee all day and interviewed nearly every man in town. They are both strong men, and a hard race is predicted.

Conner Yeager, City Attorney of Florence, contemplates giving Attorney Tolin a heat for his office, and he was also on hand and scanning the political field.

Among other things political was a call upon Esquire Norman, of Union, to become a candidate for the office of County Judge, which was being circulated, and was signed by persons from every direction. The call appears in another column.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1886, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee.
N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee.

A Senator has asked leave to bring in a bill which if passed and becomes a law, will just about regulate the sale of whisky out of this State. The license will be put so high that but few there will be that will have a trade that will justify taking out the license, while the penalty for violating the law is so extremely severe as will render it difficult to execute the very heavy bond.

THE Sam Jones revival in the city of St. Louis is pronounced a failure, there not being over 500 converts.

A CALL.

We, citizens of Boone county, Ky., believing in the efficiency and moral rectitude of our fellow-citizen, M. C. Norman, Esq., of the Union district, in the county and State aforesaid, and knowing him to be a gentleman of mature judgment, sound discretion and impartial bias, with quite an extensive experience as a Magistrate in the County Court, would respectfully call on the aforesaid M. C Norman to become a candidate before the Democracy of Boone county, for the office of County Judge, at the primary election called by the Democratic executive committee in April next.

January 4, 1884.

S T Johnson
T H Sutton
T A Johnson
John Beall
W S White
J O Huey
Joe Brown
R S Crisler
Josiah Walton
A S Gaines
R Randall
T F Curley
J R Johnson
W C Moxley
O F Glackin
J C Hughes
J B Frazier
W E Hudson
N B Stephens
J L Frazier
J W Berkshire
A G McConnell
D M Snyder
F A Utz
M Wilhoit
W T Ryle
B S Rice
C W Riley
G M Allen
J M Utz
E C Tanner
J T Mason
Lewis Conner
N S Walton
J W Berkshire
R O Hughes
J R Carpenter
W H Blanton
F Dickey
H C Lassing
C T Rice
J W Conner
W H Pope
B H Ryle.

THERE is rather a formidable element in this county demanding that the office of County Judge be filled by a lawyer. Legal attainments would be of very great assistance to a person in that position, but with these alone, he would be as a boat without a rudder. Without good, common, practical business sense to guide it in the transaction of the every day business of the office, the finest legal mind in the land could not successfully fill the position. But a person endowed with these qualifications can fill the office very creditably, though in many instances he will find himself in a very embarrassing position. The model County Judge is a man possessed of all the above qualifications and is a rare specimen in this proud old Commonwealth.

SHOULD WE TEACH BRANCHES OTHER THAN THOSE PRESCRIBED BY LAW?

This is a question that affords an excellent opportunity for an interchange of opinions, like many others which are submitted for public consideration. Having realized this fact I will attempt to present only those points which bear upon the point at issue.

First let us consider the duty of a teacher with respect to branches taught in school. No one will doubt that it is the most perfectly defined and conscientious duty of a teacher upon entering his school, to study with untiring zeal the disposition and advancement of his pupils, and to do everything consistent with time and reason to promote the continuous progress of those pupils. And when we say to promote the continuous progress of these pupils, we mean not only in the branches prescribed by law, but in *any* branch which the teacher pleases to introduce as contributing to this end. By this it will not be inferred that we mean to say that a teacher should introduce branches other than those prescribed by law until he is convinced that the pupil's advancement is such that it requires it.

The question is, however, should we introduce them without additional compensation? Would it not be embarrassing to a teacher to put up that most solemn plea to his employers that he was introducing something which the law did not specify and constquently he demanded additional compensation? Do not, fellow-teachers, understand me to be one of the very few who would object to seeing teachers' salaries augmented, but I would most certainly object to this mode of demanding additional compensation.

When a teacher enters into a contract to teach a school under provisions of the school law, the stipulation on the part of the teacher is to teach the school for a certain compensation. I would ask you to examine the import of that phrase, "to teach a school." Does it not mean to instruct them in specific branches, or does it mean to teach them in whatever their advancement requires? It seems improbable to me, that a teacher could demand extra compensation without severing the contract into which he had entered when we consider that he has agreed to teach for a certain compensation, and to teach, meaning to instruct in those branches which would be most coudusive to the further advancement of the pupils.

On the other hand, if a teacher demand extra compensation every time he jumps the bounds of the common school he would thus indicate that there was a certain amount of his knowledge which he considered very rare, and in the imparting of which he was very cautious. It would certainly be more advantageous to those who are aspiring to the acquisition of higher wages to not object to teaching branches which are not prescribed by law without additional compensation.

To be sure it is the duty of a teacher in an official and legal point of view to teach the course prescribed by law. But when we have pupils that can be profitably instructed in branches not prescribed by law my advice to all those who wish to preserve their equilibrium as teachers, would be to teach them without any mention of additional compensation. Some expedient manner of demanding higher wages is a question which should be thoroughly discussed by the teachers—some such cooperation of effort and acquiescence of sentiment as is exhibited in our commercial divisions or divisions of laborers when they wish to increase their wages. And this it seems to me would be far better than to demand additional compensation for the teaching of branches above a certain standard, and thereby running the risk of an experiment. Again, it ought to be sufficient to say that a teacher should have a higher appreciation of his duty toward his pupils than to resort to this means of supplementing his salary.

A very sensible objection may be presented against teaching other than prescribed branches, on the ground that if the specified course be taught properly, there will be no time for other branches. This, as a matter of course, will differ very materially in different schools; but if a school be properly graded and recitations of such a nature as meet the approval of a true teacher are permitted, there will be in no case a teacher so crowded in teaching other branches as to justify him in demanding additional compensation.

It will seem apparent to all those who critically examine the law that it does not mean to make a limitation on the virtuous acts of teachers, but on the contrary it intends to make a requisition; that is to say that so much as a matter of necessity, shall be taught, and whatever more the teacher please to teach. If any one should put such a construction upon the law, in the consideration of which would not permit them to teach branches not specified by law, it surely would be by implication; for the law does not make any such recitation. Consequently as we are not backed by law in demanding additional compensation under the circumstances before enumerated, we should console ourselves by waiting for a higher and nobler means of accomplishing this in the future.

R. L. STEPHENS.

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NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Owen Minor, deceased, are notified to present them to the undersigned purged and proven as by law required. S. W TOLIN, Adm'r. of Owen Minor, decd. with the will annexed. Nov. 24-85.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

To the Subscribers of Stock to the Boone County Deposit Bank:

A call has been made by the Board of Directors of said Bank for 20 per cent. of the capital stock subscribed thereto—the same to be paid over to Dudley Rouse, at Burlington on or before January 10th, 1886. The Bank will be ready about that time to begin business.

F. RIDDELL, President.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April 1878, and being patent No. 202,905. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W Vanter,
P. R. Lostutter, I. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

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County Directory.

OFFICERS

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest;
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dils, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acrs, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
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WALTON, KY.
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Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
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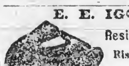
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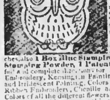
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A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.
Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future, all who have it want more.
It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the space bars and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of 5 rods and six at Burlington.
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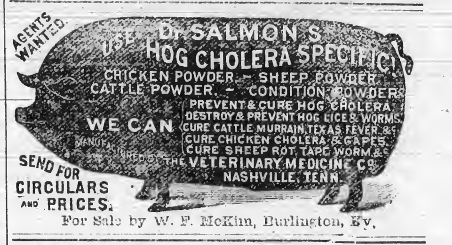
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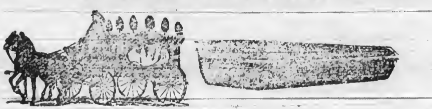
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AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
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When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.
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Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments
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Local News.

Can you write 1886 every time now.

Eleven year ago last night the old jail burned.

Just now the country has slightly a wintery appearance.

The arrival of bad roads may be looked for any time now.

The fox hunters had several very exciting chases during the holidays.

Gardner Palmer and a Miss Hanna of Lawrenceburg, were married one day last week.

It is a rare occurrence for moles to be at work at this season of the year, but nevertheless they have been.

The crowd in town Monday was not very large, but those that were here were very well entertained by the candidates.

B. F. Yates, of Bellfrey, Ohio, will preach in the Universalist church at this place next Sunday morning at the usual hour.

Lystra Aylor, who is a very old gentleman and a resident of the, Crisler neighborhood on Gunpowder, has been in very poor health for some time.

John M. Palmer, at one time a citizen of this place, but now of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was married at Moore's Hill, recently to Miss Maria Currie.

The Courier rejoices in the fact that there was not a fight in Williamstown during Christmas, although whisky and other Christmas mixtures flowed freely.

The holidays with all their amusements are gone again. Time and space forbid an attempt to enumerate all the delightful parties enjoyed by the young folks in Burlington and vicinity.

LOST—A setter bitch about one year old, white and black, white streak in face. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

S. D. HOSHAL, Hebron, Ky.

There will be an oyster supper given at the Golden Grange Hall, at Gunpowder, Ky, Thursday, January 14th, 1886, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m., and supper at all hours until 12 o'clock. No pains will be spared to make it an enjoyable affair.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Quite a large crowd assembled at the Baptist church last Thursday evening to witness the treat administered to the Sunday-school scholars. T. W. Finch impersonated Santa Claus in a very creditable manner, and the little ones were rendered happy by the bestowal of oranges and candies.

There is a little negro child at the Poor-house, about a year old which is truly an object of pity. Some time since one of its feet was roasted by its being left in a chair too near the fire. The burn would not yield to medical treatment, and continuing to get worse, a medical council was held in which it was decided that amputation was the only remedy by which life might be saved. One day the first of last week the operation was performed, but it did not have the desired effect, and another amputation was necessary last Friday, and Drs. Furnish, Grant and Terrill performed the second operation.

Having considerable work for last Thursday night, the Odd Fellows' lodge at this place invited the Petersburg and Florence lodges to be present. Petersburg responded by sending a delegation composed of her handsomest men, J. Frank Grant and Solon Early. Florence was more liberly represented, her delegation being composed of the following small eaters and jolly good fellows: T. L. Swetnam, Ben Stephens, Fred Utz, John Fulton, Gene Rice, Will Bradford, Jessie Corwin, James Crisler and Butch Clutterbuck. At seven o'clock that evening the members of Viola lodge feasted their guests on oysters, turkey, &c., at that popular hostelry, the Boone House, after which the work was commenced, and besides the election of officers for the present term, ten degrees were conferred. Officers were elected as follows; Thomas O. Cowen, N. G.; Dr. Furnish, V. G.; R. E. Cloud, Treasurer; Frank Kirkpatrick, Secretary.

Personal Mentions.

Miss Susie Rich has returned home.

Harry Piper is at his brother's.

Mrs. Green has been visiting in Burlington for several days.

Miss Annie Webb, of Bardstown, is visiting Mr. Arthur Blythe's.

E. E. Utz and bride arrived home last week, after a brief wedding tour.

Mrs. M. S. Rice, who has been quite sick for several days is able to be up.

Charlie Riddell, of Williamstown, made Burlington a brief holiday visit.

Dr. R. L. Finnell, of Verona made Burlington his biennial visit Monday.

Miss Annie Cowen has returned home after several weeks visit at Rabbit Hash.

Miss Lizzie Wood, returned to her home in Covington, Tuesday, after a visit of several days at this place.

Edson Alloway, of Nashville, Tennessee, and a second cousin of Judge Hawes, made the Judge a brief visit last week.

Mrs. Belle F. Andrews, of New York City and Miss Sadie Spears, of Covington, are visiting Mr S. P. Brady and wife at this place.

H. C. White and Jno. T. McClure, of Grant county; Abslom Conner, of Cynthiana; Joe Collins and Frank Helm, of Covington, attended court Monday.

Miss Maud Revill, daughter of Jo C. Revill, and who attends college at Anchorage, returned to her school last Sunday, after spending the holidays with her parents.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNION.

Miss Maude Crow[illegible], of Warsaw, is [illegible] wife.

Miss Mary N[illegible] is the guest of Mrs. Orrin Percival near Walton.

Miss Laura Baker has been quite sick for several weeks, but is improving.

Miss Stella Seniour, of Covington, is visiting her uncle, Hook Seniour near here.

Chas. Bradford, of Florence, spent several days of last week with relatives here.

The Union Dancing Club gave a party at the hall, which was pronounced a success by all who attended.

Chas. Fisher and his pleasant wife will soon become members of our little community. They expect to occupy, Mrs. Porter's property.

The holidays are over and we are all moving on in the old tracks again. The young people enjoyed several pleasant little companies, and none was more pleasant than the "March Party" at R. K. Conner's on New Year's Eve, though it did cost one young man his last summer's girl, and a valuable dog: but we never allow trifles to mar our pleasure.

RABBIT HASH.

River on the rise again, but not much water looked for.

Thomas Marshall's wife spent Christmas week in Gallatin with her father.

Miss Jessie Bachelor, of Lockland, O, spent the holidays with Hayden Wilson and wife.

Johnnie and Harry Aera, of Huntsville, spent several days in christmas with your pencil shover.

M. F. Morrison has made one of the finest sleighs in the county. You know he is praying for a big snow.

Christmas passed off very quietly here. A few parties and dinners were all that occurred during the holidays that are worth mentioning.

The M. E. Church oyster supper at A. G. McConnell's, New Year's eve, was well attended, as there were three dances in the neighborhood the same evening.

It is rumored that A. G. McConnell is about to trade his Kansas farm for John W. Gaines' farm here. We hope that Ange will succeed in making the trade, for we would be sorry to see him leave.

The Rabbit Hash readers and your correspondent send New Year's greeting to the editors, and the young folks send their thanks for the holiday supplement they received christmas week with the paper. We would be glad to see your list of subscribers increase to double your present number during the year. The reading matter furnished is adapted to both old and young.

BELLEVUE.

The public schools in this neighborhood were closed during the holidays.

We have examined a number of fruit buds and find them in splendid condition. Peach buds are all safe yet.

The advent of the New Year was generally observed here by the suspension of work. Dullness seemed to be the order of the day. No public demonstration to note

Last Thursday, while at school, Little Charley Birkle had his arm rebroken, by a couple of boys while playing, running against him and throwing him down. Dr. Riley reset the fracture.

On account of the absence of a number of the officers and members of the literary society, last Friday evening, it resolved itself into a spelling school and spent the evening in spelling.

The Clore Bros., sons of Jonas Clore, delivered 90 hogs here last Thursday, which they had sold to J. M. Conner, that averaged 331 pounds. Lewis Clore having a lot of 20 that averaged 352 lbs. Several of the lagest weighed 500 lbs. The hogs were sold at $3 70 per cwt.

Lewis W. Kantz will handle tobacco in the warehouse in this place again this season. He has had several hands overhauling the house the past week, making necessary repairs before receiving any of his purchases. Lewis has the push and the enterprise, as well as the backing to make the business a success.

The ice gatherers here are about to send a committee to inquire of "Old Prob." what has got wrong with the season. Thus far we have not had ice here more than 2 inches thick, and that for only a few days. The groud has been covered with snow once and that not over a half inch in depth. Thus far it has not been cold wet or dry—a remarkable season.

FLORENCE.

The gathering of the Sunday-school children at the Methodist church Friday night was an enjoyable affair, and the house was crowded. The children repeated their verses with much grace and the music by Prof. Bristow was beyond description. The little children should not forget C. T. Hide for his kindness to them.

The election Saturday for Town Council passed off quietly, the only trouble that occurred was to get space on the poll-books for the candidates names. The judges were sworn in by 'Squire Gaines, of Burlington. The vote stood 12 for cold water and 36 for gingerale. Harry Chambers, Assessor; L. C. Yager, Attorney; Felix Myers, Police Judge, and Henry Oisner, Treasurer.

As your correspondent was coming up Main street last Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock and when opposite the residence of Mr. William Corbins a flash came through the window as if an eruption of some volcano, and stopping a moment we soon learned the cause. They were preparing for a reception of the young folks, and in a few minutes they commenced pouring in like bees with sweets to the hive—but like drones they brought the sweets away. Among the guests present from a distance were Misses Belle and Josie Gatson and Lou Clarkson, of Union, among the older ones present were T. L. Swetnam and wife, Dr. Sayre and wife, B A. Dulaney and wife and Mrs. Ashley. William Corbin as you all know was full of old time jokes and he cracked them with the old folks until they could laugh no more. About 9 o'clock all were invited to the dining room, where there was turkey, cakes, oyster soup and all the rarest delicacies of the season, and after fifty-five persons had partaken thereof, like the loaves and fishes, there was enough left to feed many more. After supper they continued their fun until [illegible] hour, when all retired to their homes never to forget the happy time they had.

HASTY.

HEBRON.

Expecting to see someting in our last week's paper concerning the christmas exercises at Hebron, and being disappointed, and feeling that something ought to be said, I send this report:

The exercises were announced to begin at one o'clock, and by twelve the people commenced coming, and by 1 o'clock the church was well filled, and by the time the exercises commenced every available space was occupied. It was 1:15 when the superintendant arrived, and after some necessary arrangements, the bell was tapped and the house immediately came to order, when the superintendent read the programme which was disposed of as follows:

The exercises opened with the Banner song, requiring two cornetts and an organ in connection with the school. It was well rendered and heartily applauded.

Walter Crigler displayed considerable eloquence in his declamation, A Misspent Life, and it was well received.

We Come with Smiling Faces, a song by the girls of the Intermediate class, was loudly applauded.

Miss Lila Rouse's essay, Home, was read in a very impressive style, and was highly appreciated by the audience. This essay was followed by the song, Who is This That Cometh? by the school.

The dialogue, A Walk in the Cemetery, by Misses Octavia Rouse and Rosa Utz, was very interesting.

The Hope of Israel, a song by a class of young ladies, received a generous applause.

Sensitiveness, a declamation by Miss Eva Riddell, and To be Shorn, declamation by Master Albert McGlasson, were delivered in the best of style.

A very entertaining exercise was the double quartette, Misses Hattie Tanner, Minnie Crigier; supranno, Lewis and Charles Crisler; tenor, Rober Rouse bass, Walter Crigler; alto, Miss Nina Crigler.

The remainder of the programme as well as I rember it was a duett by Miss Lila Rouse and Mrs. May Graves, declamation by Willie Crigler, vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Florence Graves, the Three Graces, represented by Misses Alice Quigley, Stela Dye and Kittie Tanner, a song by an infant class, followed by a song by 9 misses dressed in white, each singing a verse of the song, Until His Kingdom Comes. G[illegible] Henderson, mounted on a chair that he might be seen and heard, got off his speech splendidly. Miss S. A. Crigler presided at the organ with grace and ease, while the cornetts added much to the exercises. After the collection, the Christmas Tree was unveiled by S. J. Rouse and Walter Crigler, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus arrived, and singing the song, the Beautiful Christmas Tree, Mrs. Santa Claus at the organ, the distribution of presents was commenced and required about an hour, when the exercises closed, and was one of the best it was ever our lot to witness. May the Hebron Sunday-school live long and prosper.

CHARLES H. CRIGLER.

PLATTSBURG.

Some tobacco has been sold for six cents all around.

We met our old friend Billy Sheehan in the city the other day. He is Billy of old.

Died—At Petersburg Christmas day, Mrs. Ann McSweeny, wife of Terry McSweeny, of consumption.

Spring candidates are budding now. Some of them will drop the blossom before the first Monday in August.

The smiling countenance of B. F. Rogers was seen on the outskirts at the shooting bee, buckling the tiger.

L. P. Sullivan is a residence of our town, having rented Capt. A. B. Parker's farm on Ashbyfork for a term of years.

Detective Larry Hazen, of Cincinnati, was in town one day last week looking up evidence in the Moyer murder case.

Joseph Wagstaff, U. S. Storekeeper at Petersburg, says the hardest part of his task is making out his payroll. Joe makes a good officer.

Joe Williams, of the Slimmer Stock Yards, Cincinnati, spent last Thursday night with M. F. Wingate in the west end of town.

E. W. Phillips, of Decatur, Mich., was visiting friends here last week. Ed is traveling salesmen for a Detroit house.

The large malt house at the Petersburg distillery is almost completed, and is the finest structure connected with the distillery.

Miss Clara Grant, who is attending school at Glendale, O, and her brother Charles L. Grant, of Danville. Ky., spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Grant at Petersburg.

Jim Will Sebree and Mrs. Sarah Craig were married last Thursday. Second marriage for both. Clarence Graves, son of the late Dr Wm. Graves of Petersburg was married to a lady of Versailles, Ind., one day last week.

Persons not very well acquainted with Mont Balsly would hardly recognize the wood cut in the RECORDER as being a very good likeness of the Bellevue pill masher. Messrs Editors you will have to set your camera on Mont again.

The shooting match at the Woolper Store was attended by about 125 persons. Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg and Aurora being represented. About 20 turkeys were disposed of. Tom Nettles carried off the most turkeys with Owen Allen a good second. The crowd was very orderly and nothing occurred to mar the feelings of any one.

The political forecast as we hear it spoken is as follows: M. T. Garnett and Bluf Adams for County Clerk; H. P. Stephens and L. H. Dils for County Judge; Will Riddell and S. W. Tolin no opposition; J. R. Clutterbuck and a host of others for sheriff, and our old friend, G. M. Riley, no opposition; and Sam Cowen, no man need tackle for jailer, as he can stay at home and beat any man in the county.

WALTON.

Columbus Hightower, a young man residing with his widowed mother near this place, is reported quite low with typhoid fever.

Jno. T. Conner has transferred his stock of groceries, &c., into his new store recently erected on the corner of Pike and High streets.

A petition to incorporate this little town was extensively circulated a few days since. Following close upon its heels was a bitter remonstrance, the result being a defeat or a relinquishment of the incorporators, consequently both petitions will find a lodgment in the waste basket.

Thos. Sullivan and wife, of Louisiana, Mo., are visiting relatives at this place. Six years with their sorrows and disappointments, have passed into the forgotten past, since last they engaged the sweet companionship of their many friends and relatives here. Three of Mrs. Sullivan's sisters, in the meanwhile have been transported to the silent city of the dead

The Union Sunday-school held at the Baptist church here was called together last Christmas eve by the superintendent, John H. Johnson, and 140 children and teachers responded. The children were in a high state of expectancy as was seen by their eager, wistful countenances. After a very entertaining and appropriate address by Rev. L. Johnson, a distribution was made to the several classes of a large paper sack filled with oranges, nuts, &c., each one receiving the same quantity. The occasion was enjoyable—highly so. After the childrens' feast Bro. Johnson, on behalf of the young ladies class, presented their teacher, Mrs. Dr. Lowry with a silver butter castor, beautifully engraven with her initials, &c. The presentation speech made by Rev. Johnson was carefully worded and especially adapted for the occasion. Mrs. Lowry testified her appreciation with tears unbidden flowing. The Sunday-school closed for the winter.

The X-mas holidays were spent here in riotous living, drinking and making merry, our saloons reaping a harvest thereby. A fellow named Haly, from Richwood, was here in all his glory, chuckful of bug juice, and endeavored to paint the town vermillion red. He commenced operation at the King Hotel by knocking Tobe Marshall out of time in one round, without provocation or malice aforethought. His next victim was our tailor, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, named Geo, Palmer. He was disposed of by one blow. Next in order was another spectator named Bean, who was brought low by a ponderous blow from the fist of the inebriated demon. At this stage of the proceedings a young man called Sandmire interposed and gave the puglist a real genteel dressing and then bid him go and he goeth. But unfortunately some friend of Haly's put him in posession of a pistol and he returned, shooting and yelling as he advanced, when unexpectedly the Constable stepped forward and arrested him, and divesting him of his arms, turned him over to some of his friends to hold for trial. No sooner had the officer disappeared than Haly's friendly guard told him to git up and git and he lit out at full speed, no one pursuing. After Haly's flight a youngster came forward and asked for the return of his little "Pop" saying that Haly slipped it out of his pocket, but kind friends to the young man advised him to keep quiet about the matter, and so he did. This was the kind of Christmas sport we enjoyed. How do you like it? But why murmur? There is no remedy for us to lay hold of under existing gang rule. But, thank God, this is the only whisky celebration that will ever again meet our gaze and shock our senses in this village.

Bathing.

Experience is the best school in which to learn the virtue of a remedy, and in this way it has been found that for rheumatism there is nothing better than bathing. But great care should be exercised, especially where the vitality is low or bathing has not been practiced. In such cases it is best to begin in warm weather. The temperature of the water will depend on other conditions: if there is fever, cold water may be used with safety. During the bath, if the patient feels a chilly sensation, it should be brought to a sudden close. The *best* time for bathing is just after rising from bed. The next best is an hour or two before dinner. The cold bath should never be taken late in the day. A very good and convenient bath may be taken by applying the water with the hand or a sponge; but if a clear pond or pool of water is near, the plunge bath is preferred. In general it matters but little as to the kind of water, so it be clear. But should there be any breaking out, a good mineral water, such as Blue Lick or Big Bone, may be very profitably used. Immediately after bathing the body should be rubbed well with a coarse towel and then with the hand, taking care to rub downward. A suit of dry, clean flannel under-clothing should be then put on with comfortable outer garments, and then brisk exercise taken until breakfast. Let no one think that this alone will do. There are other conditions equally essential. Proper attention to diet is of vital importance. The food should be plain, eaten slowly and at regular intervals, the meals not being taken less than five hours apart. A moderate amount of out-door exercise daily in the form of some useful employment, ought to be taken, avoiding exposure to extremes of weather. An occasional sweating by vigorous exercise will be highly beneficial. If extra exercise fail to cause this, when the body has become heated, let two or three swallows of cold water be taken, which will almost invariably produce the desired effect.

This treatment costs only a little exfected, for it will act as a preventive, not only of a return of the rheumatism, but of colds, fevers, &c. Dear after trouble and should be kept up even after a cure is thought to have been effected reader, these words of advice are submitted in the hope that you may be benefited. Try it.

* * *

FOR SALE I have the improved bronzed turkeys for sale—will sell either by pair or single fowl, cheap—they are pure breed.

JONAS DELPH,
Burlington, Ky.

'HOME COMFORT RANGES'
30,000 In Use.

Who would be free must themselves "strike the first blow," and when a "woman says she will, she will." Henceforth the desertion of the cook need not be the signal for house hold wheels to stop, for with a "Home Comfort" Wrought Iron Range in the kitchen, the mistress can do the cooking without danger to health or temper.

Remember, the Home Comfort Ranges are the only Wrought Iron Ranges that have Malleable Iron Top Plates and Malleable Iron Fire Linings. And all other Wrought Iron Ranges you see advertised are Cast Iron Tops and Fire Linings.

LITTLE PARAGRAPHS
Expressing the Sentiments of our Customers.

I gladly add my testimonial to the perfectness in construction and its adaptability to the wants of the public. PETER JETT, Mt. Olivet, Ky.

We could scarcely over-estimate its advantages. The fact that a 20-pound roast of beef and a delicate cake can be baked successfully at the same time is sufficient evidence of its merits. To testify to this is a pleasure duly appreciated by Robt. OVERBEY, Ellisville.

Having purchased a Home Comfort Range of J. D. Gates, we take pleasure in recommending it to our friends of Bath county as the best thing of the kind we ever used. It heats up very quickly, with a small quantity of fuel, and does better baking and cooking than any cast iron range or stove we have ever used. J. VARNSDALE.

We have used it a sufficient length of time to know that we could get nothing better. E. KENTON, Mt. Olivet.

Having had long experience in the use of many kinds of stoves, but for quick work and economy of fuel it takes the lead. A. HILDRETH, Blue Licks.

It is the most excellent article I have ever purchased in its line, and it is most happily named Home Comfort. WM. MCCLANAHAN, Ellisville.

I can safely say for perfect baking, cooking and economy of fuel it excels all others. JAS. HENRY, Nicholas Co.

I seldom recommend an article for others' use, but in this case will say I consider it superior to anything of the kind ever manufactured. WM. HALL, Sardis.

It is a very satisfactory piece of house furniture. Strong, well made, and does its work with certainty and dispatch. H. B. SAMPSON, Blue Lick.

No one can appreciate its great advantages without using it. Had we known its merits we would have bought one long ago; and discarded the old one. J. DOOLY, Carlyle.

You can not say too much in parise of it. I have the best biscuit and the best meals in the world baked on it. I would not part with it for any reasonable amount of money. W. N. SMITH, Nicholas County.

Dear Sirs: You can write anything you choose in recommending your beautiful and perfect operating Home Comfort Ranges, and sign our names.

J. W. RALLS, J. H. BOWEN,
JAS. DOOLEY, J. H. CAYWOOD,
WALTER POTTS, N. P. RALLS.

The "Home Comfort" Range is all right in every respect and I do not see how we could get along without it as it does better work and takes so much less *fuel* than our old cast iron stove. J. A. MCCORD, Fleming County.

I indorse all that has, or can be said in favor of the "Home Comfort" Range S. C. STOCKDALE, Fleming Co., Ky.

The above statement in behalf of the "Home Comfort" Range suits me, and I claim enough can not be said in their favor. I am using one and could ask for nothing better of the kind. J. E. MCCARTY, Fleming Co. Ky.

6,000 In Use in Kentucky.

The following named persons of Nicholas, Fleming, Bath, Robertson, Mason and Bourbon Counties have each bought "Home Comfort" Ranges.

Mrs S S Gorham
S H Thomas
Jos Bishop
J F Stone
Saml Ishmeal
W E Stoops
T L Ishmael
Dr Thompson
Wm Hamilton
W H Wheatley
Fred Harbet
S J Sears
T J Croveh
W T Jones
Saml Marshall
W F Price
Robt Barr
B J Jones
David Brown
H G Taylor
James Henry
Jno Fields
W L Teal
Danl Emmons
L H Allison
Jon A Feeback
Dr S R Fisher
A J Kennedy
Gilead Evans
Jas A Smith
Walter Hutching
J H Moffit
Arch Vanhook
Lawrence Burns
R C Ambler
A J Fowler
W H Peck
Thos Luttrell
T L Best
Jas Murphy
I M Quinsberry
W T Turley
N J Hopper
F M Carty
I D Yocom
R O Garry
Jas Eason
Jas Henry
Richard Griffin
J H Steel
Jno McDonnell
Wm Browning
W H Thompson
Philip Lucas
E R Howse
E J Secrets
D O Jett
Caleb Ratcliff
W C Hazelrigg
Thos Lettrell
O L King
W F Drake
E B Claypole
B F Berry
John Petela
David Brown
G R Darne
T W Biddell
E P Gamble
John Stipp
Henry Arnold
A M Bramble
John A Reed
H Seddon
David Rose
H H Harding
G B Beatley
DJ Odgen
J W Moore
C T Donnel
Wm Soper
Mike Flraity
S P Bradley
J H Henry
F H Moore
Wm White
Jno H Hart
Spenc Workman
B F McCord
H C Chinn
Lucy C Reed
W T Garrat
B W Holier
Joe Wagner
Jno Bright
Jno W Snapp
F M Peterson
W D Taylor
J A Campbell
Dr W H Martin
E S Sechrest
H G Hammond
D H Webster
Clay Howard
Wm Poynter
Mrs B Morris
H H Mankook
T M Biddell
M B McCarty
A W Wright
D S Trumbo
J N Brown
Eli Howard
J T Talbott
Joe Readman
Mary Redmon
J W Mitchell
Patrick Fallon
J W Bateman
Patrick Burk
J H Hamilton
J D Wells
M W Alexander
Martha Fulton
Mrs Staart
R W Dodson
Jas M Staart
Asbury Hinson
Richard Poe
John Power
S J Graves
Jas Thompson
J Ross
R Davis
J T Tate
Russel Mann
G M Bell
John Mansffeld
Mrs Huttsell
Henry Banta
G E Wood
Geo Clickner
Patrick Henry
J W Henry
Geo Hall
Abe Shepard
J P Chamberlain
R M Jett
Maranda Berry
F A Thomas
E A Thomas
James Riggs
Jno S Orme
T H Caywood
Sandford Talbott
A G Nansemo
C Baxter
J F Stanford
Isaac Jett
T P Sutton
J R Booth
E S Sled
F J Fortune
L H Watson
Nathan Hall
Dans Tate
Chas Harris
Mrs A Rice
F J Barbee
Saml Kerslak
C A Nash
L Emme
M L Wade
M J Reie
Wm Hall
J A Young
J A Bishop
J J Hughes
J J Barr
T R Kenton
W J Kenton
P P Sutton
John Sharp
Jas Porter
Saml Meyer
J C Morris
E R Davis
S W Cecil
Jno Cravens
J H Parrot
S E Morston
Thos Fane
J A Caston
Jno Peck
Mrs Flora

With many thanks for your kind words in our behalf, we are truly yours;

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,

1901 to 1909 Washington Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, - - MO.

R. HARTMAN, Superintendent,

Johnson House. Williamstown, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

Early Breakfast &

Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL

HEATING STOVES.

ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED,

Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. Covington, Ky.

Second Door Below Sixth Street.

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540 MADISON AVE.
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FALL GOODS ARE ALL IN.

5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Guarantee Goods, Fit and Workmanship.

We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. F. BLASE,
540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON. KY.

STOTT BROS,

PETERSBURG, KY.

We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you

FLANNELS

direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,

are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,

Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

GROCERIES.

Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

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The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term lections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

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COME and SEE FOR YOURSELF.

—(o)—We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

ALSO A SPLENDID

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

DEALERS IN

Carriages, Buggies

AND

Spring Wagons.

—(o)—GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON

SHORT NOTICE

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Advantages. 1. Exemption from temptations of city. 2. One family—living, eating and working together. 3. Classes divided into small sections so that each cadet recites every day. 4. Expenditures under control of Superintendent. 5. Government adapted to the character of each individual cadet. 6. A faculty who associate with the cadets. 7. A system of military discipline which develops the body and imparts lessons of authority and prompt obedience. Address Col. R. D. ALLEN, Farmdale, Ky.

THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

MY COUSIN.

If you should once see my remarkable cousin,
Miss Dorcas Elizabeth Deborah Ann,
I know you would choose her from out of a dozen
And prove yourself thus a remarkable man
She'll harness a horse in the time of a minute,
And hitch to a buggy in one minute more,
Then step from the wheel with agility in it,
And drive with a flourish away from the door.

She'll bring home a calf in the back of her wagon
For which she had bargained with Timothy Burr,
A trade that the cutest of drovers might brag on,
Though nothing but every day business with her.
She's awake with the lark when the daylight is breaking,
And cheery and fresh are the tones of her call
"Get up, all ye lazy ones—time you were waking"
As loud with her broomstick she hits on the wall.

She plants the tomatoes, and weeds out the onions,
And trims up the quince bushes early in March;
She doctors the neighbors for chilblains and bunions,
And puts in my collars a plenty of starch.
She sings in the choir by the side of the tenor,
And gives a sharp look at the blundering bass;
She plays the church organ with energy when her
Assistance is needed in any such case.

She knows what is what, and can tell which from t'other,
In household affairs she's as keen as a knife.
She is kindness itself, though her scape-gallows brother
Gets now and then thrashed to the edge of his life;
She cuts the boys' hair with a bright pair of scissors,
A little bit stubby and notched off behind,
And has the rare gift, which exclusively is hers,
Of making the roguish young savages mind.

She never gets weary of helping and working,
Nor moodily sits "on a bench in the shed,"
Like some who are given to sulking and shirking,
To whimper and grumble and wish herself dead.
She mends up my gloves and embroiders my neck-tie,
And sews the new binding around my lapel:
But all she can do you will hardly expect I
In one little poem can suitably tell.

She is not very old; some assert she is forty;
I don't think she's thirty; you need not be told
Some ladies grow younger, and she's of that sort I
Am firmly persuaded can never grow old.
I'm thirty myself, and as long as I've known
She hasn't changed any—if truth's in a rhyme.
I asked her one day if the love I had shown her
Was worth a return? But "she hadn't got time!"

—*N. Y. Sun.*

IN A PALACE CAR.

The Serio-Comic Romance of "Red Beard" and the "Cry Baby."

FIRST DAY.

SCENE—Palace car, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Engine blowing off in spasmodic snorts, which betoken imminent departure.

Enter middle-sized man with undersized valise; strong, square shoulders, jovial eyes and a well-kept, waving, but red, red beard. He puts valise under seat, settles himself comfortably, and falls into what appears to be a thoughtful habit of stroking the beard aforesaid.

Enter from the other end of the car undersized young lady, with overgrown valise, crisp blonde hair, cameo features and violet eyes, a little red, as if from recent overflow. She is followed by the porter, who is almost suffocated with his load of shawls, books and lunch-basket. Young lady drops overgrown valise, rushes to the window of her section and fails to get it open. Through it can be seen an elderly lady, with solicitous, maternal countenance, who stands on the platform outside, and says something inaudible because of the closed window. Porter is busy stowing away parcels, and pays no attention, but the red-bearded man strides across and flings it up with practiced ease. While so doing he catches another glimpse of the violet eyes, and, beholding another inundation, retreats precipitately without waiting to be thanked.

Tableau of blonde head thrust through the window and buried on the maternal shoulders for a moment. Another dyke gives way in the lachrymal stream—the engine snorts and begins ringing her bell.

"G-good-bye, mamma. K-kiss me," says a trembling little voice.

"God bless you, my darling! Good-bye. Your Uncle Ned will meet you at the train. Write me every day. There! there! there! Don't cry."

Each "there" is accompanied by a soft, sibilant osculation; the engine caps the climax of her half-hour's grumbling and fretting by three short blasts of her whistle, as if in mocking echo of the kisses, settles her mighty shoulders into the collar, and the Pacific Express dashes off across the Schuylkill.

Red-headed man, with innate delicacy, looks out of the window as if interested in the scenery—which he has seen a hundred times—and pays no attention to the low, intermittent sob, accompanied by a blowing of the nose, which comes from the opposite section. Then he contemplates the other two occupants of the car—one a genuine British tourist and globe-trotter, who writes endless pages of unimportant and trivial facts in his notebook, and is now recording that in America the locomotives ring their bells at crossings just as they do in England; the other, an old gentleman, who is very deaf, for the porter shouts at him in order to learn his pleasure concerning the disposal of his property. Neither of these appears to interest him particularly, for he leans back in his seat and soliloquizes in a low tone as follows:

"Poor little cry-baby! She's never been away from her mamma before, and it goes hard with her. She is recovering a little already; the sniveling noise is becoming more and more intermittent. It's remarkable how readily women, and particularly young ones, go to 'clapping on the water works,' as Sam Weller calls it! Now, here's a young one that is probably going on a pleasure trip—will be absent, at the most, about three months—really *wants* to go, too—and yet she's crying about leaving her mother, and making her pretty eyes all red. Ah, well! I suppose its natural enough. Seems to me I remember feeling choky and desolate when I first left home, and the mither was crying over my clean collar! Poor little beggar! I wonder if I could do anything to make her less lonely? If I speak to her she might think me one of those designing and evil-minded persons against whom all young female travelers are solemnly warned. I wonder if I look like a villain or a pirate? She'd be sure to distrust this beard of mine. Girls don't like beards, especially red ones, and she would either resent my proffered protection and sympathy, or be more frightened than comforted. I had better wait until she becomes more reassured and calmer. This is one of the cases in which it is better not to do to-day what you can put off until to-morrow."

And he pulls down his hat, opens a newspaper, and begins running through its columns with the eye of a man who keeps up with current events, and only reads the latest developments.

In the meantime his neighbor has regained her composure in a measure, and the telegraph poles, as they fly by her window, peep in at a very sober, though pretty face, which watches them steadily with its thoughtful, tear-stained eyes. After awhile she begins to look around the car and hears a one-sided conversation between the Englishman and the deaf gentleman, which, though amiably conducted, is vastly puzzling to both, and the shadow of a smile comes to her lips. Then the deaf man produces an ear trumpet, and that reminds the tourist that somewhere in his notebook he has an authentic narrative to the effect that in a Western town in America, where ear trumpets are unknown, a deaf gentleman at an eating-house answered a waiter's inquiry by putting up his trumpet, into which the waiter (ignorant of its use) poured a plate of soup! When this recital was finished and the Englishman had concluded with "Such savage ignorance, you know!" our blue eyes fairly danced with merriment, and, looking around, they encountered those of the red-bearded gentleman similarly amused. He relapses suddenly into the newspaper, and she turns her attention again to the telegraph poles, as if she had an intimate friend among them, and wanted to distinguish him as he passed.

"Dear me!" she is thinking, "suppose he should think I was smiling at him! Or, suppose he was smiling at me! How dare he! I shall be careful not to catch his eye again. [*Stealing a glance at him.*] What an awful red beard. Why will men wear beards? He has a kind, genial face, though, and his hands are white and firm, like a gentleman's. I don't think he was smiling at me, or, if he was, it was only because he remembered my crying at the station—and here I am laughing at a silly story about an ear-trumpet. He thinks me a child, and looks at me as if he would like to pat me on the head and offer me candy! I wonder how old he is? [*Stealing another glance.*] Not over thirty at the most, but with a self-poised, traveled air that makes me envious! What a timid, shrinking little thing I must seem to him. I'd like to have an opportunity of showing him that I am not a baby if I did cry when mamma left me; but, of course, I can not speak to him, and—mamma told me to be very careful not to get into conversation with strangers. He may not be a gentleman, after all, and—heigho! Four long days ahead of me without companionship! I wonder how far he is going? Perhaps to Chicago. He might know Uncle Ned. If I could only ask him! What would mamma say at the idea of my speaking to a stranger or his speaking to me?—'Decidedly improper.' Then we must not allow it, and I'll devote my attention to the dear old deaf gentleman."

To which purpose she adheres until the porter comes around to light the lamps, and her friends, the telegraph poles, become invisible in the gathering twilight. Then her neighbor goes off to get supper and smoke, while she makes a first day's attack on her lunch basket, which, like all first day's attacks, consists more of unwrapping and wrapping up than eating.

Finally, out of sheer desperation and loneliness, she has her section "made up," and, after a season of perplexity as to how much, or rather how little, she shall undress, she seeks its seclusion, fully convinced that if the remainder of the trip is as tedious as the first afternoon the four days will seem a month.

SECOND DAY.

The sun has been straggling through the colored glass in the top of our palace car for an hour or more, and the train rushes on as if gaining fresh vigor from the crisp morning air, when the red-bearded gentleman's section shows signs of agitation and a towzled head looks out from the curtains.

"Time to be stirring, I think," he says to himself. "I wonder how my little neighbor has stood it? One does not usually get much sleep during the first night on a sleeper, especially with an amiable old deaf gentleman snoring like a house afire in the vicinity. I must get out. She may be too bashful to get up with me here." [*Catching sight of a stout little shoe lying in the aisle on the side nearest him.*] "Great Jove, it is one of hers! Tumbled out of her section in the night and rolled over here. May be she's waiting now for the porter to come and rescue it from its dangerous proximity to me. I'll put it back and pretend to be asleep while she gets it."

Just as he seeks to carry this into effect her curtains open and he is caught in the act. There's nothing for it but to face the music, and he says, coolly:

"I hope you will excuse the liberty I take with your property, but it had strayed into my domain. Permit me to return it."

As much of her face as he can see is very pink indeed—a little dimpled hand receives the vagrant shoe. She murmurs an indistinct "Thank you," and hastily closes the curtain.

"Rather too embarrassing a situation for improving an acquaintance," thinks the gentleman as he repairs to the dressing-room and begins sousing his head in the cold water. "How shy she is! I don't think I shall get along. I have a sort of contempt for the window-raising, lunch-offering, seat-turning, book-loaning modes of scraping acquaintance, principally because they are the stock in trade of drummers and train 'mashers' generally! Unless fortune comes to my aid I fear we shall ride to Chicago side by side and strangers."

When he comes back from breakfast he finds my lady apparently absorbed in a book, her fair hair shining in the sun, and the red circles gone from her eyes, looking fresh and dainty as a woodland flower—which is the comparison this ordinarily prosaic young gentleman makes when he sees her. The deaf gentleman is on hand, protesting to the Englishman that he was never known to snore, and the nocturnal disturbances of which the latter spoke must have proceeded from the porter. After listening for a moment to this slander of that functionary, our hero resumes his seat and opens another paper, which he has procured somewhere; but he doesn't seem to find it satisfactory, for his eye wanders now and then across the aisle to his neighbor. She detects it, notwithstanding her absorption, and immediately becomes more absorbed for his benefit.

So the time and the train fly on, and, to his surprise, our young gentleman finds this trip much more tiresome than common—positively wearisome, in fact. Then in a fit of impatience he throws up his window and gazes vacantly out on the barren landscape, takes off his hat, tumbles his hair, and, at last, in an absent-minded way, pulls out a cigar, lights a match, and is on the point of smoking when he remembers that he is not in a smoking-car, looks up to see if any one has observed it, and, catching her eye, forgets the match still burning in his hand. The result is that the ends of his beard come in contact with the flame. There is a sudden blaze, a quick shriek of alarm from the lady, and, with quiet presence of mind, he smothers the flame with his traveling scarf. To his surprise his neighbor is in the aisle by his side, and says, earnestly:

"Oh, sir, I hope you are not burned?"

"No more than a few weeks will repair, I believe," he replies, gayly; "my carelessness has cheated the barber out of a task—nothing more," and, taking off the scarf, he discloses a comical condition of beard, one side of which has been burned off within an inch of his chin, while the other retains its native luxuriance. "I see by your eyes that it is ridiculous," he says. "Laugh if you like, I shall not mind."

"I am so glad that it is no worse," says my lady, frankly. "I have a pair of scissors in my satchel with which you can trim it even, if you would like them."

"I don't like to trouble you," says he.

"Nay, but one good turn deserves another," she replies. "You see I have not forgotten your—your kindness this morning."

"Oh, the shoe!" he replies. "A small kindness that—as small as a shoe—but I will not be so churlish as to refuse your kindly offer." The pretty little white hands are dangerously close as she brings him the scissors, and he can look straight into her eyes, but he treats it as an ordinary occurrence, and protects her from embarrassment by being unembarrassed himself.

The English gentleman sees it, however, and immediately chronicles in his notebook the interesting fact that in America young ladies traveling alone on the railway do not hesitate to help any stranger make his toilet if he desires it.

He retires with the scissors and presently returns with the much abused beard unevenly trimmed and "notched" at the sides.

She laughs merrily, and he is on the point of making a gallant speech, such as expressing a willingness to burn his beard every day for the sake of using her scissors; but he feels that this girl's ingenuousness is above cheap flattery, and he disdains to offer her such. So, instead, he talks easily and pleasantly—asks her destination and is evidently pleased when it corresponds with his own—regrets that he doesn't know "Uncle Ned," if for nothing else but to acknowledge his niece's kindness.

By this time the girl is thoroughly at her ease, and, welcoming the change from solitude, she talks freely and talks well—well enough to fulfill his wish of the previous evening, that she might prove to him her emancipation from long clothes.

"Do you know," she says, naively, "I have been hoping that something might occur by which we could become acquainted? I mean, of course, without forwardness on my part or on yours."

"And so have I," he replies. "With me it arose from an humble desire to comfort and console you yesterday, and it has been growing ever since. Need I say that I welcome the accident which effected my wish?"

She laughed. "I am afraid you thought me a simpleton for crying, but"—her voice grows graver—"I felt *so* lonely and distressed about leaving mamma. I have never traveled alone."

"I understand," he says, simply; "I can remember my first plunge into the cold water of the world, and how horribly near crying I came when my dear old mother kissed me at the station. That was some time before I cultivated this scarlet abomination"—touching the beard—"which, wherever I go, earns me the distinctive title of the 'red-bearded man.'"

"It *is* rather like that of young Pendennis," she says, roguishly. "I don't like beards."

"And I'll wager," he goes on, "that was the first thing about me you noticed. By the way, we have not progressed far enough in our new-found acquaintance to know each other's names. Suppose, for the sake of novelty, we disclose and call each other during the rest of the trip by the names which each mentally bestowed on the other at first sight?"

She looks a little embarrassed. "I am afraid you'll think mine impertinent."

"Not more so than mine, I am sure," he replies; "I'll agree to take it in good part if you will."

"Very well," says she. "I am afraid you were right, and *my* first impression was 'Red Beard.' Now tell me my new name."

"It sounds very ridiculous, but when I saw you sitting there in tears I called you 'Poor Little Cry Baby!'"

"*Such* names!" says the Cry Baby, laughing.

"*Such* nonsense!" says the Red Beard, laughing too.

An hour later:

The Cry Baby—I have appointed myself a committee of one to invite you to join me in a lunch-basket repast. Mamma has provided as if for a wilderness of daughters, and as I am but one—

Red Beard—Bewilderness?

The Cry Baby—No, daughter—I should be glad to have your assistance.

Red Beard—Each hour you knit stronger the bonds of my gratitude. An eating-house with its noise and dirt, as compared with your kind ministrations and—and lunch basket—"Hyperion to a Satyr."

The Cry Baby—I'm sure you deserve a breakfast for that painstaking speech. Cold chicken, cold tongue, cold pigeon, pickles, jelly, crackers—help yourself. Everything cold.

Red Beard (*with his mouth full of chicken*)—There are only two cold dishes I object to, and I don't see them here.

The Cry Baby—As Mrs. Gamp says: "Give it a name, I beg."

Red Beard—Cold heart and cold shoulder.

The Cry Baby—Have you been a sufferer from the effects of either?

Red Beard—I can not say I have, and wisdom without experience is generally open to doubt. But yet I have lived long enough and observed enough to expect but little warmer fare from the surging mass of self-serving toilers called the world—each of whom looks upon the other not as a friend, brother or comrade, but as a foe, or, at best, a competitor in the strife!

The Cry Baby (*her blue eyes looking far away out of the window*)—And yet it is better to believe in as many of them as we can, since to have confidence in no one is to be unhappy.

Red Beard—True, most true, oh, wise young judge! May I offer you some jelly?

The Cry Baby (*accepting silently*)—Do you live in Philadelphia? Or is it a breach of our compact to ask?

Red Beard—Not at all. No; I live in Chicago when I am not on the wing. My business—if it will interest you—is that of publishing and selling books; and—if *that* will interest you—it is a very large one.

The Cry Baby—Thank you for your frankness.

Red Beard—And will you imitate it, for my special gratification?

The Cry Baby—Oh, yes. I call Baltimore my home. I have an uncle in Chicago, and when he asked us to make him a visit I was the only one who could go; so mamma came with me to Philadelphia, and after staying there a week, started me off, as you have seen.

The Brakeman—Defiance! Change cars for Toledo!

The Cry Baby—With pleasure (*producing hat and gloves*). How dazzling the sun is!

Red Beard (*aside*)—I should say the *daughter!* [*Exeunt.*

* * *

SCENE—Same as before—about sunset of the same day. The train shrieking along as before. The lunch basket has again served for two and holds out gallantly.

Red Beard—"Slow sinks more lovely ere his race be run, along Morea's hills, the setting sun." I verily believe the Englishman is making a note that in America the sun sets in the West, just as in England!

The Cry Baby (*laughing*)—And the deaf gentleman is holding his trumpet out of the window to see if he can hear the engine whistle!

Red Beard—And I am thinking that in all my journeys between the sea and the lakes I have never passed one so pleasantly.

The Cry Baby (*a little coldly*)—You are pleased to say so.

Red Beard—I am pleased to think so! And you?

The Cry Baby (*evasively*)—I enjoyed the sunshine to-day and its departing glories this evening, but—I say not that it is a warmer sun than that which shone a fortnight since or will shine a fortnight hence!

Red Beard—It is a pretty metaphor, and I accept it; let but my sun shine until its setting! And that, alas, will be to-morrow.

The Cry Baby—At what time do we reach the city?

Red Beard—About nine o'clock, or a little earlier. Look through the window; how soft and mellow the light falls on rocks that were bare and unsightly in the sunshine. So when a man dies the fading light of memory softens the features of his misdeeds.

The Cry Baby—And yet this is unjust to the blameless man, just as the faint light is unjust to some rock that would be beautiful in the sunshine.

Red Beard (*dryly*)—Ay, but the blameless man is extinct or never existed. Enough of moralizing. How long do you remain in the Western metropolis?

The Cry Baby—Until I am ready to return. It may be a month or a twelve-month.

Red Beard—Then I shall meet you again.

The Cry Baby—But how? You don't know my name.

Red Beard—You have told me your uncle's. I will meet him.

The Cry Baby—His name is not the same as mine.

Red Beard—Trust me. We shall be regularly introduced, and that ere long. That is, if you do not object?

The Cry Baby—I shall consent on one condition. That you ask for the Cry Baby.

Red Beard (*aside*)—I may do *that* in good earnest yet! (*Aloud*) I am content."

Bedtime:

Red Beard (*behind his curtain*)—I am more or less enraptured! A bright, pretty, soft-hearted, ingenuous girl—sensible, too! Oh, fortunate man, how near you came to entertaining an angel unawares! And oh, blessed accident that broke the spell! * * * which I consider quite enough rhapsodizing for the present, and more than I have done since my first attack of the divine passion, vulgarly known as puppy love! Nine o'clock! I must arise.

The Cry Baby (*behind her curtain*)—Traveling isn't so tedious as they told me. Why, we'll reach Chicago to-morrow! He is a thoroughly well-bred man and very agreeable. I'm sure mamma wouldn't object to my having made his acquaintance under the circumstances; but oh, goodness, how *could* I tell I had met a Mr. Red Beard on the train!—and that he addressed me by the familiar and derisive title of "Cry Baby?" (*A soft little laugh*). Never mind! I'm sure he was especially provided by Providence to beguile this journey, and I'm duly grateful—to Providence.

THIRD DAY.

"Time to get up, sah," said the porter. "Breakfast at Fort Wayne in twenty minutes. Thankee, sir." And, pocketing the gratuity, he proceeds on his journey.

"Time to get up, ma'am," he repeats at the opposite section.

"Yes," he hears her fresh, clear voice; "how soon will we be in sight of Chicago."

"Don't get in sight for four hours—train late," says the porter, laconically, and retreats.

It is marvelous how soon the red-bearded gentleman finishes his toilet and how eagerly he waits for the appearance of his fair neighbor. She comes at last, with her little brown hat nestling on the blonde curls, and gives him a gloved hand, which somehow sends a thrill through him, and strengthens an indefinable sensation of sadness which has been oppressing him.

Red Beard—Good-morning, fair saint! Behold "the monk all shaven and shorn"—

The Cry Baby—"Who pitied the maiden all forlorn"—

Red Beard—"Who helped him to trim the beard all tattered and torn."

"It is good morning and good-bye, too, I am afraid," she says, pleasantly, for by this time the train is skirting the lake. I shall never forget the past two days on the rail, and our incognito friendship."

"And I," he says, "shall in future find all railroad journeys tedious in comparison with this; all palace cars dreary unless I can conjure up your image to brighten them."

"The image of a cry-baby?" she asks, smiling. "Then let me add that I shall never see a red beard again without an intense desire to recall your memory by—cutting it!"

He—And if any beard or any baby would answer, we should not have long to wait. We are nearing the pier, and your uncle will be there. You could not introduce him to a man whose name you don't know. Good-bye. [*He is shaking hands again.*] And, remember, I have sworn a mighty oath—we shall meet again!

She—Remember the condition!

He—To ask for *you?* I will!

And he is gone.

FOURTH DAY.

One year has elapsed.

SCENE—Palace car at Calvert Street Station, Baltimore; engine uttering premonitory snorts as before.

Enter middle-sized man, with strong, square shoulders, jovial eyes and—*no* beard. On his arm undersized young lady with crisp, blonde hair, cameo features and violet eyes, a little red as if from crying.

He—There, darling! It makes me wretched to see tears in your eyes.

She—B-but they've all b-been so k-kind and g-good to me.

He—And therefore you cry? O, wise little wife! If kindness makes you weep, then may I never give you cause for anything but tears.

She (*putting a timid little hand to his face*)—Do not think I am marring our wedding day by crying. Do you remember the first name you gave me?

He—A little "Cry Baby?"

She—And mine for you until I made you shave it off: "This is the priest all shaven and shorn"—

He—"Who wedded the maiden all forlorn."

The Conductor (*outside*)—All aboard!

—*The Argonaut.*

—A Chinese sheep-herder, employed by Mr. Johnson, whose place is on the north fork of John Day's River, had a rough fight with a bear lately. Bruin was hungry, and visited Mr. Johnson's corral for a supply of fresh mutton. John did not believe in such pilfering, and tried to slay his visitor with an axe. The bear had too much Sullivan-like science for the Chinaman, and knocked him out with an upper cut. Not being fond of Chinese meat he left John for dead and carried off a sheep. The Chinaman came to in an hour and pluckily drove the sheep eight miles to the ranch.—*Salem (Oregon) Statesman.*

—The trappings of the white elephant of King Theebaw are said to be worth a million dollars. The royal regalia are reputed the most valuable in the world, especially in rubies and sapphires. Ruby mines exist just north of Mandalay, to which no European has ever been allowed access. The Burmese war is, therefore, likely to yield plenty of loot.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The quantity of sumach gathered in Virginia this year was very large. Some poor men have made as high as four hundred dollars by gathering the leaves of a shrub that received no attention till since the close of the war.

THE OLD LADY.

She Knows all About Bashful Lovers and Advises Her Daughters Accordingly.

"Mary Ellen," said an anxious mother to her daughter, in reference to a beau who had been to see her the night before; "did he hint anything about marrying?"

"No, ma'am."

"Didn't he sigh nor look as though he was suffering?"

"No, ma'am."

"Didn't he say nothing about his plans?"

"No, ma'am."

"Didn't he talk any ways sweetish?"

"No, ma'am."

"Was he chatty, or otherwise?"

"He was right smart otherwise, mother; a heap so."

"Didn't he say nothing?"

"Not much."

"Oh, he did talk some, did he?"

"A small bit."

"What about?"

"Well, about all he had to say was about his hat."

"About his hat?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Mary Ellen, what on earth did he have to say about his hat?"

"He said he had three more at home, and it was the worst one of the lot."

"Is that all he had to say?"

"Just about."

"How long did you set him."

"Four hours."

"And he didn't say nothing else?"

"I don't believe he did."

"Mary Ellen, do you know what you've got to do?"

"No, ma'am."

"You've got to give him the grand bounce. He's just such another numbskull as your father was. He sot me seven years without comin' any nigher to broachin' the subject I wanted to hear about than that, and I reckon he might a been keepin' it up yet, if I hadn't got my dander up at last, and told him that Quaker-meetin' sort o' nonsense had got to be stopped in short meter, and that I had to know immediately what he was hangin' around there for, or I'd marry a peddler who was after me hot-footed, before the moon could full. That brought him to his mutton mighty suddint, and he hopped up and popped so quick it made my heart flutter. It turned out all right for me, though it used up an awful sight of fire-wood, cider and so on, before he got to the poppin' pint, but I was a heap younger'n you and it didn't make so much difference. The old folks they used to howl like all sin at the way your fool of a daddy dilly-dallied around, and I can see now that they was right about it, though it used to vex me like the mischief then. You're too old, my gal, to run such tedious chances, and so you've got to drop this feller and clinch on to some body that hain't so slow with his chin-music, or your har'll be gray before you get an offer. This thing of sparkin' long enough to go to Jericho and back again before you get to housekeepin' is played out, and I won't put up with it. Mary Ellen, you understand me?"—*Lige Brown, in Chicago Ledger.*

"DOG STARS."

The Most Startling Production of "Hamlet" Ever Witnessed.

Astley introduced performing dogs at his amphitheater, but only in such tricks as are now to be seen in the concert halls; the Royal Circus seems to have been the first place in which the dog appeared as an actor in a play written expressly to display his peculiar talents. The Roscii of the canine stage, two in number, were called Geler and Victor, and such was their popularity that they held daily receptions, and people flocked in hundreds to gaze upon and fondle these canine phenomena. Dog pieces became quite the rage, they even invaded the classic stage of Drury Lane, and one saved Sheridan from bankruptcy when Kemble, Siddons and a magnificent company of two-legged players had been performing to empty benches. The actors who owned the animals were called "dog stars." They always traveled in pairs; one played the villain, the other the virtuous individual; the latter was always attended by his faithful "dawg," who protected him from all the machinations of his enemy, the villain of the drama. At the wind-up the latter took "the seize" as it was called, that is to say, at a given signal the dog sprang at his throat, which was guarded by a thick pad, invisible, of course, to the audience, covered with red cloth; after turning round like a tetotum, and shouting "mussy, mussy"—they invariably so pronounced the word—he would fall and roll about in great agony upon the stage, the dog still keeping a tight hold, until he was supposed to be dead. Shakespeare's plays in their time have been made to assume many curious forms, but "Hamlet" as a dog piece is the most startling of all, yet this was actually achieved by one of these "dog stars" about five and twenty years ago in the provinces. He announced himself as "the only dog Hamlet," which he probably was, though the phrase, from a natural history point of view, was a little mixed. The play was very much abbreviated, of course; the Prince of Denmark in every case was attended by a large black dog, and in the last the sagacious animal took upon himself the office of executioner by springing upon the King and putting an end to his wicked career in the usual orthodox (dog) fashion.—*London Society.*

AN ADMIRAL'S PLEA.

Why Siberia Should be Relieved of the Stigma of a Convict Settlement.

The Russian Admiral Possiet, who has traveled a great deal in Siberia, has published a pamphlet on the system of transportation of criminals in Russia. He thinks the time has arrived when the practice of colonizing Siberia should cease. "Siberia is no longer," he says, "the same country it was when it became a convict settlement. At that time it did not extend beyond Kamtschatka. But now that Russia, by the acquisition of the Amoor district, has extended her frontier to the Sea of Okhotsk, which is being gradually converted into a second Mediterranean, and that China and Japan are waking out of their sleep of centuries, it is time to relieve Siberia of the humiliating stigma of a convict settlement and to place it in a position more suited to the development of its resources. The criminals who have been transported into Siberia during the last two centuries exercise a ruinous influence on the population. The purpose of the transportation is twofold; it aims both at the punishment and at the reform of the criminal. The penal object is fulfilled; the punishment of forced labor in Siberia is most severe. But so long as the present system continues there can be no moral reform." It is a proverb in Siberia that "forced labor is the school of corruption," and the convicts themselves say that the journey from European Russia is far more terrible than the forced labor imposed upon them when they reach their destination. The convicts are mostly employed in gold washing, the silver mines having been almost entirely abandoned. Admiral Possiet visited the gold washers of Us. Kari, to which two thousand convicts had been sent. Two hundred of these were ill in the hospital from scurvy, three hundred had fled, and the rest worked indolently and carelessly.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HOME AND FARM.

—A little ginger or grated nutmeg put in sausage meat will improve its flavor for most persons.—*The Caterer.*

—It is claimed by a medical journal that milk taken as hot as it can be sipped has a wonderfully reviving effect after over exertion.

—It is now stated that a raw potato is far more effectual in beautifying the complexion than any cosmetics. The face should be rubbed with the freshly cut vegetable, then washed and then treated to gentle friction.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—To destroy the black buffalo or carpet moth, which eats straight lines across carpets, dresses, etc., take corrosive sublimate of double strength, one tablespoonful in a quart of boiling water, and saturate the floors and woodwork thoroughly.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Hickorynut Cake: One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of milk, four eggs, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of chopped hickorynuts, two cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, juice of half a lemon. Bake in two square loaves, and frost.—*The Cook.*

—Cranberry Sauce: A young housekeeper thinks she has discovered the proper way to cook cranberries. For a quart of berries place a pint of water on the stove with sufficient sugar. Let the water come to a boil, and when boiling put in the cranberries and boil briskly about fifteen minutes.—*Western Rural.*

—Egg Sauce: One cup of chicken broth, heated and thickened, with tablespoonful of butter rolled thickly in flour; poured over two beaten eggs; boiled one minute, with tablespoonful parsley stirred in; then seasoned and poured upon pounded yolks of two boiled eggs placed in bottom of bowl. Stir up, and it is ready.—*The Household.*

—Most farmers feed corn to everything. Corn to the cows, corn to the calves, corn to the colts, and corn to the pigs. What were oats made for? For all young animals. Corn is good to fatten grown-up animals and to be a part food to fatten young ones. Very little of it should be used for feed for young animals, as it does not contain enough of the elements to make a perfect body.—*Troy Times.*

—Nothing tarnishes silver more quickly than rubber, the ring around the neck of a fruit jar being enough to color a whole closet full of silver in one night. Coal gas is also inimical to bright silver or plated ware, but a lump of gum camphor in a closet will do much to protect the goods. Silver spoons, discolored by contact with cooked eggs, are easily brightened by rubbing with common salt.—*Chicago Times.*

—Mustard Dressing: Some one asking for a recipe for a nice mustard dressing will find, I think, that this will suit: Take six eggs with three teaspoonfuls of mixed mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one and one-half cup of the best salad oil, half cup of water and one cup of vinegar. Mix thoroughly and place in a water bath. Stir constantly until it creams, then put away for use. If kept in a cool place it will be good for a long time.—*Toronto Mail.*

WILLOW CULTURE.

It Opens a Large Field for Useful and Profitable Industry.

Considerable attention has been turned of late, in this country, to the cultivation of the basket willows, and their manufacture. That a desirable and promising industry is opened to us in this direction is indicated by the fact that we import willow rods and baskets ready made to the amount of more than $300,000 a year. The cultivation of the willows, and their manufacture, is simple and easy, and may be carried on with hardly any capital on any scale, large or small. They are readily propagated from cuttings about a foot in length, taken from well-ripened shoots, and set in the ground in a slanting direction, and to such a depth as to be nearly or quite covered with earth. Cultivators differ in opinion as to the distance apart as to which the cuttings should be set, some saying two feet each way, others eighteen inches one way by twelve the other. The closer they are set the less is the tendency to throw out side shoots, which are undesirable. The ground in which they are set should be well pulverized, and should be kept free from weeds by cultivation, for a year or two, until the plants are well established, and send up shoots vigorous and numerous enough to shade the ground, so that weeds will not grow. The shoots should be cut close to the ground soon after the leaves fall in autumn.

A large field of useful and profitable industry is here open to us. Basket work may be carried on upon thousands of farms and in thousands of dwellings without interfering with other and necessary labor. No machinery is needed. In the long, leisure evenings of winter, in many a farmhouse, while pleasant talk or profitable reading is taking place around a cheerful fire, the fingers of one or more could be fashioning the pliant twigs into forms of usefulness and beauty; and the product, if more than sufficient for home needs, would find a ready and remunerative market. Why should we send three thousand miles over the ocean for willow twigs when we can grow them as easily as we do corn? And why hire fingers in France or Germany to weave them into baskets for us when we can do the work equally well?—*N. Y. Independent.*

SAFE FEEDING.

The Most Desirable Condition of Breeding and Milking Animals.

A medium condition between fat and lean is the most desirable in which to keep cows, whether breeding or milking. In such a condition they are safer from attacks of parturial fever not only, but from every other disease, and in such a condition a cow will turn more of her food into milk than when fat, or growing fat, and more than when she is so thin that the demands for nourishment will stimulate assimilation instead of producing milk. In a herd kept so high that parturial fever is common, my advice would be to let the doctors keep their drugs and take off twenty-five per cent. of the rations, and see to it that the constituents of the food given are properly balanced in respect to nourishing and heat-producing qualities. Strong feed like peameal, cottonseed and linseed meal are too rich to be fed very liberally for some weeks previous to parturition, nor is it safe to indulge much in such heating food as corn meal.

Hay and straw with the waste of flouring mills and roots are more suitable, and these only in quantities necessary for support without having the animals gain or lose in condition. It is important to avoid food too poor as that which is too rich. To maintain the highest degree of health, always a point of great importance in all breeding animals, as well as in cows, it is not advisable to indulge much in such food as dead ripe straw, hay which had the goodness washed out of it by rain while curing, brewers' grains or glucose meal and the like, which have had all their soluble mineral constituents soaked out of them by steeping, or food of any kind in a state of fermentation or which has been fermented. Sound food in moderation with convenient access to good water, with reasonable care, will save from loss of cattle and from doctors' bills.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold, in N. Y. Tribune.*

CALENDAR.

1886.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1886.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.						1	2	July.					1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31														
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28								29	30	31				
Mar.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Sep.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Apr.					1	2	3	Oct.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						
May.							1	Nov.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30				
	30	31													
June			1	2	3	4	5	Dec.				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30					26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 5, 1886.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 35
HOGS—Common	3 15	@ 3 50
Good Packers	3 80	@ 3 95
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 94
No. 2 red		@ 92
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@ 32
Rye—No. 2		@ 63
HAY—Timothy No. 1	13 00	@ 13 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 70
Good Mediums	11 75	@ 14 00
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	6⅛	@ 6¼
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	14	@ 16
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per barrel	1 50	@ 1 65

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western	$5 00	@ 5 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 92¾
No. 2 red	90⅝	@ 91
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 50½
Oats—mixed	34	@ 43
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 10 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 40

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red		@ 87¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	84	@ 84½
Corn—No. 2		@ 36⅜
Oats—No 2		@ 28
Rye		@ 58½
PORK—Mess	9 85	@ 10 00
LARD—Steam	5 97½	@ 6 00

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 86
Corn—Mixed		@ 47
Oats—mixed	34	@ 35
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 10 25
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@ 5 25
HOGS	4 75	@ 5 50

INDIANAPOLIS

Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 91¼
Corn—mixed		@ 31½
Oats—mixed		@ 29

LOUISVILLE

Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 93
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam		@ 7 50

LACONIC patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain.

A ROLLER-SKATE gathers no moss, but a roller-skater's shins often get barked.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

IT is a difficult job to set a hen or a good example.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

JOKES are like nuts—the dryer they are the better they crack.—*Chicago Telegram.*

E. L. NOYES, Revere, Mass., was cured of scald-head by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A PAIR of slippers—Banana and orange peel.—*Lowell Citizen.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A REAL corn tax—A tight shoe.—*Boston Beacon.*

A SURE cure for obstinate coughs and colds—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best remedy.

PEOPLE we must put up with—Pawnbrokers.—*Rambler.*

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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Why Jews Live so Long.

The *New England Medical Monthly* comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that the superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately from every source have disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of [illegible] matter which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they can not do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately used and the best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly. They thus keep up good digestion, and they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class.—*Household.*

A FREAK roll—The actor's new part. Another—The efforts of the inexperienced skater.—*The Rambler.*

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25Cts.

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ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

1ST STAGE—COLDS.

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THE GREAT LIVER and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet. Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True." Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians. From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merit of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. **Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.** If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS' Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia. (BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.) They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES. Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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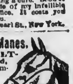

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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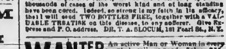

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A. N. K.—E 1061

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1886. NUMBER 10.

OVERWEIGHTED.

A Four-Story Building at Louisville

Gives Way, Killing Two Men—The Structure Afterward Destroyed by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 8.—The fire bells sounded an alarm at five o'clock this afternoon in a furious snow-storm of wind and blinding snow, calling the department to a large double building at 823 and 825 West Main street, occupied by Trabue & Co., Balmforth and H. P. Forwood & Co., all cotton factors and commission merchants. The building, which was four stories high, was used jointly by these firms as a store-house for consignments of all sorts, but principally for cotton, of which there was about 700 bales packed away on the first, second and third floors. On the fourth floor there were 400 sacks of peanuts. On Tuesday Bamberger, Bloom & Co. packed 50 cases of heavy prints on the second floor and the presumption is that this heavy consignment caused the floor, which was already overweighted, to give way, forcing out the front walls and causing the entire building to fall in. The stove in the front part of the house set fire to the cotton, and in twenty minutes after the first crash the place was in a mass of raging flames. The firemen were at great disadvantages from the blinding storm, but by gallant work kept the fire from communicating to the adjoining buildings. The report rapidly spread that Messrs. J. M. Balmforth and H. M. Wright, who were in the front office had been buried beneath the ruins and were lost. Peter Perkins, a colored porter, who had just come in from the cellar, heard the floor cracking above and sprang toward the street-door, at the same time crying loudly to Mr. Balmforth to run. He was too late, however, for just as he sprang through the window and escaped into the street, with the debris falling all around him, that part of the building over the front office fell with a crash, burying both Mr. Balmforth and Colonel Wright under twenty bales of cotton that came down from above. The firemen have been unable to work in the ruins yet, and neither of the bodies have been discovered. Colonel Wright, who was a graduate of West Point and a brave Confederate soldier, leaves a large family in limited circumstances. He was employed as Superintendent of the concern, and was an expert on cotton. Mr. Balmforth was a well-known cotton factor and a man of wealth and prominence. He leaves an interesting family. Messrs. Richard Trabue and Trabue Barksdale, together with Mr. H. P. Forwood and a boot-black, were in Trabue's office, in the rear end of the building, when the front walls fell. They escaped by cutting their way out through the iron grating of a back window. It is thought that a negro truckman was buried in the ruins, but this report can not be verified. The building belongs to the estate of the late Charles Rufer, was valued at $30,000, and was fully insured. Nearly all of the supplies stored in the ware-house were insured, but in what companies can not be learned to-night. The total loss is about $140,000. Bamberger, Bloom & Co., as it happened, took out a policy on their consignment of prints at two o'clock this afternoon. The work of excavating the bodies of Messrs. Wright and Balmforth can not be begun until in the morning.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Crazy Michigan Doctor Kills His Whole Family and Then Commits Suicide.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., January 8.—Neighbors noticing the absence of persons around Dr. Martin White's residence, in this city, broke into the house this afternoon and found the entire family with their throats cut from ear to ear. Dr. White and wife were lying upon the floor and the two children in bed. It is thought they have been dead since Sunday night, as they have not been seen since then. It is thought that he became insane and murdered his family. The room shows evidence of a terrible struggle between husband and wife. No other cause is known. Intense excitement prevails over the tragedy. The family consisted of White and wife and Bessie and May, aged 4 and 12 years respectively. Mrs. White was found by the side of the kitchen stove, dressed as she came from church, with a terrible cut on the chin and her throat cut. White lay in front of the stove with a great cut on his throat. Bessie was found up stairs on a bed with her throat cut, and on the floor lay May in a pool of blood, her throat cut from ear to ear and her head nearly severed from her body. The walls were spattered with blood. It is supposed that White took little Bessie upstairs, cut her throat, then called May up, had a struggle with her, waited for his wife to come home from church, struck her with an axe and cut her throat. White was a cousin of the White who was murdered in the Crouch slaughter near Jackson.

A Good Decision for Mexican Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Oliver Hayward, late Sergeant Second United States Artillery, is entitled to the three month's extra pay allowed the soldiers who served in the Mexican war. The Comptroller holds that the war with Mexico ended May 30, 1848, when ratifications of the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo were exchanged, and not, as heretofore held, on July 6, 1848, the date on which the War Department made official announcement of the same. Under this ruling all soldiers who served in that war and were not discharged until after May 30 are entitled to the benefits of the act of July 19, 1848, and February 19, 1879.

Prosecuting the Poor Gambler.

NEW YORK, January 8.—David C. Johnson, the gambler, has been arrested by the Sheriff in a suit begun against him by August Bernheim & Bener to recover about $60,000, embezzled by Frederick Fisbel, their defaulting bookkeeper.

Singular Accident to a Chicago Boy.

CHICAGO, January 8.—Julius Beck last evening was driving in company with his uncle, Ignatz Beck, down Blue Island avenue in a buggy, when the horse became frightened. It reared and plunged about, throwing Mr. Beck out. The horse then started to run for the viaduct, and on reaching it jumped the railing, taking buggy and boy along. The whole outfit landed thirty feet below in a coal-yard. Julius was very badly injured.

A Banker Convicted of Embezzlement.

ISHPEMING, MICH., January 8.—D. F. Wadsworth, an ex-banker of this place, was to-day convicted on his second trial of embezzlement in the sum of $60,000. Sentence was deferred.

Business Part of a Town Burned.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 8.—The business portion of the town of Cuba, Mo., on the San Francisco Road, was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Two blocks were burned, and among the buildings are the Cuba Bank, Parks' Hotel, Newmans & Jones' general store, G. A. Cairns' billiard hall, the Blair Building, etc. The loss is about $50,000.

Three Dozen Mules Drowned.

ASHLAND, PA., January 8.—All the mules in the Preston mine, numbering thirty-six, were drowned yesterday. The water gained on the pumps so rapidly that the animals could not be rescued.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 316, and for Canada 20, or a total of 336, being the largest aggregate for any week since January, 1885. The casualties are exceptionally numerous in the Southern States.

Fearful Ravages of Small-Pox.

MONTREAL, January 8.—It is reported that in Assumption, a small village seventy miles from this city, there are sixty cases of small-pox. A dispatch from Balliduff, Ont., says there is an alarming outbreak of small-pox at that place.

BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

Non-Union Boxmakers at Chicago Suffer Terrible Treatment at the Hands of a Mob.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The strike in Maxwell Bros.' box factory is assuming a most serious aspect as the days elapse, and the strikers have several acts of violence laid at their doors. When the employes of the factory left last night, some of them received severe beatings, but this morning far more serious trouble took place. At 7:30 o'clock when eight of the non-Union men were on their way to work and had reached the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Eleventh street they were attacked by a crowd of the strikers. It was a wild turbulent mob of men and boys armed with sticks and stones. One of the non-Union men had also armed himself with a club. This was quickly taken from him and he was knocked down. The mob then got the eight men separated; five of them ran off, but three found themselves entirely surrounded by the furious crowd. William Morrison, one of them, was the first to feel the fury of the strikers and their sympathizers. He was felled to the ground by a blow from a club. A gash three inches in length was made on the top of his head and he was otherwise badly bruised. H. B. Owen, another employe, met with a similar fate and was brutally beaten about the head and face. B. Perry, the third employe, received the worst injuries. A long and deep gash was inflicted on the side of his head, and his face was pounded into a jelly. Perry was unable to walk without assistance. He was removed to a store near by and a number of stitches put in the side of his head.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Important Measures Introduced Under the Call of the States

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House the call of States was resumed, and the following were among the bills and resolutions introduced and referred: By Mr. Goff, of West Virginia—To repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco. By Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin—to levy a tax on oleomargerine, and to collect the same through the Internal Revenue Bureau. By Mr. Price, of Wisconsin—For the creation of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. By Mr. Gifford, of Dakota—For the admission of the State of Dakota; also, for the appointment of two additional Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota. By Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory—For the admission of the State of Washington; also to forfeit the unearned Northern Pacific land grants; also, to secure more efficient civil-service reform. By Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky—To prevent unjust discrimination by railroad commissioners, and to subject them to the control of States; also, prohibiting the use of railroad and other passes and telegraph franks by members of Congress and the judiciary; also, to reduce the rate of postage on drop-letters to one cent; also, to reduce the lifetime of a patent to seven years.

A BURGLAR'S HAUL.

Fourteen Hundred Dollars in Gold and Silver Coins Stolen from an Old Lady.

TIFFIN, O., January 7.—Burglars entered the residence of Elizabeth Day, a lady seventy years old, who lives entirely alone, about seven miles northwest of this city, and breaking open all the drawers in a bureau, stole gold coins of different nationalities, weighing five pounds avoirdupois, and silver weighing nine pounds, valued at about $1,400. The old lady slept up stairs and did not hear any noise. The money was kept in small canvas sacks, and was easily carried away. Mrs. Day was a very erratic old lady, and had the reputation of being rich and miserly, but not even her own sons knew of her possessing this money, which she had been hoarding for forty years. She is an old resident here, being the daughter of the first blacksmith in Seneca County. The robbery was committed on Sunday night, but was not reported by the old lady until late last night. There is no clue to the thieves. A man had been seen acting suspiciously in the neighborhood several times, but nobody knows or can describe him.

Parents in Name Only.

TORONTO, ONT., January 7.—An inquest which was concluded here late last night on the body of the fifteen months' old infant of John Crowe disclosed a terrible tale of inhumanity on the part of the little one's parents, who are a worthless degraded couple. The infant was frequently left alone in the house half starved. It had been frost bitten at times, and on more than one occasion was severely burned when left uncared for. Both its thighs were broken, its skull was fractured, its nose was knocked out of shape, and its body was covered with bruises. The father and mother have both been found guilty of manslaughter.

Cold Weather in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 7.—A heavy snow storm and blizzard is reported to be raging throughout the Northwest. At Fergus Falls the thermometer is 15 degrees below zero and snow is badly drifting. At Mankato the blizzard has been raging for the past twelve hours, with the mercury 10 degrees below zero. Along the Northern Pacific Railroad the thermometer is reported as follows: Fargo, D. T., 20 degrees below; Carrington, 24 degrees; Glendive, Mont., 30 degrees; Billing's, Mont., 26 degrees; Helena, Mont., 28 degrees; Missoula, Mont., 10 degrees; St. Vincent, Manitoba, 35 degrees.

Why John Eggler is Being Boycotted.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—John Eggler is the victim of a boycott by the Knights of Labor, and unless he can prevail upon the knights to withdraw their boycotting order he will have to withdraw from business. Eggler can get no one to rent his hall, can get few to patronize his bar, and can get no beer to sell over his counter, even if he had the customers to consume it. Eggler refused to let the St. Louis street-car drivers have his hall for a ball just after the dynamite fiends tried to blow up several cars loaded with women and children.

Buying Up Gas Lands.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 7.—Messrs. Bates, Holden and Smith, three Cleveland, O., capitalists, have leased five thousand acres of gas territory in Butler County, and are negotiating for ten thousand acres more in Hancock County, W. Va. It is their intention to construct a pipe line eighty miles long and convey the gas to Cleveland as soon as the right to enter the city is granted by Council.

Senator Sherman Renominated.

COLUMBUS, O., January 7.—The Republicans held a caucus to-night. Hon. John Sherman was renominated for U. S. Senator without a dissenting voice.

Amnesty to Mormons.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The President has granted amnesty to Severen Jensen and a number of other Mormons apprehended but not convicted in Utah under the Edmunds law. This action is taken under the law of 1882, which authorized the President to pardon Mormons who desired to abandon polygamy, and the purpose of which was to encourage such abandonment.

Colored Man Drowned.

CAIRO, ILL., January 7.—M. Gladden, a prominent colored man, was drowned in Cache River yesterday. He tried to cross on a log and it turned with him.

Houses Engulfed.

SHENANDOAH, PA., January 7.—A cave-in occurred at Boston Run, near Mahanoy City, to-day, and a block of houses went down out of sight. The families living in the houses made a narrow escape. The surface is still caving, and five more blocks are expected to go down.

A Boy Lost in a Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—A fire occurred this morning in the third story of No. 715 Sansom street and the adjoining house. A boy four years old, the son of Mrs. Hardin, the janitrix, perished in the flames. The financial loss is slight.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Hale spoke on a communication from the Postmaster General giving information called for about fourth-class postmasters recently appointed in Maine on the recommendation of Chairman Brown, of the Democratic Committee, who levied contributions from appointees and applicants. A number of bills were introduced. Mr. Gray called up Beck's resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of customs duties and bonds in coin, and spoke against further silver coinage although favoring the resolution. He was followed by Mr. McPherson in a similar strain. In the Utah bill Hoar's motion to strike out the section disfranchising the women of that Territory was lost—yeas 11, nays 37. Van Wyck's amendment to abolish the Utah Commission was also rejected. The debate went over until to-morrow. The Judicial salary bill was postponed until Monday next. Mr. Blair reported favorably the bill to aid in the establishment of common schools which was passed last session by the Senate. At 5:20 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The call of States for the introduction of bills was continued until all but two States and Territories had been passed. Eight hundred and eighty-two bills were introduced. The committees were not announced. Among the bills introduced were the following: To repeal the civil service act; also to make shareholders in National banks individually liable for the debts of the banks; also to retire trade dollars; also to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts; to restore the rates of duty on imported wool; to provide for the sale and disposal of the public lands; for the restoration of wages in the Government printing offices; to retire National bank notes and substitute therefor Treasury notes; also to facilitate the payment of the public debt and provide a uniform paper circulation; extending the letter-carrier service to cities of ten thousand inhabitants; also prohibiting the mailing of any newspaper or publication containing lottery advertisements; also to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph system; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to call $10,000,000 three-per-cent. bonds, and pay them in coin of standard value as is specified in said bonds. The Speaker laid before the House a Senate joint resolution tendering thanks of Congress to the Governor and people of the State of Ohio for a statue of James A. Garfield, and accepting the same. On motion of Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—SENATE.—In the Senate a petition from West Point students who are to graduate in 1886 was transmitted through the Secretary of War praying that provisions may be made for their appointment to the army; also a petition from American artists in Rome praying for the abolition of the duty on works of art. The failure of the Washington street railways to pay taxes was discussed, and a resolution adopted to investigate the present and past administration of the Pension Office. The Utah bill was debated from 2 o'clock until 6:15 without concluding the discussion, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House the call of States was resumed and concluded, when the committees were announced. After the reading of the list the House adjourned at 2:50 P. M. until Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Eustis offered a concurrent resolution reciting that in the opinion of Congress, the last bond call for ten millions should be redeemed in standard silver dollars. Referred to Finance Committee for early report. The resolution for the investigation of the Pension office went over until Monday. A resolution was adopted authorizing the District Committee to investigate the Washington street-railway management. The Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill was taken up and after long debate passed, 38 to 7. The nays were Blair, Call, Gibson, Hampton, Hoar, Morgan and Vance. Adjourned at 5:50 p. m. until Monday.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—SENATE.—A number of petitions for the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar were presented. Senator Morgan offered a resolution against Governmental interference with religious bodies. The Committee on Territories reported a bill providing for the admission of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of Northern Dakota into a Territory under the name of Lincoln. After a number of bills had been introduced, Mr. Manderson spoke upon the improvement of the army, and Senator Pugh criticised the President and Secretary Manning for their anti-silver recommendations, and opposed the suspension of standard dollar coinage. At 3:45 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—The called States brought 650 additional bills to the 3,000 already presented. Among them were the following: Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to fit out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 29, 1886. Also, to provide for a new naval observatory. To prohibit aliens from acquiring title to, or owning lands within the United States. To divide the Territory of Dakota, and to create a Territory of Lincoln. A proposition was submitted for the appointment of a select committee of nine members, to be called the Committee on Internal Revenue, with authority to investigate the workings and details of the internal revenue laws, and to report measures touching their repeal or amendment. The Speaker then called the committees for reports, but with the exception of the Judiciary Committee, which reported two or three private bills, there was no response to the call.

Agriculture in Germany.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Consul Dittmer, at Breslau, Germany, has made a report to the Department of State relative to agricultural labor. He states that the laborer usually lives upon the estate, and is employed upon it the year round. The working hours are, in summer, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., and in winter, from sunrise to sunset. He is given free lodging and free fuel, and it is customary also to allow his family the use of 100 square rods of land for raising vegetables. As direct wages he receives, per annum, from $19 to $23.80 in cash, and 24 bushels of rye, 3 bushels of barley, 3 bushels of peas and 1½ bushels of wheat. The laborer's wife is bound to work in the field whenever required, and receives for a day's work in summer 12 to 14 cents, and in winter 10 to 12 cents. A writer on economic subjects figures that a laborer's family, consisting of himself, wife and five children under twelve years, can subsist for $1.09¼ a week, or $57 a year. Consul Dittmar also gives a tabular statement of the wages paid to miners and mine laborers, showing that they receive daily from 5½ cents (which is paid to foremen, engineers and carpentors) to 18 1-2 and 15 cents paid to women and miners. The average cost of the subsistence of a miner's family, including rent, clothing and taxes, amounts to $122.82 per annum. The rents paid by miners range from 36 cents to $1.19 per month. The Consul at Brunswick, Germany, Mr. Fox, transmits a report on agricultural labor in the Duchy of Brunswick. In the level country the wages of a man and wife aggregate $194.30 per annum, while in the mountainous districts a man and his wife, assisted by a child, earn but $184.93. In the District of Walfenbuttelle the labor receives a cash wage entirely of 25c per day, summer and winter; working time, 5 to 11 A. M., and 1 to 6 P. M. Women are paid 19c for the same time. A man will earn from 59 1-2c to 71c per diem mowing, and a woman from 29c to 35c for gathering behind the scythe. Men and women both earn from 35c to 47c per day hoeing and from 47c to 59c gathering beets.

—According to the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society, of Marseilles, which is good authority, there are only 300,000 Jews in America. Making allowance for women and children, there are probably not more than 60,000 men. Yet these 60,000 men control more than half of the dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe manufacturing and banking business done in America. In fact, there is no line of business excepting agriculture, that the Jews are not largely represented in.

—Over in England in a great house thirty or forty servants is no unusual number, and when there is a house party as many as one hundred are often assembled, for each guest brings his own servant, and the various valets and maids, the extra coachmen and grooms, make up a company that rivals the array in the drawing-room for pretension and pride; for all those—especially the upper servants—must be placed according to the rank of their masters.

—The talk of the day: Mrs. A.—"I hear that the Montmackingtons are going to spend the winter in Paris." Mrs. B.—"Indeed! You surprise me! When were they bitten?"—*Boston Transcript.*

FIGHT WITH FUGITIVES.

Desperate Prisoners Escape From Jail and Seek Security in a Swamp—One Captured After Being Wounded and Nearly Frozen.

WAYNESBORO, GA., January 10.—A special guard has just returned from the swamp on the Savannah River with Jerry Traver, one of the escaped prisoners, who was badly wounded in the effort to capture him. The escape from jail took place at 4 o'clock, Wednesday morning. A fire was kindled in the second floor, and a hole burned through, by which the prisoners escaped down stairs. By means of an iron bar the front door was broken open. Wm. Garvin, the murderer of Bill Hankinson, was heavily ironed with a chain around his neck and made fast to the center of his cell. This was broken, and Garvin carried his necklace and chain with him. Garvin is the man who, some weeks ago, after killing his victim, took the body, ironed, and endeavored to sink it in the current of the Savannah River. Deputy Sheriff Zorn, as soon as he learned of the escape, summoned a posse and went in pursuit last night. He found Wm. Garvin and several of his companions camping in the woods on the Savannah River, near the scene of his murderous act, about thirty miles from this place. An attack was made, and Mr. Zorn was badly shot with bird shot in the leg and foot. The officers bravely made all efforts to secure Garvin, but failed, the night being dark and the woods being too thick to make an effectual following of the fugitives. This morning Tarver was arrested almost frozen to death, and bleeding from wounds inflicted the night before. The swamp is in a bend of the river, which is guarded on the land side by officers, and as the Savannah is swollen above its banks Garvin can not escape, but will probably be frozen to death.

WAS IT SUPERNATURAL?

Strange Occurrences Coincident With a Death in the Next Room.

CLEVELAND, O., January 10.—At about 3 o'clock last Friday morning, Mrs. Emily Frayne, a widow, of Hamilton, Ont., who had come to Cleveland to visit her sister, who resides in a block on Prospect street, died very suddenly. Frank Lumb, a fresco-painter, aged 33, who occupies apartments adjoining those in which Mrs. Frayne died, relates a remarkable story. He says that between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning in question he was awakened by something and looking across the room he saw a lady sitting on a lounge about four feet from the bed. "What do you want?" he asked. Raising her right hand the lady said, "Hush, hush," and then she disappeared. Lumb is a disbeliever in ghosts, and he at once made a search of the room and examined the lock of the door. He found that the door was securely fastened, and getting into bed he lay for ten minutes thinking about the strange occurrence. Suddenly the clothing of his bed and the tick were tumbled off by some unseen power, and he found himself on the floor. Being angry by this time, Lumb made another search of the room, without finding anybody. He then opened the door, and as he did so Mrs. Hodden, the sister of Mrs. Frayne, came from the room into the hall, saying, "My sister is dead." Lumb declares that he was not excited and that he was perfectly sober. He can not account for the strange occurrence. Other people in the block who heard Lumb fall also left their rooms, and they corroborate his story as to the coincidence of his fall with Mrs. Frayne's death. The Coroner has decided that the woman's death was caused by heart disease.

Four Railroad Workmen Drowned.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 10.—At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a negro skiffman, while conveying six men from the Arkansas side of the river to Memphis, was swept by the current at the foot of Market street against some coal flats anchored there. In the confusion which ensued the skiff capsized, and four white men and the colored skiffman drowned. Patrick Block, of Dallas County, Tex., and Walter Brashey, a printer, from Waco, Tex., were rescued. The men who were drowned had been employed as section hands on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, under foreman John Shea, at Buttermilk Section, forty-two miles this side of Little Rock. They had time checks with them, and were coming to Memphis for their pay. Their names could not be learned, and the colored skiffman's name is unknown.

The Judge Made Law to Suit the Case.

OGDEN, UTAH, January 10.—T. B. Gray was convicted yesterday, in the First District Court, of attempted abortion. The proof showed that Gray had seduced his step-daughter when she was twelve years old, and had been sexually intimate with her for four years. He claimed the girl seduced him, and denied administering drugs. The jury all voted guilty on the first ballot. Judge Powers sentenced him to the penitentiary for ten years, calling attention, in passing sentence, to the fact that there is no law in this Territory against seduction, adultery or incest.

Two Freight Trains Collide.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 10.—A collision of two sections of a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at the Flint River Bridge, in Alabama, caused a collapse of the bridge, which was undergoing repairs, and an engine and twenty-two went down. Eighteen cars were burned. Of the men, John Johnson was drowned. Henry Belela was burned to death and W. D. Johnson fatally burned, and others seriously so. Conductor Harris swam the almost frozen river to flag an approaching passenger train.

The Blizzard.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—The "blizzard" dominates the whole country, freezing weather existing even in Florida. The lowest temperature reported is 52 degrees in Manitoba. There is no report of any great fall of snow, but drifts have blocked railway traffic in the Northwest, the intense cold preventing their removal.

Six Boys Buried Under a Fallen Wall.

MOBILE, ALA., January 10.—This afternoon, while a crowd of boys and negroes were searching the ruins of the burned block, a wall thirty feet high fell, burying six persons. Howard Hall, aged twelve years, was taken out dead. Wyatt Hall, aged nine years, brother of Howard, had his skull injured and his hip broken. Both boys are sons of Howard Hall, superintendent of the Seaboard Manufacturing Company's establishment. John L. Still, a newsboy, thirteen years of age, was badly hurt; Willie Covington, aged twelve years, was injured, but not seriously; John Glass, aged fourteen was slightly hurt. A colored man was buried to the hips, but escaped with a few bruises.

Cable Cars to Capture the St. Louis Lines.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—There is considerable talk that the Western Cable Motor Company, which is building a cable street railroad here, will organize what is to be known as the Traction Company, for the purpose of buying or leasing of the present horse railroads and turning them into cable companies.

A Million Dollar Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—The extensive mill buildings in Kensington, known as Arnott's Mills and Beatty's Mills, occupying two blocks, bounded by Emerald, Letterly, Taylor and Coral streets, and separated by Adams street, were destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss estimated at $1,000,000.

A Child's Long Journey Unaccompanied.

NEWARK, N. J., January 10.—Ten-year-old Katie Erb started hence alone for Cheyenne to-night, having a tag attached to her clothing giving her name and destination. Her mother is a notorious woman, and her father is in Cheyenne. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took her in charge, and wrote to her father, who sent money to pay her way to him.

Italy Afraid of Florida Oranges.

ROME, January 10.—The Ministry of Commerce has received a consignment of American oranges and lemons from the Italian Consul at New York, and has been sampling the fruit with the view of ascertaining the chances of American competition affecting the exportation of oranges and lemons from Italy.

OFFUTT'S CHOICE.

The House Committees of the Kentucky Legislature.

Judiciary—I. A. Spalding (Chairman), Phil. B. Thompson, Sr., Thos. E. Moss, W. C. Owens, J. J. Nesbitt, D. L. Thornton, Wm. L. Jackson, Jr., F. P. Straus, James Breathitt.

State Prisons—Wm. Reed (Chairman), R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Reuben Connor, John R. Newman, J. H. Rowlett, J. W. Hayden, R. W. Creal, W. J. Worthington, and Jas. Denton.

Railroads—James H. Mulligan (Chairman), R. N. Wathen, John A. Shaw, Thos. A. Harris, John Letterle, James F. Winn, Phil. Gernert, Jr., Thomas L. Watson and H. H. Gambill.

Charitable Institutions—T. J. McElrath (Chairman), R. N. Wathen, W. A. Anderson, D. B. Allan, Wm. T. Tevis, Joseph B. Read, James H. Mulligan, John Letterle and Wm. Bowman.

Education—A. J. Bradford (Chairman), Harvey Myers, Wm. Bowman, James Breathitt, F. F. Bobbitt, T. T. Gardner, George Blakey, John B. Litsey and P. A. Cline.

Revenue and Taxation—W. L. Jackson, Jr. (Chairman), Thos. E. Moss, R. H. Taylor, D. L. Thornton, J. W. Mayo, Gus. W. Richardson, Wm. Reed, L. T. Bow and W. J. Worthington.

Rules—Charles Offutt (Chairman ex-officio), I. A. Spalding, W. C. Owens, Phil. B Thompson, Sr., W. L. Jackson, Jr., T. J. McElrath and Jas. Breathitt.

Propositions and Grievances—W. P. Thorne (Chairman), B. C. Keys, Ben Johnson, J. F. Rennick, J. W. Hayden, W. M. Riggs, H. B. Wiseman and W. C. Rose.

Claims—W. W. Dickerson (Chairman), Theo. C. Wolking, Daniel Williams, M. H. Scott, L. N. Mann, J. H. Shearer and E. M. Neil.

Ways and Means—B. A. Neel (Chairman), S. I. M. Major, H. H. Gambill, J. J. Nesbitt, Jesse S Williams, W. B. Wilson and Hart Boswell.

Morals and Religion—Jas. W. Cain (Chairman), Ira F. Sharon, W. A. Davis, D. S. Godsey, Chas. Blandford, E. M. Neil, and Hiram L. Jones.

Internal Improvements—L. F. Mann (Chairman), Wm. Lostutter, Daniel M. Williams, W. T. Cox, W. J. Watson, J. M. Dawson, Jr., and H. C. Webb.

Military Affairs—A. R. Shacklett (Chairman), Farish Arnett, A. J. Morehead, R. W. Creal, A. P. Gooding, J. H. Shearer, and George T. Blakey.

Agriculture and Manufacture—A. P. Gooding (Chairman), Ira F. Sharon, W. A. Davis, W. A. Anderson, Wm. Lostutter, J. E. Crider, and D. C. May.

Sinking Fund—J. J. Nesbitt (Chairman), R. A. Jones, Jos. B. Reed, W. C. Rose, D. C. May, B. A. Neal and H. C. Webb.

Banks—R. H. Taylor (Chairman), R. N. Wathen, T. C. Wolking, Adam Renaker, Jacob Hortz, Hart Boswell and William Riggs.

Court of Appeals and Superior Court—Jas. F. Winn (Chairman), Ben Johnson, G. Terry, J. Boyle Stone, W. R. Thorne, Wm. Wallace and W. R. Ramsey.

Circuit Courts—Frank P. Straus (Chairman), T. J. McElrath, Wm. T. Tevis, G. N. Robinson, Harry Gorin, P. A. Cline and James Breathitt.

County and City Courts—J. Boyle Stone (Chairman), Wm. Merideth, S. L. Bays, Jacob Hoertz, W. B. Wilson, J. M. Dawson, Jr., and S. O. Nunn.

General Statutes—Harvey Myers (Chairman), G. M. Robinson, Wm. T. Cox, Ben Johnson, R. A. Jones, Harry Gorin and W. R. Ramsey.

Codes of Practice—W. C. Owens (Chairman), W. W. Dickerson, T. J. McElrath, Joshua F. Bullitt, Jr., G. Terry, Fountain Fox Bobbitt and James Denton.

Criminal Laws—Phil B. Thompson, Sr., (Chairman), G. N. Robinson, G. Terry, Ben Johnson, Jos. B. Read, W. P. Thorne and James Denton.

Agriculture and Mechanical College—Thomas L. Watson (Chairman), T. J. McElrath, Jos. B. Read, Farish Arnett, L. F. Mann, Hart Boswell and W. R. Ramsey.

Geological Survey—P. A. Cline (Chairman), Joshua F. Bullitt, Jr., S. L. Bays, Farish Arnett, John B. Litsey, Chas. Blanford and Wright Kelley.

Immigration and Labor—T. T. Gardner (Chairman), J. W. Mays, Phil Gernert, A. J. Morehead, Jas. W. Crain, M. H. Scott, and J. H. Lunsford.

Insurance—John H. Crain (Chairman), John A. Shaw, Wm. T. Cox, B. C. Keys, D. S. Godsey, J. H. Lunsford and Charles Blanford.

Corporate Institutions—R. A. Jones (Chairman), Thos. A. Harris, G. Terry, Joshua F. Bullitt, Jr., John P. Newman, B. A. Neale and W. C. Hayden.

Retrenchment and Reform—J. W. Rowlett (Chairman), Wm. Merideth, W. A. Anderson, Sam O. Nunn, W. J. Watson, Geo. Smith and Wm. Wallace.

Public Health—D. B. Allen (Chairman), G. W. Samuels, J. E. Crider, Daniel Williams, Adam Renaker, Wm. Bowman and E. M. Neil.

Public Offices and Library—Gus W. Richardson (Chairman), S. I. M. Major, H. B. Wiseman, J. F. Rennick, W. J. Worthington, Wright Kelley and Geo. Smith.

Printing—H. C. Gorin (Chairman), G. W. Samuels, Jno. H. Crain, A. R. Shacklett and W. C. Webb.

Federal Relations — Adam Renaker (Chairman), Fountain Fox Bobbitt, M. H. Scott, W. C. Haydan, Geo. T. Blakey, H. H. Gambill and H. L. Jones.

Enrollment—Jesse S. Williams (Chairman), John B. Litsey, A. J. Bradford, Jno. P. Newman, R. W. Creal, D. S. Godsey and L. T. Bow.

THOMAS DOWLING, at Newport, one of the newly-appointed letter-carriers, has become sick of his job on account of the large territory he has to travel over twice a day. He has given up his position and a successor will be appointed to take his place. The present force is entirely too small for the size of the city, and the Postmaster will have the force increased as soon as possible.

IN the Circuit Court at Henderson the trial of William Matthews for the murder of George Bradley in 1878, ended by the jury returning a verdict of guilty and sentencing him to the penitentiary for five years.

GEORGE W. KINDER, who was convicted in the U. S. Court at Louisville, two years ago, for counterfeiting, and sent to the Detroit Prison, from whence he was sent to the asylum at Washington, and pardoned by President Cleveland, died in his father's arms at Lexington while being taken off the train en route to his home in Lincoln County.

THE Commonwealth's portion of all fines remitted by Governor Knott during 1885 was but $10,399, an average of only $88.12 per county, instead of $1,000 per county, as stated by a recent writer.

J. C. FENTON, postmaster at High Grove, was put in lock for refusing to turn over the office to his successor, W. F. McCormack.

AT Louisville, Edward Doty and William Catlett, colored boys of twelve years, were convicted in the Circuit Court of detaining Jennie Mayfield, a light mulatto nine years old, against her will, and were sentenced to seven years each in the Penitentiary.

MRS. GEORGE BECK, of Newport, while temporarily deranged, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by jumping into a cistern, the other day. Some neighbors, attracted by the noise, fished her out more dead than alive, but by prompt attention she was brought around all right.

BOWLING GREEN has the electric light fever.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has remained quiet, and the quotations are about as last week. We quote as follows for 1885 tobaccos of fair to good body and substance. Thin, green and unripe tobacco sells lower.

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Common lugs	3 25@ 4 00	4 00@ 4 50
Medium lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 75@ 5 25
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 00	5 25@ 6 00
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 25	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 50	7 00@ 8 50
Good leaf	6 75@ 7 25	9 50@11 00
Long leaf, for Af'ns	7 50@ 8 50	

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, January 2.—SENATE—The Senate was in session only twenty minutes this morning, and nothing of interest was done. A few leaves were introduced, but none of importance, except a "bill to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth," which proposes to change and simplify the whole system now governing the whole matter. It defines a dram-shop to be "a place where spirituous, vinous, malt, ardent and intoxicating liquors, or any or either of them or any mixture thereof, are retailed in quantities less than a quart." "A wholesale liquor merchant is a person permitted by law, being licensed as such according to the provisions of this act, to traffic in spirituous, vinous, malt, ardent and intoxicating liquors, or any or either of them or any mixture thereof, in quantities not less than ten gallons." It requires a bond of $3,000 from retail liquor dealers, as a security for all fines that may be assessed against them, and allows the relatives of a known inebriate to recover damages of a saloon-keeper who gives or sells him liquor. It does not repeal in any way the "Local Option" Act of 1874. Senator Dixon, of Henderson, is the father of the bill.

HOUSE—Not in session.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—SENATE.—The Senate was presided over this morning by Senator Martin, of Cynthiana, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Hindman, who is quite ill. Among other leaves introduced were the following: A bill to repeal the act establishing the State Board of Equalization; a bill to suppress the sale of pistols and other firearms in this Commonwealth; a bill to prohibit the playing of base ball in this State on Sunday; a bill to establish a State Board of Public Charities, after the manner suggested by the Governor in his message.

HOUSE.—The first business in the House this morning was the offering of a resolution by Mr. Straus, of Bullitt, requesting the Committee on Circuit Courts to bring in a bill to redistrict the judicial districts in this State, and it was voted down by a large majority. Mr. Spalding, from the Committee on Rules, reported a set of rules for the government of the House, and also joint rules for the government of both House and Senate. They are substantially the same as the rules adopted at former sessions, except as to the introduction of bills. The new rules permit bills to be introduced only on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Over an hour was occupied in reading the report, and only one or two unimportant amendments were made, and the report was adopted. The hour of assembling was fixed at ten o'clock, and adjournment at half-past one.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners; also amend the General Statutes so that the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics and idiots shall not be borne by the State, but by the respective counties in which these pauper idiots belong; also to regulate and equalize the jurisdiction of quarterly, police and justice's courts in the State of Kentucky. The remainder of the bills introduced were local and private in their nature.

HOUSE.—Mr. Offutt, of Bourbon, presented a bill providing for calling a convention to tend the constitution, and also to ascertain the number of voters within the State entitled to vote for Representatives. The bill is in nine sections. The first says that at the next general election for Representative of the General Assembly it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and other officers of election to open a poll and to make a return to the Secretary of State of all citizens entitled to vote who have voted at said election for calling a convention to amend the constitution. The second section provides that any Sheriff failing to fulfill these duties shall be subjected to a fine of $500. The third section says that the Sheriffs and other officers of election shall, in August, 1887, provide a registration book, in which shall be recorded the names of all persons entitled to vote for Representative at said election. The fourth section says that it shall be the duty of said officer of election to propound to each voter the question: "Do you vote for calling a convention or not?" and his vote shall be recorded according to his answer. The fifth section says that the officers of election shall, within thirty days after said election, file the election books in the office of the Secretary of State, who, on the convening of the next General Assembly, shall transmit to each House how many votes were cast at said election in favor of a Constitution and how many were cast against it, and also the total number of citizens within the State entitled to vote for Representative. The sixth section provides that any officer failing to perform the duties laid down in the third, fourth and fifth sections shall be fined $500. The seventh, eighth and ninth are merely for the purpose of seeing that the other provisions are carried out.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—SENATE.—The members discussed a resolution for the appointment of pages, and listened to a two hours' speech against time by Mr. Berry, of Newport.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cline offered the following joint resolution: "Whereas, A reduction of the general expenses is necessary in order that the present rate of taxation may meet the current expenses of the State and supply means to meet the deficit in the Treasury, therefore, be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill stopping all unnecessary strains upon the treasury, also reducing and regulating the fees and salaries of all whose fees and salaries are regulated by the General Assembly." Lies over one day. A resolution was offered requesting the Auditor of Public Accounts to furnish an itemized statement of the expenses incurred in organizing, arming and equipping the several companies of the State Guards. Referred. Mr. Sharon's resolution in regard to the appointment of a committee to visit, investigate, and ascertain the needs of the feeble-minded institution, came up; referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. Senate resolution requiring the State Geologist to report a detailed statement of moneys expended by him, under Chapter 877, general laws of 1883-4, was reported and a defect in the resolving clause was amended.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced to co-operate with the General Government to extirpate the cattle disease, to provide a whipping-post for wife beaters, and to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Newport.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the State Auditor for information relative to the payment of pro tem. attorneys for the State in 1884 and 1885. In Caucus Mrs. Virginia Hanson was nominated for State Librarian, and Dr. John D. Woods for State Printer.

Miscellaneous Items.

DR. H. K. PUSEY, Superintendent of the Central Asylum at Anchorage, has utilized several spring branches and brooklets, fresh from the fountains in the extensive surrounding slopes, by making them create a clear, beautiful lake, which covers seven acres of ground, and will finally have an area of ten acres. It is twenty feet deep in places and contains 20,000,000 gallons of clear and comparatively fresh water. Dr. Pusey has made this contribution to the asylum grounds by constructing a formidable-looking dam across a convenient ravine.

Two children of the family of Martin Lewis, in Millersburg, have been attacked with trichinae spiralis from eating raw pork. The balance of the family are expected to become attacked also, as all ate of the same meat.

ON a road in Wolfe County, three ruffians attempted to capture Miss Sallie Van Cleve from her father the other day. The young woman beat off the leading assailant with a hickory stick, and her father nearly severed his head with a blow from his knife. The scoundrels then fled into the brush.

CAPTAIN T. N. FINNELL, a veteran Kentucky whisky gauger, died at Georgetown a few days ago.

SENATOR SMITH, of Louisville, will introduce in the Senate a bill providing for the creation of a State Board of Charities, composed of three persons to be appointed by the Governor, who is to be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board. The bill is modeled after the Illinois law.

AT a party in Clay County the other night, Dan and George Gray, Sam Bauge and Dink Stivers engaged in a fight, in which Dan Gray, Stivers and Benge were killed, and George Gray fatally wounded. Three years ago Stivers and his brother waylaid and shot Dan Gray near the same place where this tragedy occurred, which is the cause of the trouble.

THE SPEAKER'S CHOICE.

Complete List of the Committees of the House as Decided Upon by Mr. Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following is the full list of the most important House committees, as announced by Speaker Carlisle, the first name being that of the Chairman:

Ways and Means—Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Hewitt, New York; McMillan, Tennessee; Harris, Georgia; Breckenridge, Arkansas; Mayberry, Michigan; Breckenridge, Kentucky; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hiscock, New York; Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio.

Appropriations—Randall, of Pennsylvania; Forney, of Alabama; Holman, of Indiana; Townshend, of Illinois; Burnes, of Missouri; Cabell, of Virginia; Lefevre, of Ohio; Adams, of New York; Wilson, of West Virginia; Cannon, of Illinois; Ryan, of Kansas; Butterworth, of Ohio; Long, of Massachusetts; McComas, of Maryland; Henderson, of Iowa.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Missouri; Lanham, Texas; Seymour, Connecticut; Hemphill, South Carolina; Norwood, Georgia; Scott, Pennsylvania; McCreary, Kentucky; Bynum, Indiana; James, New York; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Little, Ohio; Felton, California; Fuller, Iowa; Toole, Montana.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky; Blanchard, Louisiana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart, Texas; Carlton, Michigan; Catchings, Mississippi; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts; Burleigh, New York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Markham, California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, New York; Clements, Georgia; Cox, North Carolina; Singleton, Mississippi; Worthington, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; McCreary, Kentucky; Crain, Texas; Rice, Massachusetts; Waite, Connecticut; Ketcham, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Hitt, Illinois.

Military Affairs—Bragg, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Wolford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Dargan, South Carolina; Finley, Maryland; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; McCutcheon, Michigan; Houk, Tennessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Cary, Wyoming.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt, New York; Wise, Virginia; Ballentyne, Tennessee; McAdoo, New Jersey; Norwood, Georgia; Lore, Delaware; Sayres, Texas; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Illinois; Goff, West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Connecticut.

Post offices and Post Roads—Blount, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Riggs, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee; James, Texas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Ohio; Merriam, New York; Barryman, Mississippi; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wakefield, Minnesota; Burroughs, Michigan; Gunther, Wisconsin; Millard, New York; Peters, Kansas; Caine, Utah.

Public Lands—Cobb, Indiana; Hendley, California; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Foran, Ohio; Laffoon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landis, Illinois; McRae, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesota; Anderson, Kansas; Payson, Illinois; Stephens, Wisconsin; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Voorhees, Washington Territory.

Indian Affairs — Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, South Carolina; Storm, Pennsylvania; Felix Campbell, New York; Hale, Maryland; Allen, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kansas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Sessions, New York; Allen, Massachusetts; Hailey, Idaho.

Labor—O'Neill, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovering, Massachusetts; Weaver, Iowa; Lawler, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; Farsney, Michigan; Crain, Texas; Funston, Kansas; James, New York; Haines, New Hampshire; Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey.

Judiciary—Tucker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Oates, Alabama; Eaton, Illinois; Rogers, Arkansas; Bennett, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, New York; Ranney, Massachusetts; Hepburn, Iowa; Stewart, Vermont; Taswell, Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Chandler, Georgia; Wilkins, Ohio; Arnot, New York; Snyder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hutton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Brunson, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brany, Virginia; Woodburn, Nevada.

Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Spriggs, New York; Burns, Georgia; Sadler, Alabama; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Baker, New York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Oregon; Symes, Colorado; Joseph, New Mexico.

Mines and Mining — Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Ohio; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Neal, Tennessee; Gay, Louisiana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota, Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New York; Symes, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona Territory.

Pacific Railroads—Throckmorton, Texas; Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginia; Dunn, Arkansas; Bliss, New York; Tillman, South Carolina; Outhwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hanback, Kansas; Holmes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New York.

Reform in Civil Service—Cox, North Carolina; Clements, Georgia; Storm, Pennsylvania; Blanchard, Louisiana; Finley, Maryland; Mitchell, Connecticut; Stone, Missouri; Pulitzer, New York; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; Little, Ohio; Lehlback, New Jersey; Farquhar, New York.

Pensions—Eldridge, Michigan; Woolford, Kentucky; Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Cowles, North Carolina; Landes, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Strubal, Iowa; Taylor, Tennessee; Brady, Virginia; White, Pennsylvania; Thompson, Ohio.

Patents — Mitchell, Connecticut; Halsell, Kentucky; Townshend, Illinois; Martin, Alabama; Barnes, Georgia; Morgan, Mississippi; Fisher, Michigan; Cowells, North Carolina; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Lehlback, New York; Gilfillan, Minnesota; Plumb, Illinois.

American Ship Building—Dunn, Arkansas; Holman, Indiana; Mills, Texas; King, Louisiana; Bliss, New York; Rankin, Wisconsin; McMillen, Tennessee, Comstock, Michigan; Dingley, Maine; Wadsworth, New York; Osborne, Pennsylvania; Felton, California; Romeis, Ohio.

Accounts—Spriggs, New York; Dockery, Missouri; St. Martin, Louisiana; Gibson, Maryland; Trigg, Virginia; Adams, Illinois; Evans, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; J. A. Taylor, Ohio.

Elections—Turner, Georgia; Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky; Martin, Alabama; Pettibone, Tennessee; Hahn, Louisiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Dorsey, Nebraska; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Henderson, North Carolina; Green, New Jersey; Crockton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Payne, New York; Ely, Massachusetts.

Commerce—Reagan, Texas; Clardy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Farrell, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pulitzer, New York; Bynum, Indiana; Irion, Louisiana; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Davis, Massachusetts; Dunham, Illinois; Weaver, Nebraska; Johnson, New York, Morrow, Alabama.

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South Carolina; Green, North Carolina; Winans, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Davidson, Alabama; Stahlnecker, New York; Morgan, Mississippi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Price, Wisconsin; Hyers, New Jersey; Pierce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Ellsbury, Ohio; Henderson, North Carolina; Stone, Kentucky; Cole, Maryland; Pidcock, New Jersey; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinois; Weber, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin, Pierce, Rhode Island.

Manufactures — Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; LeFevre, Ohio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawler, Illinois; Pindar, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds — Dibble, South Carolina; Reese, Georgia; Snyder, West Virginia; Henley, California; Wilkins, Ohio; Worthington, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Milliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Wade, Missouri; Queen, Indiana.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Louisiana; Rankin, Wisconsin; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Kleiner, Indiana; Dowdney, New York; McRae, Arkansas; Glass, Tennessee; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont.

Education—Aiken, South Carolina; Candler, Georgia; Willis, Kentucky; Curtin, Pennsylvania; Millar, Texas; Mayberry, Michigan; Burns, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Strait, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts; Campbell, Pennsylvania; I. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Militia—Muller, New York; Forney, Alabama; McAdoo, New Jersey; Peele, Arkansas; Collins, Massachusetts; Ballentine, Tennessee; Breckenridge, Kentucky; Compton, Maryland; Hopkins, Illinois; Hayden, Massachusetts; Moffitt, Michigan; Owen, Indiana; Wade, Missouri.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Indiana; Winans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Neece, Illinois; Swope, Pennsylvania; Taulbee, Kentucky; Pidcock, New Jersey; Ellsbury, Ohio; Pindar, New York; Merrill, Kansas; Haynes, New Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New York; Conger, Iowa; Louttit, California.

Claims—Springer, Illinois; Muller, New York; Lanham, Texas; Shaw, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; Dougherty, Florida; Trigg, Virginia; Neal, Tennessee; Snowden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

War Claims—Geddes, Ohio; Kleiner, Indiana; Stone, Kentucky; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Richardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Comstock, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libby, Virginia; Smalls, South Carolina; Helsand, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana; Lyman, Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Halsell, Kentucky; Barksdale, Mississippi; St. Martin, Louisiana; Eldredge, Michigan; Sadler, Alabama; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Reid, New Jersey; Osborn, Pennsylvania; Ely, Massachusetts; Thomas, Wisconsin; Dorsey, Nebraska; Thompson, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia; Hemphill, South Carolina; Campbell, Ohio; Dowdney, New York; Compton, Maryland; Gay, Louisiana; Ford, Indiana; Heard, Missouri; Rowell, Illinois; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Davenport, New York; Grout, Vermont.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Alabama; Turner, Georgia; Adams, New York; Outhwaite, Ohio; Ford, Indiana; Taulbee, Kentucky; Dougherty, Florida; Hale, Missouri; Payne, New York; Thomas, Illinois; Fuller, Iowa; Gilfillan, Minnesota; White, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina; Lore, Delaware; Arnot, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Louttit, California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowery, Indiana; Bland, Missouri; Breckenridge, Arkansas; Shaw, Maryland; Hahn, Louisiana; Bennett, Pennsylvania; Johnson, Indiana.

Expenditures in the War Department—Robertson, Kentucky; Wheeler, Alabama; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson, New York; Warnor, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tennessee; Bowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florida; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Howell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Reese, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Warner, Missouri; Davidson, Alabama; S. E. Taylor, Tennessee; Hymao, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connecticut; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hanback, Kansas; Sawyer, New York.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Weaver, Iowa; Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Libby, Virginia; Davenport, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New York; O'Neill, Missouri; Seney, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Pettibone, Tennessee; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallaghar, New Hampshire.

On Library—Singleton, Mississippi; Stahlnecker, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania.

On Elections of President and Vice-President—Caldwell, Tennessee; Eden, Illinois; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Beach, New York; Dibble, South Carolina; Gibson, Maryland; Heard, Missouri; Johnston, North Carolina; Laird, Nebraska; Baker, New York; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Ohio; Moffitt, Michigan.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Green, North Carolina; Steward, Texas; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Allen, Mississippi; Evans, Pennsylvania; Swinburne, New York; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Campbell, Ohio; Carleton, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Taulbee, Kentucky; Glover, Missouri; Merriman, New York; Price, Wisconsin; Everhardt, Pennsylvania; Lindsley, New York; Romeis, Ohio.

The whole fifty chairmanships are assigned as follows: New York and Missouri, four each; Georgia, Illinois, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and North Carolina, three each; Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, two each; Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia and Mississippi, one each.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Statistics of the Production of Gold and Silver in the Various States During 1885.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Vice-President and General Manager of the Wells & Fargo Company, Mr. John J. Valentine, has issued his annual statement of production of precious metals covering the last calendar year. It shows that the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and receipts by express from the west coast States of Mexico, produced as follows: Gold, $27,290,294; silver, $46,489,939; copper, $7,838,036; lead, $8,562,991; total, $90,181,260. California leads, of course, in the production of gold, the total for the year having been approximately $12,338,000. Colorado follows with $2,653,000, Dakota stands third and very close to Colorado, with $2,606,623; Montana is fourth, with $2,091,000; Nevada fifth, with $1,253,355, and Idaho sixth, with $1,105,946. No other State or Territory produced quite three-quarters of a million. Colorado stands at the head in the production of silver, with $18,719,000. Next comes Montana, $12,133,512; next Utah, $8,893,372; next Nevada, $7,959,766; next Arizona, $5,748,720. California produced $2,698,658. The largest product of gold in the territory covered by these returns since 1870 was $44,880,223 in 1877. The silver product for the same year was $45,846,109, which was exceeded only in 1882, when the product was $48,133,039.

NORTHWEST INDIANS.

The Canadian Government Warned of a Threatened Uprising of Savages.

MONTREAL, Can., Jan. 8.—The Government has received urgent and earnest warnings from army officers and the best-informed priests in the Northwest that another Indian outbreak is imminent; that the Blackfeet, Bloods and Crees are defiant; that they go about levying blackmail in the shape of provisions and supplies; that they believe Riel's rebellion only failed through lack of ammunition, with which they are now plentifully supplied; that the Indians are chafing at being cooped up on their reserves, and that unless the force there is largely augmented another and bloody outbreak is only a question of a short time. The special adds that the Government now realizes the gravity of the situation, and is taking measures looking to an increase of the force in the Northwest.

J. Clinskill, a merchant of Battleford, N. W. T., has left for Ottawa to impress upon the authorities there the necessity of taking proper precautions to prevent an Indian uprising. He says that the Indians are enraged because of the execution of the eight Indians in November, and are making all sorts of threats.

The Hill-Terry Wedding.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 8.—David S. Terry, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, and Miss Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the widow of ex-Senator Sharon, of Nevada, were married in the parsonage of the Catholic Church shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning. Father O'Connor, of St. Mary's Church, performed the ceremony. The only other person present was the groomsman, State Treasurer Oulahan, Miss Hill having decided to dispense with bridemaids.

The marriage following the decision of the United States Court that Miss Hill never was the wife of Senator Sharon, has given rise to the opinion that it was planned some time ago. And so it has come about that her suit resulted in the securing of a legal husband and a comfortable home. And thus ends the story of the most romantic law-suit in the records of California.

Left Destitute and Then Murdered.

WEST SARATOGA, Ill., Jan. 8.—J. W. Wilson, a shoe-maker and a loafer, separated from his wife, leaving her with seven children in a destitute condition. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock he reappeared, after an absence of six weeks. Three neighbors were at the house, replenishing Mrs. Wilson's wood-pile as an act of charity. Wilson knew them and spoke to all three. He then walked into the house, and without a word began shooting at his wife. She started to run, but fell dead at the threshold. Wilson was arrested.

The New French Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 8—The new Cabinet was announced in the *Official Gazette* yesterday afternoon. It is as follows:

M. De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior; M. Sadi Carnot, Minister of Finance; M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Demole, Minister of Justice; M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture; General Boulanger, Minister of War; M. Aube, Minister of Marine and the Colonies; M. Brabant, Minister of Public Works; M. Granet, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce.

Within a few weeks wheat has dropped seven cents per bushel, and small dealers in Minnesota and Dakota anticipate that they will be "frozen out."

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JANUARY 13. 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.

One year	$1 50
Six months	75
Three months	40

☞ Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 Column	1 year	$80
1	½ "	40
1	¼ "	20
½ "	1 "	20
½ "	½ "	10
½ "	¼ "	6

We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a caddidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

GRANT county has fifteen candidates for county offices.

ALLEN G. THURMAN was selected umpire between miners and coal operators in Ohio, and decided in favor of the miners, which places the pay for mining at 60 cents a ton.

THERE were 336 failures in the United States and Canada reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, New York, during last week, being the largest aggregate for any week since January, 1885.

A LONDON dispatch says: "The number of people who emigrated from England to the United States in 1885 show a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 10,000, and a decrease of 9,000 in the number who emigrated to Canada, and an increase of 9,000 in the emigration from Ireland to the United States and of 2,000 from Ireland to Canada."

THE residents along a lumber flume in the mountains above Chico, Cal., have a novel way of getting their mail. It is started on a raft from the head of the flume at regular dates, and the people below watch for it, take out what belongs to them and then send the raft with its precious cargo on the way.

DURING the past fiscal year there has been an increase of 22,369 on the government pension list. This increase has occurred, notwithstanding the fact that 15,233 pensioners were dropped during the year. The roll of pensioners now contains 350,000 names, and these are paid, each year, more than $38,000,000, or on an average of $110 a head.

THE County Superintendent of schools has prepared, and will send to Hon. Reuben Conner for passage by the Legislature, a bill which if it become a law will authorize payment of the teachers of public schools each month. It will require the teacher to obtain from the trustees certificates at the close of each month that he has taught a month, upon which authority the Superintendent will draw on the Sheriff for the month's wages. It is a move in the right direction, but it is altogether doubtful if it meets with favor in the Legislature. It is more than probable that the Superintendent of Public Instruction will oppose its passage.

THE Washington *Star* says that in his report upon the work of the special Indiana committee who visited the various reservations during the summer recess of Congress, Mr. Holman is going to recommend the appointment of a commission to take the matter in charge, giving land in severalty to such of the Indians as are far enough advanced in civilization to warrant such action, and assembling the rest in one locality as far as practicable. At present, he says the reservations are scattered all over the country, and their lands are useless to the Indians in many cases. Some of these lands should be sold in their interest, and such of the Indians as are friendly should be put upon the same reservation in certain cases, and kept there until, ultimately, they have reached that state of civilization that would warrant their having lands in severalty and becoming citizens. There are some cases where it would not do to move the Indians from their present localities or interfere with them, as their attachment to their homes is very strong. In most cases land in severalty should be given to them.

SENATOR MARTIN, of Harrison county, has introduced a bill in relation to infectious and contagious diseases. It is in nine sections.

The first section provides that whenever and infectious or contagious disease shall break out among the cattle of the State, it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to suppress the same.

The second section provides that in case of such outbreak in any cattle herd, that herd shall be secluded from all others, and other herds that have been similarly exposed shall be treated in like manner. The State Board of Health shall be authorized to call upon the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriffs to assist in carrying out such regulations. The board shall also employ a veterinary surgeon and practitioner from time to time, as it may be necessary, to assist in carrying out its instructions. This section also says that the board shall provide for the disinfection of all buildings, railway cars and other objects which may have been exposed to the infection

The third section provides that any person transgressing said rules shall be considered as having committed a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $200 and not more than $1,000. Also, that when the Board shall instruct the owner of infected cattle to kill them and he does not do it, the Board shall see that the cattle are destroyed.

The fourth section provides that any person who shall knowingly bring into the State cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one and not more than four years.

The fifth section provides that any owner of infected cattle who has them driven upon the public highway shall be fined not less than $200 and nor more than $1,000.

The sixth section says that the State Board of Health shall provide a veterinarian, and he shall be paid by the State.

The seventh section is substantially the same as the above. The eighth provides that the Governor of the State shall appoint three housekeepers to act as members of the Board of Health, to receive no salary and to have their duties confined to the subject of pleuro-pneumonia.

The ninth section says the act shall go into effect from its passage.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1886, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the courthouse in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee.

N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee.

C. J. NORWOOD, the Inspector of Mines for Kentucky, has made a report to the Governor of his work for the two years since the creation of the office. This work affords an instance of the necessity for new laws and new institutions continually arising from the growth of the State in various directions. The report gives 1870 as the date of the beginning of coalmining as an important industry in this State, the output prior to that time having depended chiefly upon local demands. In that year it is estimated that less than 170,000 tons of coal were mined, while in 1884 seventy-six mines yielded 1,538,254 tons. The large increase is due to the improved facilities afforded by the railroads built since 1870, which are the Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern, the Cincinnati Southern, the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville, and much of the Chesapeake & Ohio not to mention some short lines of coal roads tributary to these. Yet Mr. Norwood deems the coal-mining industry in this State yet in its infancy. "The proportions of Kentucky coal used in Louisville, compared with the total amount annually consumed there—from 500,000 to 600,000 tons—is small; much smaller than is justified by the relative merits of the various coals shipped to that market." The demand here is growing, however, the predjudice against Kentucky coal having been due to the inferior specimens at first sent from the mines. The amount of Kentucky coal brought into Louisville over 2 railroads increased from 3,000 tons in 1883 to 97,000 tons in 1884, and Mr. Norwood thinks that much larger figures will be shown for 1885. About 4,500 persons are given employment in the coal mines, and $1,500,000 is put in circulation annually through them.—Louisville Commercial.

THERE is a surplus of nearly forty thousand dollars in the treasury of Hardin county, resulting from good management of the sinking fund formed to liquidate the railroad debt. It is the desire of the citizens that this shall be set apart as a permanent school fund for the benefit of the county. Auditor Hewitt offers a suggestion as to how this may best be done. It is that by an act of the Legislature the money be paid into the State treasury, the Auditor to be required to pay annually 6 per cent interest on the same. Such an act, the Auditor thinks, could be passed without any trouble. The funds thus invested would be safe as United States bonds, and there would be no cost attached to handling the money.—Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

There is some talk of starting a bank at Ghent.

Tobacco is very low—so low that farmers are receiving but few offers on their crops.—Robertson Tribune.

Latonia Jockey Club sold its pool privileges for spring and fall races to C. H. White & Co., of Lexington, for $34,800.

Buyers are offering, in many instances, two or three dollars less than the producers are willing to take for their tobacco—Owen News.

W. A. Seobee, of Montgomery county, sold 325 barrels of corn at $2 delivered, and 500 shocks of fodder at fifteen cents in the field.

Ex-State Auditor D. Howard Smith has been commissioned a storekeeper by Collector Cox. Col. Smith was an applicant for the Collector's place.

There were sold at public sale during 1885, in Fayette county, 374 yearlings; 188 colts, and 186 fillies. The 374 head brought $261,202, an average of $698.40 per head.

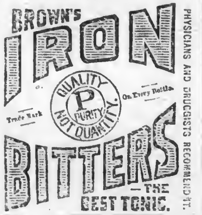
Asbury Crisp, who shot and dangerously wounded Craig Tolliver, the notorious desperado, about ten days ago, was captured in Scioto county, Ohio. He will be taken to Elliott county, Ky.

R. S. Ratliff, a wealthy farmer living six or eight miles from Owingsville, this State, held a reunion one day last week, at which each of the six children was presented with a check for $5,000.

In answer to Gov. Knott's allusion to a depleted State Treasury, a "Citizen" of the State says if the remission of fines were stopped there would not be an empty treasury. He says fines to the amount of $1,000 were remitted by the Governor and his predecessors in his own county. Now there are 118 counties in the State, and if they hold up as well as the county of "Citizen," there would be $118,000 in the State Treasury.

The longest headed man in the Kentucky Legislature, Old Phil. Thompson, said to an interviewer: "Our jury system certainly needs overhauling. At present it is a farce. I hope by the end of this session the law may be so amended as to make it possible for an intelligent gentleman to serve on a jury. I am tired of seeing men who read newspapers excluded from the jurybox." If the old man can effect such a change he will not have lived on turkey brains in vain, and a grateful country will rise up and do him honor.—Stanford Journal.

The Brooksville Democrat is rather severe on Collector Davison for passing by Bracken county in giving out appointments, and suggests, as Kenton and Campbell county Democrats seem to be the only person Mr. Davison thinks worthy of appointments in the revenue service, that the Democrats of Bracken entirely ignore in the future any candidate for office hailing from Kenton or Campbell. This would look like proscribing a community because one man in it has not done his duty. Mr. Davison has ignored other Democrats besides those of Bracken, and if he was running now for office, he would not get many votes in several of the counties of the district, if one would listen to the malcontents. But we see no good to result from unjust criticism. We have faith in true Democrats, and advise the boys to wait "wait for the wagon, and we'll all take a ride."—Milton Press.



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The Weekly Courier-Journal

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

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W. N. HALDEMAN,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

To the Subscribers of Stock to the Boone County Deposit Bank:

A call has been made by the Board of Directors of said Bank for 20 per cent. of the capital stock subscribed thereto—the same to be paid over to Dudley Rouse, at Burlington on or before January 10th, 1886. The Bank will be ready about that time to begin business.

F. RIDDELL, President.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April, 1878, and being patent No. 202,905. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W. Vanter,
F. R. Leggitter, J. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

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OFFICERS

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Moral, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealth's Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. J. B. [illegible], Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. C. Garnett, Clerk; J. K. Cotterman, Sheriff; T. W. Finch and W. T. [illegible], Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—W. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Sixton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. J. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and R. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. L. [illegible], Tuesday after second Friday. Al [illegible], Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. [illegible], Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig [illegible], Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. [illegible], third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
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A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and to keep out wolves, dogs, and rabbits etc.
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It is portable and [illegible]. We offer this fence [illegible] Burlington.
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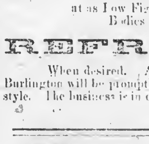

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Local News.

How is this for fruit?

Too cold for much news.

Too cold for sleighing Sunday.

Joe Reed went on the sick list last week.

This has been a severe time on small game.

The ice harvest commenced Monday morning.

The fuel thieves are getting in their works of nights, now.

The death of Alonzo Gaines, of Hebron, is daily expected.

The county began the new year with one prisoner in her jail.

The mails have been very irregular during the cold weather.

H. P. Stephens has gone to Cedar Rapids, on a business trip.

B. W. Adam's fine bird dog came near being frozen to death last Sunday night.

The Odd-Fellows' Lodge at this place has changed its meetings to Saturday night of each week.

Friday was a very disagreeable day notwithstanding the thermometer indicated 20 above zero.

Those having ice-houses are apprehensive that it is decreed that they shall remain empty.

JoC. Revill shoved the quill in the County Clerk's office last week, during the absence of that official.

Owing to the deep snow drifts Saturday locomotion was rather difficult in many parts of the town.

There will be preaching at the Universalist church in this place on the 4th Sunday at the usual hour.

It is said that at some points in the Limaburg neighborhood the mercury registered 26 degrees below zero.

Dr. Lowry, of Walton, and L. B. Stephens, of Richwood, have gone, or will start in a few days, to Florida.

Preaching at the Bellevue Christian church, by J. D Houston, of New Richmond, Ohio, Sunday, January 17.

The Aurora Independent has added a local editor to its staff, and as a result its local department is greatly improved.

A very fine quality of ice is being put up, another proof that there is no telling one day what the next will produce.

The Dearborn County, Indiana, Circuit Court granted fifteen divorces last year. Dearborn is a good place to get unhitched.

S. W. Tolin left Tuesday morning for Frankfort to attend the Superior Court, the Boone cases before that tribunal being set for to-day.

The agents for the Home Comfort Range are canvassing in the Walton and Verona districts and are selling quite a number of them.

In Burlington Sunday morning the thermometer marked four degrees below zero. At other points in the county it was four or five degrees lower.

Ed Rice is making a tour of the west. If he got far enough north to encounter the recent blizzard in that region, he will never leave Kentucky again.

The hog trade opened up quite lively yesterday morning, and several of the farmers of the Limaburg neighborhood delivered their porkers at this place.

Geo. C. Voshell has traded his land in Harper county, Kansas, to John W. Gaines for about 170 acres of his Woolper farm. Voshell gets the improvements.

Charles A. Gaines, of this county, and a Miss Lewis, of Louisville, a sister-in-law of Cassius Cropper, were married last Wednesday. We wish you joy, Charlie.

The bank counter has arrived and would have been in position ere now had it not been for the severe weather. Billie Rice has provided a handsome piece of furniture.

The Assessor will call on you in a few days to ascertain what degree of prosperity you have enjoyed the past year. Be ready to receive him and impart the desired information.

FOR SALE—I have the improved bronzed turkeys for sale—will sell either by pair or single fowl, cheap—they are pure-breed.

JONAS DELPH,
Burlington, Ky.

Born—January 8th to W. L. Clore, and wife, of Limaburg, a fine son. Same day to Robert Clore and wife, of Bellevue, a fine daughter. It was a brisk, Clor(y) day for Dr. Joe.

While in the city last Friday William Siekman's wagon was turned over, breaking his wife's arm. They drove home, when Dr. Grant was sent for and adjusted the broken bone.

The County Superintendent has sent off the January draft for the 40 per cent. of the school money due those teachers whose schools were half out and so reported by the 10th inst.

LOST—A setter bitch about one year old, white and black, white streak in face. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

S. D. HOSHAL, Hebron, Ky.

"Oldest Inhabitants," stand up and answer a few cool question. Did you ever experience a rougher day than last Saturday? If so, state the place where, the time when and your age at the time.

A note received from Hon. Reuben Conner dated the 6th inst., stated that the bill chartering the Boone County Deposit Bank had been presented and was in the hands of the committee on banks.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

A family that has been quartered in a shanty four miles out on the Bellevue pike, at the beginning of the cold weather were reported in a very poor condition to withstand the cold, and they were sent for to come to the Poor-house, but would not accept the invitation.

Last County Court day the Commissioner sold of the land belonging to Noah Utz, deceased, and located on the East Bend road, to Henry Clore, 63 acres at $35 50 per acre; to Elizabeth Utz, 56 acres at $25 per acre; to Asa Cason 23 acres and 18 poles at $24 25 per acre.

The following deeds have been recorded this year:

John M. Hoshal to the President, Directors and Company of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, 264 acres near Francesville—$17,826 55.

Commissioner to E. H. Baker, 116¾ acres of the Kendall farm near Burlington.

We have a good communication from Florence, signed "Ben E. Factor." If the writer will send his real name, we will gladly publish his communications, and furnish him stationary. This is the second communication from that place which we have declined to publish on account of their being no genuine signature.

In this new year of our Lord, 1886, Washington's Birthday comes on Monday, Valentine's Day on Sunday, St. Patrick's Day on Wednesday, April Fool's Day on Thursday, Memorial Day on Sunday, Fourth of July on Sunday, and Christmas on Saturday; Lent begins March 10th; Easter Sunday will be the 25th of April.

In this impression we announce Esq. M. C. Norman, of the Union district, as a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election. Mr. Norman is a man of mature years, and possessed of fine mind. His neighbors have manifested their confidence in him by repeatedly electing him to the office of Justice of the Peace. If elected Mr. Norman will make a good Judge.

He Accepts.

UNION, KY., Jan. 7th, 1886.

S. T Johnson, Esq., and others,

GENTLEMEN:—In response to your call in the columns of the RECORDER upon me to become a candidate for the office of County Judge of Boone county, I am compelled to say that the honor you seek to confer upon me was unsolicited and is, I fear, undeserved. But, coming as it does from so many gentlemen in whose judgment I confide, and whose favor I appreciate, I feel that I am not at liberty to decline, and, gentlemen, if I shall be elected, I trust that no act of mine, official or other, shall ever reflect discredit upon you or myself. And I shall to the best of my ability endeavor to discharge the duties pertaining to the office, honestly, faithfully and impartially.

Most respectfully your obedient servant,

M. C. NORMAN.

The cold wave struck this latitude last Friday about midnight and by Saturday morning the temperature had descended to zero, with a stiff wind blowing, and the snow penetrating every nook and corner. Saturday was one of the most disagreeable days known to this section for a long time, and was particularly severe on stock which was exposed. Sunday dawned bright and clear, with the mercury 10 to 13 degrees below zero. Unless compelled, no one ventured out during the day. Early risers Monday morning found the temperature still further reduced, and at a point four degrees further down the scale. Tuesday morning was somewhat warmer, but not so much as to create a demand for linen dusters and straw hats. Taking it all in all we are now about convinced that winter is not an entire failure—aint you?

Geo. W. Titley, an old citizen of this county, died at the Poor-house Wednesday night of last week. Mr. Titley was a very popular painter in this county for many years previous to being stricken by old age, and besides being a fine mechanic in his branch of business, he was a man who stood high for honesty and truthfulness. Although he leaves three sons, John, Dill and Sylvester Proctor, he was sent to the Poor-house about two years ago, where he died. The old gentleman died, as it were among strangers, but not unattended; for the Superintendent, Mr. Hall and his wife, assisted by Timothy Howe, an inmate, waited on him and administered to his wants as best they could, throughout his last days. About his last request was that his children be notified of his condition, which was done, but none of them were present when their father died, nor at his funeral, and he was laid to rest in the cold ground last Saturday morning, in a pine box furnished by the county, in the pauper burying ground.

The fine appearance of that part of this county lying between Walton and Verona and extending to the Grant and Kenton county lines is only an index to the prosperity of the farmers to whom the land belongs. Large, substantial and commodious residences with all necessary out buildings to correspond, are seen in every direction, while every thing about the farms indicate that the owners are cultivating the land with a due regard for its preservation. The production of the tobacco the past few years has caused to be put in cultivation in that neighborhood many acres of fine land which hitherto had been abandoned to the bushes and briars. An exceedingly large crop there, is now awaiting the buyer. Much of it is of the best quality that can be raised in this section of country; and the owners are reluctant about accepting the prevailing prices which range no higher than $7. In the last fifteen years the lower end of this county has made rapid strides in improving its appearance, in which respect it will compare favorably with other sections of country much more noted. Among the people down there genuine old Kentucky hospitality prevails, and contentment reigns supreme.

Mr. M. S. Rice says there will be no peaches in this county next year.

An Ideal County Judge.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

The question as to what qualification a County Judge should possess is attracting more than its usual attention. The point is, should he be a lawyer?

We all know that a position of so much importance to the people should be filled by the best qualifications obtainable at a fair and reasonable compensation. But we differ as to what those qualifications are as well as to what is a reasonable compensation. However that is not the point upon which the people are now at variance. That will be settled at a later day. When the services have been rendered their quality and extent ought to be a fair guide to their value.

We all agree that a County Judge should possess first-class business sense—a general knowledge of the business affairs of the county—should be of a good moral character—far above contaminating influences—and watchful of the interest committed to his charge and of sufficient force of character, independence and courage to enforce so far as is in his duty, whatever he believes, on a fair hearing, to be right, regardless of friend or foe.

In the management of the financial affairs of the county, the judge is supposed to be assisted by the justices of the peace, and they are supposed to be assisted by each other and the judge, too. But observers of the working of the court of claims will agree that the justices are in each other's way, and that they are all in the judge's way and he in their way, and that the whole concern is a nuisance—a large unwieldy mass, the best it can do is to jump to conclusions—drive a head-get through and go home, the quicker the better.

The great object to be accomplished by the judge is to arrive at an enlightened view of the right in all his duties and then enforce it fairly.

The duties of the judge being ascertained and pointed out by the people they can readily see what his qualifications should be. Whether he has those qualifications the voter will decide for himself. The want of them can not be hidden on the bench, nor can they be called to his assistance if he have them not at hand.

No one conversant with the duties of county judge will deny that there are some few duties of his station requiring but little legal knowledge, and that, too, of a character he might possibly acquire. Yet he has duties to perform as judge of the county court—as judge of the quarterly court, and as county judge, which can not be done with any degree of correctness, convenience or satisfaction, except by one possessed of a good knowledge of the law. Any one witnessing the trial of a case (seldom better than a burlesque) before a county judge, who is not a lawyer, will want nothing more to satisfy him of the utter unfitness of such a one for the position.

Litigation and legal questions will arise continually before the county court in involving the county's highest interest, and important interest of individuals, of infants, interest of estates, &c., demanding more or less legal knowledge for their proper and fair adjustment.

The duty of the county judge as judge of the quarterly court, and in matters of criminal nature are such that none but a lawyer can or ought to be excepted to perform them correctly. To discharge the duties as judge of the quarterly court, especially is a general knowledge of the law indispensable; so much so that without it the court becomes more of a mob than a court, and a more appropriate place for the hazzard and loss of justice and right than for their preservation.

Is it possible for one not posted in the rules for conducting a trial to preside and have those rules observed; or can one not knowing the legal rules by which rights are determined, determine rights according to such rules with any certainty? The statement of propositions so plain carry along their answers.

We are not for the lawyer alone; but other qualifications being equal, then the lawyer is entitled to the preference by far. And then the better the lawyer, the more public and private interests in all their varied characters will be protected and advanced, and the more respect will there be for the court and its decisions; and the more cheerfully will its judgments be acquiesced in by the people and litigants.

The voters have the remedy in their hands for the prevalent complaint against courts and judges. Select men of the proper qualifications to know their duties, and character and force to do them. Put such men in office and no just grounds of complaint will long exist; but go it blind and recklessly choose a man for the office because he is a good buttonholer, wire-puller, treater and drinker at the bar, instead of one you know or ought to know is qualified to fill the office as it should be done, and then continue to complain of the courts and of the county's bad luck.

VOTER.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

Barnett Utz had a good workhorse die the other day.

Eli Rouse boasts of a lot of the finest pigs in the neighborhood.

If the snow was not so badly drifted it would be good sleighriding.

Leonard Rouse sold his tobacco to Charles Fisher for $7 all round.

J. M. Barlow is not yet able to wear his boot on account of his sprained ankle.

Great preparations are being made for the oyster supper at the Grange Hall Thursday night. A big time is expected.

LIMABURG.

One of the pipes in the saw-mill parted Saturday night.

Johnny Souther and Clarence Cline landed at home Saturday night from college.

Joe Souther has gone into winter quarters. He will be out early in the spring.

Health of the community good, and everybody doing the best they can to keep from freezing.

Will Clore says his father-in-law offered a prize, a gold watch, for the first grand son, and he has won it.

When Joe Souther heard that Squire Pater was a candidate for judge he immediately announced himself.

There will be a dance at Uncle Jim Barlow's when Austin Anderson gets back from Indiana with his bride.

It was funny to se Eph Utz and Thos. Adams when being interviewed by the Collector. To see "Kromo" beating the old bachelors. To see an old fisherman netting minnows about christmas.

The oyster supper and entertainment here the other Saturday night was a complete success, and everybody had "Skagings" of fun. Linnie Aylor, Emma Rouse, and Rosa Utz, were voted for as the handsomest ladies. The first named was victorious.

BEANS

A Valuable Part of the Regular Farm Rotation.

Our climate is not favorable to peas which are apt to mildew with the heat, but beans succeed very well, and the fruit is always salable. Moreover, the bean may be turned to good account as a food for stock, for which it furnishes a most nutritious and healthful aliment, although at first it is not eaten with relish. After becoming used to it when ground with bran and corn it is readily eaten, and when thus mixed it forms a perfect food, and containing a large quantity of nitrogenous matter it is excellently well adapted for young and growing animals. It differs but little from the English bean in this respect, and this grain is considered in that country the most nutritious and healthful that is grown. We can not grow the English bean, and the English can not grow our bean, on account of climate, and each must keep his own variety. But we may well take an example and a hint from English farmers, and give more attention to this useful crop than we have done, as a stock food.

The prevalent idea that beans will grow upon any soil, however poor it may be, is a mistake and an injury. It is true that beans will grow; but growing alone is not what a good farmer wants. The largest possible crop is what should be aimed at, and if an English farmer can grow forty and fifty bushels an acre of his beans so we ought to be able to produce an equal quantity of our beans. And we may, if we will only take the same pains with the crop as they do. The English method is to summer fallow, to plow in manure in the fall, to apply bone dust or superphosphate of lime in the spring, and to cultivate the crop with horse hoe and hand hoe with thoroughness, and by this fitting of the soil to get a full yield of beans, and to follow it with a large crop of wheat. Here is just where we should put this crop in our rotation, and, so to speak, kill two birds with one stone.

Our method of growing beans has been to plant two rows together eight inches apart, and put these double rows twenty inches apart. These wider rows only are cultivated, but the surface is left flat and no ridges are made by earthing up the beans. By drilling in the seed three inches deep the plants are sufficiently well rooted to stand up firmly. A cultivator made for the purpose, with spaces to straddle two rows, the horse passing in the middle row, works two spaces at once, and after three workings the plants will so shade the rows that weeds get no chance to grow. The variety we have grown is the small pea bean. Recently we have grown the white wax, which yields very abundantly and affords in the stalks and leaves an excellent fodder. The crop may be cut with a mower or a reaper and a self-raker when the mower is used a cloth apron is fitted behind and a boy following rakes off the beans in a row, where they are left to dry. When dry they may be stacked in a barrack or put in the barn, but it is preferable to thrash them as they come from the field. We have fed them to cows, finely ground with an equal quantity of corn and as much fine bran or coarse mill feed as of corn and beans together, and have found the feed to be excellent for yield of milk and product of butter. This meal, too, makes the very best feed for calves, and if boiled well and the gruel strained and thinned to the substance of milk, with a small quantity of sugar and salt added, it makes the best substitute for milk for weaned calves. Beans contain a large quantity of a nitrogenous substance called legumin, which is identical with caseine in composition, and which can be curdled and made into cheese, and this substance replaces in the food made of it the caseine of the milk, and so supplies healthfully one of the greatest needs of the calf.—*N. Y. Times.*

WORSTED WORK,

Revival of an Industrial Pastime Which Was Once Very Popular.

Many ladies will welcome the revival of the cross-stitch worsted work, which promises to regain all its old-time popularity. The designs follow closely the antique, and are in lovely, delicate shades. Sofa pillows worked on canvas, and strips for chair seats, footrest, etc., to be upholstered with rich, dark plush, follow some of the fashionable designs for Kensington work, and as so many ladies are familiar with this style of work, it is being adopted even more than the applique work, for which one is constantly finding new and lovely designs. A very pretty fancy at present is the making of bags of silk handkerchiefs with bright colored borders. The handkerchief is first trimmed around all four sides with white lace about two and a half inches wide. A place for a drawing string is then made in a complete circle in the handkerchief, leaving about three inches of the border, exclusive of the lace, to fall over the outside, the circle forming the bag part. After the drawing string or elastic is put in, finish with long loops of ribbon about an inch wide. The bags are very handsome and are also useful. Bags are in fact seen everywhere, at the present time, suspended from chandeliers or from little brass hooks beside mantel-pieces and windows and even hanging from the tall backs of old-fashioned chairs. They are of all sizes and shapes. Quite a pretty bag is made of blue ticking, that with white stripes. Over the first blue stripe tack black velvet the same width, fasten it on with fancy stitches, embroider the white line in some simple design or with two or three rows of herring-bone stitches. On the next blue stripe tack gold or silver braid the same width, fastening it on the velvet, and so on [illegible] each stripe. Make the ticking seven or eight inches square and line with [illegible] each color, drawing up the lining [illegible] handsome satin ribbons of the same or a contrasting color. Although almost everybody has a macreme bag few ladies carry them, and they are also fastened on the wall or on a door, and trimmed with a few peacock feathers and a bright bouquet with large bunches of artificial flowers, and used for ferns and leaves, or cones and [illegible] mementos of summer journey [illegible] the country.—*Demorest's*

For Rent.

Farm of 50 acres, good house of seven rooms and cellar, and all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and water. On good road near Union, Ky. Apply to Mrs. E. GARRISON, Burlington, Ky.

'HOME COMFORT RANGES'

30,000 In Use.

Who would be free must themselves "strike the first blow," and when a "woman says she will, she will." Henceforth the desertion of the cook need not be the signal for house hold wheels to stop, for with a "Home Comfort" Wrought Iron Range in the kitchen, the mistress can do the cooking without danger to health or temper.

Remember, the Home Comfort Ranges are the only Wrought Iron Ranges that have Malleable Iron Top Plates and Malleable Iron Fire Linings. And all other Wrought Iron Ranges you see advertised are Cast Iron Tops and Fire Linings.

LITTLE ✦ PARAGRAPHS

Expressing the Sentiments of our Customers.

I gladly add my testimonial to the perfectness in construction and its adaptability to the wants of the public. PETER JETT, Mt. Olivet, Ky.

We could scarcely over-estimate its advantages. The fact that a 20-pound roast of beef and a delicate cake can be baked successfully at the same time is sufficient evidence of its merits. To testify to this is a pleasure duly appreciated by Robt. OVERBEY, Ellisville.

Having purchased a Home Comfort Range of J. D. Gates, we take pleasure in recommending it to our friends of Bath county as the best thing of the kind we ever used. It heats up very quickly, with a small quantity of fuel, and does better baking and cooking than any cast iron range or stove we have ever used. J. VARNSDALE.

We have used it a sufficient length of time to know that we could get nothing better. E. KENTON, Mt. Olivet.

Having had long experience in the use of many kinds of stoves, but for quick work and economy of fuel it takes the lead. A. HILDRETH, Blue Licks.

It is the most excellent article I have ever purchased in its line, and it is most happily named Home Comfort.
WM. MCCLANAHAN, Ellisville.

I can safely say for perfect baking, cooking and economy of fuel it excels all others. JAS. HENRY, Nicholas Co.

I seldom recommend an article for others' use, but in this case will say I consider it superior to anything of the kind ever manufactured.
WM. HALL, Sardis.

It is a very satisfactory piece of house furniture. Strong, well made, and does its work with certainty and dispatch.
H. B. SAMPSON, Blue Lick.

No one can appreciate its great advantages without using it. Had we known its merits we would have bought one long ago; and discarded the old one.
J. DOOLY, Carlyle.

You can not say too much in parise of it, I have the best biscuit and the best meals in the world baked on it. I would not part with it for any reasonable amount of money.
W. N. SMITH, Nicholas County.

Dear Sirs: You can write anything you choose in recommending your beautiful and perfect operating Home Comfort Ranges, and sign our names

J. W. RALLS, J. H. BOWEN,
JAS. DOOLEY, J. H. CAYWOOD,
WALTER POTTS, N. P. RALLS.

The "Home Comfort" Range is all right in every respect and I do not see how we could get along without it as it does better work and takes so much less fuel than our old cast iron stove.
J. A. MCCORD, Fleming County.

I indorse all that has, or can be said in favor of the "Home Comfort" Range
S. C. STOCKDALE, Fleming Co., Ky.

The above statement in behalf of the "Home Comfort" Range suits me, and I claim enough can not be said in their favor. I am using one and could ask for nothing better of the kind.
J. E. MCCARTY, Fleming Co. Ky.

6,000 In Use in Kentucky.

The following named persons of Nicholas, Fleming, Bath, Robertson, Mason and Bourbon Counties have each bought "Home Comfort" Ranges.

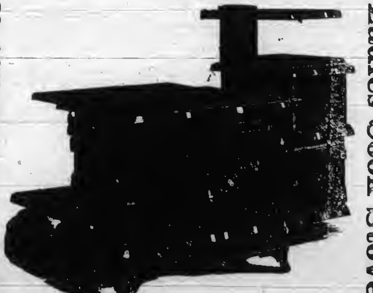
Mrs S S Gorham
S H Thomas
Jos Bishop
J F Stone
Saml Ishmeal
W E Stoops
T L Ishmael
Dr Thompson
Wm Hamilton
W H Wheatley
Fred Harbet
S J Sears
T J Croveh
W T Jones
Saml Marshall
W F Price
Robt Barr
B J Jones
David Brown
H G Taylor
James Henry
Jno Fields
W L Teal
Danl Emmons
L H Allison
Jon A Feeback
Dr S R Fisher
A J Kennedy
Gilead Evans
Jas A Smith
Walter Hutching
J H Moffit
Arch Vanhook
Lawrene Burns
R C Ambler
A J Fowler
W H Peek
Thos Luttrell
T L Best
Jas Murphy
I M Quinsberry
W T Turley
N J Hopper
F M Carty
I D Yocom
R C Garry
Jas Enson
Jas Henry
Richard Griffin
J H Steel
Jno McDonnell
Wm Broming
W H Thompson
Philip Lucas
E R Howse
E J Secrets
D Dstault
Caleb Ratcliff
W C Hazelrigg
Thos Lettrell
O L King
W T Drake
E B Claypole
B F Berry
John Petela
David Brown
G R Darne
T W Biddell
E P Gambla
John Stipp
Henry Arnold
A M Bramble
John A Reed
H Seddon
David Rose
H H Harding
G B Bentley
DJ Odgen
J W Moore
C T Donnel
Wm Soper
Mike Flraity
S P Bradley
J H Henry
F H Moore
Wm White
Jno H Hart
Spene Workman
B F McCord
H C Chinn
Lucy C Reed
W T Garrat
B W Holier
Jos Wagner
Jno Bright
Jno W Snapp
F M Peterson
W D Taylor
J A Campbell
Dr W H Martin
E S Seebrest
H G Hammond
D H Webster
Clay Howard
Wm Poynter
Mrs B Morris
H H Mankook
T M Biddell
M B McCarty
A W Wright
D S Trumbo
J N Brown
Eli Howard
J T Talbott
Joe Readman
Mary Redmon
J W Mitchell
Patrick Fallon
J W Bateman
Patrick Burk
J H Hamilton
J D Wells
M W Alexander
Martha Fulton
Mrs Stuart
R W Dodson
Jas M Stuart
Asbury Hinson
Richard Poe
John Power
S J Graves
Jas Thompson
J Ross
R Davis
J T Tate
Russel Mann
G M Bell
John Mansfield
Mrs Huttsell
Henry Banta
G E Wood
Geo Clickner
Patrick Henry
J W Henry
Geo Hall
Abe Shepard
J P Chamberlain
R M Jett
Maranda Berry
F A Thomas
E A Thomas
James Riggs
Jno S Orme
T H Caywood
Sandford Talbott
A G Nansemo
C Baxter
J F Stanford
Isaac Jett
T P Sutton
J R Booth
E S Sled
F J Fortune
L H Watson
Nathan Hall
Dana Tate
Chas Harris
Mrs A Rice
F J Barbee
Saml Kerslak
C A Nash
L Emme
M L Wade
M J Reie
Wm Hall
J A Young
J A Bishop
J J Hughes
J J Barr
T R Kenton
W J Kenton
P P Sutton
John Sharp
Jas Porter
Saml Meyer
J C Morris
E R Davis
S W Cecil
Jno Cravens
J H Parrot
S E Morston
Thos Fane
J A Caston
Jno Peck
Mrs Flora

With many thanks for your kind words in our behalf, we are truly yours;

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,

1901 to 1909 Washington Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, - - MO.
R. HARTMAN, Superintendent,
Johnson House. Williamstown. Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
Second Door Below Sixth Street.

TAKE THE RECORDER,

H. F. BLASE

540 MADISON AVE.
Covington. - Ky.

FALL GOODS ARE ALL IN.

5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
We Guarantee Goods, Fit and Workmanship.

We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.

CALL AND SEE US.

H. F. BLASE,
540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON. KY.

STOTT BROS,

PETERSBURG, KY.

We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you

FLANNELS

direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,

are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,

Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

GROCERIES.

Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

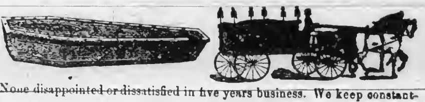
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, J. S. Matson, M. C. Motch, J. H. Mersman, Sam Hind, J. L. Sandford, L. C. Stephens, E. J. Hickey, L. H Dills, B. J. Green, F. P. Helm

The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
dec. 26-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

ALSO A SPLENDID

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
DEALERS IN

Carriages, Buggies
AND
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
SHORT NOTICE—

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
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THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

GROWING OLD.

I'm growing old. I daily feel
The years are creepin' on apace,
The seasons and the holidays steal
Around with but a little grace.
The lines are deeper on my brow,
My walk is more sedate, I'm told,
My friends are fewer, choicer now—
I'm growing old.

The things that pleased me when a boy
No longer please, but bore instead;
The friends that gave me earliest joy
Are scattered far and wide—or dead.
I find my mem'ry has a gap,
I thrice retell a tale I've told,
I like an after dinner nap—
I'm growing old.

I'm growing old. Alack! Alack!
But yesterday I was a boy,
With life a new, an unknown track,
A dream of gold without alloy.
Oh, but to live it o'er again!
Oh, for the days of youth and gold!
But boys are boys and men are men—
I'm growing old.
—*J. T. Burgess, in Detroit Free Press.*

A BLOOD-STAINED LEAF.

It Kept Alive the Memory of Two Fatal Duels.

Two fatal duels fought within a few months of each other on the same spot—the life-blood of two men staining a little shrub, which, too, was sapped to death—are the bases of a story as true as it is hideously romantic. Every one who was in New Orleans in the summer of 1872, and is still living, must remember the Rhett-Cooley duel. Judge Cooley resigned his position as a Judge in one of the courts of the Parish of Orleans to challenge and fight R. B. Rhett, then editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*. Colonel Rhett had published an extremely abusive article, impugning the Judge's motives and viciously assaulting his character. The duel was arranged, and Bay St. Louis, Miss., on the other side of Pearl River, fifty-two miles from New Orleans, was selected as the ground. It is unnecessary to mention the names of those who witnessed the said affair; one, in addition to the principals, will be sufficient to explain the remarkable coincidences of which this reminiscence treats.

Carson Mudge was at that time the most prominent dealer in guns and sportsman's materials in the Crescent City. He was known by all sportsmen and liked. The weapons selected were double-barreled shotguns loaded with ball. The manner of loading the gun is an important factor when accuracy is desired, as every sportsman knows. Mr. Mudge did this service for Colonel Rhett, at the earnest solicitation of the seconds. He had performed similar favors before, but up to that time the arm of his man had not been as true, nor the intention as deadly, as those which characterized and governed Colonel Rhett. It was to be a duel *a l'outrance*, and Mr. Mudge did his best.

Two parties of men left New Orleans on an early train for the bay, and arrived at about ten o'clock. Carriages were taken to Nicholson avenue a broad lane running from the edge of the Mississippi Sound to the railroad, a mile distant. Just half way from the railroad track forty yards were stepped off and the positions drawn. Colonel Rhett's two seconds stood over Mudge as he carefully measured the powder, weighed the ball and wrapped it in a small piece of cloth, until the leaden missile had grown with its covering to a size to tightly fit the bore. It was driven home, a few moments after the same operation had been performed among the little cluster of anxious men who stood across the lane. The principals parted with the surgeons with whom they had been speaking, and were led to their places. Both men stood erect, their faces showing determination, a deadly hatred, but no fear.

Facing Colonel Rhett were orange trees just beginning to bud, and in front of Judge Cooley was a long row of oleanders, whose blushes contrasted strongly with the spotless white Cape jasmines that alternated with the acacias dotting the rear of a large, inclosed garden.

The Sound lay in limitless space on the east, gleaming like polished brass in the dancing rays of the sun. The barrels of the shotguns, too, were gleaming, but the glints were the smiles of a Mephisto.

The mocking birds were still singing their morning welcomes to the bright day when the word was given:

"Are you ready?"

The two men nodded assent.

"Fire! One, two."

The reports were almost simultaneous, and the duel was over.

Judge Cooley had washed out the stain on his honor in his blood. Colonel Rhett had sustained his by killing his adversary.

The birds had been frightened into silence, but only for a moment, and again their carols went up and their music blended in the ethereal with the perfume of flowers. A man had been killed and that was all—it had been done in a gentlemanly way. One glance of the surgeon satisfied him; one look at the face of their friend told the tale to the seconds. Carson Mudge had loaded well, the bullet had gone to the heart of the game and the sportsman was satisfied.

The two sets of seconds were satisfied; all said they were satisfied—but one.

A little scrub was growing where Judge Cooley fell, and as the red stream flowed from his breast two drops dripped upon two of its leaves. It was a sprig of deer grass, a succulent little green vegetation, tender as the sensitive plant. The two thin leaves swelled and drooped with the blood of the dead, and, saturated, sent the surplus through their veins to the stem.

The dead was removed and the living returned to the city.

The newspapers at the time published detailed accounts of the affair, as representatives of all the journals were present and vouched for the perfectly fair manner in which a question of honor had been decided under the code. There had been no interruption by law officers, and no subsequent judicial cognizance was taken of the case. Colonel Rhett returned to his old home in South Carolina, and edited a newspaper.

Though the people who lived near the scene of the duel could see spots of blood on the grass where Judge Cooley fell, little attention was paid to that, as the grass would wither and die in the winter and a new crop sprout in the spring. And so the stains were left undisturbed.

It was not very long after that a Mr. Bienvenu challenged Judge Phillips, a practicing lawyer, and had the satisfaction of receiving a favorable answer to his cartel.

Again shotguns, loaded with ball, were the weapons, and the identical spot where the Rhett-Cooley duel was fought was chosen. Once more Carson Mudge was called upon to display his ability in preparing the powder and ball. His services were secured by the Phillips party.

Little change had been made in the scene about the broad lane, and to the ordinary observer there was nothing to show that a man had been killed on the spot where the Bienvenu party were standing.

The reason was not the same, it is true, and the oleanders were not blooming. Neither was the day so fine. Clouds shrouded the sun, and the trees looked like gaunt sentinels watching some hallowed place. The wind was laden with the spray from the white caps in the wavy Sound, and left a chill upon the cheeks it kissed, as it went moaning through the pine forest beyond. It was a mournful scene, and the men who had gathered there seemed impressed with the uncanny nature of the spot and surroundings. Winter had brought death to nature's beauties, and man was preparing to deal death to his fellow.

The ground, though, bore no marks of a struggle. Apparently all signs of the previous affair had been obliterated. But to one who knew, and who cared to look, there was a mute witness to the deadly strife, the memory of which still lived with those assembled.

Two blood-stained leaves were clinging to a stem of deer grass; the stem, too was slightly tinged with red, but on the other side were two more leaves as green and juicy as they were in the spring. The cold that had intervened had not chilled nor withered them. The ephemeral life of the tender summer blades had been preserved and prolonged by the vivifying heart's blood of a strong man.

Mr. Bienvenu took his position next to the incarnadined shrub and awaited the word.

It was given and the men fired.

Quickly the seconds and surgeons rushed to each, but there was no need of assistance. Neither had been touched.

A look of disappointment came over the faces of two or three, but two or three others were glad that the bullets had sped wide of their mark.

The seconds conferred and were inclined to bring about an amicable settlement.

"No," vehemently exclaimed Mr. Bienvenu. "I have not come here for fun, nor for an apology. I came here to fight—to kill him if I could, and I insist upon another shot."

Judge Phillips declared he was not anxious, nor did he care what was done; he was in the hands of his friends.

The excitable creole was gesticulating and declaring to his seconds that conferences were useless; they had agreed to act for him, and he desired that the duel should be to a finish.

Once more the accommodating Mr. Mudge measured his powder and weighed his bullet. This time there was to be no mistake. Life was in the balance and blood should flow.

The men stood with the stocks of their guns on their hips, the muzzles at an angle of forty-five degrees and the hammer at full cock. Before "one" had been called the quick creole had pulled the trigger, and the sound of "two" was lost in the report of Judge Phillips' weapon.

Mr. Bienvenu fell, raised his hand and died.

"It is no use—he is shot through the heart," sorrowfully said the surgeon, and they bore him away.

His wife had lost a husband, but he had avenged what he had pleased to term an insult with his life.

When the duelists left the ground the two green leaves of the deer grass were no longer so. The dead man had fallen to the left of the sprig, and the leaves had dipped into his blood and taken its color.

Four years after, the writer visited the spot when attending another duel, which was fought in the vicinity, and which ended by one of the combatants receiving a Colichmard thrust through the arm. The season was winter, and everything around seemed dead but the orange trees, with their yellow fruit, and the magnolias. The surroundings looked gloomier than they ever did, and it seemed as if the stranger were treading on unholy ground.

An indefinable something impelled him to search for the sprig of deer grass. There it was, keeping guard over the ghosts of Cooley and Bienvenu. Its color was then a deep red, and its appearance that of a rusted wire. It was petrified, but cemented by blood; its leaves were as fast to the stem as when at maturity. The winds from the Gulf had blown the Sound into storms, and havoc had been made with the giant oaks and pines in the background; but the stream which had made human hearts bent had kept the little shrub erect and firm.

Two years more and the tree of blood had disappeared. Inquiry developed the fact that an old negress, a voodoo woman, had stolen it, and was using it piecemeal in her fetish work. How many innocent heads slept over that murdered blood no one will ever know; old Celestine is dead.—*N. Y. Star.*

SNAKE INOCULATION.

How It is Successfully Practiced in Dutch Guiana.

Apropos the widespread discussion as to the practical value of Pasteur's inoculation of rabies as a preventive of hydrophobia, the following statement of a similar method of inoculation as a preventive of the deadly effects of the bites of poisonous serpents will be of interest. The method is thus described by the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, who was born in Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, and lived there until he went abroad to pursue his collegiate studies:

"The practice is so common there that it excites no comment whatever. It is almost universal among the negroes, who have practiced it for centuries. From them it has spread among the white men, especially the planters, until it is the customary thing among all men whose business calls them to the infested districts. Nobody makes a business of preparing the virus, as it might be termed, but it can be easily obtained in any locality. The vaccine matter is simply the poison of a snake, dried and ground into powder. The snake is caught and fastened firmly, teased and irritated until his glands are swollen with poison, and the glands then extracted. I don't know the exact process of preparing the poison; but when prepared it is a fine, harmless-appearing powder. It is then used in exactly the same way as small-pox virus. The surface of the skin is scratched, usually at the wrist, and a small amount of the powder rubbed into the cuts. It acts very much like ordinary vaccine matter, and makes a small sore, which heals and leaves no trace but a small scar. It is said that a case was never known of a man dying or even being affected by the bite of a snake in Surinam when vaccination had been properly performed. I remember distinctly seeing a drayman in my father's employ hold a deadly snake in his hand and torment it. The snake would turn its head and repeatedly fasten its fangs into the man's hand until it was covered with blood. The drayman merely laughed, and when he got through playing with the snake threw it down and stamped on its head. The poison certainly did not affect him, for I saw him for years afterwards. There is no doubt of the deadly effects of the bites of the snakes when there has been no vaccination—the death-list every year will prove that without difficulty."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Much is said in favor of the new kind of bricks made from the waste sand of glass factories, which often accumulates in such large quantities as to occasion much inconvenience. For utilization in this way, the sand is subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure, and then baked in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform white color, which are composed of almost pure silex. The crushing load is from two to three tons per square inch.—*Chicago Journal.*

A THREATENED FLOOD.

Carelessness of Two Senators Who Desire to Stand Well with the "Soldier Element".

Nearly all the old pension projects of the Forty-eighth Congress have already been introduced into its successor, while some new ones seem to outdo in extravagance anything hitherto proposed.

Two Senators were so anxious to lead in this rivalry that each brought forward the same measure. It grants pensions to every soldier and sailor of the Mexican war, and every soldier and sailor of the war of the rebellion, who served even fourteen days in the army or navy. It gives pensions also to the surviving widows of such soldiers and sailors, provided they have not remarried. Then it raises certain pensions to the maximum of twenty-four dollars per month, prescribes that every eight-dollar pension now paid to widows or minor children shall be made twelve dollars and dates all the civil war pensions back to the death or discharge.

During the war there were furnished to the Union armies, under the various calls of President Lincoln, 2,772,408 men. Probably 20,000 men enlisted in the regular army besides those who were credited to the States. The States, too, with a few exceptions, received no credit on their quotas for men furnished for less than ninety days' service. Yet there were many sixty days' and thirty days' men. In the summer of 1863 many militia volunteered for thirty days, the State of New York alone furnishing 17,213 officers and men. According to the careful estimate of Colonel Phisterer, it is perfectly safe to say that the total number of men furnished by the States and Territories for the armies of the United States, after deducting those credited with service in the navy, will exceed 2,850,000. In Prof. Soley's "Blockade and the Cruisers" we find the statement that when the war ended there were 51,500 men in the Naval Service. Of course there had been many others who served only a part of the war, and many no doubt were discharged for disability. In round numbers we may say that about three million men responded to the various calls, on land and sea, in the regular and volunteer services.

It is clear, therefore, that the bills just spoken of propose to pension an enormous number of men. It may be said that those who re-enlisted are counted twice in these enumerations. That is true; and it is not possible, without a degree of labor perhaps never likely to be undertaken, to know just how many individual soldiers and sailors served. But it is worth while observing that if the aggregate of 2,772,402 men credited to the States and Territories under the various calls is brought to a three years' standard, it still represents 2,320,272. Thus it will be seen that the number of short-term troops was comparatively very small. It is often urged in behalf of those universal pension projects which provide a pension at the rate of a certain fixed sum per month, according to the amount of service rendered, that the great number of short terms will much reduce the amount to be paid. In reality there were comparatively few who served less than a year. In 1861, for example, 91,816 men were furnished for three months, but 657,868 men for three years.

Schemes for pensioning everybody, rich or poor, who ever bore arms during the Mexican war and the civil war, even for a fortnight, do not take proper account of the expense which would be incurred in carrying them into effect. In fact, they hardly take account of the character of the service performed, since it is well known that militia who performed duty in Northern forts for a few weeks, until regular forces could be supplied, were mustered into the service. Under such bills as have been introduced into Congress, even these soldiers would now be entitled to pensions, though never within hundreds of miles of the actual scene of war.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CONFLICT IS ENDED.

A Grand Spectacle Which "History Has Never Had to Record Before".

As a rule the Southern people are not admirers of the Puritans, and they may perhaps at first be startled at the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's cutting them so, as he did at the Brooklyn New England dinner. But they are not likely to lay it up against him when they comprehend the splendid compliment he paid them.

He defined the Puritans as those who insisted on making themselves instruments in the correction of abuses no matter at what sacrifice; who refused to be led away from these aims and who had the will power to carry them out at any cost. "There are," he said, "men in Ireland to-day as good Puritans as the world ever saw." Every man, no matter where he lives, does the best he can without counting the cost—every such man he reckoned among the great brotherhood of the Puritans.

There are a great many Puritans in Georgia and South Carolina, he said, who meant right but who made mistakes. But though they saw everything passing away from them, their sons slaughtered, their wealth disappearing, they showed a heroism which the historian ought to celebrate. He continued:

> They were on the wrong side. They acted under false lights, but they acted nobly, in their spheres, and I, born Abolitionist, I who fought slavery as old Putnam fought the wolf to his hole, I who urged on the war and who rejoiced when it ended, I desire to go on record—and I hope this at least will be quoted of me—I desire to say deliberately that since the human race existed on the earth there is no such spectacle of a great proud people living in some twelve or fifteen States that after the war accepted the conditions allotted to them—not, I admit, without some errors here, not without some excesses there, but take them as a whole, their patience, their contentment, their noble reconstruction, with courage and zeal and work, presents to the world a spectacle that history has never had to record before.

Senator Frye, of Maine, responded to the toast "the State of Maine", in a bright and incisive speech, but he couldn't let the chance go by without growling in an undertone at Beecher's sentiments. He had his choice of several subjects, he said, among them "the heroes of the late civil war", but he took the "State of Maine" instead, because he was reminded "in these piping times of peace and reconciliation nothing is to be said about loyalty and treason; flowers are to be scattered on the graves of the blue and the gray alike; the battleflags must be furled and put away in dark places, and neither on platform nor in pulpit is it proper to talk of rights secured and sealed by the blood of brave soldiers."

Mr. Beecher's remarks were loudly applauded and so were Senator Frye's confessions that the war is over: if not for him, certainly for the mass of the people. He is certainly right. The popular feeling no longer responds to mere rhetoric and sentimentalism about the war. If anyone has anything interesting to tell—of daring deeds on either side; of the manner in which battles were lost and won; of the mistakes or failures of Generals under either flag; of adventures and escapes; of dangers and difficulties, of the distinguished men North and South, whose names will forever be associated with the great war, the public is eager to listen. The overwhelming rush of war literature and the anxiety of a new generation to learn of these not distant scenes and days proves what deep interest is still felt in the war, not, however, as a sentiment, but as a "cause". Only the old and middle-aged, and not all of them by any means, share the feelings of Senator Frye, Robert Toombs and the politicians that beat the old war drums to indifferent ears.

Senator Frye's confession, even more than Beecher's eulogy, proves to the wayfaring man that the "war is over".—*Detroit Free Press.*

A GRAND INTEREST.

Figures Showing the Supremely Important Interests Protected by the Department of Agriculture.

An estimate may be obtained of the vast cereal wealth of the Northwest, and the enterprise which has kept pace with its development, from an interesting list of elevators and warehouses in Minnesota and Dakota recently published in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. The following is a summary of the list:

Total number of elevators and warehouses in Minnesota and Dakota	1,513
Total capacity in country outs de terminal points, bushels	38,504,401
Total capacity, Minneapolis	9,831,500
Total capacity, St. Paul	1,500,000
Total capacity, Duluth	9,460,000
Grand total capacity	54,448,909

It is stated that in many sections of the Northwest enterprising capitalists have gone into undeveloped territory and erected elevators and warehouses even before the settler came to raise grain to till them. The grain and warehouse law passed by the Minnesota Legislature, last winter, has been a material aid to the development of the system, as previous to that time the elevator business was controlled by a few powerful companies, who were kept in power and free from competition by the railroad companies. The increase in two years in the number of elevators on lines directly tributary to Minneapolis is nearly three-fold. A noticeable feature is the great superiority in the character and capacity of the buildings in the extreme northern sections over those in the longer settled districts in the southern part of Minnesota. The cost of the elevators comprising this vast system is computed at ten million dollars, and their capacity is more than equal to this year's crop, fifty million bushels. The cost of receiving, cleaning, elevating and discharging grain is about two cents per bushel, while elevator companies, who buy and ship grain, receive from three to three and a half cents per bushel. Out of this comes the interest on the investment, all expense of maintaining and operating the elevator, insurance on grain, cleaning and loss of weight and grade at terminal points.

The thoughtful utterances of President Cleveland on our agricultural interests show that he fully appreciates the importance of the vast wealth which is annually derived from the rich farms of the West and Northwest. The above statistics must convince every reader of the great benefit to be derived from a wise and careful exercise of the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with acquiring and diffusing among the people useful information on the subjects interesting to farmers. Could efficient precautions be also taken against grain corners, which would seem, in view of the cereal wealth of the Northwest impossible to bring about, but which are, nevertheless, of no infrequent occurrence, the country would be always ready to supply the needs of other nations without the infliction of burdens on our own people, by an undue increase in the price of grain. Should the present troubles in Europe culminate in a general war, a wonderful impetus would be given to our grain interests, as the supplies from India and other countries could not long be relied upon to feed the warring nations. As the burdensome restrictions placed by the railroad companies, in Minnesota, upon outside parties who desired to build elevators and extend the system, have been removed by law, we may look for still more astonishing results during the ensuing year in that great grain producing region.—*Albany Argus.*

THE REFORM RECORD.

What Has Been Accomplished Since the Democracy Commenced to Get Into Power.

In the course of the debate on the revision of the rules, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall said: "Since the House has been under Democratic control there has not been an acre of land or a dollar of subsidy appropriated." This is true to the letter and line. When the Democracy, after years of exclusion from power, obtained, during the second Administration of General Grant, the control of the House of Representatives, every department of the Government was reeking with corruption. Robeson ruled the Navy, and the plunderers in that branch of the service were supreme. Belknap was at the head of the War Department, and the swindlers who had fastened themselves there were robbing right and left. The Star-Route thieves were pillaging the Post-office. The land-stealing corporations had full swing in the Interior Department. The whisky men were tapping the Treasury. On every hand were to be found bribery, fraud and general rascality. The accession of the Democracy to the control of the House of Representatives brought the long debauch of corruption to an end.

As Mr. Randall said: "Not an acre of land or a dollar of subsidy was appropriated." The Republican party gave to corporations like the Pacific Railroad companies territories almost as large as some of the European States. It gave the same corporations "subsidies" amounting to the revenues of European monarchs. In all history no parallel can be found to the carnival of Republican corruption that set in during the period immediately following the war era. When Samuel J. Randall rapped the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress to order as Speaker the Republican raids on the Treasury came to an end. In the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses the splendid record of Democratic economy and honesty which he was so instrumental in inaugurating was continued, and the victories that have since followed the party in nearly every State in the Union were made possible. To-day only a few votes in the Senate stand between the Democracy and the complete control of the Government. It would be the supremest folly to reverse or abandon a policy which has accomplished so much in so short a time.—*N. Y. World.*

—In the ancient Athenian republic Clisthenes devised ostracism as a way of getting out of the way any public man whom the people feared or distrusted. If six thousand of the citizens voted for the ostracism of a man he was compelled to withdraw from the city within ten days and remain in banishment at first for ten years and afterward for five years. Even Aristides, Themistocles and Cimon were thus quietly sent into exile.

—When men sneer at the want of courage in women they seem to forget that a tender and delicate girl will silently, and without a sign, endure untold agonies in breaking in a new pair of boots two sizes too small for her, while a man will rip and snort as if he was shot if his back corn happens to be disturbed by a bit of careless leather.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Commodore Vanderbilt's advice to his son William was: "Don't you ever sell anything you haven't got nor buy anything you can't pay for." Here is a pointer for young men of speculative tendencies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LOST AT SEA.

A British Ship Foundered Near Fire Island Lights.

Nine Men Supposed Lost—Terrifying Experience and Miraculous Escape of the Katahdin.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., January 11.—The British steamer Hylton Castle, Captain Calvin, from New York January 9, for Rouen, France, foundered fifteen miles south of Fire Island Light at ten o'clock this morning. One boat, in charge of the first mate with a crew of nine men, effected a landing five miles east of here. The second boat, with a crew of ten men, under command of the captain, left the steamer at the same time. When last seen all but three of the oars had been broken. One of the patrolmen of the life saving station made the following statement: "The second boat, in which were the men, left the steamer at the same time that the boat that had seven men in it. They had broken all their oars but three. I have heard nothing of their reaching land. As a moderate northwest wind was blowing at the time, and a smooth sea was running, they will probably reach the shore ten miles east of here, unless picked up by a passing vessel." This statement confirms the belief that the steamer sank, and that the crew put off in the surf boats in charge of one of the officers of the ship. Out of one of the boats nine men are supposed to have been lost.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., January 11.—The following telegram has just been received here: "One boat, with ten men from the steamer Hylton Castle, which foundered fifteen miles east by southeast of Fire Island light, with first mate, saved." The operator at Fire Island Light-house telegrapha: "I was watching for an incoming steamer when I discovered a small white boat about five miles east of here. It contained seven men. I watched it and saw the life saving crew go out and meet it. The life saving crew's boat contained eleven men. I watched and saw both boats reach the shore safely. I could not see the steamer or any boat at all ashore. Both boats landed five miles east of here. I know that both boats did not belong to the life-saving station, as I know all their boats, and am sure the white boat was a strange one. I am five miles from Captain Miller's station, and have no means of communicating with him. The other station is a mile up the beach."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., January 11.—The steamer Katahdin, Captain Holman, of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Line, arrived here badly stove up, and with four feet of water in her hold. She left Rockland, Me., Friday evening for Boston, with thirty-five passengers on board. At 12:30 that night she encountered the advance guard of the storm. The sea at once became heavy, and the stiff north-easter soon grew into a gale. The waves began to roll mountain high, and the steamer pitched and rolled in the trough of the sea. She then sprang a leak, and began filling rapidly; everybody now prepared for the worst. The passengers, with the crew, went to work to lighten the vessel. The cargo was given to the waves. Finding it impossible to keep her in her course, Captain Holman headed her east by south till 11 A. M., Saturday, when she bore for this port.

STOOD NO NONSENSE.

A Butcher Who Couldn't See a Joke Has Some Dear Sport in an Editor's Sanctum.

BUCKSVILLE, PA., January 11.—The *Village Item* last week contained these two items, one following the other in the local notes: "The citizens of Marbleton are mourning the loss of twenty valuable dogs poisoned by some miscreant." "Butcher Segar, of Marbleton, announces that he has just made up a large batch of fine large sausages." The items were inserted with no intention of perpetrating a joke even by insinuating. Editor Rourke hadn't even noticed the peculiar combination that might be made with them. The first intimation that he had that his paper had created a sensation was when Butcher Segar came up to his office three steps at a time and bursting into the office, knocked Editor Rourke off the stool he was sitting on and then swept the waste paper around like flying snow flakes with his helpless body. The butcher was torn loose from the astounded and broken up editor by the compositor and the devil. The irate butcher was then led down the stairs. Editor Rourke repaired his damages as well as he could. Then he looked over the columns of his paper to find what he was indebted to for one enlarged head and a disfigured suit of clothes. He found out. He saw that some of the boys had interpreted the news from Marbleton for the butcher, who was a Dutchman who never stood any nonsense. That didn't stop Editor Rourke from going out and having Segar arrested all the same, and the butcher had to pay him $50 for his little pastime in the editor's sanctum.

Col. Wright's Body Recovered.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Not a minute has been lost by the firemen and volunteers in working in the ruins of the Trabue & Bnimforth building, which fell in Friday evening and buried in the ruins Colonel M. H. Wright and Jabez Bainforth. Water has been kept on the debris constantly, but the flames continued in spite of the work, while a large force of men have labored night and day to remove the fallen timbers. The streams kept on the ruin have piled up peaks of ice, and the scene presents the appearance of a great battered glacier, and yet the smoke from the burning cotton below rolls out from crevices here and there. The families of the men buried by the debris are almost distracted. Colonel Wright's aged mother has eaten and slept but little, and is almost driven insane by the terrible suspense. Mrs. Bainforth, who is very ill, has not yet been informed of her husband's tragic fate. The workmen who have been digging away for fifty hours in the cotton warehouse ruin on West Main street, turned up a human foot at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon. It proves to be that of Colonel M. H. Wright, the late President of the Louisville Cotton Exchange. Subsequent investigation showed that he had been sitting at his desk when the wall fell, and had been crushed right down in his chair and killed. When dug out of the ruins he was still sitting in the chair, with his head bent over until it almost touched his feet. His feet and left hand were burned to the bone, and his forehead was scorched and blackened, but his features were plainly recognizable.

Loss of Life by Freezing.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Reports from the West and Northwest indicate that there is, as yet, no abatement of the cold snap. Several cases of fatal freezing are reported. At Elgin, Ill., Irwin Underhill, on his way home from a party, lost his way and was found frozen stiff yesterday. His horse was stalled in a snow bank some distance from him. At Dundee Irving Baker was found frozen in a farm yard. At Burlington, Iowa, John Lang left a barber shop, late Saturday night, for home and was found dead Sunday morning, not a quarter of a mile from where he started. A dispatch from Denver says that two men were frozen to death near the Western Kansas line, and it is feared that the loss of life in the mountains was considerable.

Baby Burned to Death in Bed.

BALDWIN, WIS., January 11.—During the temporary absence of John Gunderson, his wife, after putting the youngest child to bed, left two others, one about five and the other four years of age, and went to the stable to milk the cow. The children overturned the lamp, exploding it, and the clothes of the younger child were set on fire. The elder one carried it out doors and extinguished the flames with snow. The mother was very badly burned in trying to rescue the baby, and would have perished in the flames had not the neighbors prevented her making the second attempt. The house, with contents, was entirely consumed. In the debris the charred body of the baby was found.

Bradlaugh will Get His Seat at Last.

LONDON, January 11.—The Government does not intend to prevent Mr. Charles Bradlaugh from sitting in the House of Commons as a member from Northampton. Mr. Peel, Speaker of the last House, and who will be re-elected, holds that Mr. Bradlaugh is fully entitled to his seat.

Sentenced to Death.

ATCHISON, KAS., January 11.—Wm. J. Baldwin, who was convicted at the November term of the District Court of the murder of his sister Mary in July last, was sentenced to death by Judge Martin to-day, and will be taken to the penitentiary to-morrow.

WHY SQUIRRELS COUGH.

An Indian Legend of the Magical Production of Food.

Another illustration in Indian legends of the magical production of food is the delightful explanation of the reason why squirrels cough. Mannabozho came one day to the lodge of the red-headed wood-pecker, and, being invited in, sat down. Now there was nothing for the guests to eat, so the bird flew on the lodge-pole (which was the pole of a tamarack-tree) and, after a few pecks with his beak, found a crevice out of which he pulled something, and lo! it was a fine raccoon. This feat he performed half a dozen times in succession, and then the squaws came in and prepared the feast. Next day the red-headed wood-pecker returned the visit, the Manabozho, who was not going to be beaten by a bird, had taken care to have a new lodge built round a tamarack-tree; so, apologizing just as the wood-pecker had done, for having nothing in the larder, he hopped up toward the pole, and clinging to it as he had seen the bird do, began rapping his nose against the wood. Unable to find any raccoons, he got so angry that he knocked his head too hard against the pole, and fell down on the floor stunned. And the woodpecker went off in a huff. A few days later Manabozho was standing at his door, wondering how he could get even with his neighbor, especially as it was the depth of winter and there was nothing but roots to eat, when he saw two men carrying a bear. He got into conversation with them, and, speaking of his own magical powers, was asked to give an exhibition of them. This he did at once by turning one of the two men into stone. "And now turn him back into a man," said the other. Oh!" said Manabozho, "I can not do that. I only know the first half of the trick." So the second hunter, unable to drag the bear all by himself, left it at Manabozho's door; whereupon that rascal at once invited all his friends to the great feast, and was prodigiously important and fussy at being able to ask them to come and eat good bear's meat at a time when every one was living on roots. But alas! as each one filled his mouth the bear's meat turned into ashes, and, one after the other, the guests began coughing as if they were going to choke. The more they ate the worse the coughing grew, and at last the host, in his indignation, turned them into squirrels, and that is why squirrels cough so much.—*Exchange.*

Advice to Stoop-Shouldered People.

A stooping figure is not only a familiar expression of weakness or old age, but it is, when caused by careless habits, a direct cause of contracted chest and defective breathing. Unless you rid yourself of this crook while at school you will probably go bent to your grave. There is one good way to cure it. Shoulder braces will not help. One needs not an artificial substitute, but some means to develop the muscles whose duty it is to hold the head and shoulders erect. I know of but one bull's eye shot. It is to carry a weight on the head. A sheepskin or other strong bag filled with twenty to thirty pounds of sand is good weight. When engaged in your morning studies, either before and after breakfast, put this bag of sand on your head, hold your head erect, draw your chin close to your neck, and walk slowly about the room, coming back, if you please, every minute or two to your book, or carrying the book as you walk. The muscles whose duty it is to hold the head and shoulders erect are hit, not with scattering shot, but with a rifle ball. The bones of the spine and the intervertrebal substance will soon accommodate themselves to the new attitude. One year of daily practice with the bag, half an hour morning and evening, will give you a noble carriage, without interfering with your studies.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Latest Society Whim.

The latest craze which has struck the Washington belle is the carrying of canes. A few weeks ago a young leader in society returned from England, and the next day she surprised her friends by appearing on the street with a cane. It wasn't the ordinary dude cane, but a nice little stick with a shepherd's crook of hammered silver. Sometimes she swung it and at other times she struck the ground with a sharp rap. There is no question that this created a sensation, but there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to whether the craze will strike in or not. So far not more than half a dozen girls have mustered up courage enough to appear on the street with canes. The probabilities are that the craze will not extend to that point where it will seriously interfere with the ordinary everyday happiness of the modern dude.—*Washington Letter.*

—There was a curious combination of good and ill luck in the experience of the engineer of a tug which sunk in Hell Gate the other day. He managed to scramble on to one of the schooners in the tug's tow, and the schooner soon after drifted upon the rocks. Then he went aboard another tug, which was endeavoring to pull the schooner off, when the tug's boiler burst and threw him into the water again. Perhaps he was the Jonah of the occasion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A silver quarter of a dollar was found in the intestines of a four-pound trout which was being dressed for the table at Virginia City, Nev., a short time ago. It was covered with a black coating nearly an eighth of an inch thick, and had evidently been in the trout's stomach a long time. The coin was probably dropped by some fisherman, and the fish, seeing the glittering coin, darted at and swallowed it.

—Exercise is a good thing, but it is not indispensable. Leopold von Ranke, the great German historian, is past ninety, and he has spent three-quarters of a century in his library. During all this time he has devoted fifteen hours a day to study and writing, leaving the library only to go to the dining-room or his chamber. He's hale and hearty, and has literary work mapped out for years to come.

—A party of Indians were hunting in Humboldt County, California, when a severe storm came on, and an aged Indian named Bob became exhausted. As is the custom of Indians in such cases, Bob was left to take care of himself. He picked a clear spot near the trail, stuck a stick in the ground, hung his hat on it, and laid down and died.

Proof of the Pudding

is in the eating; and proof of the excellence of a medicine is its acceptance by the public. Ask your druggist, or almost any one, and they will tell you that the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, where it has been introduced, has caused it to ride

ROUGH-SHOD

over all competitors into the very heart of public confidence, and to-day it has a record of success and of cures unequalled by any other medicine.

"I was generally run down, had no appetite, and felt the need of a good tonic. I have taken other medicines, but never used any that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I now have a good appetite and feel renewed all over, am better than I have been for years." E. H. RAND, 41 West 9th Street, Oswego, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

ONLY twenty-five cents.
Red Star Cough Cure.
No opiates or poison.

TALK about women being flighty! Look at bank cashiers.—*Burlington Free Press.*

INVIGORATE, renew and beautify the hair by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A PECULIARITY of stage banquet is the great variety of supes.

HOOD'S HOUSEHOLD CALENDAR is the handsomest and most convenient ever issued. Send six cents for one to C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

DOES any one know the value of flowers who hasn't botany! (bought any).

FOR sick and nervous headaches, constipation and liver troubles, take Ayer's Pills.

WHEN a passenger boards a steamboat, what is the bill of fare?—*N. Y. Ledger.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

BECAUSE the baby is a little yeller it's no sign he is a Chinaman.—*Palmer Journal.*

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

A SNOW-PLOW is like a bad habit—A good thing to cut adrift.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

PLAYS a leading part in life—The blind man's dog.—*Boston Courier.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 12, 1888.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 4 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 20	@ 5 35
Good Packers	5 35	@ 5 55
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 91
No. 2 red	92	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	39	@ 39½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@ 32
Rye—No. 2		@ 65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 50	@ 14 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 25	@ 9 75
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 11 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	15 50	@ 15 62½
Lard—Prime steam		@ [illegible]
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 29
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per barrel	1 65	@ 1 95
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 00	@ 5 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 91
No. 2 red	90½	@ 91½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	61	@ 62
Oats—mixed	39	@ 43
PORK—Mess	16 00	@ 16 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 8 45
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 81½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80	@ 81
Corn—No. 2		@ 48
Oats—No. 2		@ 32
Rye		@ 62
PORK—Mess	15 12½	@ 15 25
LARD—Steam		@ 8 05
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 91¼
Corn—Mixed	50	@ 60½
Oats—mixed	34	@ 35
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 16 00
Lard—Refined		@ [illegible]
CATTLE—First quality	4 50	@ 5 50
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 83
Corn—mixed		@ 46
Oats—mixed		@ 30¼
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 85
Corn—mixed	30½	@ 47
Oats—mixed		@ 31
PORK—mess		@ 16 50
LARD—steam		@ [illegible]

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Worth $1,000.

I had a severe attack of catarrh, and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth $1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

A particle is applied into each nostril, is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

TREE-CLIMBING FISH.

A Remarkable Branch of the Finny Tribe in India.

Of all land-frequenting fish, however, by far the most famous is the so-called climbing perch of India, which not only walks bodily out of the water, but even climbs trees by means of special spines near the head and tail, so arranged as to stick into the bark and enable it to wriggle its way up awkwardly, something after the same fashion as the "looping" of caterpillars. The tree-climber is a small, scaly fish, seldom more than seven inches long; but it has developed a special breathing apparatus to enable it to keep up the stock of oxygen on its terrestrial excursions, which may be regarded as to some extent the exact converse of the means employed by divers to supply themselves with air under the water. Just above the gills, which form of course, its natural hereditary breathing apparatus, the climbing perch has invented a new and wholly original water-chamber, containing within it a frilled bony organ, which enables it to extract oxygen from the stored-up water during the course of its aerial peregrinations. While on shore it picks up small insects, worms and grub, but it also has vegetarian tastes of its own, and does not despise fruits and berries. The Indian jugglers tame the climbing-perches and carry them about with them as a part of their stock in trade; their ability to live for a long time out of water makes them useful confederates in many small tricks which seem very wonderful to people accustomed to believe that fish die almost at once when taken out of their native element.—*Grant Allen, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—The manner in which steel is superseding the use of iron in various directions is further illustrated by the use, at present, of hardened and tempered steel wire upon cards for cotton and wool. The average life of a suit of card clothing upon cotton is stated to be about six years, and upon wool considerably less than that. The use of steel wire in place of iron has not been tested long enough to determine its comparative durability; but it is claimed to do better work, and to require less frequent grinding. On this account, it is said, textile manufacturers are disposed to incur the increased cost, amounting to from fifty to one hundred per cent. above that of the common wire.

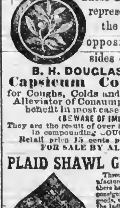
—The two great points in heating a room are useful to be remembered: It is necessary to warm the walls and windows so that they may not abstract heat by radiation, and to provide for the entrance and disporsion of fresh air without the danger of draughts. Open fires are the best means of heating and ventilating combined which has yet been discovered.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

The Seven Stages of Man
ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

2ND STAGE—CROUP.

[illegible] Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing along the small streams in the Southern States [illegible] Mullein [illegible] TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein [illegible] at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock.
[illegible]
TWO GOLD MEDALS.
Contains no Acid.

RIDGE'S FOOD

[illegible]

These Discs represent the opposite sides of B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS' Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.
They are the result of over forty years' experience [illegible]
Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

[illegible] FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Hartford, Conn.

LANDS LANDS
[illegible] NORTHERN PACIFIC [illegible] CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS [illegible] CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM Habit Cured. FREE TRIAL.
[illegible]

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, [illegible]

SAW MILLS and ENGINES [illegible]
LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.

ASTHMA CURED
[illegible]

CONSUMPTION
[illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
[illegible]

WANTED
[illegible]

CANCER
[illegible]

SEND
[illegible]

100 FARMS
[illegible]

HAIR
[illegible]

HOME STUDY.
[illegible]

A. N. K.—E 1065

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886. NUMBER 11.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Harper's Iron and Steel Works, Newport, Ky., in Ruins.

Miraculous Escape of the Employes from Death—Several Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, O., January 15.—About five o'clock this afternoon the engineer in the new mill at Harper's Iron and Steel Works, in Newport, Ky., startled the employes by rushing through the mill and shouting to them to "fly for their lives, as something was about to happen." Everything was dropped on the instant, and half the men had not quitted the place when there was a terrific explosion, which blew the building to atoms and shook the houses in the neighborhood for squares around. The utmost confusion prevailed, and it was some time before the cause of the accident could be ascertained. People in the neighborhood rushed to the scene, and those who had had time to recover from the shock immediately set to work to rescue any who may have been caught by the debris. It being very dark, their work, of course, was slow. A number of the timbers caught fire, and a telephone message was immediately sent to the engine-house summoning the department. The boys arrived on short notice and soon extinguished the flames. The boys then started in to look for the injured. Their attention was directed to the west side of the mill by the moans of a man. After a few minutes' work they found lying on the ground and held down by a large piece of timber, Mr. James Swift and son. They were extricated. The latter being only slightly bruised, was able to walk off. Mr. Swift was conveyed to his home on Elm street, when, upon an examination, it was found that his right leg was broken between knee and ankle and the left between the knee and hip. He also sustained several severe cuts about the head. Drs. F. A. Davis and J. O. Jenkins rendered surgical skill. Mr. Swift was the boss muck-mill roller. Mr. Chris Risch was also badly hurt about the neck and head. He was also taken to his home on Elm street. Two men by the name of Kearney were also severely injured, one of them having his arm broken just above the elbow. A number of others were slightly injured [illegible] struck with pieces of flying timbers. A man named Tim Shelly is missing, and it is thought he might possibly be under the debris. It being almost dark but little could be seen of the disaster. The new mill is entirely gone, and part of the annealing-house is also gone. The old mill was also badly injured by flying pieces of the boiler and timbers. The cylinder-head of the new engine was blown clear through the old mill and alighted on the bank of the Licking, on the Covington side. A large portion of the fly-wheel was thrown over in the old mill and wedged itself in the bar-mill. Three large smoke-stacks were also thrown down by flying pieces of boiler and timbers. The engineer, who gave the warning, states that shortly after 5 o'clock one of the large belts was thrown from the journal of his engine, and this threw the large band from the fly-wheel, which weighs thirty tons. As a matter of course the engine started off at lightning speed, and seeing that he could not stop it he gave the warning to the employes, some 150 in number. The fly-wheel by this time had attained such a terrific velocity that it broke to pieces. A portion of it struck the large boiler, causing it and an adjoining boiler to explode almost simultaneously. This was followed by a loud report and the escape of steam, and after the smoke had cleared away there was nothing left but a few posts standing up and a large pile of debris lying over near the old mill. The damage will amount to not less than $25,000, and probably more.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Paid by Two Slayers of their Fellow Man.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 15.—Charles Wilson was hanged this morning at 7:45 o'clock for the murder of a river steamer mate some time ago. He was calm to the last. On the scaffold he addressed a few words to those present to witness the death, and died protesting his innocence, saying he had acted in self-defense.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., January 15.—Noah Berryman, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of his wife, Mamie, last spring for alleged infidelity. Noah had previously killed his uncle, ten years prior to this occurrence, hitting him over the head with a spade in a quarrel, but he was acquitted after protracted litigation, his father expending a great deal of money in the defense.

Pronounced a Canard.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 15.—George McCabe, who was reported as poisoning four wives and had married the fifth and made an attempt to poison her, but drank the draught himself, by his wife exchanging cups of coffee, visited the offices of the Associated Press to-day denying the story. He said he had not been in Dakota for three years, but had three sons living there, one of whom was named George, but was not married, and could not be the person described as dying, as he had recent letters from there. His three sons were living near Baltimore, Dakota, where they had a large farm. As for himself, he had not married again, as stated. He acknowledged having been on trial for the supposed poisoning of his two wives, one of whom had died in delirium tremens and one from heart disease. He had been honorably acquitted in both instances, and asserts that the prosecution in both cases attempted to extort money. He says he will prosecute for libel in this instance.

Bold Robbery of a Country Store.

WATERTOWN, WIS., January 15.—The country store of H. Moldenhauer & Son, six miles northeast of here, was entered Wednesday night by five disguised men, who, presenting cocked revolvers at the head of Henry R. Moldenhauer, living over the store, compelled him to open the safe, from which they obtained $300 in money. The burglars then robbed Mrs. Moldenhauer of her jewelry, and next stole Mr. Moldenhauer's team and rode off, leaving the victims locked up in their bedroom.

A Shame and a Disgrace.

SCRANTON, PA., January 15.—An old woman named Walsh was frozen to death in the miserable home in which she lived in this city Wednesday night. The windows of the wretched building had been smashed by boys, and the place was exposed to the fury of the elements. The thermometer registered fourteen degrees below zero.

The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, January 15.—The total number of business failures in the United States reported to "Bradstreet's" during the past week was 384, against 299 in the first week of 1886, 445 in the second week of 1885, 321 in 1884, and 317 in 1883.

Cost of Bushe's Fun.

DUBLIN, January 15.—Mr. Seymour Bushe, the young barrister of Munster whose elopement on November 2, with the wife of General Richard Brooke created so much excitement in the fashionable circles, has been mulcted in the sum of $5,000 in the suit brought against him.

Killing Every White Man They Meet.

SILVER CITY, N. M., January 15.—The Apaches have killed John Hudson, a prominent ranch owner, and his hired man, William Malone, in Eastern Arizona. The Indians are said to be on the way to Mexico and to be killing every white man they meet.

John Kelly Slowly Sinking.

NEW YORK, January 15.—John Kelly, the well-known politician, was very near to death the early part of this week, but now is a little better. He is a very sick man, however, and it is hardly possible that he can recover. He is slowly sinking from nervous prostration, and in not likely to live ten days.

Wanted to be a Cowboy.

LEWISTON, ME., January 15.—Charles Whitcomb, one of the two boys that robbed a lady of $1,100, fled West to become cowboys, and were arrested in Chicago, was brought to Lewiston and taken to Livermore last night. The Barker boy escaped from the officers in New York, and has not been found.

BURIED ALIVE.

Frightful Cave-In of a Mine, Causing the Suffocation of a Dozen Men.

NEW YORK, January 14.—An Alburtus (Pa.) special to the *Herald* gives an account of a terrible cave-in which occurred yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock at Rittenhouse Gap, a small village near Red Lion, a station on the Catasqua & Fogelsville Road. It happened in the ore mine owned and operated by H. K. Hartzell, of this place, and buried quite a number of men. It is difficult at this writing to get a correct list of the men killed on account of the intense excitement which prevails, but it is thought that perhaps a dozen were entombed. At 7 o'clock last night the following bodies had been dug out at one of the slopes: James Shiffert, aged twenty-eight years; he leaves a wife and three children; Frank Eck, aged thirty-six; he leaves a wife and one child; George L. Miller, aged twenty-one years, single. The appearance of the dead bodies showed that the men had been suffocated. When found they were in an upright position, with tools in their hands. Large gangs of men have been put to work to rescue the others who are entombed in the slope, which is nearly 300 feet deep. The cause of the cave-in at this mine can not be accounted for, as it was one of the best in this ore region. The mine gave employment to a large number of men, but fortunately most of them left work at noon yesterday.

SICKENING STORY.

A Little Child Roasted to Death in an Oven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 14.—A horrible story comes from Wallingford. The report says that a colored woman living near Pond Hill, wishing to call her husband, closed her baby in an oven to keep it warm, the fire being nearly out. While she was away her husband came home and unaware of the whereabouts of the child, built a hot fire. The woman noticed the smoke coming from the chimney and hurried home, but arrived too late, as the child was found literally roasted.

Poisoned Four Wives—the Fifth Beat Him.

LONDON, ONT., January 14.—Letters have been received from Dakota describing the recent death there of George McCabe, who was tried here a year ago on a charge of poisoning his wife at the Dewdrop Inn, London South. The circumstances of the case were very suspicious, poison being found in Mrs McCabe's stomach, but the prisoner was acquitted. He had previously escaped conviction on the charge of murdering another wife in Ingersoll, Ont., and it was alleged that other women in Woodstock, Ont., had fallen victims to his passion. It is now stated that after his acquittal here he went to Dakota and married again. One morning his wife detected him putting some foreign substance into her tea. Watching her opportunity she exchanged cups. McCabe drank the draught intended for his wife, and while in the agonies of death confessed to the attempt at murder, and also to the poisoning of his other four wives.

Back from the War.

MUNCIE, IND., January 14.—Several years ago Mrs. Walcott, wife of Charles Walcott, of this city, was the wife of a man named Rutherford, who went to the war. As he did not return she supposed him dead. Indeed, his comrades testified that he had been killed in battle. A few years after she became the wife of Mr. Walcott. But now it appears that Rutherford still lives, and friends of the family say that Mrs. Walcott recently received a letter from her long lost husband. The letter she believes to be genuine, and she now proposes to leave her present husband and go to the other. To this Mr. Walcott objects. Mrs. Walcott is the mother of two children by Walcott.

Scheme to Exterminate Apaches.

DEMING, N. M., January 14.—A gentleman who is connected with Territorial Governmental affairs is authority for the statement that the Territorial Government is actually negotiating with Colonel Baylor, of Texas, the noted Indian fighter, to raise a body of rangers to come over into New Mexico and exterminate the Apaches. Baylor has had great experience as an Indian fighter, and it is thought that with a couple of hundred picked rangers could capture the Apaches, or bring their scalps in long before the army officers succeeded in getting sight of them.

Pope Decrees a Year of Jubilee.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Pope Leo XIII. has addressed a letter to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and other local ordinaries who have the favor and communion of the Apostolic See, a copy of which has just reached Baltimore, and will be published in to-morrow's issue of the *Catholic Mirror*. The Pope decrees that during the year 1886 a jubilee be held throughout the whole Church, like unto the two extraordinary jubilees held since his accession to the chair of Saint Peter, the last one being in 1879.

Earthquake in Central America.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Mail advices from Panama of the 5th instant, contain the following: At 2 o'clock on the morning of December 18, the Spanish city of Amatilan, a town of five thousand inhabitants, situated twenty-five miles south of Guatemala, was awakened by frequent shocks of earthquake, which continued all day until 5:32 p. m., when a very heavy shock was felt, and at 5:38 p. m., the heaviest shock came, throwing down many walls and houses already fissured by the earlier shocks.

A Prefect Assassinated.

PARIS, January 14.—The Prefect of the Department of Fura was assassinated in a railway carriage and his body thrown from the train while it was in motion. It is supposed that the motive for the murder was robbery.

Master Painters to Organize.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 14.—The master-painters of this city have issued a circular to the painters of the country with a view of organization for the purpose of mutual protection. The association will not dictate the prices but confine itself to boycotting manufacturers for alleged abuses in the trade, such as the adulteration of paints, the supression of the sale and manufacture of mixed paints, discount on glass, etc.

A Jilted Lover Suicides.

CORYDON, IND., January 14.—John E. Deutsch, a wealthy farmer four miles east of Corydon, committed suicide yesterday evening by taking poison. He had been jilted by a Louisville lady.

Requirements of the Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The number of employee required in the customs service the next fiscal year is estimated at 4,026, and the total expense of collection at $6,501,583. The persons employed during the year ended June 30, 1885, numbered 4,527, and the expense of collection was $6,918,221.

The Coldest on Record at Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., January 14.—This has been the severest spell of weather ever experienced along this coast. It has continued, with very little moderation, since Friday morning. Monday was the coldest day ever recorded here. The weather is somewhat warmer to-day.

Cotopaxi Believed to be in Eruption.

GUAYAQUIL, January 14.—Serious volcanic disturbances have occurred within the last few days. There have been at different places showers of earth and ashes, accompanied by loud rumblings. The Cotopaxi volcano is supposed to be in eruption. The real state of the mountain is unknown, owing to the interruption of the Government telegraph. Slight shocks of earthquake have also been felt.

Pittsburgh's Building Will be of Granite.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has settled the long pending controversy in regard to the material to be used in the construction of the Government building at Pittsburgh, Pa., by instructing the Supervising Architect to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder for furnishing granite.

SAW LIGHT AHEAD.

Harrowing Doubts as to the Fate of the Nanticoke Miners.

Circumstances Showing that the Imprisoned Man May Yet be Alive.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 18.—The people of Nanticoke were greatly agitated Saturday evening by the report that one of the rescuing party working in the mine where the men are imprisoned had seen light ahead of him. "He saw light ahead," were the words that were passed around from mouth to mouth. All were anxious to find the man who had seen the light. It was ascertained that he was Dan. Hollister. John Davis was also positive that he saw light in one of the chambers ahead of him. He said that he was digging through the sand near the fourth center door when he espied the light about forty yards away. It was elevated to the highest pitch, which would confirm the theory formed at first, that the men were in a chamber high up out of danger's way. Davis thinks the light reflected was that of a miner's lamp. It was visible for about three minutes, and from this fact the conclusion was reached that the men who carried it had been down in the gangway, where they had gone, probably for some water, or perhaps meat from the body of a mule, and after they had been supplied returned to their chamber, where they have been living all these many days and nights. Davis says he is willing to stake his house and lot that the men, or at least some of them, are still alive. He says the air is good, and with plenty of water and mule flesh, even if they were in bad condition, the men could live comfortably. Davis and another rescuer rapped loud and long, but heard no response. It is thought that the men were too weak to respond. Additional men were put to work, and now it is hoped to reach the place where the light was seen by to-day noon. Should even one man be found alive it would be the most miraculous thing in the history of mine disasters, and yet it is possible that more than half may be still living.

A BURSTED BOILER.

Frightful Explosion on a Steam Tug—One Man Killed. Two Fatally Injured

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 18.—The steam tug Modoc exploded her boilers in the Allegheny River, near the Sixteenth street bridge, shortly before 8 o'clock this morning, instantly killing Pilot Joe Davies and seriously and perhaps fatally injuring Fireman Mathew Higgins and Captain Jeff. Evans. The balance of the crew escaped unhurt. The fireman had just fired up when the explosion occurred. The concussion was terrific, and the boat was rent asunder, fragments being scattered fully five hundred yards. Pilot Joe Davies was blown into the river, and his body has not yet been recovered. Firemen Higgins was blown on a raft. His injuries, it is thought, are fatal. Captain Evans was badly hurt, but will probably recover. The others were blown into the river, but were rescued uninjured. The cause of the explosion is not known. It is thought that the feed pipes were clogged with ice, and the boilers becoming dry, exploded. The boat was owned by Captain Evans, and was valued at $4,000. It was used for towing barges in the harbor.

UNDER THE ICE.

Swift Retribution Follows the Deed of an Incendiary.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., January 18.—The barns of Jacob Houck, a Glenville farmer, were set on fire and burned to the ground last night. The incendiary, who proved to be a farm hand whom Mr. Houck had discharged, was observed hastening from the scene of the fire, and, being pursued, attempted to cross the river on the ice. When nearly across he sank out of sight, and all efforts to find his body have been ineffective. It is supposed that he fell into an air hole and his body was swept down by the current.

IN TERRIBLE TORTURE.

A Young Woman Buried Alive at Woodstock, Ontario.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., January 18.—Recently a girl named Collins died here, as it was supposed, very suddenly. A day or two ago the body was exhumed, prior to its removal to another burial place, when the horrible discovery was made that the girl had been buried alive. Her shroud had been torn into shreds, her knees were drawn up to her chin, one of her arms was twisted under the head and her features bore evidence of dreadful torture.

Died at the Age of 125 Years.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Marie Augustine died here Friday at the extraordinary age of 125 years. She was born in Africa, and was brought here when twenty years old, and was sold in the slave market. She passed five years in Iberville Perish and 100 years in this city. The name of her first owner is unknown, but she belonged in later years to Jules Vivals and to A. Herbert. She had seven children, the youngest and only surviving one, who lives at No. 416 Bourbon street, being eighty-six years old. For twenty years the old woman lived with this daughter, and until last Christmas she was in full possession of all her faculties, when she failed suddenly. Her body was a mere skeleton.

To Make Boycotting a Felony.

LONDON, January 18.—The Queen to-day sent her Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone with a letter on the Irish situation. It is stated that the Government will at the earliest moment introduce a bill in Parliament making boycotting a felony, enlarging Magistrates' powers of summary jurisdiction, and otherwise strengthening the criminal law. The introduction of this measure is said to have been decided upon at the Cabinet council to-day.

Editor Stead Released.

LONDON, January 18.—Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who in November was sentenced to three months imprisonment for his connection with the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, was released from prison to-day. Mr. Stead is well and will speak to-night at a meeting of his friends and sympathizers. He will then take a fortnight's holiday.

A Cave-in That Came at a Good Time.

ASHLAND, PA., January 18.—A cave-in occurred at the Tunnell colliery to-day, completely closing the fan-ways. As the miners had not entered the mine at the time no one was injured. It will take four months to repair the damage. Over 300 men are thrown out of employment.

—A New Haven medical examiner says that on an average he has ten cases a year of babies starved to death. He had one last week of a child dying suddenly. Investigation showed that it had been fed on a patent food, and the doctor says it died of starvation. It is the ignorance of the parents, he says, which is at the bottom of the trouble. That particular kind of ignorance seems to prevail rather more extensively among the well-to-do than the poorer classes.—*Boston Herald.*

—There is a patient in a Scotch infirmary suffering from a painful disease in which every person who uses a cane is interested. It is a sore of the hand, brought on by the pressure of a round-knobbed stick against the palm; in this case it has affected the muscles from the fingers to above the wrist. A speedy cure is not probable. The surgeons say that a stick with a handle, instead of a knob on which the palm must press, is the thing to carry.

—A pear that weighs 2½ pounds and measures 14¼ inches the short way round and 18¾ inches the long way has been picked in Shasta County, Cal.

HOLLY EPPS LYNCHED.

A Masked Mob Batter Down the Doors of the Vincennes Jail—The Murderer Dragged From Bed and Hanged to a Tree.

VINCENNES, IND., January 18.—Holly Epps, the foul murderer of farmer Dobson, has expiated his terrible crime at the hands of Judge Lynch, and his worthless black carcass hangs suspended in the Court-house yard at this hour (2 o'clock a. m.). At about 12:30 to-night a crowd of masked men, numbering from twenty to thirty, carrying sledge hammers and various other implements, were seen marching like silent spectres through the suburbs of the city down Sixth street toward the jail. The masks were nothing more than bandana handkerchiefs, but each face was so carefully covered that identification was impossible. They marched steadily and silently down Seminary street, then down Seventh, and reached the Court-house yard. Here they saw two policemen. The leader of the gang approached those official dignitaries of the peace and welfare of the community, and peremptorily ordered them to go home. The policemen disappeared as suddenly as if by magic. Stationing masked sentinels at each corner of the jail yard, the greater part of the gang entered the jail yard and walked stealthily up toward the portico of the Sheriff's residence. Not a sound could be heard. The lynchers stood back, while the leader knocked on the door. Sheriff Seddlemyer came to the door, but would not open it. After parleying with him for some time, one of the crowd struck the pine door with a large sledge hammer. In two or three hard hits the door was smashed to splinters and literally knocked off its hinges. Entering the hallway, the lynching party struck a light, rushed into the parlor, grabbed Sheriff Seddlemyer and pushed him in an adjoining room, slammed the door in his face, and gruffly ordered him to keep quiet and stay in his room at his own peril. The lynchers made for the huge iron doors and commenced their work of battering them down. This was the most difficult part of the whole performance, and fully half an hour elapsed before they succeded in loosening the locks enough to admit them. They had come prepared, and really gained an entrance before those outside anticipated. They entered the inclosure, soon got into Epps' cell, and grabbed the black fiend by his wooly head, and unceremoniously jerked him from his bed. The black wretch yelled and howled like a maniac at first sight of the strong men who had come to take his life, but a slap in the mouth silenced him, and as they dragged him into the gaslight in the hallway of the jail it seemed almost certain that he had turned white. They marched him out into the street, tied a rope around his neck, and jerked him along on the ice and snow, compelling him to walk on his frozen feet, until they reached the Court-house yard, a few yards off. Here they entered, and to the nearest tree they went and threw the rope over a strong limb, and jerked the murderer up with a "yo he," where he was suspended between earth and sky. Epps kicked and squirmed, and grabbed hold of the rope above him, but the lynchers knocked his hands away, and would not let him relieve himself. His groans were terrible to bear, and shocked the spectators beyond measure. At 1:15 a. m. Epps was pulled up, and for fully fifteen minutes he struggled for life, when death came to his relief. He was strangled, and as he hangs now in the Court-house yard he presents a frightful spectacle of the vengeance of Judge Lynch.

A Boy Shoots His Father for His Mother.

HENRIETTA, TEX., January 17.—William Taylor went home drunk and began to raise a disturbance. He grabbed his wife by the head and, seizing a pair of scissors, swore he was going to kill her. "Here, pap, that don't go," said his little 13-year-old son, as he pulled down a 32-caliber Ballard rifle and shot the old man, the bullet entering the left breast, glancing out of the right breast, making a pretty severe wound. In a scuffle over the gun it was discharged, striking Mr. Taylor's grown daughter on the leg, inflicting a flesh wound. The boy has been arrested.

A Centennarian Frozen to Death.

BARNESVILLE, GA., January 17.—Joseph O'Neil, the oldest citizen of this section, aged 107 years, was frozen to death under distressing circumstances. O'Neil was a negro, with over 200 descendants living around. With one of his surviving sons he lived near the city. When the blizzard came the old man was compelled to take up his quarters in an abandoned potato house, where he was found dead. As the facts became known great excitement was created among the negroes, who openly threatened summary vengeance upon the heartless son.

The Unruly Chilian Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Senor Don Manuel del Campo, Secretary of the Chilian Legation, who has figured rather notoriously in Washington for several months past owing to his unruly conduct, left the city last week for his home, in Valparaiso. His departure was known to but a few of his friends. He was not recalled by his Government, but his people, having head of his unbecoming actions, are said to have insisted upon his returning home.

Death of Miss Bayard.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Miss Katherine Lee Bayard, oldest daughter of the Secretary of State, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, of supposed heart disease. The remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., to-morrow afternoon, where her funeral will take place on Tuesday. Her remains will be interred in the old Swede Church yard there, where the father and mother of the Secretary and several of his children are buried.

Fatal Snowslide.

DENVER, COL., January 16.—The *Tribune-Republican's* Ouray (Col.) special says: Ruby Trust's cabin, on Mount Sneffle, was carried away this morning by a snow-slide, burying six men. A relief party was immediately formed and the victims soon recovered. Martin Pearson and Andy Peterson were found dead, and the other four were badly injured.

Two Young Ladies Robbed of Their Hair.

DETROIT, January 17.—The *Tribune's* East Saginaw special gives an account of a strange robbery that occurred at that place last night. Two daughters of Henry P. Foulger awoke to find that during their sleep some one had entered their room and cut off their long hair. Nothing else was taken.

Seat to be Contested.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The seat in Congress held by General Weaver, of Iowa, will be contested by ex-Lieutenant Governor Campbell, on the ground of illegal voting which gave Weaver his majority of 67.

Nine Hours a Day for Bricklayers.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The National Bricklayers' and Masons' Association adjourned last night, to meet a year hence in Washington, D. C. The matter of eight hours a day for a day's work was the subject of long discussions during the sessions, and a compromise was finally effected by the acceptance of nine hours for a day's work, and this rule is to go into effect throughout the country on the 1st of next May.

Death of a Mexican Veteran.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Gen. Wm. Howard Irwin, a captain in the Mexican war, died here to-day after a lingering illness.

Moody at Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 17.—D. L. Moody, the evangelist, preached to-day at the Chicago-avenue Church to very large audiences. Mr. Moody will conduct a series of meetings at this church, lasting throughout the week. Two services will be held each day—one for women in the afternoon and one for men in the evening. Admission can be had by tickets only, and the demand has already nearly exhausted the supply. From here the evangelist will go to Knoxville, Nashville and New Orleans.

War Upon the French Clergy.

PARIS, January 17.—The Monarchist papers denounce the Government's declaration regarding the clergy as an open war upon the clergy and church.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—SENATE.—Mr. Hawley presided. Senator Beck spoke about his refusal to present petitions for the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Teller presented a memorial of the Colorado Legislature for the free coinage of silver. By a resolution of Mr. Morgan, that portion of the President's message relating to the Congo Free State was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Morrill's resolution offered yesterday, calling for information about the number of unconfirmed Internal Revenue Collectors now drawing pay, was amended to include back years, and passed. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, continued the silver debate in favor of continued coinage. Mr. Maxey followed in the same line. The judicial salary bill was taken up and debated until 5 p. m., when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dingley, from the Shipping Committee, reported a resolution directing that committee to inquire what, if any, legislation will promote the interests of the American marine employed in the fisheries, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted. A number of other unimportant resolutions were reported. A bill was passed providing that judgements of the Court of Claims shall bear three per cent. interest from the date of presentation for payment. The Presidential succession bill was taken up and debated. Mr. McKinley gave notice of a substitute he would offer. Friday night sessions were ordered for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—A proposition to allow discharged employes one month's extra pay was defeated. The Presidential succession bill was taken up and discussed. At 3.30 p. m. Caldwell (Tenn.) demanded the previous question, which was ordered; 146 to 125. A vote was taken on McKinley's substitute resulting in its rejection by a party vote: 108 to 157. The bill was finally passed as it came from the Senate: yeas, 183; nays, 77. At 5.55 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Sherman resumed the chair. A number of petitions were presented. Senator Cullom's report on inter-State commerce was submitted, together with a bill. Five thousand copies of the report were ordered printed. Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what proportion of the $10,000,000 U. S. bonds recently called are held by National banks. It went over. Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which went over, declaring that the commission to adjust the fisheries question, which is recommended in the President's message, ought not to be provided for by Congress. Mr. Eustis then addressed the Senate on the silver question. A resolution of Senator Harris to admit Hon. J. C. Moody, of Dakota, to the floor during the session was objected to by Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Voorhees presented memorials for the admission of Montana as a State. The judicial salary bill was passed, giving U. S. District Court Judges $5,000 a year. The bill providing for the Presidential count was called up by Mr. Hoar. At 4.45 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned without making confirmations.

HOUSE—Mr. Springer was in the chair. The Elections Committee was authorized to sit during the sessions. On the call of the States for the introduction of bills and resolutions, 590 bills were introduced, among which are the following: To provide for the inspection of live stock, hog products, and dressed meats. To provide for a uniform ballot box. Granting a pension to Mrs. Meiklehem, only surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. To repeal all internal revenue taxes on domestic tobacco. To reduce the fee for money orders for sums not exceeding $5. For the admission of Montana as a State. To extend the benefit of the pension laws to worthy applicants for pensions who served in the late war, and their widows or minor children, who are unable under existing law to furnish the evidence required to connect their disabilities with the service. To encourage the American marine employed in the fisheries. Conferring the rank of Colonel on Lieutenant A. W. Greely. To promote the efficiency of the artillery of the U. S. army. (It creates twelve additional captaincies in that service at a salary of $1,700 and $1,900 per annum, and reduces to fourteen the Lieutenants in a regiment) To provide for the termination and extinguishment of U. S. patents.

A Prophecy That Affects Russia.

[London Life.]

Society at St. Petersburg is just now much occupied with the revival of a very curious story. About three years ago there was a spiritualistic seance at the Officers' Club in that city, at which the spirit of a famous departed General was called up, and prophesied, among other things, that there would be a great war in 1886, in which Russia would take a leading part. As the ghost of the deceased warrior mentioned among the names of officers who would greatly distinguish themselves in the war those of some men who did not even figure in the army list, the affair was looked upon as a joke, and nothing more was thought of it. But, by a strange coincidence, amongst recent appointments to the rank of commissioned officers, the very names appear which the spirit had foretold, the bearers being young men of no family who have risen from the ranks. As there is no country in the world where superstition is carried to such an extent as in Russia, the incident has caused quite a sensation. It would be very strange if at the commencement of the year 1886 we should see Russia drawn into a war with Austria as a result of the struggle between Servia and Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Stolidity.

"It is altogether remarkable," writes a war correspondent, "how patiently the Bulgarians bear their hardships, and with what business-like devotion they execute orders which impose upon them the utmost personal sacrifice. Foreigners fresh to the country are amazed at the quiet way in which the Bulgarians take the news alike of reverses and victories. They were not cast down by the disastrous news from the frontier in the early days of the campaign, nor unduly elated when the tide of fortune turned in their favor. They are first-class soldiers, and this was never shown better than since the cessation of hostilities."

Barnum Captures "Alice."

Mr. Barnum has been for some time negotiating with the directors of the London Royal Zoological Gardens for the purchase of Alice, the late Jumbo's associate, or "wife," as the English people seemed to consider her, and he has finally succeeded. Alice was the constant companion of Jumbo for many years, and showed much distress when separated from her big spouse. She is exceptionally large, and is docile, affectionate and playful, and particularly attracted toward children. Her arrival is expected early in March in time for the opening of the Barnum and London shows.

Improving Drinking Water.

A new plan for improving the quality of drinking water is under consideration by the Water Board of Boston. It is proposed to build an open conduit, a mile or more in length, from the outlet of the water system, in which large rough bowlders are to be placed. The water, rushing swiftly over and between those rocks, will be so agitated, it is thought, as to do away with that impurity which depends upon partial stagnation.

—There is an air of decay about Pekin which extends even to its temples. The number of its population is not accurately known, but, according to a Chinese estimate, which is probably in excess, it is 1,300,000, of whom 900,000 reside in the Tartar, and 400,000 in the Chinese city. There is no direct foreign trade with Pekin, and the small population is made up of the members of the various legations, the maritime customers, the professors at the college and the missionary body.

—An octillion is 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. A man in New York State recently purchased an octillionth part of an acre of mineral land. His purchase was so small that, like many another mining investment, the purchaser was unable to find what he had paid for, even with the aid of a microscope.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Condemned murderer (to keeper)—How is it that that feller in the next cell gits all the flowers an' fruits an' presents an' I don't git nothin' at all? I'm to be hanged just the same as he is. Keeper—That's all right, Forty. You only killed one man. Number Forty-one butchered a whole family.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy tobaccos are coming forward in larger quantities than for many years, and the quality is equally exceptional for inferiority. Burley tobaccos have had a steady and liberal demand, and competition among buyers is more active. The following table shows the price of each leading type of 1885 tobacco:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$3 25@ 4 00	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 50@ 4 75	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 75	8 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	6 00@ 8 50	7 25@ 8 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 00@11 75
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—SENATE.—The thermometer marked 10° below zero this morning, which had a chilling effect on legislators in both houses, and but little was done in either. The Senate concurred in a House resolution relating to an inquiry made of the public printer, asking for a detailed statement of the amount of money received by him from the State for work done. Senator D. H. Smith has had leave to introduce a bill to appoint a Revenue Commissioner. Senator Burnett offered a joint resolution to-day proposing to elect a Librarian and Public Printer and Binder on Thursday, which was adopted. Mr. Thorn has presented a bill to repeal the law for the protection and propagation of food fishes.

HOUSE—There was barely a quorum present. Speaker Offutt's bill calling for a constitutional convention came up in the House and there is likely to be considerable discussion over it. Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to-day to aid in the assessment of property. It has fourteen sections. It provides that the County Court of each county shall, at its last session in the present year and every four years thereafter, appoint as Assessors two citizens from each Magisterial District, who shall each be paid two dollars per day for their services while employed. Their terms of office shall be four years. They are to convene on the second Monday in December at the voting places in their districts and examine transfers of all real and personal property that have been made and entered on record in the Clerk's office from their respective districts. They shall take a schedule of all this property, and adopt prices realized at the transfers as the valuation of that property, for the purpose of taxation. They shall also make an examination of the tax books, and correct any errors they may find from their respective districts. The enforcement of those duties is provided for by heavy fines for their omission. The bill was referred to the Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

FRANKFORT, January 11—SENATE.—Nothing of importance whatever was done in the Senate to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Neale offered a resolution, directing that a committee be appointed to inquire into and report to the House what power the General Assembly has to change the present system of assessment of property by devolving that duty or power on two or more persons; or, in other words, to report whether the office of Assessor is a constitutional office in a sense that deprives the Assembly of the power to authorize more than one person in each county to assess property. Adopted. Mr. Gorin offered a joint resolution "that the Commissioners of the penitentiary and the Warden thereof be requested to report to this body whether or not the law in respect to providing and furnishing convicts upon their discharge or release from the penitentiary with a suit of new clothes is complied with, and how, and whether the same has been complied and how, during the lease of said convicts to Mason & Co." Lies over one day.

FRANKFORT, January 12.—The only thing done by the Legislature of any moment was the passage by the House of the Offutt bill to call a constitutional convention by a newly-devised method, avoiding the obstacles intentionally placed in the present Constitution by its makers.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—SENATE.—In the Senate a large number of bills of minor importance were introduced. The bill to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia was then taken up and discussed until adjournment without any result having been reached.

HOUSE.—Fifty-two bills were presented today. They were of a varied nature and not of general interest. The following, by Mr. Thorne, of Henry, is the most important: Whereas, The custom of buying and selling for future delivery, on what is known as margins in imaginary speculations in gold, railroad stocks, bonds, pork, grain, cotton and other articles of importance, has grown to be one of the most demoralizing evils of the country, thereby making defaulters and exiles of some of the best business men in the land, and under the guise of respectability in commercial circles, the youth of the country are being demoralized by this legalized method of gambling; therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to set up or establish any house to keep for himself or another any business place in which gold, stocks, bonds and other articles of commerce are offered for sale, or sold on the margin, known as a bucket-shop, in this State, under the penalty of $1,000, to be recovered by indictment in any court having proper jurisdiction in this State. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in this State to sell or offer to sell any stock, bonds, produce, grain or other articles of commerce for future delivery upon the system known as "margin," without he has in his possession at the time the thing sold and it is within his power and he does deliver the article sold at the time of sale. That any person or persons who shall offer for sale for future delivery or sell any of the aforesaid articles of commerce, or trade on margin without an actual delivery at the time of sale within this State, shall upon indictment and conviction thereof be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $2,500 for each offense. That every contract, conveyance, or assessment for the consideration, in whole or in part, of money or other thing sold on margin, loaned, or advanced for the purpose of speculation in futures on margin to a person then actually engaged in selling on margins shall be void. That any speculator who shall lose money in any bucket-shop or marginal establishment, he or his creditors may have recovery and relief in chancery.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 14.—SENATE.—The Senate continued the discussion of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, without reaching a vote.

HOUSE.—House filibustered all day over a bill repealing an act for the better protection of food fish. It will finally be passed, if the present signs indicate anything. The only actual business in the House was as follows: Mr. William Read offered the following: "Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the Committee on Propositions and Grievances are hereby requested and instructed to investigate and inquire into the expediency and propriety of requiring all railroads in this Commonwealth to erect suitable fencing along and on each side of their respective roads, in this Commonwealth, and to construct proper crossings and cattle-gaps, and that they report by bill, or otherwise, as early as possible." Mr. Dickerson offered the following amendment: "The committee shall investigate the matter of individuals who have been compensated for fences by the railroad companies." Propositions and Grievances. The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—SENATE.—The Senate continued the pleuro-pneumonia discussion and finally referred the whole matter to the Committee on Public Health, with instructions to report the same back to the Senate next Tuesday. The Senate met in special session to-night to consider the Offutt constitutional convention bill. After considerable debate pro and con a vote was taken on an amendment offered by Senator Bowles, which gives Assessors the power of registration. The amendment was lost by a vote of 22 to 7. The original bill was put to a vote, and passed by 25 to 7.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill repealing the act for the protection of food fishes in this Commonwealth, introduced the daily series of resolutions and adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

AT Louisville the jury in the case of Enoch Cook, charged with killing James Prewitt, sentenced the prisoner to two years in the penitentiary. Cook and Prewitt quarreled last July, and Prewitt was kicked and beaten to death.

JUDGE COOPER, in the Montgomery Circuit Court, has rendered a decision which nullifies the claim that local option legally prevailed there. The saloon men are, for the time being, winners, but the temperance party will appeal the cases.

ELIAS THOMASSON, Louisville, aged seventy-six, expired instantly, while warming at a business house fire. Apoplexy.

THE claim of C. M. Briggs, of Louisville, for $90,000 worth of cotton captured during the war was referred to Captain W. J. Stone, of this State, as a sub-committee. He examined the claim carefully, and reported the case favorably. His report was adopted by the committee and has been submitted to the House.

AUNT ROSE, colored, living at Evan Lloyd's, Maysville, went to sleep while sitting in front of the fire the other night. Her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

LAST year 138 newly married couples stopped at Alexander's Hotel, Louisville.

STILL ALIVE.

Notwithstanding the Gloomy Prognostications of the Republicans the Democracy Has Not Ruined the Country.

There is hardly any good Republican, who voted for Blaine in 1884, who may not do something for his own political education by giving a portion of whatever time he sets apart for meditation at the beginning of the new year to the consideration of the fears about his country from which the experience of 1885 has delivered him. There were intelligent men—we know many of them ourselves personally—who thought one year ago that the election of a Democrat to the Presidency would produce some terrible financial disaster so great as to threaten social order. We can recall one wealthy and still active and prominent Republican who predicted with much solemnity in November, 1884, that in one year from that date workingmen would, in the bitterness of their suffering, be knocking down and robbing the well-to-do in the streets of this city, without interference from the police. We know of another who in a fit of mingled rage and despair offered to sell his securities at fifty cents on the dollar.

All through the country districts, particularly in New England, there rested on the souls of Republican men, and particularly on the souls of Republican women, the shadow of a great fear, with which the Republican orators and journalists had for many years filled the air. The old gentleman who predicted the great robberies and the gentleman who offered to sell his property at half price, had in their mind's eye a general closing of the factories brought about by some mysterious move of a Democratic Administration, the exact nature of which they had probably never thought out for themselves. The bulk of the party was in fact in that most melancholy of all situations in which the citizens of a free democratic country can find himself—a situation in which he sees at every election all that he holds dear put in imminent peril, in which the question is not which of two parties will best administer the Government, but whether the Government itself will last more than three months.

The result was that Republicans went to the polls and mounted the stump in the alarmed, if not desperate and reckless frame of mind, of men who feel that they are on the eve of a battle which will dispose of both life and fortune. A long succession of political contests conducted under such conditions would of course in the end have proved fatal to constitutional government. Men long tormented by such fears finally become ready for any refuge from them—even despotism itself. The deliverance of the country from this hideous nightmare during the past year is, we do not hesitate to say, a blessing only second in importance to the suppression of the rebellion, and hardly less necessary to the safety, honor and welfare of the Nation. For it all Americans, of all parties, ought at the opening of the new year to be profoundly thankful. It means at last real peace and real security.

Only one degree less valuable is the deliverance from the Southern bugbear, which also the past year has witnessed. Nothing but actual experiment would have sufficed to destroy the old tradition of the slavery period that the Southern people had interests different from or opposed to those of the North. There was in the Republican party a widespread belief that if they got into power, or if a President were elected by means of their vote, they would in some manner, take immense sums of money out of the Treasury—one estimate of the amount was $3,000,000,000—and divide it among themselves, partly as compensation for the emancipated slaves and partly as compensation for other damage sustained during the war. How they would get hold of this money, how they would persuade people to lend it to the United States, if it were not to be secured by taxation, and how they would manage to have the taxation borne by the North exclusively and not by the South, was never explained, and probably few people ever asked themselves. The phrase, "the Confederacy again in the saddle," was in fact considered a sufficient answer to all cynical demands for minute particulars.

Moreover although it was the pride and boast of the Republican party that the war had destroyed slavery, and although it was a cardinal article in the Republican creed that it was slavery which made the South hostile to the Union, nevertheless until last year the fact that slavery was really dead was never thoroughly brought home to the minds of the voters. Very much like the man who still feels pains in the leg he has lost by amputation, the party still felt the pangs of the old South in their bones, and nothing but a Democratic triumph would ever have relieved them. In the imagination of multitudes, the Yanceys, the Rhetts, the Brookses, and all the other fire-eaters were still brandishing their plantation whips, and preaching the degradation of labor, and threatening dissolution for the sake of the peculiar institution. Cleveland's election may be said to have banished all these phantoms from the Northern brain.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Foolish "Fling".

Never before in history, it may be safely said, did the conquered even in a civil war administer upon the rewards paid for the services of the conquerors. This unique spectacle is afforded by the presence of Secretary Lamar at the head of the Department of the Interior, and consequently the arbitrator of Union pensions. Never before in history did the conquered speak with enthusiasm of these rewards paid to the men who conquered him; or declare that they might well be greater, and that they were the most sacred obligations of the Nation. Never before in history was so frank and generous a sentiment distorted and mutilated by political opponents who never shed anything more terrible than ink in such a conquest.

This has been done by some of the Republican organs, one of which says of this defense of the pension system by an ex-Confederate, that "it glows with all the ardor of an enthusiast who would like to see it extended to the fellows who fought on the other side". There is not a line or a word or a hint in Secretary Lamar's report, suggesting that he wishes pensions extended to "the fellows who fought on the other side". He knows too well—if the Philadelphia *Press*, the author of these words, does not—that even if he did wish it the Constitution absolutely forbids it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The King of Siam is eager to connect his capital with the Chinese frontier by rail, and has promised to build a road if the Indian Government will build a road through Burmah to meet the Siamese system at the frontier.

PATRIOTIC WISDOM.

President Cleveland's Correspondence with a Member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Elsewhere appears an interesting correspondence between the President and General Ross, an officer of the Grand Army and the publisher of the Maryland *Veteran*, a journal which zealously looks after the rights and needs of the old soldiers. General Ross believed that injustice had been done in the dropping of a member of the Grand Army in the course of retrenchment and lessening the force in the Baltimore Custom House. He, accordingly, very properly addressed the President on the matter. We wonder that Mr. Cleveland's predecessors were not similarly admonished by the heads of the Grand Army, for we notice in General Ross' second letter a complaint that "the statutes made and provided in our interests have been so long disregarded that our soldiers' homes are filled with competent, efficient and honorable men, who have been driven there because their physical disabilities are of a character that prevents them from battling with the world in business competition with those who were well housed and fed during four years of what was to us exposure and privations."

This could scarcely be the case if Mr. Cleveland's Republican predecessors had been careful to do what the laws required and what their party so continuously promised to do for the veterans of the Union. These will read with pleasure General Ross' statement that Mr. Cleveland has given "patient hearing to every petition sent him, and prompt action in many deserving cases".

"I have adopted the theory," Mr. Cleveland writes, "that the spirit of the law requires that the same preference should be applied to the retention of soldiers when a reduction is necessary as to their appointment." And he adds: "It is well that associations should exist such as you represent, organized for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the right thus guaranteed by law. The statute is based upon justice and a proper and generous appreciation of the services of those who risked their lives for the safety of their country in her time of need. The letter and spirit of its provisions should be fairly and in good faith observed."

But the soldiers will not complain when the President adds that fitness for duties must also be considered; for the law made for their protection and in their interest by a Republican Congress declares this in explicit words. It reads: "Persons honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

Hence the President adds: "I do not suppose you claim that this preference should be carried so far as to retain those who are unworthy or inefficient. The law which you quote was not expected in its operation to impair the public service, but to secure the recognition in public employment, by a preference in selections, of such of the discharged soldiers and sailors mentioned in the statute as could and would furnish faithful and efficient work." That, it seems to us, every honorable veteran will agree to.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FULFILLED HIS PROMISE.

President Cleveland's Official Conduct Viewed in the Light of His Letter of Acceptance.

If the policy indicated in the letter should be followed out for the ensuing four years the people's moral vision would be so cleared, the political atmosphere so purified, that Blaineism would stand forth in all its deformity, and, like other vices, to be shunned would need but to be seen. The other read in the clear and uncompromising utterances an intentional and conclusive repudiation of the cardinal tenet of its Democracy. "To the victors belong the spoils" was met by Mr. Cleveland with the deliberate and emphatic declaration that "efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty" were his conditions, not alone of appointment to, but of "continuance in public places."

How well he has fulfilled the promise of his letter the following facts and figures will help to show: Including foreign ministers, consuls, Judges, heads of bureaus and principal subordinates in the departments, collectors of customs and revenue marshals, important postmasters, Indian agents and other officials within the appointment of the President and requiring confirmation by the Senate, there are about four thousand offices to be filled. It is within bounds to say that had the election in New York State been reversed by a few hundred votes nine-tenths of these places would at the present moment be filled by Mr. Blaine's adherents substituted for Mr. Arthur's or Mr. Garfield's appointees. President Cleveland has removed just six hundred and forty-three of the incumbents under the former Administration. There are nearly fifty thousand fourth-class postmasterships, filled, as a rule, on purely partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in place "those who are in political accord with the appointing power", as Mr. Cleveland mildly phrased it in his letter. Of these only seven thousand have been removed.

These are the figures, and eloquent as they are of themselves there are some facts whose mere recital add emphasis to them. It is a fact that Mr. Cleveland has not hesitated to admit that some of his relatively few appointments have been bad; but it is also a fact that he has done what could be to remedy such mistakes even to the extent of summary removal. It is a fact that he has disarmed an adverse Senate by his frankness and honesty of purpose and action. The threats with which we were regaled of refusal to confirm have vanished into thin air. It is a fact that a Democratic President has not only allowed Republicans to remain in office, but that he has refused tendered resignations, and even reappointed a Republican on the sole grounds of "fitness, efficiency and devotion to public duty".

It is by these facts and figures that the progress of Civil-Service reform is to be measured. Its warmest friends could not have expected as much as has been accomplished within the last eight months. They have cause for rejoicing that there yet remains so long a period of President Cleveland's term of office.—*Chicago News.*

—"It is the modest man in the restaurant who gets the bad oyster," remarks a Philadelphia caterer. In other works, to the victim go the spoils.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JANUARY 20, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

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We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce R. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

THERE are 48 lawyers and 43 farmers in the Kentucky Legislature.

IF the race for county judge is filled as it now presents itself, the party has two of its best men to choose between.

The Legislature has done considerable resolving, and should each resolution develop into a bill, the session will necessarily be prolonged unto the dog days.

A. S. Powell, a prominent young man, of Roberison county, Tennessee, living near the Kentucky line, sued Miss Maggie Flowers, a Logan county belle, for breech of a marriage promise.

SAM JONES, the southern evangelist, is preaching to large congregations in Cincinnati. That city has material enough in it to furnish a regiment of Sam Jones employment the next twelve months.

AT the official request of Governor Knott, Commissioner Coleman, of the Agricultural Bureau, has ordered the pleuro-pneumonia quarantine continued in Kentucky, pending action by the Legislature to prevent the spread of the disease.

JUDGE COOPER, in the Montgomery Circuit Court, has rendered a decision which nulifies the claim that local option legally prevailed there. The saloon men are, for the time being, winners, but the temperance party will appeal the case.

THE Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge is the first man who, in more than twenty years, has been made a member of the Ways and Means Committee the first term of his service in Congress. Col. Breckinridge occupies Mr. Blackburn's place in the committee.

THE Ohio House of Representatives "fired out" the Democratic delegation, one excepted, from Hamilton county, and seated the Republicans who claimed their seats. There is nothing known in the affairs of this country which is as corrupt as Ohio politics.

SOME weeks ago we thought that ere this time the slayer of young Moyer would have been apprehended; but it seems that the undisputable clew which the Indiana detectives claimed to have has yielded no fruit. The $200 reward offered by the Governor has not been equal to the task of unveiling the mystery.

THERE is a bill before Congress to prohibit the carriage by the mails of newspapers publishing a lottery advertisement or dealing in lottery schemes. If the bill become a law, it will be a heavy blow to those papers which depend on lottery schemes to keep up their circulation, but a would-be promoter of good morals ought not object to the law.

IN this issue Edwin H. Baker is announced as a candidate for the office of county judge, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d, 1886. Mr. Baker is now serving his first term as justice of the peace in this district, and he has filled the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has been a life-long Democrat, and if elected, will fill the office of county judge with credit to himself.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating, Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1886, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee.
N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee.

Some Good Bills.

MR. STRUS, of Bullitt county, has introduced into the Legislature three bills which, if passed, would do much to relieve the financial embarrassments of the State, and which, at the same time, would improve our county government.

In the first bill, he proposes to compel the counties sending prisoners to jails in other counties to pay the cost of this transfer, which is now a charge on the State. In this connection it is said that the removal of one batch of prisoners cost the State $800.

Clearly this expense should be borne by the counties. If any county will not build a jail in which to confine its criminals, that county and not the State should pay for their removal to safekeeping. Moreover, if these expenses are paid by county taxation, the citizens of that county will be more watchful and vigilant, and unnecessary expense will not be incurred so frequently. The saving to the State will be, it is said, $30,000 annually, and when it is a charge on the counties it will be found possible to reduce the sum one-half.

Another gross abuse developed in recent years has been the purchase of books in which the county records are kept, but for which the State pays. In many counties extravagant orders have been given, and books which will not be used in ten years have been delivered and paid for by the State. A county officer would not so easily fall a victim to the blandishments of the bewildering drummer if he knew his account would be scrutinized by his immediate constituents, groaning under a heavy load of local taxation. Now he can ask what difference it makes how many books he buys, when the expense is to be divided among 100 counties. He fails to state at the same time that it is also to be multiplied by 100 counties.

One of the surprising evidences of the degeneracy of Kentuckians is furnished in the rapid increase of idiots. These pauper idiots are supported by the State. They are put in charge of some family, and a generous allowance made by county officers and paid by the State. Caring for pauper idiots has grown to be a very profitable business, especially in the poorer counties. Hundreds entitled to no aid whatever from the public treasury are quartered on the State. It is an abuse generally admitted, but winked at. Not only does it not increase local taxation, but it is another chance for draining the central treasury for local profit. The bill will relieve the State of an annual expense of $110,000.

Each one of these bills can be sustained on its own merits, but in each is recognized the wisdom of localizing the power of government and the burden of taxation. We have year by year increased the number of counties, multiplying offices and swelling appropriations, only because the expense of the counties are to a large extent paid by the State. The result has in every way worked to the harm of the public. The way to limit these abuses is to return to the Democratic principals of local self-government. Let each county take care of county matters. Localize responsibilities, and, as far as possible localize the expense of the government of the State. If we want to restore order, let the penalty for disorder rest alone on the community which tolerates disorder. If extravagance is encouraged in any county, do not tax the thrifty and vigilant ones to meet these extravaganeles. If the people wish to organize a new county, let them know they themselves must pay for the luxury.

It will be found by a closer investigation of the condition of the State the most of the abuses which are now making themselves felt are traceable to the neglect of that principle of the Democratic party, which is antagonistic to centralization. Responsible, individual and financial, must be fixed, and it must be recognized. Thus alone can the evils of bad legislation be made quickly apparent and the remedies be promptly applied.—Courier-Journal.

STATE NEWS.

Dogs are killing sheep in Bourbon county by the dozen.

H. T. Noel, of Boyle county, sold to J. H. Engleman a Holstein-Friesian heifer for $250.

Joseph Hendrick, of Fleming co., shipped 120 head of mules to his father at Natchez, Miss.

Dan Bowden, of Paris, sold at York, Pa., about 20 mules at prices ranging from $140 to $160.

M. S. Baughman bought of Joe Rollins, of Marion, a 30 months old jack for $1,200—Stanford Journal.

Martin Howard, a Paris farmer, found nine of his best cattle frozen to death under a snow drift on his farm.

It is apprehended that what few quails were left in this county have been frozen to death the past few days.—Capital.

Dr. L. Herr, of Forest Park Farm, Lexington, sold two mares by Mambrino Patchen, to an Eastern party for $1,000 each.

The fathers of Congressman Taulbee and ex-Congressman Phil Thompson are both members of the Kentucky legislature.

Every precinct in this county has the local option law, but it will be a cold day when this city goes prohibition.—Henderson News.

The Walnut street Baptist church of Louisville, the largest and wealthiest in the State, has increased the salary of its pastor to $4,000.

J. A. Farra, of Fayette county, sold in Louisville a crop of sixteen hogsheads of new burley tobacco at an average of 9 cents per pound.

The Lebanon Standard says Messrs Lancaster & O'Bryan sold to Messrs. Manttingly & Simms 50 head of mules, from two to four years old, at $115.

Fayette farmers report the small grain much injured by the late cold snap, and predict a repetition of last year's failure. Woodford farmers do not think the wheat hurt.

Green Morris Tuesday purchased from F. B. Harper, of Nantura stock farm, 2 two-year-olds—Con Cregan, a full brother to Drake Carter, and Ermine, full sister to Bersan. The price paid was $10,000.

Hon. D. L. Thornton, member of the House from Woodford, and one of the ablest lawyers of that body, not seeing his way clear to accepting free passes has returned those sent him by the polite companies.—Yeoman.

A bill has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature making gambling a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one up to three years. Tennessee, Missouri and other States have a similar law.

Geo. W. Henry, of Chicago, bought of L. J. Cox, 258 acres of land lying on the Peak's Mill pike, 3 miles from Frankfort, at $40 per acre. Mr. Henry will establish a stock farm upon it, and go into the breeding of Hereford cattle, in which he is largely engaged in Illinois.

The Courier says that Vanceburg is now in the midst of the greatest revival it has ever known. The church became too small to hold the people and the court-house was engaged, but the christians are still crowded, and the cry is for more room and the opera-house.

A flock of sheep belonging to Jas. D. Clay had to be cut apart on Sunday morning. They had crowded together during the storm and the snow melting for a while and the freezing fastened the entire flock together. A sharp corn knife was used to sever the animals from one another.—Winchester Sun.

The Kentucky House of Representatives was compelled to adjourn Saturday on account of the severe cold in their chamber. Perhaps when the Constitutional Convention drafted the clause confining the Legislative session to sixty days, it did so in deference to the limit of human endurance.—Capital, January 12,

In Edmonson county the liquor question is bothering the candidates for county judge. Lawson, the present incumbent, when he went into office, refused to grant licenses to sell liquor, and is now a candidate to succeed himself, while A. A. Sturgeon and Judge Hazelip are candidates also. It is thought that politics will be merged into the question of "license or no license."

The Owensboro Messenger says: The present tobacco crop is almost universally pronounced the worst ever delivered in Owensboro. Daviess county tobacco is usually bright, but nearly all thus far seen is quite dark and mixed with green. There seems no demand in England for any kind of tobacco, and prices will range lower this season. Farmers who have sold have probably realized the best prices that will be paid. The average has been about five cents.

No more curious fact has occurred in connection with the cold spell than the following, which is told by an Owensboro citizen, and which is true beyond a peradventure. Said the citizen in question: "I found a hen-egg Sunday morning sticking to the side of a small grapevine, about an inch in diameter, at a height of five or six feet from the ground." The hen had doubtless laid the egg while roosting on the vine, and it had frozen to the vine immediately on touching it.—Inquirer.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Hardin county, to consider what to do with the surplus money in the treasury, was held recently in Elizabethtown, and passed a resolution in full requesting their Representative to pass an act to submit to the people of Hardin county at the August election the question whether or not they will set aside $30,000 of the surplus fund for a permanent school fund and the balance to pay off the claims of the county to the amount of $10,000.—Pioneer.

We have probably just passed through one of the coldest spells of weather we have had for a number of years. The thermometer registered last Tuesday morning, in many places as low as 28 degrees below zero. Stock of all kinds that was exposed to the weather has suffered greatly, while fowls have fallen from their roosts frozen to death. Dead birds have been found in abundance in the fields and woods. Give us the warmest weather every time before this kind.—Spencer Courier.

SENATOR Albert S. Berry, as chairman of the Committee on Education, will prove a whole-hearted friend to the common schools. He has been so zealous in this matter that he has favored compulsory education, and several years ago made a number of strong speeches giving advanced ideas upon that subject. As it is, he will sustain and do all he can to perfect the present system.—Yeoman.

IN regard to a bill to make gambling a felony in Kentucky, the Senator, from Larue, in an interview with a Louisville *Post* reporter, said. "My bill is not yet ready to give you its body, but it will embody every species of gambling, including keno, faro, roulette, poker, etc., and will provide for the punishment of everybody that engages in gambling by confinement in the penitentiary. It is a sweeper, and I am in favor of wiping the earth with all manner of gambling. I can assure you that I am backed by the very best people in the State, and I am safe in saying that I believe that my measure will pass by a handsome vote."

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Elizabeth Utz, &c., Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
Z E Rice, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. Term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1st day of Feb'y, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months, equal installments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

A tract of land on Sand Run Creek in this county, containing by survey, 262¼ acres, and bounded by the lands of Julia Loder, John Cave, Ben Clore and others. Said tract is divided into two lots by a line crossing it s 5¾ w and about 200 or 300 yds. west of the house. The lot fronting on Sand Run Creek contains 115¼ acres, and the lot on which the house and barns are located contains 149½ acres. These lots will be offered separately, after which the entire tract will be offered in a body, and the bid or bids making the most money will be accepted.

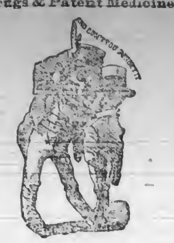
The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

READ!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Burlington, and ... to cater to the wants of the ... I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.



— T... & Co's Brands of Tea —

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

— Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles —

Paints Ready For Use,

From ... gallons ... to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, &c., &c.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor) is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and has the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it. It is the Universe. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a great number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is the paper that everybody should have, and no one should be without it. ... opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. ... to get up clubs for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium..........	$1.50
Weekly, including five or fewer, without premium..........	1 10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday) one year..........	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months..........	6 00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month..........	1 00
Sunday, one year..........	2 00
Sunday, six months..........	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President, Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April 1878, and being patent No. 202,905. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W. Vanter,
P. R. Lostutter, L. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

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Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.

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Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITTSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

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Agents Wanted for P. T. BARNUM'S New Book "THE STORY OF MY LIFE." And the Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Worth five ... to any young man starting in life. Over 500 pages; 60 illustrations. Price, $2.25. Write at once to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect FAMILY SCALES

Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—R. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H Vera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jas. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Cumor, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Monday—T J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Bumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Jas. Wingstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY.

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office.

AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist.
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun, Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for Insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.	J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.

R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
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FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

H. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

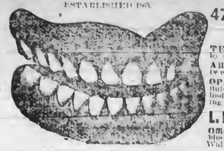
City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 185.



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by ... Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship ... guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted. The principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut nr. 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

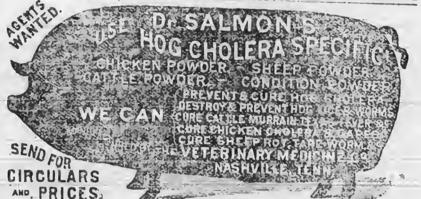
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

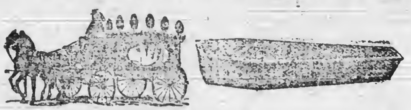
DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE DR. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. CONDITION POWDER.
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG ... WORMS
WE CAN
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN ...
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA ...
CURE SHEEP ROT ... WORM ...
... VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.



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AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

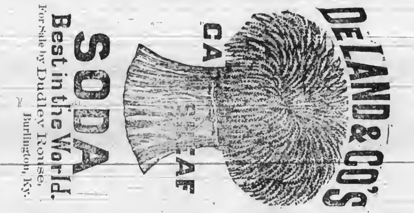
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



AURORA
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE
WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.
100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK : BOSTON : CHICAGO.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR
The PEOPLES CYCLOPEDIA,
FARM & STOCK CYCLOPEDIA,
THOMPSONS' MEDICAL ADVISER,
PIONEER HISTORY.
Address
THE CAPITOL PUBLISHING CO.,
P. O. Box 439, Cincinnati, O.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

Subscribe for the Boone
Cou'ty Recorder

Local News.

Better weather.

Lots of potatoes were frozen last week.

Jim Westbay is a roving branch office for compressed yeast.

The skull-cap demand was the biggest thing in town last week.

An effort will be made to establish an express office at this place.

Perry Stephens is very busy packing his chattles to move west—in his mind.

So far $7 is the best price for which tobacco has been selling in this county.

We are under many obligations to Abram Clore, of Hebron, for favors extended.

All of ye old bachelors who need old button holes rejuvenated, call on Thos. O. Cowen.

Pot plants were nipped in rooms where fires were kept during the late cold wave.

Miss Nettie Gardner did not teach school last week, on account of the very severe weather.

Capt. Mote Christy, who went to New Orleans last fall, has returned to Petersburg, his former home.

W. S. Acra's watch dog handed in his chips on the last night of the visit of the recent cold snap—froze.

The cold wave broke into George Blythe's cellar and played havoc with his apples, potatoes, milk, &c.

Josiah H. Walton's little boy fell out of a loft the other day, and received severe injuries about the head.

Jas. M. Thompson, of the Bellevue neighborhood, estimates his last year's crop of tobacco at 60,000 pounds.

The Grant-Gaines and the Sheriff bond suits were continued by the Superior Court last week for oral argument.

Another cold wave is advertised to exhibit here this week, so don't suffer your coal and wood piles to become exhausted.

G. T. Gaines, Mayor of Flickertown, made a record of eleven consecutive turkey dinners, commencing during the holidays.

Piper's music box has not been guessed off yet. Music does not seem to have charms for the guesser, when a guess costs twenty-five cents.

John J. Berkshire and W. L. Rouse visited Henry Tucker, of the Union district, Monday, and purchased some of his fine bronzed turkeys.

W. J. Rice had two geese that got snowed under week before last, and were finally discovered by some school children who liberated them.

"Mine Host" of the Boone House has gone into a decline, and only weighs now about 250 pounds. He is Burlington's champion heavy weight.

Rouse & Cowen wholesale gardners, Burlington, Kentucky. That's the way the card will read this spring. Send in your orders early so as to avoid the rush.

Sidney Gaines the Petersburg pill builder was in town Sunday. He has a very prosperous appearance. Sid is going to add a stock of groceries to his drug store.

Begin to arrange your tobacco beds for the approaching season. Have them ready for early burning, by which you may escape a delay occasioned by a wet spring.

Mr. Eugene Clements, of Union, and Miss Lou Platt, of Rising Sun, were married, Thursday the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Olmstead.

Some of the Aurora shootists attended the shooting match at Woolper Store, Boone county, Ky., last week. If they bagged any game we failed to see it.—Independent.

Friday morning there was a perfect chorus of fox horns sounding in this section, rallying the fleet-footed canines. Horns of every conceivable intonation were to be heard.

Perry Stephens returned last Saturday from his business trip to Iowa. Perry is very much pleased with the people and their enterprise and sighs to be one of their number.

Esquire Oscar Gaines started for the lower end of the county Monday to commence his duties as deputy assessor. He will assess Walton, Verona, Beaver and Hamilton districts.

Rev. Fullilove filled his first regular appointment at the Baptist church last Sunday, preaching in the morning and evening. After the morning services Jo C. Revill united with the church by letter.

The protracted meeting in progress at the Methodist church at the time of our last issue closed Sunday night. Rev. Froe is a forcible speaker and made a good impression on our people.—London Leader.

Some of the farmers were contemplating commencing plowing at an early day, before the frigid zone slipped down this way, but when it happened they concluded they would wait a few days for further developments.

The Furnish & Piper saw mill out on the Petersburg pike has a big lot of sawing on hand ready to dispatch so soon as the weather will admit of that kind of work. We hope the boys' purchase will prove a good investment for them.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Billy Rice put in the counter for the bank last week, and it is a fine piece of work, setting off the room in good style. When the room is repainted it will present quite an inviting appearance, and look like it was arranged for the business intended to be conducted in it.

A meeting of the bank directors has been called for to-day, at which time a president will be elected and the bank regularly launched in business. The people will find it a great convenience, and it is hoped that they will give it all the encouragement in their command.

We have the prettiest girls, the sweetest and best looking married women and the most hospitable people in the world! Come and see us P. S.—We have also the most determined little band of Democracy that breaths this pure mountain air. Look out for us in August.—London Leader.

Mr. S. A. Palmer's little daughter, Bessie, aged 4½ years, can play the following pieces on the organ: "What shall I do to be saved?" "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and one or two others. She plays them well, and if she accidently strikes the wrong key, she detects it as quickly as an old performer.

On the third Saturday night in next month Rev. Fullilove will, in the Baptist church at this place, deliver a lecture on the Pyramids of Egypt. The admission free; but the audience will be given an opportunity to contribute $6 for the purpose of providing a new Bible for the church.

When Messrs. Alfred Cason and Jno. J. Berkshire were asked, last Saturday, about the condition of the fruit, they agreed that it is too early to determine, but Mr. Cason does not think the apples are injured to date. These two gentlemen are close observers of fruit, and what they and Mr. M. S. Rice, say in regard thereto, can be set down as what may be depended upon.

J. J. Lillard has not been able to find all his sheep since the flock was raided by the dogs. He thinks about five of them were so frightened that they ran clear out of the neighborhood. When he commenced organizing his flock, for his first purchase he paid $15 a head, buying them at Morgan Rice's sale when he sold out where John W. Gaines now lives.

Our readers will observe that "Voter" and "Old Fogy" have undertaken the laudable task of informing the people of the county what qualifications are necessary for a good county judge. At present they have not agreed as to what should be the standard, and more than likely another cold wave or two will visit these diggings before they do have the matter settled.

Last Thursday Sheriff Clutterbuck made one of the biggest day's rides on record. We won't say how far he did ride for fear of weakening your faith in our veracity. We will say this, however; To complete his day's jaunt he didn't have time to eat dinner. Now, when he refuses to stop to eat dinner, you can wager your bottom dollar that he wants to go "a for ways" that day.

Suicides are becoming quite common throughout the country. The mania struck Harry Blythe's valuable hunting dog last week, and it hit upon a novel plan to put it in execution and at the same time to cause Mr. James Hogan to be the agent, while he was wielding his ax in cutting ice, the dog thrust its head immediately under the ax, and thus was its death accomplished, its head being split open.

In a letter from Henley Smith dated Sanford, Florida, January 10th, 1886, he writes: "A cold wave struck us yesterday. The thermometer went down to 21 last night—ice froze an inch thick. Water pipes all frozen up solid this morning. Millions of dollars worth of oranges frozen on the trees. I don't think it will hurt the trees as it was very dry, and the trees were in a good condition to stand the cold. Banannas and pine apples all killed. All well, business good."

Uncle Milt Hamilton, of Fayette county, formerly of Boone and Kenton one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, who was present at the organization of the State government at Danville in 1792 and took an active part on that memorable occasion, and who has been in attendance at the organization of every legislature from that day, put in his appearance when that body convened at Frankfort last Wednesday, hale and hearty, nimble and saucy as ever. We are told by a friend who felt his warm and friendly grip and heard his ringing, heart-felt laughter that he bids fair to live at least another century. So mote it be say we.—Owen Democrat.

The next meeting of the County Teachers' Association will take place at Limaburg, Saturday, January 23rd, 1886. The following is the programme:

Recitations, W. E Clutterbuck and E. L. Riley.

Civil Government, Ezra Keller and B. F. Thornton.

Humorous side of Teachers' school life, Virginia Southgate.

Graduations from District schools, E. M. Clutterbuck and J. M. Riggs,

Orthography, Miss Lizzie Conner and Miss Cassie Foulke.

Essay on Pestalozzi, J. C. Mack.

The secretary would like to have the address of each member of the association. All are respectfully invited to attend.

VIRGINIA SOUTHGATE,
Walton, Ky.

Daniel Webster, a farm hand, met with a violent death on Saturday morning near Lawrenceburg Junction. He was in the employ of Edward Hayes, and left Mr. Hayes' farm in company with Bill Carter, with the intention of visiting this city. The pair were walking along the track of the Big Four Road. At the approach of a Western train the two men separated, stepping on opposite sides of the track to let it pass. When the engine was within a few feet of them, Webster's hat blew off and landed on the opposite side of the track. The fellow instantly sprung after the worthless head-gear without heeding the first running engine, but he had scarcely reached the middle of the track when the locomotive struck him and hurled him thirty feet away. The dead and mangled body was brough to this city, and an inquest was held by the Coroner. No blame is attached to the railroad authorities. Webster was a single man and originally came from Florence, Kentucky. Lawrenceburg Register.

The County Judge Question.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

In last week's paper we noticed quite a lengthy article in which the author attempts to define the duties and qualifications of a county judge. Many good things are to be found in the article, but, after all, it is only an appeal for the election of a lawyer as county judge.

We agree with "Voter" that "the greatest object to be accomplished by the judge is to arrive at an enlightened view of the right in all his duties and then enforce it fairly," but we hold that this can be accomplished by some who are not lawyers. It is too often the case that a judge has the ability to distinguish between right and wrong but has not the moral courage to withstand the rewards he anticipates as results of his actions though he knows they are not sanctioned by justice. But a lawyer judge can be guilty of this fault as well as any body else.

It is a very rare occurrence that the best talent in a county, outside of the legal fraternity, finds its way to the office of county judge. Those of our citizens who would make good judges are, as a general thing, too modest to ask for the position; if they do, they go down in defeat from wily politicians.

"Voter" is inclined to estimate the qualifications of everybody, except lawyers, using the past county judges, excepting attorneys, as his standard. This is not a correct way of arriving at the ability of many worthy gentlemen of the county.

Suppose a judge is not a lawyer. Has not the county a salaried attorney, whose duty it is to advise with the county judge, and enlighten him on all matters wherein the county is interested? A county judge having good, practical sense, with a legal adjunct in the shape of a county attorney, can certainly handle the business of Boone county. It is true he must be possessed of administrative ability, but, being versed in law does not provide this ability. In taking Sheriff bonds and other bonds in which the county is interested, is the county's attorneys duty to see that they are properly executed, as much as it is the judge's duty to pass upon the sufficiency of the sureties. If it is not, we would like to know what services the people can expect of him.

"Voter" thinks that because a judge is not versed in law that his court often becomes a mob. This is not because of a lack of legal knowledge, but simply for the want of spunk enough on the part of the judge to teach the riotously disposed attorneys that he is the court and that they are bound to respect him. It does not take a lawyer to enforce decorum in a court room. Lawyers, like children at school, soon learn when they can run things to suit themselves, and the judge who takes the requisite dignity to the bench with him, never experiences any of the trouble above complained of, and we are not prepared to admit that a legal knowledge, only, begets dignity. In some instances enumerated by "Voter" we admit that a lawyer would have an advantage of the otherwise well informed county judge, but these instances are not so numerous as to thoroughly disqualify everybody except lawyers, for that office.

Although "Voter" disclaims being for the lawyer alone, the whole tenor of his article points to the lawyer as the only person in whose hands the office of county judge can be ledged with any kind of credit to the county. This notion of "Voter" is certainly erroneous, and will not stand the close scrutiny of the people who elect county judges.

What qualifications a county judge shall have are left to the sovereign people to determine, and "Voter" should remember that *Vox Populi Vox Dei.*

OLD FOGY.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNION.

Miss Lassing is the guest of Covington friends.

A. S. Rachal is at home for a week's vacation from Danville, Indiana.

Miss Laura Norman left last Thursday for a visit of several months to friends in Midway, South Carolina.

Miss Callie Talliaferro, who has been detained at home by illness, returns to Nicholasville seminary next Monday.

Miss Sarah Bannister is at Elliston station, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Bannister.

It was so cold last week no body did anything worthy of note, except to freeze their ears and put up ice. All the ice-houses filled.

Mr. H. C. Baker and sister, Mrs. Ira Percival, of Walton, were last week to see their sister, Miss Laura Baker, who has been very sick for several weeks.

GUNPOWDER.

No weather yet in which to do spring farm work.

Noah Tanner has been on the sick list for the last week.

Farmers are complaining of losing some of their old sheep.

Fox horns can be heard at any time, and the boys likes to hear them.

The past week has been a good time for the farmers to feed their shock fodder. The stock would eat it.

The people of Pleasant Valley neighborhood would like to see Mr. Ed Baker, of Burlington, announce himself a condidate for county judge in this paper.

A very large crowd assembled at the Gunpowder Grange Hall last Saturday night, and everybody enjoyed themselves very much, and especially James Crisler.

The report that I am a candidate for jailer has, by some means, been started, and I take this means of contradicting it. I want no office, much less being a candidate. CY RIDDELL.

Fidelity Lodge No. 1700 I. O. G. T., request a full attendance of its members January 22, 1886. Business of importance—also the anniversary of the Lodges organization.

Geo F. Piper, Secretary.

LOST—A setter bitch about one year old, white and black, white streak in face. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

S. D. HOSHAL, Hebron, Ky.

On The Wing.

My Dear Recorder,

Would you like to go West, through me as a proxy? Well, then, here we go, and begin our journey on Tuesday, the 5th, inst., leaving Cincinnati over the Pan Handle via Logansport, Indiana, thence to Chicago. Now RECORDER, which is the short for William and Frank, as I leave you at home with a good bye, I'll drop the we and us and travel as I, and so when at Logansport, having business at Kentland, Ind., I flew off on this tangent for a day. The crops were generally good, the timber poor, the best of it being about like our home thicket undergrowth.

2:30 a. m., of the 6th found me en route for the great Chicago, where I arrived at 7 a. m. This travel likewise showed fine crops, but timber of the poorest type and yet a general thrift claimed audience all the way.

My stay in Chicago was only for a few hours, and yet the business thrift and push every where asserting themselves, told that Chicago's reputation as a great business metropolis is well founded and maintained. Her courthouse and Board of Trade buildings, each costing two and a half million, are imposing piles of marble and granite. And then to realize how Chicago has triumphed over her flames and ashes and prostration of a few years ago to her present imposing state of structure and commerce! Verily her business not less than her buildings, is six stories high. "Go thou sluggard and learn of her" for the inspiration is contagious. You see, boys, cows kick at Chicago milk-maids as well as at Burlington milk-men. The only difference being that the Chicagos kine kick before day, and are therefore milked by lantern and wind, while the Burlington milk manufacturers, by sunlight, and the time of these kicks prove the "get up" of the one town and the "get down" of the other. In short and in plain a cow kicked over the lantern that became the torch to Chicago's great fire. This cow was engaged while I was in Chicago in having an extention made to her horns, to keep up her age-records, and received no Kentucky visitors or else I should have bought her and a tent and then have personally advertised her as the great Chicago Incendiary and myself have become the Vanderbilt of Boone before my return. Behold my generosity! Thus I suggest to Chicago, how some never-let-go-in-the-world-kind-of-a-man may imortalizes himself and herself (the cow,

Say, thou too short-horn brindle,
Would this be or approximate swindle,
Oh no, bawls she, but did I ever dream
My business being milk and cream,
That a kick would immortalize self,
And make for managers uncounted pelf

Pardon this digression, "But a little nonsense now and then" you know is not without relish.

Noon found me enroute on the C. M. & St. Paul for Cedar Rapids, Lynn Co., Iowa. Through this run broad prairies and cultivated fields of grain and meadow were only limited by the horizon. The stations were all towns of respectability, ranging from five hundred souls to thousands, and Chicago's mother thrift is no stranger nor lack to these towns, city children of the prairie, whose laughter is thrift and whose cry is business, and whose hours of rest are business advancements.

The engines whistle warns me I am approaching Marion, the county seat of Lynn county, an aimed for point, and I step down from astride the ironhorse and bid my readers good morning until the next RECORDER.

RAMBLER.

Personal Mentions.

S. W. Tolin returned from Frankfort Saturday.

Samuel Rich, of Kenton county, was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. Hoffman has returned from her visit to Covington.

Miss Nannie Foster, of Cincinnati, is the guest of the Misses Winston.

Mrs. Rose Powell, of Paris, Illinois, is visiting her kindred at this place.

Miss Annie Webb, of Bardstown, who was visiting in Burlington several days, returned home last week.

Mrs. Kirb Conrad returned home last week after spending the holidays with relatives and friends at Ghent.

C. W. Hanna, of Dover, Mason county, was in Burlington, last Thursday, accompanied by his brother-in-law, G. Mosby Allen, of Normansville.

FOR SALE—I have the improved bronzed turkeys for sale—will sell either by pair or single fowl, cheap—they are pure breed. JONAS DELPH,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Julia Clore, &c, Pltff.
vs } In Equity.
L D Houston, &c., Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, February 1st, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit: Beginning at a stake in Ben Craven's line a corner of lot No. 3, in the division of the lands of the late Henry Aylor; thence s ¾ w 142¼ poles, passing a stone to the center of the pike; thence with the said pike s 85 e 19 1-5 poles to a stone corner of lot No 5, in said division; thence with said lot n ¾ e 141¾ poles to a stone in Craven's line, thence with his line n 82½ w 19 poles and 7 links to the beginning, containing 17 acres being lot No. 4 in said division.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum's of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale $103 64 Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

DR. DeJOHNS.

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted. Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'HOME COMFORT RANGES'

30,000 In Use.

Who would be free must themselves "strike the first blow," and when a "woman says she will, she will." Henceforth the desertion of the cook need not be the signal for house hold wheels to stop, for with a "Home Comfort" Wrought Iron Range in the kitchen, the mistress can do the cooking without danger to health or temper.

☞ Remember, the Home Comfort Ranges are the only Wrought Iron Ranges that have Malleable Iron Top Plates and Malleable Iron Fire Linings. And all other Wrought Iron Ranges you see advertised are Cast Iron Tops and Fire Linings.

LITTLE ✠ PARAGRAPHS

Expressing the Sentiments of our Customers.

I gladly add my testimonial to the perfectness in construction and its adaptability to the wants of the public. PETER JETT, Mt. Olivet, Ky.

We could scarcely over-estimate its advantages. The fact that a 20-pound roast of beef and a delicate cake can be baked successfully at the same time is sufficient evidence of its merits. To testify to this is a pleasure duty appreciated by Robt. OVERBEY, Ellisville.

Having purchased a Home Comfort Range of J. D. Gates, we take pleasure in recommending it to our friends of Bath county as the best thing of the kind we ever used. It heats up very quickly, with a small quantity of fuel, and does better baking and cooking than any cast iron range or stove we have ever used. J. VARNSDALE.

We have used it a sufficient length of time to know that we could get nothing better, E. KENTON, Mt. Olivet.

Having had long experience in the use of many kinds of stoves, but for quick work and economy of fuel it takes the lead. A. HILDRETH, Blue Licks.

It is the most excellent article I have ever purchased in its line, and it is most happily named Home Comfort.
WM. MCCLANAHAN, Ellisville.

I can safely say for perfect baking, cooking and economy of fuel it excels all others. JAS. HENRY, Nicholas Co.

I seldom recommend an article for others' use, but in this case will say I consider it superior to anything of the kind ever manufactured.
WM. HALL, Sardis.

It is a very satisfactory piece of house furniture. Strong, well made, and does its work with certainty and dispatch.
H. B. SAMPSON, Blue Lick.

No one can appreciate its great advantages without using it. Had we known its merits we would have bought one long ago; and discarded the old one.
J. DOOLY, Carlyle.

You can not say too much in parise of it. I have the best biscuit and the best meals in the world baked on it. I would not part with it for any reasonable amount of money.
W. N. SMITH, Nicholas County.

Dear Sirs: You can write anything you choose in recommending your beautiful and perfect operating Home Comfort Ranges, and sign our names.
J. W. RALLS, J. H. BOWEN,
JAS. DOOLEY, J. H. CAYWOOD,
WALTER POTTS, N. P. RALLS.

The "Home Comfort" Range is all right in every respect and I do not see how we could get along without it as it does better work and takes so much less fuel than our old cast iron stove.
J. A. MCCORD, Fleming County.

I indorse all that has, or can be said in favor of the "Home Comfort" Range
S C. STOCKDALE, Fleming Co., Ky.

The above statement in behalf of the "Home Comfort" Range suits me, and I claim enough can not be said in their favor. I am using one and could ask for nothing better of the kind.
J. E. MCCARTY, Fleming Co. Ky.

6,000 In Use in Kentucky.

The following named persons of Nicholas, Fleming, Bath, Robertson, Mason and Bourbon Counties have each bought "Home Comfort" Ranges.

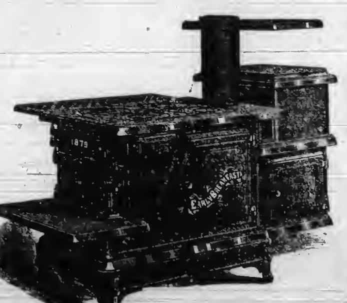
Mrs S S Gorbham
S H Thomas
Jos Bishop
J F Stone
Saml Ishmeal
W E Stoops
T L Ishmael
Dr Thompson
Wm Hamilton
W H Wheatley
Fred Harbet
S J Sears
T J Croveh
W T Jones
Saml Marshall
W F Price
Robt Barr
B J Jones
David Brown
H G Taylor
James Henry
Jno Fields
W L Teal
Danl Emmons
L H Allison
Jon A Feeback
Dr S R Fisher
A J Kennedy
Gilead Evans
Jas A Smith
Walter Hatching
J H Moffit
Arch Vanbook
Lawrenc Burns
R C Ambler
A J Fowler
W H Peck
Thos Luttrell
T L Best
Jas Murphy
I M Quinsberry
W T Turley
N J Hopper
F M Carty
I D Yocom
R C Garry
Jas Enson
Jas Henry
Richard Griffin
J H Steel
Jno McDonnell
Wm Broming
W H Thompson
Philip Lucas
E R Howse
E J Secrets
D Ditzall
Caleb Ratcliff
W C Hazelrigg
Thos Lettrell
O L King
W P Drake
E B Claypolo
B F Berry
John Petels
David Brown
G R Darne
T W Biddell
E P Gamble
John Stipp
Henry Arnold
A M Bramble
John A Reed
H Seddon
David Rose
H H Harding
G B Bentley
DJ Odgen
J W Moore
C T Donnel
Wm Soper
Mike Flraity
S P Bradley
J H Henry
F H Moore
Wm White
Jno H Hart
Spence Workman
B F McCord
H C Chinn
Lucy C Reed
W T Garrat
B W Holier
Jos Wagner
Jas Bright
Jno W Snapp
F M Petersen
W D Taylor
J A Campbell
Dr W H Martin
E S Sechrest
H G Hammond
D H Webster
Clay Howard
Wm Poynter
Mrs B Morris
H H Mankook
T M Biddell
M B McCarty
A W Wright
D S Trumbo
J N Brown
Eli Howard
J T Talbott
Joe Readman
Mary Redmon
J W Mitchell
Patrick Fallon
J W Bateman
Patrick Bark
J H Hamilton
J D Wells
M W Alexander
Martha Fulton
Mrs Stuart
R W Dodson
Jas M Stuart
Asbury Hinson
Richard Poe
John Power
S J Graves
Jas Thompson
J Ross
R Davis
J T Tate
Russel Mann
G M Bell
John Mansfield
Mrs Huttsell
Henry Banta
G E Wood
Geo Clickner
Patrick Henry
J W Henry
Geo Hall
Abe Shepard
J P Chamberlain
R M Jett
Maranda Berry
F A Thomas
E A Thomas
James Riggs
Jno S Orme
T H Caywood
Sandford Talbott
A G Nansemo
C Baxter
J F Stanford
Isaac Jett
T P Sutton
J R Booth
E S Sled
F J Fortune
L H Watson
Nathan Hall
Dana Tate
Chas Harris
Mrs A Rice
F J Barbee
Saml Kerslak
C A Nash
L Emme
M L Wade
M J Reie
Wm Hall
J A Young
J A Bishop
J J Hughes
J J Barr
T R Kenton
W J Kenton
P P Sutton
John Sharp
Jas Porter
Saml Meyer
J C Morris
E R Davis
S W Cecil
Joe Cravens
J H Parrot
S E Morston
Thos Fane
J A Caston
Jno Peck
Mrs Flora

With many thanks for your kind words in our behalf, we are truly yours,

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
1901 to 1909 Washington Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, - - MO.
R. HARTMAN, Superintendent,
Johnson House. Williamstown. Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

TAKE THE
RECORDER,
H. F. BLASE
540 MADISON AVE.
Covington. - Ky.

FALL GOODS ARE ALL IN.
5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
We Guarantee Goods, Fit and Workmanship.

We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.

CALL AND SEE US.
H. F. BLASE,
540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON, KY.

STOTT BROS,
PETERSBURG, KY.

We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you

FLANNELS
direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,
are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,
Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

GROCERIES.

Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS'
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, R. J. Green,
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The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
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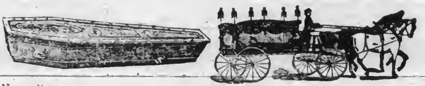
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



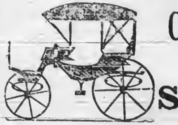
None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
ALSO A SPLENDID
HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
DEALERS IN



Carriages, Buggies
— AND —
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
— SHORT NOTICE —

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
☞ At the Lowest possible prices. ☜
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Advantages. 1 Exemption from temptations of city. 2. One family—living, eating and working together. 3. Classes divided into small sections so that each cadet recites every day. 4. Expenditures under control of Superintendent. 5. Government adapted to the character of each individual cadet. 6. A faculty who associate with the cadets. 7. A system of military discipline which develops the body and [illegible] prompt obedience. Address COL. [illegible]

THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE EDITOR.

On an ermined stool he sits to think,
While the world hurries on below,
Then flashes of wisdom flow out in ink,
Till the attic is all aglow.
And the things he writes
In his dreamy flights
The nations rush frantic to know.

Never a bill has he to annoy—
Not a care for gold or for gain,
The ducats he can not even count,
As they drop round his desk like rain.
Bright gleams from his soul
Fill each pigeon hole,
And happiness walks in his train.

He knoweth all things and more than that—
From a pen to a parachute—
And should his thoughts for a time run flat,
There's a basketful at his feet,
While from under spheres
Sweet music he hears
That never was born of catgut.

Imps at his call come to do his will,
All ready to die for his sake,
And poets ten thousand, eager still
His life a paradise to make
O, I tell you, boys,
An editor's joys
Are transcendant, and no mistake.

No one to grumble—no one to say
"We don't want your sheet any more,"
His only woes are checks for his pay
Ere he cashes the ones before.
His study at home,
From floor to the dome,
Is padded with them o'er and o'er.

He sits on his tripod one short hour,
Then see him sweep down to the street,
Where a carriage waits, lest sun or shower
Should touch his head or wet his feet.
Heaven won't be new
To that great man's view.
Would you like such fortune to meet?
—*Wm. Lyle, in Philadelphia Call.*

THE MOUNTAIN RIDE.

A Wild Lover Saved From Death in Spite of Himself.

The country schools of Shasta County open for their six or eight months' annual session pretty well on in the fall; but it was late, even for them, when John Rawlins, school teacher, called on the County Superintendent to make inquiries about a place. Yes, there was one school in need of a teacher—but it was a pretty hard position.

"I have had some experience," said Rawlins, "and somehow I manage to get along with schools that are called hard. In fact, I rather like the fun of them. I guess you needn't be afraid to send me there."

The district was far east in the pine region, the Superintendent said. It was in hot water most of the time. Teachers seldom staid over a month, and never had the support of more than half the people. The trouble had begun in political differences between the leading trustees, Michenay and Kester, and it furnished sensational pabulum for the eastern half of the county. Yet if only a treaty of peace could be negotiated between the opposing factions, there need be no trouble with the school—it was a pleasant one in every other respect.

Rawlins was disposed to try the experiment. He hired a pinto mustang, rode out of the picturesque mountain town, and through a narrow canon, whose stones were now in furrows by years of staging and teaming.

Broad and clear the Sacramento River swayed from bluff to bluff, and the captain of the ferry boat was named Flora Wilson. A handsome, dark-eyed girl she was, modestly affable and chatty as she turned the steering wheel. She had a bit of crochet work to take up as soon as the boat was set at the right angle against the current, and a rustic chair to do it in, hemmed about by flowers.

When darkness came, Rawlins was riding across a broken, rolling plain of red gravel, thickly set with scrub-oak, pine and thorny bushes. Dogs began to bark; it was Michenay's clearing. He slowly skirted it, making a wide detour, and reaching the branch road half a mile distant, for he was bound to Kester's first. More than two miles it was, and the bridle paths were hard to follow. At last he rode up to a rail fence, and a faint light gleamed from a cabin beyond.

"Hallo the house," he shouted, in pioneer phrase.

"Hullo yourself," came back in stentorian tones.

"How far is it to Milburn?"

"Twenty good miles, stranger."

"Can I stay here all night? Able to pay my own way."

"All right, stranger. Hitch the hoss in the shed, an' come in."

The Missourian pioneer of the Pacific coast is a much-criticised individual, but unless you irretrievably offend some of his numerous prejudices, he is as garrulous and mild-mannered a mortal as this planet holds. It did not take long for Rawlins to get on comfortable terms with the Kesters; a few bits of Shasta news, and a hope that the mines would soon begin operation, and so make times more lively, were quite sufficient. Pretty soon a little school talk began, engineered by the wily Rawlins.

"Here is a bright lad," he said. "I hope he has a good school to attend."

Kester flung himself out of his chair, and rose to his full height of six feet four.

"Mister, we orter, that's a fact. But we've had infernal poor schools. I hain't sent the children for 'most a term. School hed orter begin now, but there's a cross-tongued, black Republican Kanuck down on the crick, an' he an' I cain't pull together nohow. Besides old Mish'nay," continued Kester, "I hate the sight of that fool nevew of his."

The oldest daughter, seventeen or eighteen, who had been sitting so far back in the shadows that Rawlins had only seen the dimly outlined figure, rose silently, went to the door and slipped out into the darkness. She was a very pretty girl, fair and sweet-faced.

After the smaller children had gone to bed, Kester grew more confidential. Michenay had "hired the last fool of a teacher," but he should not hire the next one, "nor have anything to say about it." No shadow of suspicion that Rawlins belonged to the pedagogic order of creatures crossed the Missourian mind.

The next morning the young man sat on a rawhide-bottomed chair, tipping it back against the bole of a giant white oak; ate grapes that one of the tow-headed youngsters brought in his straw hat and opened fire on Kester as he mended his broken wagon-tongue.

"Now, let us talk business," he said. "I am a school-teacher, and willing to take your school, but it must be on my terms."

"You don't say so! Well, what sort of proposition hev' ye?"

"This: I will teach a week for nothing; then, if I do not like the school or the trustees, I shall leave. If I stay, you must pay me what you did the last teacher—no more, no less."

Kester at once acceded to these terms. "But ye cain't persuade old Michenay," he said as Rawlins mounted his horse. "We're powerful anxious ter hav ye, but he'll make trouble so soon's he knows I've hired ye."

Rawlins crossed the creek near Kester's, rode a mile east, turned south, crossed another stream and reached Michenay's from quite a different direction. The grizzled old man was dry-plowing, to sow his wheat before the rains, and the clouds of dust followed his creaking gang plow. Rawlins drew rein, talked crops and county politics, and was invited to dinner. The old man sat like a patriarch at the head of a family of nine children, of whom two were girls.

After dinner they sat on the porch, smoked the pipe of mutual good will and discussed Canada—"ze bes' country on ze globe,"—while a barefoot girl swung on the well curb, and two or three more on the porch rail, to listen to and watch the stranger.

"And so your cattle ranges go five miles beyond that peak?" said Rawlins. "There is enough for all your children, and you must manage to give them good educations."

"Ah, kind sir," cried Michenay, "it ees not posseebla, not now! Ze school is forever a despair." He pointed excitedly toward Kester's ranch. "Zare ees a man zat knows not'ing at all. A Democrat, a secessioner. I vote not with him. I send not my children with his."

Knitting his dark brows, the old man drove his heavy staff into the soil, uprooting one of his daughter's gilly flowers; and even as the earth flew, there was a rattle and scurry in the nearest clump of pines on the hill. Out of the forest, a hundred yards distant, sprang a great yellow horse and a blue-shirted rider. They came down upon the house like a tornado—the fierce, ugly, splendid-eyed, broad-chested mighty-limbed creature struggling with his bit and striving to throw his master, a swarthy youth of twenty. Just at the frail gate, which a touch from shoulder or hoof would have shattered, the stormy onset ended—the heavy Chileno bit did its work; passionate onward motion changed in absolutely one second to a gigantic effort to check their momentum; the unshod hoofs furrowed the red gravel; and stormy action was arrested in statuesque pose. The young man lifted his hat, and whirling his horse, disappeared in a dust-cloud.

"Mine brother's son Antoine," said Michenay. "He ees a good boy, but he has a temper; and it ees like ze evil spirit he rides. See! he did stop zat horse, Roland, in thirty feet from a gallop."

Rawlins resumed the interrupted conversation, and within one hour had engaged the school from Michenay, who advised him "not to go near zat ignoramus Kester." Then the new teacher made a frank avowal. Kester's consent had already been obtained.

Michenay was angry; but the thought of getting a week's free teaching appealed to his ideas of political economy, and he agreed to let Rawlins have his way; so one of his boys rode over the district that afternoon to inform every one that the trustees had hired a teacher.

In spring, toward the close of the term, Rawlins got up an old-fashioned spelling-match, a novelty in the country. It took the public fancy, and people rode or drove from farm-houses and pioneer cabins miles away when the evening came.

The dark-eyed young lady of the ferry-boat came under escort of Antoine Michenay, who did not leave her side the entire evening. He was jauntily dressed, and in high spirits; the girl seemed troubled and ill at ease as the evening wore on.

Mary Kester was expected to carry off the spelling honors, as a matter of course; but, much to every one's surprise, and her father's intense disgust, she missed one of the first words, and Adele Michenay won an unwonted victory.

After the entertainment was over, the girls went outside in the clear moonlight, and laughed and chatted, while the boys carried the benches back into the school-room, and arranged them as usual. Wagon after wagon was driven away, and soon the last of the merry group had left the door. Mr. Rawlins straightened the desks, rubbed off the blackboard, blew out the candles, locked the school-house and started for Michenay's, along the wood-path, haunted with an indescribable exhilarating fragrance, a mingling of sweet and spicy odors from blossoms, leaves, stems, from pines overhead and grass blades close to the joyous earth.

At the foot of the hill the path widened into a grassy opening. Over it the full moon hung, making it so light that one could see the brown specks on the drooping bells of the carnelian-colored wild lilies the girls had for many days watched and guarded. Besides the lily stems, all in a pitiful little heap, with her head on a mossy log, was Mary Kester, crying as if her heart would break.

Now Mary was the most modest and generous girl in the world, and no lost spelling-school honors would have made her cry that way.

It was impossible to leave the girl alone at night, crying in the forest a mile from home. Rawlins went up close to her, and spoke kindly, leaning over to take her hand. "Come, Mary, you must not stay here. I will walk home with you."

She started when he spoke, but almost at once controlled her sobs, rose without a word and took his arm. They turned back across the clearing. In a few moments she said apologetically: "I thought every one went round by the road, teacher; I thought no one crossed this way."

They were walking from the moonlit circle into the forest again, as Mary said this; but before Rawlins could reply they heard voices in the path before them—Antoine's and Flora Wilson's.

The girlish form on Rawlins' arm trembled perceptibly; a little hand urged him still further back in the shadow. But they could not escape, for the steep bank of a dry *barranca* curved behind them.

"You *shall* listen to me," Antoine was saying excitedly.

"I will not listen any more," Flora cried. "Ye have hed your answer already," she went on, a touch of her Scotch father's borderland burr coming into her voice. She took her hand from his arm and faced him angrily. "Ye've treated Mary ill, and ye know it; but t'was no doing of mine. I never wanted ye."

Antoine broke into a passionate and incoherent appeal.

"Take me home. O, take me home. I won't hear any more," cried the perplexed and angry girl.

Antoine threw himself down in an abandonment of grief on a log. Flora, both indignant and troubled, stood beside him.

"This is hard on us both," she said presently, more kindly. I'll be friends with you still, but you must take me home now, and give this all up."

He sprang wildly to his feet. "No! No!" he shouted. "Curse your soft words. I shall die because of you."

Lifting both hands to his mouth he gave a loud whistle, three times repeated. The far-off neigh of a horse answered him. Antoine whistled again, stamped his feet and cried loudly: "Roland! here! Roland!" Another wild neigh sounded nearer, but still on the farther bank of the deep and rapid river; then a splash, the sound of swimming, the rattle of stones, the snap and dull swish of branches thrust aside, and into the clearing ran the great yellow stallion. Antoine seized him by the mane and turned to Flora.

"Go home," he said. "I shall ride to my death to-night. You don't know the mountain boys yet. I ought to take you along."

He caught her by the wrist roughly, but before she could scream his manner changed, and he kissed her hand with a sudden hereditary French courtliness. He leaped upon Roland's dripping back. Mary screamed, but neither Antoine nor Flora heard her voice, for Roland sprang forward like a huge stone from a mediæval catapult, crashed through the chapparal down the slope, and into the river again. They heard him breasting the steep beyond, snorting as he ran through frightened bands of sheep and droves of cattle, while more terrific still, Antoine raised his voice in a half insane shout: "Good-bye, love."

A few seconds later there came a yet louder shout, then a sudden crash, as the *manada* of horses in the farther pasture ran shrieking against the rail fence, tore it to pieces and fled, still shrieking with terror, stampeded over the hillsides, while Antoine rode his unbridled whirlwind on into the deeper forest.

Flora stood terrified beside the trampled mountain lilies over which Roland had passed. The school-teacher bent over and whispered to Mary: "Will you do just what I ask?"

"Yes."

"Then sit on this flat rock; lean your head against my overcoat. Don't move till I come back."

He stepped out into the clearing, much to Flora's surprise.

"Miss Wilson, do you know the way to Michenay's?"

"No, I don't; I wish I did." She tried to speak defiantly, but it was easy to see he was in trouble. "Mr. Rawlins, what do you know about what has happened here?" she asked abruptly.

"I know all about Antoine, and I am going to see that you get home safely." She turned without a word and walked beside him.

Soon they reached the old stables and barns of Michenay. He ran in and bridled a horse, backed him out of the stall and into the shafts. Flora knew all such toggery and fastened at least half the straps.

"Now, Mr. Rawlins," she said, "I am going to drive myself home; you must not rouse the Michenays. It is only eight miles, and I know all the cross-roads."

He hesitated, thinking of the dilemma. The road was dangerous, and the moon very low. There might be drunken cattle-herders riding home after a spree.

"It is not safe, Miss Wilson."

"Don't talk to me," she cried. "I'd rather *walk* home than disturb any one in the house.

Suddenly the way out revealed itself to him. Mart Michenay was the brightest and pluckiest of fourteen-year-old-boys. He could keep a secret and he loved his teacher devotedly.

"Wait," he said to Flora. "Drive up to yonder oak, and wait there till I come back." He sprang over the fence, ran to the rear of the house and lifted Mart's window, down on the first floor, in a lean-to addition of split oak shakes.

"Martin! Martin!"

"Who is it!"

"Mr. Rawlins. Pull on your clothes, take a blanket and come out here quick. Don't make a noise."

The boy was at his side in a minute. They jumped the fence again and ran to the buggy.

"Now, Martin, jump in and drive Flora Wilson home. Get back in bed before morning, and don't whisper a word of this to any one."

"You can trust me, Mr. Rawlins."

Rawlins shook the boy's hand, lifted his hat to Flora and ran back, down the hollow, splashing across the brook, straight up the path. He heard their wheels rattle once, and then no more. Mary was sitting where Rawlins had left her, crying softly to herself. She had been scarcely fifteen minutes alone.

They walked on at once, and he told her of Flora's departure, praised Martin, made the most cheerful remarks he could think of, happy if he had the slightest assent from his companion. But presently she broke out: "What will become of him?"

"He is a splendid rider, Mary—none better in the region—and his horse will carry him safely all night, unless—" The teacher stopped, aghast at his own stupidity.

"Unless what, sir?" said the trembling girl.

"It is not likely to happen. They might roll down a hillside, but then that might not hurt them much; and Roland is so sure-footed. I think we may hope for the best."

"Oh, sir," she whispered, "I am so glad you think so. I've always liked Antoine," she said as simply as a child. "We played together long ago. He saved my life down at the creek one day. It's natural I should like Antoine."

"Of course it is; and don't you think he, too, remembers his childhood?"

"But perhaps not the same way."

"Perhaps not," said the schoolmaster musingly. "Mary," he went on abruptly, "you are seventeen; I am thirty in years, and more than that in experience. I tell you that you can live without Antoine. Think that I know nothing about it, if you like—but don't fail to keep at the head of your classes, and do everything just as you did before."

Mary only began to cry softly again, and he felt compunctionsly that this was rather stern preaching for the little maiden sobbing at his side. He put his hand gently on hers as it lay on his arm. "I'm just as sorry as I can be, Mary. You'll try to be a brave girl, won't you?"

"Yes, sir," she answered.

"Now, let us talk of something else." And he talked to her cheerfully till they reached the Kester cabin.

He went directly home to Michenay's. No use looking for Antoine until morning. At daybreak the anxious teacher went to Martin's room and called him. Only an hour's sleep the boy had had, yet he came out ready and smiling, a boy of a million for an emergency.

"Martin, did you ever know Roland to run away with Antoine?"

"Yes, indeed, sir, but Antoine brings him down."

"Suppose he was foolish enough, just for bravado, to jump on Roland unsaddled and unbridled?"

"Gracious, Mr. Rawlins, Roland 'ud run to the top of Mount Lassen before he stopped."

"You come down to the stables, Martin."

In ten minutes they had caught and saddled the two best colts in the home *manada*; in ten minutes more had swam the river and were galloping across the pasture beyond; in a third ten minutes had found the trail—as who, indeed, could help? It was like a blaze through a forest. Here Roland slipped and staggered; there, he plowed through the ground, flinging black mud far and wide; this giant fallen pine he leaped; yonder he swayed in sudden fright. Martin asked no questions, but he fully comprehended the emergency, and brought all his woodcraft into play.

Ah! here Roland left the grassy lowlands, and took the hillside paths. He twisted like a snake about the pines. There he ran between two tree trunks, and hardly a foot to spare on either side; that is the mark of Antoine's boot heel. Yonder bough would have killed him had he not been lying on his face, clasping Roland's mane.

"Martin, Martin, it gets worse! cried Rawlins. "Straight for the Big Slide, the horse has turned. Ride faster, Martin, faster! We can follow his trail at a gallop."

Here the cliff begins, a hundred feet down, and Roland's hoof-marks are hardly three feet from the edge. Ah, he shied back and ran off, but Antoine brings him up again. Here they approached the cliff once more, at a higher point, and brave Roland has reared, whirled, and again escaped.

Martin's face grew suddenly pallid. "Mr. Rawlins," he cried, "Antoine did that o' purpose. He tried to make Roland jump off!"

"How do you know?"

"He put a handkerchief in his mouth, back there a piece, an' pulled him round. See how steady he went?"

It was true. Antoine had gained partial control of Roland, and twice had forced him to the precipice, only carried back a hundred yards by the resolute horse. The third time he faces death; he brings Roland, perhaps blindfolded, up to the verge where, a quarter of a mile below, the jagged rocks lie. Great heavens! The edge fairly crumbles under his feet, but the grand creature fought his way backward inch by inch. Yes! he had broken the improvised rein, and bounded off for the lowlands with long, irregular strides. Yet Roland did not know what fear was. You could ride him against a wall of fire, or into the jaws of death. But on this occasion he somehow had no confidence in Antoine; he could not yield absolute obedience.

"Hurrah, Martin!" cried Rawlins. "Roland will save Antoine in spite of himself."

They rode down the hill in a tearing gallop, giving the horses the rein, and shouting to urge them faster. At last, in a belt of sage-brush barrens, the trail was lost for an hour. When it was picked up again, it led through a thorny tangle of chaparal. Maddened with pain, Roland had hurled himself forward as if he were charging a battery, and had rent and crushed a path into the open pastures beyond. Fluttering fragments of Antoine's garments, and drops of blood on the rocks, showed what a passage it had been. The rescuers followed fast on the track; such a wild journey could not last forever.

Soon they passed a brush-fenced wheat field; then heard the lowing of cattle among the hills beyond. They were approaching some house. A rod further the trail whirled about the clump of oaks into a foot path and past a giant boulder; from beyond, with sudden distinctness, came the sound of falling water; the ravines, long tending toward each other, met, and disappeared in a quartz-walled valley. The end had come here. Rawlins and Martin urged their horses on; but they suddenly reared and snorted wildly.

"Antoine! Antoine!" both man and boy cried in a breath.

Feeble as a baby's wail, out of the depths of the ravine, came a human cry, piercing the ripple of waters with it agonized appeal.

They left their horses, uncoiled their lariats and went down among the rocks. Roland's feet had slipped on the smooth edge; he had crashed through a sycamore top, and there he lay, more than a hundred feet down, stark and dead.

"Antoine, Antoine, where are you?"

"I see," cried Martin, and they soon reached him.

Brushed off by the tree top, yet falling throught it to the lower ledge, Antoine, though in piteous plight, was not mortally hurt; his leg was broken, and almost countless flesh-wounds and bruises added to his misery. One could not help contrasting this hollow-eyed, nearly naked, sorely wounded man, lying in the sun-glare, half way down a wild ravine, with the jaunty, foppish Antoine of the spelling school of a dozen hours before.

And there, as he lay, he looked straight down on dead Roland, eighty feet below; for hours he had heard, he had told them, breaking down into sobs, the brave creature's dying moans; had called, and heard the horse whinny back his fond and last recognition. The gray dawn broke overhead as Roland died; then the sun rose, and, though Antoine crawled out of its fiercest rays, the heat was terrible.

They lifted him to an easier position, making pillows of their coats, and gave him a drink.

"Martin," said the school-master, "climb the hill and get our bearings: we must have help here, and soon."

He only waited till the boy was gone to turn upon Antoine. He had no scruple about sparing him for the sake of his condition, for he knew his man. The hot-headed Canadian would scarcely have listened in less extremity.

"Antoine," he began, "this is the worst business I ever heard of. Do you know what you have done?"

"Broken myself all into bits and pieces."

"That is nothing; you will soon get well. But you have forfeited one girl's respect and friendship, have trifled with another girl's heart, have played the fool and the madman. Worst of all, you have murdered the horse that loved and trusted you, your beautiful Roland, who three times last night saved you from suicide, and would have carried you safely to the end, had it been in the power of flesh and blood. Don't you think Roland should be up here, and you there, on the blood-stained quartz?"

Antoine broke out furiously, "It's no one's business—"

"Antoine," said the school-master, "If I had not known of these things, and had not followed your tracks, you would perish here, in unspeakable agonies of thirst and pain. And your unshrived skeleton would bleach white on these rocks. Do you wish I had not come?"

"I thought I would rather die than give her up," muttered the young fellow.

"Because you did not love her. When a man really loves a woman, he wooes her with patience and courage, more by deeds than by words; it would be utterly impossible for him to frighten her, threaten suicide, dash off into the darkness and leave her alone in the forest. You never really loved Flora. You have never loved any one but yourself. Love is self-forgetfulness."

Antoine lay a moment in silence; then, surrendering with the completeness of his temperament, he looked up with his dark and beautiful eyes full of penitence, just as Martin came down the hill shouting: "They're coming, and we'll have him up in a hurry."

"Who are coming?" asked Rawlins.

"Kester and his hired men. That's Kester's dairy ranch, three miles from his farm. It's seven miles back to father's, an' we've rode nigh twelve miles, counting the turns. I met Kester," he went on as he came to the school-master's side; "he comes over here every Saturday—and I told him Roland ate loco-weed, got *mache*, spang crazy, sir, and run off with Antoine."

It was a brilliant explanation; no one in all that mountain land will doubt it. But looking at the death scene below, at the gathering vultures slow wheeling above their prey, remembering Roland's faithfulness to the end, this last requirement, this staining his royal memory to shield his "*mache*" master, smote Rawlins' heart with pity and sorrow.

"And what did Kester say, Martin?"

The boy laughed. "He said Roland was the best horse on Churn Creek, but Antoine wasn't no favorite of his."

Antoine's face flushed red. "Take me home," he cried. "I won't go to Kester's."

"You must, my dear fellow; it is the only way," said Rawlins. "Every minute is precious. You have lain here since daybreak. Now, Martin, ride for a surgeon."

Down the hill they ran a few minutes later, six healthy, big-hearted men, Kester foremost. When he saw Antoine, the tears sprang to his eyes and his voice trembled.

"It's blame rough. Never mind the hard things I've said of ye, Antoine. Jest look at that horse! Antoine, ye did hev an orful ride. Now, boys, chop off them tree-tops, an' whack up a litter, an' run for some blankets; an' you, Ad, skip out on the teacher's hoss an' bring Mary an' the ol' woman to the dairy ranch. Darn it, hurry up! work livelier! Who ever saw so cussed lazy a crowd!" And Kester pushed one of the men aside, seized a hatchet and began hewing a path through the bushes.

It took a long time to bring Antoine to the top of the ravine, and then he had to be carried across the fields with great gentleness, for the pain of his hurts was increasing. Before the party reached the rude cabin door Mrs. Kester and Mary had arrived on horseback—for every one rides in the mountains.

Mary, quiet and serious-eyed, was deftly helping everywhere, bringing cool water from the spring, smoothing the pillows, moving noiselessly about, the model of a nurse. A look of bewilderment yet rested in her eyes at the strangeness of this sudden call, but the tone in which she spoke to Antoine was serene, sympathetic, judicious. She had come there to nurse, not Antoine Michenay—not the man she loved—but a wounded and suffering fellow-mortal. The girlishness was gone; she was a woman, and able to keep her secrets.

Rawlins left Shasta at the end of that term of school. Changes came in his own personal affairs, and he never saw again its green valleys, its rushing rivers, its snowy peaks, its genial pioneers in camp and cabin; but he wrote to his old pupils, and had letters from them; and after half a dozen years, in one of these letters occurred the following paragraph:

"We have a little church now, and it was dedicated yesterday by ministers from Milburn and Shasta. It is built in the small clearing, near where that splendid lot of mountain lilies used to grow. Some of the girls filled a pitcher with them and set it on the pulpit, and the minister spoke about them in his sermon. But after the sermon what do you think happened? Antoine Michenay walked over and gave his arm to Mary Kester; then they went right up the isle and stood before the minister, and were married. There were no bridesmaids, but it looked as pretty as a picture. We all like Antoine better than we used to; he has been nicer and nicer ever since he was hurt so, and crippled so long; and everybody knows Mary Kester is the best and prettiest girl east of the Sacramento. Antoine is building a house and planting an orchard in the big field across the river from the old Michenay place."—*Charles Howard Shinn, in Overland Monthly.*

CHINESE REMEDIES.

Some of the Daintly Drugs Prescribed by Celestial Physicians.

The materia medica of the Chinese profession is something stupendous. The Pan-Tso, their standard work, is in thirty-eight volumes. It presents 11,896 formulæ, into the make-up of which over 1,900 substances enter. While there is almost no end to Chinese drugs, there are some substances which are favorites in the practice. Among these are claws and bones of the tiger and other wild animals, the cuttle-fish, dragons' teeth, fossils, the hide, horn and bones of the elephant and rhinoceros, the scorpion, snake skins, soot, and so on.

A favorite remedy is known as "the tincture of five poisons," made by steeping scorpions, snakes and other venomous creatures in samshu. This is given for fever, rheumatism and catarrh. In some parts of China it is considered the very highest degree of philanthropy for the rich to place this tincture at their doors, to be used without cost by the poor. Gunpowder, termed the "fine drug," is used as a vermifuge. A sensible remedy, which is of comparatively recent introduction among more enlightened people, is the gizzard of the common fowl, prescribed for dyspepsia. But the great cure-all with the Chinese is ginseng root. The resemblance which the roots often bear to the human form, either as the result of natural growth or skillful trimming, is given as the reason for the Chinese faith in the universal efficacy of this drug. Large and choice specimens of the root are carefully preserved in embroidered coverings and inclosed in cases of varying sizes, the whole being locked in brass-bound chests. An extraordinarily fine specimen is worth five hundred dollars. The hunting of these roots is pursued with all the ardor of gold-seeking.

The Chinese have little use for surgery. They resort to cupping and leeching and lancing on a small scale, and that is about as far as they go. Morbid growths are removed with what is known as "the five tigers specific," a composition of sulphate of iron, alum, nitrate of potash, metallic mercury and verditer. In only one respect is their surgery heroic. They will shove a needle into the body anywhere about as far as it will go.—*Dr. G. W. Woods, U. S. N., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SIRENS OF BUSINESS.

Where the Weaker Sex is Winning Its Way Grandly.

The man who contributes to a charity or buys a bill of goods from a drummer has a vague notion that he has done a service for the solicitor. But the female canvasser never permits him to harbor any such idea about her. He is given to understand that he has done only what he should have done long ago, and it was highly improper for him to wait till she reminded him of it. That is the reason every one feels himself humble and abashed when a female canvasser booms up in the horizon and feels humbler and more abashed when she leaves.

There are two kinds of female canvassers—the old and the young varieties. Their methods are diametrically opposite. The one says everything she can; the other as little as she can. The former is a born exhorter, and was created for the purpose of running a scheme for absorbing the ears of a congregation. But as she found all the departments in those branches of industry filled up she took to canvassing to keep in practice. She can get in more vocal work in a given space than any male agitator of the organ of speech extant. The young variety of canvasser does not run the campaign that way. Her strong points are her eyes. Once her tongue has set forth her business it suspends and her eyes begin to issue dividends. Thereafter all operations are carried on from that quarter. She finds this the most effective way. A whole park of artillery would not hold its own as an instrument of destruction against the eyes of a well-organized canvasser. If she is coldly received she throws a little warmth and feeling into her glances. If she is rebuffed the eyes fill. If she is turned away she suffuses them with a look of pleading that would reduce adamant at a hundred paces. She begs with them, prays with them, urges with them and exhorts with them. and as there is no force known to science that will overcome this mute insistence, humanity has to yield and the reluctant purse strings have to loosen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Tramps bent on train wrecking have been so dangerously troublesome on parts of the Pacific coast that it has been deemed necessary to send a man on foot ahead of railroad trains in order to remove obstructions put on the track.

HOME AND FARM.

—If horses are troubled with scours a few raw eggs given them with their other food will be found quite beneficial.—*Albany Journal.*

—All drains by the roadsides should be kept well open during the winter that the surplus water may readily pass away. —*Chicago Journal.*

—Coffee Custard: One pint strong coffee, one pint milk, boiled together, six eggs beaten with a cup and a half of sugar Bake in a moderately hot oven, but do not boil.—*Chicago Union.*

—For a harness blacking, says the *Scientific American*, use boneblack, four ounces; linseed oil, two ounces; sulphuric acid, half an ounce; treacle, two ounces; gum arabic, one ounce; vinegar, one pint.

—The common catnip is one of the most valuable plants for bees. The flowers are rich in honey, and for several months, commencing with June of each year, yield it freely at all hours and during all kinds of weather.—*Troy Times.*

—Brown Bread: Three large cupfuls of rye meal, two of Indian meal, one-half cupful molasses, one pint sour milk, one pint cold water, one teaspoonful soda and one of salt; put it in a pail, cover tight. Steam four hours, then brown in the oven.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Get a good close look at the hogs at least once, and, if possible, at least twice a day. Spot and separate the first to show symptoms of weakness, loss of appetite, constipation or looseness of the bowels, or any other sign of disease, and keep separate until all danger is passed.—*Toronto Globe.*

—Breakfast Cakes: One cup of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Scald the meal, then add two tablespoonfuls of milk or water, one egg and one tablespoonful of flour. Stir it well. Butter your griddle. Put on large spoonfuls of the batter and fry a light brown.—*The Household.*

—To keep apples, says an old fruit merchant: "Let a barrel of winter apples freeze solid. Don't touch it, but let it stand just where it is and thaw out thoroughly, but gradually. Cover the apples so that they will be kept quite dark. Thus treated your barrel of apples will remain frozen solid for months, and the fruit, after thawing out gradually, will be plump, solid and sweet.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Leaves have no inconsiderable value as a fertilizer, and should not be burned, but composted or used as bedding. Their chief value lies, however, in their mechanical action when worked into stiff, tenacious clay soils. They render them porous, so that water can pass more readily through them, and when decayed lighten the soil and make it warmer and more easily worked.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The *Art Amateur* gives directions for making linen work smooth and even when it is finished. "Dampen it all over at the back with a sponge, and then stretch it tightly and evenly, face downward, on a board, or pin it out on a nailed carpet with a clean cloth underneath it. When the work, as well as the linen, is quite dry, it may be taken up, and if the edges show the pin-marks they can be smoothed with the fingers. When linen work is washed it must be treated in the same way."

HOME LIFE.

Cheerfulness the Great Requisite For the Preservation of Home Joys.

"There are souls in the world," says Faber, "who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine."

Such bright hearts have a great work to do for God and humanity. In the dark hours of the Nation's history it is such as these whose cheerful exhortations keep together the "forlorn hopes" of patriotism. In seasons of financial depression it is really wonderful to see how the great public searches for the men who with apparently sincere hearts can utter words of hope, and how, when found, it leans upon them, and willingly follows their example. In our private experiences, too, how much do we all owe to the cheer of sympathetic friends! Such cheerful souls are in demand everywhere; but in no place is the inspiration of their presence needed more than in the home.

Cheerfulness, it has been well said, is largely a matter of temperament. It depends, also, to a great extent upon good digestion and a good pulse, but it may also be a matter of philosophy. It is something which is capable of cultivation.

We have all seen a child who has had a fall rise to its feet, uncertain whether to laugh or cry. For a second its emotions are on the brink of indecision, and may fall one way or the other. But the mother is there, and helps it to decide by breaking into a laugh herself. The child concludes to treat the affair as a joke, and laughs heartily over the grotesqueness of the situation.

It is often so with children of a larger growth. There are many situations in life when it seems to be uncertain whether it is best to laugh or to cry over a misfortune. It is worth while, in such uncertainties, to cultivate the habit of looking on the cheerful side. We are not permitted by the law of charity to laugh at the misfortunes of others (if we can help it), but there is no law against laughing at our own. An indifferent frivolity is one thing; but the habit of discovering the humorous elements in our unpleasant experiences in life may serve to oil the wheels of life and prevent too much friction.

Let us be cheerful at home. Whatever murky disheartenment men have had to plod through during the day, a burst of light and cheer, a kind of domestic dayspring, should break upon them the moment they enter the charmed circle of home. "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace" is a theological definition which might be readily transferred to almost any of the prettinesses, the æstheticisms, of the household in which so many take delight. Beauty of color and form and sound, of taste and wealth, is only valuable in so far as it typifies the glad cheer which should characterize our homes.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

AN INTELLIGENT GOOSE.

A Gander Which Was Not as Stupid as the Rest of Its Family.

The Talker finds in a recent book on "The Intelligence of Animals" a story which goes to show that the goose is not always such a silly and stupid creature as some would have us believe. Years ago in a little village of Germany, an aged blind woman might have been seen on her way to church every Sunday, led by a gander which walked calmly in front of its mistress, holding her gown in his beak. As soon as the old woman was seated in her pew, the gander retired to the churchyard to feed upon the grass, and when the service was ended he conducted his mistress to her home. One day the pastor called to pay his old parishioner a visit, but found she had gone out; on his expressing some surprise to her daughter that she would trust her mother to go out alone, she replied: "Oh, sir, we have nothing to fear; my mother is not alone, the gander is with her."—*Christian at Work.*

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer, the Founder of Kansas Towns and Newspapers.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer called to-day with her daughter, Mrs. Kate B. Russell, her successor in the publication of the *Western Times*, at Scott City. Mrs. D. and her two daughters came from Chicago to Scott County, Ks., fifteen months ago and pre-empted land thirty-five miles from Garden City, and after building their own claim-houses brought in a large colonization of wealthy and influential men and women. In the early spring she started the first paper in the county, built the first hotel and opened the first law office. The result of this woman's labors, assisted by her daughters, is that a beautiful young city now stands where her claim-house stood a year ago of 300 inhabitants, with dozens coming in each day and the whole country nearly settled. Mrs. DeGeer, to meet the demand of her many friends in the East, has now placed her paper in the hands of one daughter, Mrs. Russell, and her land and real estate business in the hands of another daughter, Mrs. Eastman, and has opened a new land and law office in Syracuse, on the Santa Fe Railroad, south of Greely County, bordering on Colorado, where she has organized a town company for the purpose of establishing towns in that county. As in Scott County, she built the first house in Greely County, and incorporated a town company, with a staff of officers, to use her own words, "with money and brains." Messrs. Rice, Hunter, Decker and Core, of Hutchinson; Childs & Parsons, of Arkansas City; Hon. H. M. Wheeler and herself. They have a hotel with other buildings in their new town, Greely City, with a rich county of good land.—*Topeka Daily Commonwealth.*

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Strange Adventures of a Philadelphian in the Black Hills.

"This is a very strange story of mine," said a queer old man to a reporter yesterday. His garments were filthy, and he was old and feeble and wretched looking. "My name is Sebastian Beck, and in 1875, during the Black Hills mine excitement I left Philadelphia with a party of men and their wives and children to go in search of gold. I have just come back. We worked veins in Wyoming and Dakota, and had amassed $10,895 worth of gold-nuggets, and were just starting a colony when one day three thousand Indians swooped down on us, took our gold, and blindfolded and strapped us on ponies. Then the Chief, 'Black Moon,' went one way with the women and children, whom we never saw afterward, and Sitting Bull took us men into Montana. For ten years we were kept with the Indians, and almost became Indians ourselves. In their battles with the whites we were compelled to take part, and were dressed like warriors, with paint, feathers, bows and arrows and tomahawks. I was present at the massacre of General Custer, and had on my paint and feathers, and did my share of the whooping and fighting.

"I was made Chief of a band of Indians, and according to the rules of the tribe, had to marry a squaw. Some time ago while fishing, I sighted one of the officers of Fort Walsh, and, calling him, told him my story. He helped me escape from the Indians, and when I reached the fort I could hardly make them believe I wasn't an Indian. Ever since my escape I have been working my way East."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Booming South.

Every mail brings new evidences of the birth and re-awakening of Southern industries. The magical success of the iron mines of Alabama has been one great incentive to activity. Ten years ago these mines could have been bought for $50,000; to-day they are held at as many millions. One of the most recent enterprises projected is a railroad from Knoxville to Nashville. This road will open some of the richest coal fields in the country, will penetrate primeval forests of walnut, ash, beech, chestnut and oak, and will give value to a large grazing territory and to one of the best tobacco-growing regions in the South. To-day the Southern Appalachian range is the richest untouched treasure house in the country. Its hills hide most of the materials that minister to man's well-being, including even petroleum and natural gas.—*N. Y. Star.*

—M. Ballaud asserts that flour kept in sacks for two or three years is unwholesome, because alkaloids are formed in consequence of the acidity of the old flour during the transformation of gluten under the influence of the natural ferment of wheat. When such flour is treated with ether and the product evaporated on a sand bath, there is found a fatty matter which has an acid reaction, exhales a disagreeable odor and has an acrid taste. If a little hot water is added and the mixture permitted to stand over the sand bath a short time and then allowed to cool, the alkaloids may easily be recognized on the glass slides on employing the usual tests. The reactions may be obtained with flour even but a year to a year and a half old, but they are very marked with flour which had lain two or three years after having been milled.

—The Hindoos say that chess was the invention of an astronomer who flourished several thousand years ago, and who was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. The Greeks claim that it was the invention of Palmedos to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his tutor, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth how a King was dependent on his subjects for safety.

—According to General Morin, the eminent expert, the proper temperature in well ventilated places is as follows: Nurseries, asylums and schools, 69 degrees; workshops, barracks and prisons, 59; hospitals, 61 to 64; theaters and lecture-rooms, 66 to 69. In dwellings in this country it has been the custom to keep the temperature at 65 to 70 degrees.

—An exposure to light during twenty-five years has produced remarkable changes in the colors of beetles in an English museum. Fiery red has turned to bright green, pale yellow to brown, blue to black, and green to purple.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive merit makes new friends daily.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MANY hospitals and curative institutions use only Red Star Cough Cure, for throat and lung troubles. It cures. Price, twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

CATTLE, when bitten by a rabid dog, are sent to the bone-yard; men to Pasteur.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, makes the following important statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse," and it may be added that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure affected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worst cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

PEOPLE we must put up with—Hotel keepers.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

GOOD for boils—The tea-kettle.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PHYSICIANS indorse Hall's Hair Renewer. Its use is always attended with good results.

WHEN trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A DESIRABLE thing in gloves—A warm lining.—*Boston Courier.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

IS IT proper to speak of oats as a stable article of horsehold diet?—*Goodall's Sun.*

FOR throat and lung troubles, the most reliable remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE sigh of the seamstress—A-hem.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 19, 1886.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@	2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@	4 50
HOGS—Common	3 10	@	3 50
Good Packers	3 85	@	4 00
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 35	@	3 75
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@	93
No. 2 red	90	@	91
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@	32
Rye—No. 2	61	@	63½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 50	@	13 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 83	@	9 95
Good Mediums	10 00	@	14 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 70	@	10 87½
Lard—Prime steam	6 12½	@	6 15
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	12	@	14
Ohio Creamery	20	@	26
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@	1 75
POTATOES—per barrel	1 65	@	1 95
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@	89½
No. 2 red	89¼	@	89⅞
Corn—No. 2 mixed	48	@	51
Oats—mixed		@	35
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 50
LARD—Western steam		@	6 47½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@	4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	79	@	80
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@	78
Corn—No. 2		@	36¼
Oats—No 2		@	28¼
Rye		@	58
PORK—Mess	10 90	@	10 95
LARD—Steam		@	6 17½
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@	85
Corn—Mixed	48½	@	48¾
Oats—mixed	34	@	36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@	10 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@	7¾
CATTLE—First quality		@	4 05
HOGS	5 00	@	5 75
INDIANAPOLIS			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	91
Corn—mixed		@	35
Oats—mixed		@	29½
LOUISVILLE			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	92
Corn—mixed		@	37
Oats—mixed		@	32
PORK—mess	9 50	@	10 00
LARD—steam	7¾	@	8

RED STAR

TRADE MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

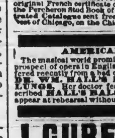
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



STOCK ON HAND: 140 Imported Brood Mares 200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service. 125 COLTS Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

AMERICAN OPERA.

The musical world promises to go in a craze at the prospect of opera in English. The chief soprano suffered recently from a bad cough and found relief in DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Her doctor feared consumption, but prescribed HALL'S BALSAM and she was able to appear at rehearsal without loss of a day.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

DYSPEPSIA

is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MR. WM. M. PLASTER, 1114 Underhill St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years. Was not relieved until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured me."

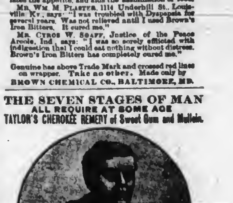
MR. CYRUS W. SHAFF, Justice of the Peace Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN

ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



3D STAGE—WHOOPING COUGH.

This is one of the most annoying and painful of all Bronchial troubles to children, lasting about six weeks, and the terrible spasms can be alleviated, and the child be relieved, by the use of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a SURE CURE for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

For the cure of all Scrofulous, Skin and Blood Diseases.

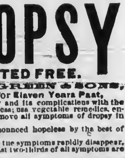
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists.

Nasal Catarrh.

My son seventeen years old has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable Catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the best Catarrh remedy in the market. J. C. OLMSTEAD, Arcola, Ill.

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. LASLEY, 1934 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.



A particle is applied into each nostril: is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

KENSINGTON STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 50 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best government bond parchment Paper, all different, including Sprays of Golden Rod, Pansies, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Strawberries, Outlines of Boy, Girl, Bugs, Spiders, Storks, Scollops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Etchings, Borders, Pond Lilies, Tulips, &c., &c., 50 in all, varying in size from 1 1-2 in. to 7 inches, also 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pouncet, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Iridescent Painting, Colors used and mixing of Colors, Ribbon Embroidery, Chenille and Arasene Work, Correct Colors of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery, &c., making a Complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $4.00. To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large, 32 page Illustrated Magazine devoted to the interests of the Country Home and Household, we will send one of these Outfits complete free and post paid, to any lady who will send 25c. for 3 mos. subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. Address

Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of

B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS' Capsicum Cough Drops

for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.

Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Smith Mfg Co., Palatine, Ills.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

A. N. K.—E 1066

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886. NUMBER 12.

EMPTY GRAVES.

Decatur, Georgia, in a Furious Fever of Excitement.

Body-Snatchers' Work—Several Coffins Exhumed, but the Silent Occupants Were Gone.

DECATUR, GA., January 22.—This community is greatly excited over the repeated desecration of its grave-yard by body-snatchers and the discovery of the complicity of the sexton in the crime. Decatur has a handsome cemetery, located in the edge of the town. The inclosure is large, and many of the lots are well cared for. There the bodies of the dead have been laid to rest for three or fourscore years. A part of the cemetery is set aside as "God's acre," and there the poor are laid away. Up to a week ago no one dreamed that the bodies in the cemetery had been disturbed, but last week Joe Smith, the sexton of the cemetery, directed suspicion on himself, and was watched that night. With George Vaughn, the negro janitor of the Atlanta Medical College, he was detected in the act of robbing the grave of Israel Sanford. Vaughn gave bond, while Smith was lodged in jail. The body was never recovered. Smith is still in jail. About two weeks ago Simon Read, a colored man aged seventy-five years, died. He was buried in "God's Acre." When it was found that the body of Sanford was missing a great many people began to wonder if old man Read's had gone the same way. Public opinion ran high, and pressure was brought on the Mayor and Council for an investigation. Yesterday Mayor Kirkpatrick, Councilman Austin, Marshal Chivers and several other gentlemen went to the graves, accompanied by a force of negro men to open them and see if there was anything missing. The first grave examined was that of Simon Read. The negroes with shovels set upon the grave and were soon at the coffin. It was empty, save a pair of breeches and one or two minor pieces of wearing apparel. The body of the old man had been taken away, and was then, no doubt, being well cured in some dean's vats. The negroes who were shoveling dirt grew very much excited and did not need to be urged to greater exertion. As soon as it was clearly seen that Read's body was gone, they were put to work on two other graves that were very near together. Both graves of colored people and when the coffins were reached it was found that one body was gone. The men were then put to work on the grave of a white lady whose death occurred some weeks ago. When the planks over the coffin were reached Mayor Kirkpatrick said: "It is no use to go further in this grave. I saw this lady buried and I know those planks have not been disturbed." The coffin was therefore not disturbed. There were no other suspected graves that the Mayor felt authorized to open, and the work was abandoned at that point. There are other graves in the cemetery that are thought to be empty, but so far there have been no other investigations, as the relatives of the dead people object to the graves being opened. It is not improbable, however, that there will be still more graves opened. The general impression is that there has been a good deal of grave-robbing in the vicinity of Atlanta. Of late several robberies have been detected, and it is believed that about these parts many a mound rises above an empty coffin.

A Rumpus in the Ohio Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., January 22.—In the Senate to-day President Kennedy held a point regarding a resolution to take up the Hamilton County contest cases and consider them in open session. An appeal was taken fr[illegible] the decision and sustained. The Chairman then rose to a question of privilege, and pointedly defined his authority and duties as presiding officer, which, he said, would be observed according to law and precedent, regardless of rules adopted by the majority to abridge his constitutional rights. On the question of the adoption of a minority report by the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Hamilton County contests, the Chair held that the four Hamilton County members could not vote, they being interested parties. Then there was a row. The Democrats refused to vote on any question, and the Chair declared the report adopted by the seventeen Republican votes as that would be a majority under the ruling. In the midst of great excitement, a recess until to-morrow morning was declared. President pro tem O'Neill took the chair, and the Democrats, organizing another Senate, reversed a part of the proceedings. The Democrats adjourned to 4 p. m. Monday. The conflict of authority may possibly lead to serious trouble.

Seacoast Fortifications Recommended.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Secretary of War to-day submitted the report of the Fortifications Board. It is a long document, and describes fully the necessity and advantages of better coast defenses. It estimated that it will require about $126,000,000 to establish a good system of defenses. A recommendation is made that an appropriation of $21,000,000 be made at the present session of Congress to secure the necessary plant for beginning the construction of such heavy ordnance as will be required. The board also suggests the establishment of two Government foundries, and recommends the construction of torpedo boats for harbor protection.

Chinese Danites.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—In the Chinese murder trial yesterday it was found that the defendant belonged to a secret society which had its "Danites" to punish with death any member who betrayed the secrets of the organization. These assassins were called "The Order of the Golden Hatchet." A Chinese witness yesterday refused to give any information about the Society, alleging that he would be assassinated inside of a month. Several members of the Order are in every city, whose duty it is to obey the orders of the Society in the matter of putting objectional Chinamen out of the way.

A Mendacious Merchant.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 22.—A merchant of Calgarry, named Ferlnud, who has traded among the Indians of the Northwest, but who has a grievance against the Dominion Government, is said to have set afloat all the sensational stories about the threatened uprising. Sir John MacDonald who arrived here yesterday, says that there is not the slightest indication of trouble, and that all the agents of his department report the Indians on all reserves quiet and perfectly satisfied.

Fifty-eight Cavalry Horses Burned.

FT. CUSTER, MONT., January 22.—The cavalry stable with fifty-eight horses were burned at the post here to-day.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the representative of the various missionary societies, Indian Associations, etc., was held here yesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring in favor of standing by the treaty rights of the Indians, and elevating them before dissolving their tribal relations and dividing their lands in severalty. A resolution against the bill of Congressman Townshend, of Illinois, to organize the Indian Territory into a Territory of the United States was unanimously adopted.

Epidemic of Diphtheria.

READING, PA., January 22.—Malignant diphtheria prevails in the northern portion of this county to an alarming extent. Between twenty-five and thirty deaths have occurred within a short time within a radius of five miles. The disease has now broken out in the eastern portion of Richmond Township, and numerous deaths are reported every day.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 21.—William Barry, James Broderick and Wm Carsen, ranging in age from sixteen to eighteen years, were coasting on Webster avenue last evening, when they collided with a heavy wagon. Barry and Brodarick received fatal injuries and Carsen was painfully cut and bruised.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Victoria Opens the British Parliament in Person.

LONDON, January 21.—The Queen alighted at the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords at 1:30, where she was met by Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and escorted within the Chamber. Her Majesty was at once escorted to the Throne, and when she was seated Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, immediately began the reading of the address. The Queen's speech opens with a reference to her relation with the other great powers, which she said was friendly. She was pleased to state that the Afghan boundary question was settled.

"The Roumelian rising shows that the people of that country desire a political change. My object in the negotiations which have been carried on in this connection was to bring them under Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, without impairing the Sultan's rights.

"The long-continued acts of hostility of King Theebaw necessitated war against Burmah. The gallantry of the forces under General Pendergast rapidly reduced the country, which, to insure peace, has been incorporated into the empire.

"The agreement made with Spain secures to England all the commercial rights granted to Germany in the Carolines.

"I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal of the attempt to excite the Irish against the Union. I am resolutely opposed to the disturbance thereof, and I am convinced that I have the support of my parliament and people. The social and material conditions of Ireland engages my attention. Although there has been no marked increase in crime, legal processes in many places have been resisted, and organized intimidation continues. My Irish subjects must be protected in their legal rights and individual liberty by every effort. If the existing law be inadequate to cope with growing evils, I look with confidence to your willingness to invest the Government with all necessary powers.

"Bills will be introduced to create councils in the counties of Great Britain, who will undertake the local business now transacted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

"A measure for reform in the county government of Ireland will also be presented.

"You will also be presented with bills facilitating the sale of glebe lands, removing the difficulties hindering the cheap transfer of land; mitigating the distress of the poor in the Western highlands of Scotland, and extending the power of the Railway Commission.

"I trust that beneficial results will flow from the Royal Commission on Education."

The address closes with an expression of hope for the prompt and effectual dispatch of the important business before Parliament, and commands the Parliament to the keeping and guidance of Almighty God.

Miners Crushed to Death.

MAHONY CITY, PA., January 21.—Jacob Branshire, Nicholas Caunute, miners, and two laborers were working in the gangway of Ellangowan Colliery yesterday when a terrible crash was heard in all parts of the mine. The miners, about 200 or more, thought an explosion had occurred, and all hurried to the gangway, from whence the noise came, when it was discovered that about ten tons of rock and coal had fallen, completely burying alive Branshire and Caunute, but only partially covering the two laborers, who had extricated themselves when assistance arrived. They were not fatally injured, but were terribly cut and bruised. The work of rescuing the other two was then begun, and an hour subsequently the bodies were found. Death must have been instantaneous, as almost every bone was broken.

Big Beef-Slaughtering Schemes.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 21.—The *Times* to-morrow will say that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, in connection with its projected lines into the Indian Territory and Texas, will establish stock-yards at Argentine, adjoining the city, with capacity for thirty or thirty-six thousand head of cattle, and also erect large packing-houses. Work will be commenced as soon as the season permits. The paper also states that an Eastern firm owning eighteen butcher-shops in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have purchased ground for a large packing-house, from which to supply their Eastern markets with dressed beef.

None Escaped Injury.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., January 21.—A disastrous wreck occurred last night on the Des Moines & St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, about four miles west of Albany. The passenger train bound for St. Joseph encountered a broken rail, when the whole train, except the engine, was thrown from the track and down an embankment fifteen feet, demolishing the cars. There were fifteen passengers on the train and none escaped injury. An old man named Millar, of Palmyra, Iowa, was instantly killed, his neck being broken and skull crushed.

The Nanticoke Imprisoned Miners.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 21.—It being still believed by the relatives of the entombed men at the Nanticoke mines that some of them may possibly be alive, it has been decided to sink a six-inch bore hole over the spot where the men, if alive, or supposed to be, so that relief can be given them. It will take about twenty days to sink the hole. The experienced miners believe that the men have been dead for some time, but the hole will be sunk to satisfy the relatives of the buried men.

Distressing Double Drowning.

DAWSON, PA., January 21.—A sad skating accident, resulting in the drowning of two persons, occurred near here last night. A party of young folks were enjoying themselves on the Youghiogheny River ice, when a young lady named Fisher fell into an air hole. Her escort, James Marshall, rushed to her rescue, but the ice broke, letting him into the water also, and before succor could reach them the current swept them under the ice and they were both drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Spanish Revolutionists in France.

MADRID, January 21.—It is rumored that a revolutionary expedition against Spain is being prepared in France, and that it will depart from Marseilles.

Called Bonds Owned by National Banks.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution of Senator Ingalls, in which he informs the Senate that of the bonds included in the $10,000,000 call $5,095,850 worth are owned by national banks and deposited with the United States Treasury to secure their circulation.

Mother and Two Children Cremated.

BOONEVILLE, MO., January 21.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning a frame tenement house, occupied chiefly by colored people, was destroyed by fire. Anna Reed, colored, and her two children, were unable to escaped from the burning building, and they were all burned to death.

Chinese Starving.

VICTORIA, B. C., January 21.—The distress among the Chinese is appalling. Many are begging, but most are stealing and house-breaking. The Mayor has informed Chinese merchants that they must contribute to the support of their starving countrymen. Soup kitchens are talked of.

Horrible Death of a Child.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 21.—A little daughter of Henry Darner, of Perry Township, was burned to death last evening. Her clothes caught fire while she was standing in front of the fire to get warm, and before the flames could be extinguished the child was burned into a crisp.

Buried in the Ruins.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 21.—At 9:50 o'clock this morning a terrific boiler explosion occurred at the distillery of Fairbanks. Dunning, Frank McNellie and Geo. Otterman were killed. Their bodies have been recovered from under a heap of debris frightfully mangled. Charles Wilkar, Michael Ryan, Riley Evington, Frank Bryant and Joe Parsons are among the injured. The entire engine-house is torn down. Damage not estimated. Cause of the explosion is not known.

A Big Strike Ended.

PITTSBURGH, January 21.—The strike at the Edgar Thompson steel works is ended and work will be resumed at once.

A MARRIAGE JOKE.

Two Frolicsome Young Men, Disguised as Indians,

Are United by a 'Squire, Who Afterwards Sues Them for Damages.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—A lawsuit just entered here brings to light an extraordinary marriage performed early last week in a neighboring township. 'Squire James Bishop was called on some time since by John Trant, a Croaton Indian, who solicited his services to marry him to an Indian girl. The 'Squire stipulated to perform the ceremony Monday evening about dark. While in a group of young men a few days later he mentioned the interview, and said it was the first time in his experience of twenty-one years that he had been called on to perform the marriage ceremony for Indians. Just after dark Monday night two young men, one of them dressed as a woman, came to the 'Squire and asked to be married, saying they were the Indians. The 'Squire came out with a lamp in hand and the wind extinguished it. One of the party then said: "We are in a hurry; don't matter about the light; marry us in the dark." The 'Squire at first demurred, but the man said: "I'll pay you five dollars, we are in a big hurry." 'Squire Bishop then performed the ceremony briefly. When it was over he asked for the license and fee, whereupon the young man laughed, and after telling him how he had been sold ran off. The next day he demanded five dollars, which they refused to pay. The third day he was ill of pneumonia, and had a narrow escape. He is still confined to his bed. Yesterday he instituted suit against Davis Furneyhough and Richard Roach for $1,000 damages. He alleges that he caught pneumonia by standing out in the cold to perform the bogus ceremony, and alleges also that as he did perform the ceremony he is entitled to the $5 fee, out of which he has been swindled. Later the parties asked him to withdraw the suit upon payment of the $5. This he declined to do.

A FATED FAMILY.

Seven Mysterious Deaths Within Twenty Months in One Household.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25.—The death of George M. Palmer, Jr., twenty-two years old, of No. 143 Otter street, was reported to the Coroner yesterday. This is the seventh death which has occurred in the family under peculiar circumstances in twenty months. Geo. M. Palmer, Sr., is a broker who has lived for more than twenty years at the corner of Otter and Sophia streets. About May 1, 1884, one of his children died after a brief and mysterious illness. Since then the deaths of his five other children and his wife have occurred in rapid succession, in the same mysterious manner. The sixth death occurred about the last of November, and was that of a daughter. A thorough investigation was made by the Coroner without result. The post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Starck, the family physician, had diagnosed the case, which had the symptoms, like those preceding, of lead poisoning. An analysis of the water showed the presence of lead, but not in sufficient quantities to produce the symptoms or cause death. On occasion of the sixth death, Dr. Taylor made an investigation and reported to the Board of Health. He said that the house was healthy, that there was no lead in the water and that he could not account for the deaths. Dr. Starck is convinced that the cases were all of chronic lead poisoning, and that large quantities of lead must have been taken into the system in some manner. Palmer's business, as a broker, has been greatly injured by the deaths. Many neighbors think there will soon be developed a terrible case of wholesale murder by poison.

Couldn't Give Her Up.

CANTON, O., Jan. 25.—Several weeks ago the daughter of Michael Flaherty, a young woman of marriageable age, declared her intention to get married. Although the father did not directly object, the thought of having his only daughter leave his little household preyed upon his mind. The marriage occurred yesterday morning. When the couple left Flaherty's house for church he was in his usual health, but when they returned an hour later he was found lying at the point of death, and expired a few moments after their arrival of heart disease. His death is directly due to the shock given the old gentleman by his daughter's marriage.

The Mexican Pension Bill as Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day added an amendment to the Mexican pension bill introduced in the House by Mr. Woolford, and directed the report of the bill to the House. As agreed upon in the committee the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls, at the rate of $8 per month, the names of all surviving officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the Mexican war for any period during the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, or their surviving widows. No soldier whose political disabilities have not been removed shall be entitled to the benefits of the act.

Miners Overwhelmed and Killed.

GUNNISON, COL., Jan. 25.—In a snow slide that carried away a cabin yesterday at the Excelsior Mine, in Poverty Gulch, near Crested Butte, three miners named Wm. Alexander, John St. John and Mr. Gose were killed. The bodies were recovered to-day. A second slide carried away a cabin in Crystal Basin, occupied by Robert Corey and Henry Collins. Both were killed. Slides are occurring daily. Great anxiety is felt for other miners' camps not yet heard from.

The Chinese Must Surely Go.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Tacoma, W. T., says that the jury in the trial of fifteen prominent citizens and officials of Seattle, indicted under the so-called ku klux act, have rendered a verdict of not guilty. The town is wild with enthusiasm, and the feeling that the Chinese must go is now stronger than ever.

Hard Winter.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 25.—All reports agree that this is the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years. The snow is two feet deep. Sheep are perishing, and wild birds are flocking to the towns and villages to obtain food. The railway companies find it very difficult to keep trains moving.

—A small whitefish, seemingly a new variety of the ichthyological species, is visiting Oregon rivers in large numbers, the annual run commencing with the first fall rains and continuing two or three months. It resembles the smelt in its pearl-like whiteness, but there the resemblance ends, as it has well defined scales, and a single specimen sometimes weighs a pound or more. As far as can be ascertained it has never been found excepting in the waters of the Willamette and its tributaries, and only within four or five years.—*Chicago Times.*

—The death of Dr. F. [illegible] Prideaux has called forth many expressions of regret in England. She was one of the most distinguished of the women graduates in London University. In her examination in 1882 she held the first honors in anatomy and took the gold medal in scholarship. In 1884 she was accorded honors in each subject. Her death was due to diphtheria, contracted while at her post of house-surgeon in the Paddington Hospital for children.

—A pear that weighs 2½ pounds and measures 14½ inches the short way round and 18½ inches the long way has been picked in Shasta County, Cal.

A POOR-HOUSE BURNED,

And Five of the Unfortunate Inmates Perish in the Flames.

JACKSON, MICH., January 24.—The County Poor-house was almost entirely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. There were forty inmates, and all escaped but five, who perished in the flames. The remains of the victims were brought to the city to-day. The dead are as follows: Dolly Mertin, aged 60, insane, an inmate for twelve years; Kate Avery, aged 70, insane, an inmate for ten years; Jane Atkins, aged 70 insane, an inmate for ten years; Zena Boynton, aged 92, deaf; Charles Elliot, aged 73, blind. The building is situated in a lonely spot about four miles from the city. It was recently built at a cost of $12,000. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the inmates' kitchen, and the whole interior was destroyed. The thermometer at the time registered 10 degrees below zero. All the inmates lost their clothing, rushing out into the snow in a naked condition. Thirty of the paupers were brought to the city and housed. Some of these will die from the effects of the exposure they were subjected to. John Doherty, the hired man, brought three of the lunatics down the fire-escape in his arms, thus saving their lives. An imbecile boy, nineteen years of age, was found in bed and was rescued by means of the fire-escape. There were only two men, besides the inmates, about the place when the fire broke out and they rescued the inmates before other help arrived. Wm. Mills, one of the inmates, was the man who first issued Sanders' Spelling Book. At one time he was worth a quarter of a million dollars.

A MOST BRUTAL MURDER.

An Old Lady Wantonly Killed by a Negro Near Henderson, Ky.—The Murderer Lynched.

HENDERSON, January 24.—A cruel murder was committed before daylight this morning three miles below this place. Calvin Simpson, a Union County negro, broke into the house of an old white lady named Mrs. Graves. She and two daughters fled from the house, followed by Simpson. The old lady was overtaken and killed with a club. The girls escaped unhurt to a neighbor's house. Simpson then went to Miles Browns's house, a near neighbor, drove him out, and took possession. Simpson fortified himself in the house, which was guarded until officers arrived and battered down the door and arrested Simpson, who was brought here and put in jail. He feigns insanity, and is quite violent. There is talk of lynching, but all is quiet to-night.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 25.—A special to the *Journal* from Henderson at 2 this morning states that a mob took Calvin Simpson, the mulatto murderer of Mrs. Graves, from the jail at half past 1 o'clock, and hung him to a tree half a mile from town, after which they riddled the body with bullets. The mob told him to say his prayers, which he did. They then asked him what he killed Mrs. Graves for. He replied that the Lord asked him to do so. They then said: "Up you go to the Lord," and strung him up. They then retired and left him hanging. There have been so many murders in that section of country that the people are resolved to stop the business.

SEVEN RAVING MANIACS.

A Whole Family Rendered Crazy by Being Shamefully Swindled.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, en route for the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum, passed through this city yesterday. The Commissioner in charge of the lunatics states that prior to the war a wealthy farmer by the name of Anson Arnold settled in Hickory County, Mo., with a large family. The acquirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family of seven sons and five daughters deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to gain it. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and after convincing them that they could in a short time largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada. After months of anxiety they learned that they had been imposed upon, and all seven of the brothers, upon the receipt of the news, immediately became afflicted with a violent form of insanity, which is the cause of their present trip to Jacksonville.

TWO CONFIDENCE MEN

Who Imposed on Evangelist Steve Holcomb and His Louisville Congregation.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—R. D. McKelvey, aged 25, son of David McKelvey, Mayor of Allegheny City, Pa., was arrested to-night at the instance of the evangelist, Steve Holcomb, who charged him with obtaining money under false pretenses. McKelvey and his partner, Robert Brooks, were converts at Holcomb's Gospel Mission, and soon became earnest exhorters at the meetings. McKelvey borrowed money from Holcomb, saying he wished to go into the peddling business. Yesterday he eloped with Miss Lizzie Elliott, a member of Holcomb's congregation, who clerks in a shoe store. An investigation, showing that McKelvey and Brooks were sharps who have served terms in the penitentiary, and who have been working confidence games in other cities, led to the arrest.

Eleven Dead Bodies Recovered.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 24.—Since yesterday eleven more bodies have been recovered from the Newburg mines. The bodies were found in various positions, some with arms extended as if about to pursue their usual work, others with arms and limbs contracted as if in awful agony. All were terribly burned and blackened, and their distorted features told of their terrible sufferings, but none were so mutilated as the three that were recovered yesterday. One man was found face down with his head on his arm as if he had escaped the violence of the explosion, and assumed that position in hope of finding sufficient air to prolong life until rescued, but this theory is contradicted by practical miners, who think the men were all killed by the explosion.

His Mother's Dream Comes Sadly True.

WYANDOTTE, KAS., January 24.—A young man named J. S. Conner, from Stelia, Neb., arrived here yesterday to take a position as telegraph operator at the Missouri Pacific Depot. He was found dead in his bed at Ryan's Hotel this morning. He had blown out the gas and suffocated. A letter was found in his pocket from his mother, saying that she had dreamed he was dead.

Both Apparently Bent on War.

LONDON, January 25.—Turkey is making the greatest naval preparations, fearing action by Greece.

ATHENS, January 24.—The army will soon be ordered to cross the frontier.

Burned to Death in a Fit.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., January 24.—A neighbor who called in to see Mrs. Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, found her lying on the floor dead, her head resting on a bed of ashes in the fire-place, her nose and hair burned off, eyes burned out, and clothing burned off. It is supposed she fell in the fire in a fit.

Good, Fat Cattle for Chicago.

SHOSHONE, IDAHO, January 24.—Eighteen car-loads of Idaho cattle, fattened on clover hay, were loaded to-day at Caldwell for the Chicago market. This is the first train load of winter-fed cattle shipped this season over the Oregon Short Line. The running time was made thirty miles an hour.

Fatal Accident to a Sleighing Party.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 23.—Three couples of prominent young people from Havana were sleigh-riding this afternoon, near Millport, a liveryman named Manning driving the team. The horses ran away throwing the entire load with great violence down an embankment. Miss Clara Ellis, daughter of Prof. Ellis, of Cook Academy, was thrown against a telegraph-pole and instantly killed, and all suffered severely from the fall.

Safe-Blowers Who Got $1,500.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 24.—A safe at the town of Cairo, Henderson County, was blown open this morning and $1,500 in money, besides notes and checks, was stolen.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: To enable the people of the Territory of Dakota to form a Constitutional and State Government; to prevent the demonetization of American coin by certain persons in the United States. Laid on the table for the present, by request. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The first bill in order was one to divide part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota into a separate reservation, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. The bill, after debate, finally went over, and the bill to provide for the counting of the Electoral vote was taken up, and Mr Sherman took the floor and addressed the Senate. Mr Sherman then offered an amendment striking from the bill the clause allowing either house to exclude a vote, and providing that in case of disagreement between the houses the question in dispute should be submitted in a joint convention of both houses, which joint convention shall immediately, without debate, upon the roll-call of the respective houses, vote upon the question or questions upon which there has been such disagreement, and the decision of the majority of the members of the joint convention shall be deemed final and conclusive, and the votes shall be counted accordingly, and be announced by the President of the Senate; that while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house, or a motion to withdraw, and upon questions which the two houses have disagreed, as aforesaid. Mr. Edmunds replied at some length, and concluded by saying that he could see neither the wisdom nor the constitutional propriety of Mr. Sherman's proposition. Mr. Evarts was disposed to regard the amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman with favor, as offering an opportunity to the Senate to overcome the majority of the House by the vote of the united body. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—No bills of any importance being reported under the call of committees the House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows. Mr Warner (Ohio) offered an amendment providing that this act shall apply only to widows who were married before its passage. Mr. Townsend (Ill.) offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Warner's amendment, providing that when an invalid pensioner shall die, his widow or minor children shall be entitled to an original pension, without being required to prove that the death of the pensioner was due to his military or naval service —amendment rejected by a vote of 108 to 115, and Mr. Warner's by a vote of 105 to 126. On motion of Mr. Snowden (Pa.) an amendment was adopted making it a misdemeanor for any person to receive any money for the prosecution of any claims arising under this act. Mr. Browne (Ind.) then offered his amendment, repealing the limitation on the arrears of pension act. Mr. Rogers (Ark.) raised the point that the amendment was not in order, and contained the substance of a bill pending before the House. A long discussion of the point followed, and in order to enable the matter to be looked into still further the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Herbert (Ala.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of certain inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk Navy-yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the Navy-yard and light-house district, at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. Several sharp debates were had, and two or three amendments voted down by a strictly party vote. An amendment by the Committee on Naval Affairs was then adopted and the house took a recess. The House, at its evening session, passed sixteen pension and three disability bills, and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—A number of communications were received from the Executive Departments. Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, was sworn in. Senator Hoar's subsidized railroad extension bill was reported. A joint resolution of the House went over to permit a correction of words misspelled by the House engrossing clerks. A bill providing for a free bridge across the Potomac was reported and passed. The passage of the electoral count bill was urged by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in a speech, after which the Senate went into executive session, but at 4:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the call of States for the introduction of bills was ordered for to-morrow, and at 12.15 p. m. the House adjourned on the announcement of the death of Congressman Rankin, of Wisconsin.

A New Incandescent Lamp.

Mr. Max Muthel has patented in Germany an incandescent lamp which possesses the advantage of requiring no vacuum in the globe. He has, it is reported, very ingeniously overcome one danger that experiments of this kind have heretofore presented, and that is the fusion of the incandescent wire. The wire used by him consists in a mixture of bodies that are conductors and non-conductors of electricity. He takes magnesia, silicate of magnesia, etc., and porcelain clay, and forms a thread of them, which he heats to incandescence and saturates with a solution of platino-iridium salts, and afterward raises several times to incandescence, in order to reduce the absorbed salts to a metallic state. Instead of the foregoing mixture, filaments of clay may be taken and saturated with a solution of metallic salt, which is then reduced to a metallic state through incandescence and the use of oil of lavender or some other organic substance, or through an electric current. With wires thus prepared, fusion is absolutely overcome, the presence of the non-conducting substances preventing the metallic parts from melting. Mr. Muthel supposes that the electric spark jumps, so to speak, from one particle to another, and in this way causes a heating of the other substances, which, brought to incandescence, emit a more intense light.

Colds Caught at Funerals.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

At the recent funeral of the late Theodore Bergner, of this city, there was introduced an innovation that should at once become an established custom. All the gentlemen in attendance at the final services at the grave were requested to keep on their hats, thus relieving them of the necessity of following an old and purposeless practice of standing bareheaded in the cold air. The observance of this fogy usage has been the cause of many fatal colds, and now that the initiative has been taken against it, it will no doubt soon be generally ignored.

The Longest Range Gun.

It is difficult to state the result of the large number and variety of experiments which have been made with guns in recent years. The 100-lb. Parrott gun, rifled, is set down to carry its ball effectively 6,910 yards, a distance of close upon four miles.

—The entire pearl fisheries of Mexico from the mouth of the Colorado River to the boundary of Central America, are now controlled by a single company.

—A school-teacher in the suburbs of Boston recently punished a pupil for telling an untruth by putting Cayenne pepper on his tongue. In the course of about two weeks he died of diphtheria. The friends of the boy naturally claimed it to be a result of the punishment. An investigation satisfied the school committee that it was nothing but a coincidence, but they passed a vote disapproving of this mode of punishment.—*Boston Herald.*

—Cremation is evidently making headway. If ridicule could have killed this method of disposing of the dead, it would have succumbed to the cartoon printed some years ago, depicting a small boy with a tin can in his hand standing at the open door of a crematory and asking of the proprietor: "Please, sir, is dad done yet?"—*Boston Herald.*

—A convulsion of nature has lately caused several hundred feet square of ground near Electric Mountain, in National Park, Montana, to be thrown about in a remarkable way. Portions of it have been upheaved, while in other places great openings of an unknown depth appear.—*Denver Tribune.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

A noticable feature has been the steady appreciation in the prices of old crop of Burleys responding to a good general manufacturing demand. In the old tobaccos, as well as the new, current preferences have been running to medium and better grades, and those categories have ruled stronger than the grades below, though the very lowest grade of Burley trash has attracted demand enough to advance it somewhat. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$3 25@ 4 00	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 50@ 4 75	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 75	6 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—SENATE.—The Senate to-day passed a bill amending the charter of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Louisville. The Senate at last adopted the joint rules agreed to by the House at an early day, and then adjourned.

HOUSE—A score of new local bills was introduced and a few passed. Mr. Watson offered a bill providing that on and after the first day of March, 1886, it shall not be lawful for any druggist, or other dealer in drugs or medicines, to sell any sulphate or other preparation of morphine in any bottle, vial, envelope, or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles so used have a scarlet label. Referred. Mr. Neal offered a bill to make the penalty for murder hanging instead of discretionary with judge and jury, as at present. Mr. Shecklett offered a bill to license the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 18.—The attendance in each house was small, and sessions very short. In the proceedings there was not a single feature of general interest save the following: Under the head of unfinished business, the House took up Mr. Spalding's bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within one-half mile of country churches, which was reported favorably last Friday. By the consent of Mr. Spalding it was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary. Under the same head a bill of interest to workingmen was called up. The law makes a man's wages to the extent of fifty dollars exempt from execution, excepting for claims for food and raiment. The bill placed fuel in the same category. Notwithstanding the committee report in its favor, it was lost.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—SENATE—The Senate passed the pleuro-pneumonia bill with some unimportant changes, by a vote of 21 to 10. Briefly stated, the bill authorizes the State to hire a veterinarian to examine all cattle supposed to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia and have them instantly killed if it be shown that they are infected. Those persons who bring into the State cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, or any who sell or drive upon the public highway cattle so infected, are to be punished with heavy fines and imprisonment. The pay of the veterinary surgeon is fixed at $5 per day.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Criminal Law reported on the bill, setting forth a number of questions to be asked in the selection of jurors to try criminal and penal cases as follows: "Are you related by blood or marriage to the defendant or defendants or the person alleged to have been injured by the offense charged? Have you been convicted of a felony in or out of this Commonwealth? Have you formed or expressed an opinion from the statements of a party or witness, or reading or hearing read the minutes of the examining board, or a copy of the same? Have you physical or mental defects such as render you unfit to discharge the duty of a juror? Do or did you stand in the relation of guardian and ward, or master and servant to the defendant or the party alleged to have been injured by the offense charged? Have you such conscientious convictions that you would not on the law and testimony return a verdict of guilty when the offense is punishable with death? Are you an attorney-at-law, practicing physician or member of any religious denomination or court officer? Have you any such bias or prejudice in the case as would prevent you giving the defendant a fair and impartial trial?" The bill reducing the number of grand jurors from sixteen to twelve was also favorably reported.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—SENATE.—The Senate heard eulogies on the late Senator A. B. Clark.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the proposed rules. Bills were introduced to tax circuses and other traveling shows, to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons, to move the capital from Frankfort to Lexington and to authorize the Directors of the Penitentiary to appoint the Warden.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a bill providing for night schools in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or over, to which pupils not more than forty years old may be admitted. Senator Berry pressed the measure to its passage. Mrs. Virginia Hanson was re-elected State Librarian.

HOUSE.—The House did nothing of importance.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—SENATE.—The only bill of general interest which was considered was that prohibiting the playing of base ball on Sunday in this Commonwealth. Amendments exempting from its provisions the counties of Jefferson, Campbell, Henderson and Union were adopted, and the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to a bill regulating the number of jurors in felony trials. The object was to give the Commonwealth the same number of challenges as the defense had. Various amendments were offered and rejected, after which the bill was lost. It has been before the House for three days, and but for the handicap of an adverse report from the committee, would probably have passed. There was nothing else of importance before the House.

Miscellaneous Items.

MRS. VIRGINIA HANSON has been unanimously re-elected State Librarian by the General Assembly, a compliment both handsome and deserved.

PAT DOWNEY, a wealthy farmer living near Frankfort, was found dead in the road the other morning, about a hundred yards from his house. He had been to town the evening before and drank heavily of liquor and did not start home till late. When found all his clothes were removed, and it is supposed that in his intoxicated condition he imagined he was going to bed.

DEPUTY United States Marshal F. B. Riley arrived in Louisville on the 22d, bringing the first intimation of a bloody tragedy that occurred near the little back woods town of Manchester on the night of the 17th inst. George Gray and Dan Gray, brothers, went with Theo Beuge and Dinks Stivers to a house in that neighborhood kept by Kate Harney, a loose and handsome woman. Kate proved to be a bone of contention before a great while, and the four men, who were armed, began to shoot. In the end, George Gray, Dinks Stivers and Theo. Beuge were killed, and Dan Gray left lying at the point of death, with several bullets in him. The woman, who was the only one present, ran out of the house as soon as the shooting began, and there is not a single eye-witness to the affair except Dan Gray, who will probably die. The three men who were killed were found by the neighbors lying all around the room. They were each shot several times.

A SIX-MONTHS-OLD son of Lucy Reynolds, a prisoner at the Louisville Workhouse, died the other morning suddenly. Coroner Miller held an inquest, and found that the cause of death was poison, contracted from the mother's system by reason of her excessive use of opium.

THE K. C. R. R. is bound in the sum of $20,000, with good and sufficient security, to comply with the terms of the ordinance granting it the right of way through Covington to the river, and the route will soon be made public, notwithstanding several statements to the contrary.

A NEW and perhaps fatal plague, hardly surpassed by that of the flux of last year, has struck in the vicinity of Peach Orchard.

THE Kenton and Campbell County Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting the other day and decided to cut the rates on patent medicines to agree with the same rates as in Cincinnati.

MRS. ANNE STRAUB, mother of Judge Straub, died in Kenton County, aged seventy-nine years. Her husband, Isaac Straub, died in 1875.

FOUR bright and beautiful children of Charles Ritter and wife, Hopkinsville, have died with diphtheria within ten days. The youngest was two and the oldest five years. The latter succumbed on the 19th. The mother is distracted with grief, and it is feared will lose her mind.

THE "ECONOMY" RECORD.

What the Democratic Party Has Done in This Line for Ten Years Past—Its Present Duty.

The State Administration of Governor Tilden in 1875 first turned the tide of public sentiment in favor of Democratic rule.

In 1873 an expiring Congress on its last day, with a Senate having only seventeen Democrats out of seventy-four members and a House containing one hundred and five Democrats out of two hundred and forty-three members, had passed the Salary-Grab bill, which boldly took nine hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars out of the Treasury and divided it among the Senators and Representatives for two years' increase of back pay, or from March 4, 1871, up to the date of the passage of the bill. While several Democrats had been weak enough to vote for the iniquitous bill, the responsibility was clearly with the Republican majority.

In 1874 Governor Tilden was elected on a platform demanding economy and honesty in public expenditures, and he at once commenced the work of cutting down expenses and cutting off rascals.

In 1876 the Democratic National platform declared: "Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses," showing that in ten years of Republican rule taxation had risen from sixty million dollars to four hundred and fifty million dollars, or from five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head, and said: "We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government." Mr. Tilden was elected by the people on this platform, although cheated out of the office by politicians.

In 1880 the Democratic National Convention based the claim of its candidates to the support of the people mainly on the ground of "the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress," which had reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year.

Samuel J. Randall was Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress for a part of the term and of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses up to March 3, 1881.

In 1880 Hancock was only defeated by the unscrupulous use of money by the Republicans and by scarcely concealed corruption of the ballot-box in Indiana, New York and Ohio. The "golden stream from Stephenson's bank" and the "crisp new two-dollar bills" will not soon be forgotten.

As Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Randall kept up the reputation of the Democracy as the advocate of honest expenditures and economical appropriations and paved the way for the election of a Democratic President last year.

Speaker Carlisle has now before him a grave and heavy responsibility. On economy in appropriations and honesty in expenditures the Democratic party has been restored to power and to the confidence of the people. While the appropriation bills were under Mr. Randall's supervision there was no danger of retrogression. But Speaker Carlisle, through the scattering of these bills, has now to find eight Randalls for Chairmen of Committees instead of one—eight Representatives instead of one who will exercise over the appropriations the same watchfulness, economy and firmness displayed by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress.

No doubt Mr. Carlisle will seek to put the committees which will now have to report important and heavy appropriation bills in addition to their other duties into honest and capable hands. No doubt, the chairman of all the committees among which the appropriations are to be scattered, will seek to do good and honest work. The question is, will they be able to do such work effectively without possessing that knowledge of the whole mass of appropriations asked and of the amount to be appropriated which a single committee could command?

If the policy of crippling the Appropriations Committee's power, which has been wisely and beneficially used, should destroy the Democratic record for strict economy, it will be disastrous to its authors.—*N. Y. World.*

CONGRESSMAN BELMONT.

Why the Friends of the "Plumed Knight" Are Fiery Mad at the "Young Polo Player" from New York.

With signal fatuity the followers of James G. Blaine expose their sores by making an outcry against Perry Belmont's receiving the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They will never forgive him for having made a spectacle of Mr. Blaine when he appeared as a witness before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1882. It is easy for Mr. Reed, of Maine, to say that Belmont achieved prominence only "when a great man like Blaine condescended to wipe his boots upon him," but the fact remains that Belmont came out of the encounter with honor, while Blaine's reputation received no tarnish only because it was already so darkly spotted. Throughout his examination in that investigation Mr. Blaine played the part of a bully and braggart, and continually sought to evade incriminating himself by insulting his examiners. Instead of answering pertinent questions he delivered tirades against the impertinence and boyhood of Mr. Belmont. But the young member of Congress stuck to his points with a dogged persistence that provoked Mr. Blaine to a pitiable rage. One thing Mr. Belmont could not ascertain, and that was what became of some of the records of the State Department relating to the Chili-Peru affair, which had disappeared. They have never turned up, and until they do Mr. Blaine must rest under the suspicion of having spirited them away with the same purpose as induced him to appropriate the Mulligan letters. That investigation, in which Mr. Blaine was held upon the gridiron of cross-examination by the "young polo player," disclosed the fact that as Secretary of State he had sought to take advantage of the war between Chili and Peru to further the settlement of a baseless private claim. To this end he dismissed a faithful minister and appointed one after his own heart who took with him two sets of instructions. For more than six months "the most pressing service" of American diplomacy in South America was prostituted to the benefit of a private claim; and the ultimatum of the United States represented to be that by no treaty of peace should there be a cession of territory to Chili by Peru, in disregard of the rights of Mr. Landreau, an alleged American citizen.

Throughout the investigation Mr. Belmont showed a familiarity with the subject and a grasp of the principles in foreign relations remarkable in so young a man. He has had two years' experience since on the committee of which he has been appointed Chairman, and in all his acts has proved himself a far more active and intelligent man than its ex-Chairman—ex-Governor Curtin. This, to be sure, is not very high praise, for superiority over the war Governor of Pennsylvania does not infer high qualifications for such a post. But in certain quarters Belmont will never be forgiven for baiting the bull of Maine until he flourished his tail in the air and bellowed like a calf. —*Chicago News.*

DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

The Duty of Vigorously Upholding President Cleveland's Nominations—Devotion to Party Principle with the Popular Encouragement.

Next in importance to the approaching discussion of the silver question will be the debates which we are told the Republican Senators will direct against President Cleveland's nominations.

The fact that the White House is now inhabited by a Democrat has made no change in the feelings of those gentlemen as to their responsibilities under the Constitution. They must still advise the President upon certain questions just as though he were a pure-blooded Republican, and give their consent to his proceedings as they think fit.

But what is expected to make a peculiar stir among the Republicans while debating the new candidates for office, and to produce an energetic and solemn exhibition of eloquence, will be their conclusion that they are the special keepers of the Civil-Service law and the appointed promoters of its spirit and extension. It was invented and sustained by their party, and they must look after its interests; and the way to do this will be to keep the Republicans in and prevent the representatives of the Democrats from taking their places.

It will devolve upon the Democratic Senators, in the event of such an attempt, to resist it with the greatest vigor and indignation. Besides sustaining the action of the President by following this course, they will be battling for one of the most fundamental principles of Democracy. This is that the people have the right, through their proper representatives, to choose their own agents of Government, and that the expressed wishes of a popular majority must be fully and faithfully observed. It was the intention of the Democratic majority in 1884 to take the control of the Government from the Republicans into their own hands; and this desire must be respected now and furthered by every justifiable exertion possible on the part of the Democratic Representatives. The fact that Mr. Cleveland regards himself as in some way the chosen Magistrate of the whole people, and in consequence as not holding precisely the same relations to the Democracy as Democrats elected by narrower constituencies, should not lessen a whit the intensity of that party's Senators in their devotion to its principles, or weaken their determination to stand immovably for their party's rights against the assaults of its enemies. They must fight for the Democracy and against the humbug pretensions of the Republicans at every opportunity that is afforded.

In such a contest they will have the people at their back.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Free and Equal.

General Logan's new bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the "mental, industrial and physical progress made by the colored race since 1865," is a measure which should be suppressed. It is an outgrowth of the idea that the negro is in some sense a ward of the Nation, and indicates on the part of its author an indisposition to recognize the fact that the negro is a citizen as free and independent as any white man, and responsible to no one but himself for the use that he makes of the privileges conferred upon him. If the negroes are American citizens, there is no reason why they should be made the subject of a special inquiry. The mere proposition to place them even inferentially in the same category as the Indians or the cattle of the plains indicates an unwillingness on the part of some people to recognize the fact that they are free, and that with every advantage that anybody has they are able to take care of themselves. On their own part the negroes should resent this discrimination as tending to perpetuate the race prejudice and sink their citizenship in the question of their color.

Politicians who have been borne into power on the shoulders of the negro doubtless find it difficult to let him alone, but the time has come when all such meddling as that contemplated by the Logan bill should be most emphatically resisted.—*Chicago Herald.*

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

—The Republican journals which are so indignant at the refusal of the Supreme Court of Ohio to go behind the returns should moderate their rage. The year 1876 furnished an eminent precedent for such action.—*N. Y. World.*

—Civil Service Examiner—If a profit of two millions of dollars can be realized from thirty years in Congress at a salary of $5,000, how much can be made as acting Vice-President in three years at a salary of $8,000? Applicant —I am sorry, sir, but I have never studied political economy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—We read in the papers that in some localities where Democratic postmasters have been appointed Republicans refuse to patronize the office, mailing their letters on the cars and at other places in order to cut down the revenue of the office and thus reduce the salary of the Democratic official. People who will do that are not entitled to postal facilities, and, if it could be done, the Postmaster-General would be justified in depriving them of any chance to either send or receive mail. —*Chicago Mail.*

—Governor Hill's view of Civil-Service reform is that of a practical man, not of the closet theorist. He declares the selection of public servants on the ground of merit to be the safeguard of popular rights; but he also points out that this does not conflict with the principal, indispensable in a popular Government that heads of departments and others charged with the execution of administrative policies should be men in accord with the Chief Executive or administrative officer intrusted for the time being with the execution of the popular will expressed through the ballot box. The Civil-Service statute, as he views it, applies solely to official places calling "mainly for clerical ability" or other expert qualifications which competitive examinations may determine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE EDITOR.

On an ermined stool he sits to think,
While the world hurries on below,
Then flashes of wisdom flow out in ink,
Till the attic is all aglow.
And the things he writes
In his dreamy flights
The nations rush frantic to know.

Never a hill has he to surmount—
Not a care for gold or for gain,
The ducats he can not even count
As they drop round his desk like rain.
Bright gleams from his soul
Fill each pigeon hole,
And happiness walks in his train.

He knoweth all things and more than that—
From a pen to a parachute—
And should his thoughts in writing run flat,
There's a basketful at his feet,
While from under spheres
Sweet music he hears,
That never was born of catgut.

Imps at his call come to do his will,
All ready to die for his sake,
And poets ten thousand, eager still
His life a paradise to make.
O, I tell you, boys,
An editor's joys
Are transcendant, and no mistake.

No one to grumble—no one to say
"We don't want your sheet any more,"
His only woes are checks for his pay
Ere he cashes the ones before.
His study at home,
From floor to the dome,
Is padded with them o'er and o'er.

He sits on his tripod one short hour,
Then see him sweep down to the street,
Where a carriage waits, lest sun or shower
Should touch his head or wet his feet.
Heaven won't be new
To that great man's view.
Would you like such fortune to meet?

—*Wm. Lyle, in Philadelphia Call.*

THE MOUNTAIN RIDE.

A Wild Lover Saved From Death in Spite of Himself.

The country schools of Shasta County open for their six or eight months' annual session pretty well on in the fall; but it was late, even for them, when John Rawlins, school teacher, called on the County Superintendent to make inquiries about a place. Yes, there was one school in need of a teacher—but it was a pretty hard position.

"I have had some experience," said Rawlins, "and somehow I manage to get along with schools that are called hard. In fact, I rather like the fun of them. I guess you needn't be afraid to send me there."

The district was far east in the pine region, the Superintendent said. It was in hot water most of the time. Teachers seldom staid over a month, and never had the support of more than half the people. The trouble had begun in political differences between the leading trustees, Michenay and Kester, and it furnished sensational pabulum for the eastern half of the county. Yet if only a treaty of peace could be negotiated between the opposing factions, there need be no trouble with the school—it was a pleasant one in every other respect.

Rawlins was disposed to try the experiment. He hired a pinto mustang, rode out of the picturesque mountain town, and through a narrow canon, whose stones were now in furrows by years of staging and teaming.

Broad and clear the Sacramento River swayed from bluff to bluff, and the captain of the ferry boat was named Flora Wilson. A handsome, dark-eyed girl she was, modestly affable and chatty as she turned the steering wheel. She had a bit of crochet work to take up as soon as the boat was set at the right angle against the current, and a rustic chair to do it in, hemmed about by flowers.

When darkness came, Rawlins was riding across a broken, rolling plain of red gravel, thickly set with scrub-oak, pine and thorny bushes. Dogs began to bark; it was Michenay's clearing. He slowly skirted it, making a wide detour, and reaching the branch road half a mile distant, for he was bound to Kester's first. More than two miles it was, and the bridle paths were hard to follow. At last he rode up to a rail fence, and a faint light gleamed from a cabin beyond.

"Hallo the house," he shouted, in pioneer phrase.

"Hullo yourself," came back in stentorian tones.

"How far is it to Milburn?"

"Twenty good miles, stranger."

"Can I stay here all night? Able to pay my own way."

"All right, stranger. Hitch the hoss in the shed, an' come in."

The Missourian pioneer of the Pacific coast is a much-criticised individual, but unless you irretrievably offend some of his numerous prejudices, he is as garrulous and mild-mannered a mortal as this planet holds. It did not take long for Rawlins to get on comfortable terms with the Kesters; a few bits of Shasta news, and a hope that the mines would soon begin operation, and so make times more lively, were quite sufficient. Pretty soon a little school talk began, engineered by the wily Rawlins.

"Here is a bright lad," he said. "I hope he has a good school to attend."

Kester flung himself out of his chair, and rose to his full height of six feet four.

"Mister, we orter, that's a fact. But we've had infernal poor schools. I hain't sent the children for 'most a term. School hed orter begin now, but there's a cross-tongued, black Republican Kanuck down on the crick, an' he an' I cain't pull together nohow. Besides old Mish'nay," continued Kester, "I hate the sight of that fool nevaw of his."

The oldest daughter, seventeen or eighteen, who had been sitting so far back in the shadows that Rawlins had only seen the dimly outlined figure, rose silently, went to the door and slipped out into the darkness. She was a very pretty girl, fair and sweet-faced.

After the smaller children had gone to bed, Kester grew more confidential. Michenay had "hired the last fool of a teacher," but he should not hire the next one, "nor have anything to say about it." No shadow of suspicion that Rawlins belonged to the pedagogic order of creatures crossed the Missourian mind.

The next morning the young man sat on a rawhide-bottomed chair, tipping it back against the bole of a giant white oak; ate grapes that one of the tow-headed youngsters brought in his straw hat and opened fire on Kester as he mended his broken wagon-tongue.

"Now, let us talk business," he said. "I am a school-teacher, and willing to take your school, but it must be on my terms."

"You don't say so! Well, what sort of proposition hev' ye?"

"This: I will teach a week for nothing; then, if I do not like the school or the trustees, I shall leave. If I stay, you must pay me what you did the last teacher—no more, no less."

Kester at once acceded to these terms. "But ye cain't persuade old Michenay," he said as Rawlins mounted his horse. "We're powerful anxious ter hav ye, but he'll make trouble so soon's he knows I've hired ye."

Rawlins crossed the creek near Kester's, rode a mile east, turned south, crossed another stream and reached Michenay's from quite a different direction. The grizzled old man was dry-plowing, to sow his wheat before the rains, and the clouds of dust followed his creaking gang plow. Rawlins drew rein, talked crops and county politics, and was invited to dinner. The old man sat like a patriarch at the head of a family of nine children, of whom two were girls.

After dinner they sat on the porch, smoked the pipe of mutual good will and discussed Canada—"ze bes' country on ze globe,"—while a barefoot girl swung on the well curb, and two or three more on the porch rail, to listen to and watch the stranger.

"And so your cattle ranges go five miles beyond that peak?" said Rawlins. "There is enough for all your children, and you must manage to give them good educations."

"Ah, kind sir," cried Michenay, "it ees not posseeble, not now! Ze school is forever a despair." He pointed excitedly toward Kester's ranch. "Zare ees a man zat knows not'ing at all. A Democrat, a secesshioner. I vote not with him. I send not my children with his."

Knitting his dark brows, the old man drove his heavy staff into the soil, uprooting one of his daughter's gilly flowers; and even as the earth flew, there was a rattle and scurry in the nearest clump of pines on the hill. Out of the forest, a hundred yards distant, sprang a great yellow horse and a blue-shirted rider. They came down upon the house like a tornado—the fierce, ugly, splendid-eyed, broad-chested mighty-limbed creature struggling with his bit and striving to throw his master, a swarthy youth of twenty. Just at the frail gate, which a touch from shoulder or hoof would have shattered, the stormy onset ended—the heavy Chileno bit did its work; passionate onward motion changed in absolutely one second to a gigantic effort to check their momentum; the arched hoofs furrowed the red gravel; and stormy action was arrested in statuesque pose. The young man lifted his hat, and whirling his horse, disappeared in a dust-cloud.

"Mine brother's son Antoine," said Michenay. "He ees a good boy, but he has a temper; and it ees like as evil spirit he rides. See! he did stop zat horse, Roland, in thirty feet from a gallop."

Rawlins resumed the interrupted conversation, and within one hour had engaged the school from Michenay, who advised him "not to go near zat ignoramus Kester." Then the new teacher made a frank avowal. Kester's consent had already been obtained.

Michenay was angry; but the thought of getting a week's free teaching appealed to his ideas of political economy, and he agreed to let Rawlins have his way; so one of his boys rode over the district that afternoon to inform every one that the trustees had hired a teacher.

In spring, toward the close of the term, Rawlins got up an old-fashioned spelling-match, a novelty in the country. It took the public fancy, and people rode or drove from farm-houses and pioneer cabins miles away when the evening came.

The dark-eyed young lady of the ferry-boat came under escort of Antoine Michenay, who did not leave her side the entire evening. He was jauntily dressed, and in high spirits; the girl seemed troubled and ill at ease as the evening wore on.

Mary Kester was expected to carry off the spelling honors, as a matter of course; but, much to every one's surprise, and her father's intense disgust, she missed one of the first words, and Adele Michenay won an unwonted victory.

After the entertainment was over, the girls went outside in the clear moonlight, and laughed and chatted, while the boys carried the benches back into the school-room, and arranged them as usual. Wagon after wagon was driven away, and soon the last of the merry group had left the door. Mr. Rawlins straightened the desks, rubbed off the blackboard, blew out the candles, locked the school-house and started for Michenay's, along the wood-path, haunted with an indescribable exhilarating fragrance, a mingling of sweet and spicy odors from blossoms, leaves, stems, from pines overhead and grass blades close to the joyous earth.

At the foot of the hill the path widened into a grassy opening. Over it the full moon hung, making it so light that one could see the brown specks on the drooping bells of the carnelian-colored wild lilies the girls had for many days watched and guarded. Besides the lily stems, all in a pitiful little heap, with her head on a mossy log, was Mary Kester, crying as if her heart would break.

Now Mary was the most modest and generous girl in the world, and no lost spelling-school honors would have made her cry that way.

It was impossible to leave the girl alone at night, crying in the forest a mile from home. Rawlins went up close to her, and spoke kindly, leaning over to take her hand. "Come, Mary, you must not stay here. I will walk home with you."

She started when he spoke, but almost at once controlled her sobs, rose without a word and took his arm. They turned back across the clearing. In a few moments she said apologetically: "I thought every one went round by the road, teacher; I thought no one crossed this way."

They were walking from the moonlit circle into the forest again, as Mary said this; but before Rawlins could reply they heard voices in the path before them—Antoine's and Flora Wilson's.

The girlish form on Rawlins' arm trembled perceptibly; a little hand urged him still further back in the shadow. But they could not escape, for the steep bank of a dry *barranca* curved behind them.

"You *shall* listen to me," Antoine was saying excitedly.

"I will not listen any more," Flora cried. "Ye have hed your answer already," she went on, a touch of her Scotch father's borderland burr coming into her voice. She took her hand from his arm and faced him angrily. "Ye've treated Mary ill, and ye know it; but t'was no doing of mine. I never wanted ye."

Antoine broke into a passionate and incoherent appeal.

"Take me home. O, take me home. I won't hear any more," cried the perplexed and angry girl.

Antoine threw himself down in an abandonment of grief on a log. Flora, both indignant and troubled, stood beside him.

"This is hard on us both," she said presently, more kindly. "I'll be friends with you still, but you must take me home now, and give this all up."

He sprang wildly to his feet. "No! No!" he shouted. "Curse your soft words. I shall die because of you."

Lifting both hands to his mouth he gave a loud whistle, three times repeated. The far-off neigh of a horse answered him. Antoine whistled again, stamped his feet and cried loudly: "Roland! here! Roland!" Another wild neigh sounded nearer, but still on the farther bank of the deep and rapid river; then a splash, the sound of swimming, the rattle of stones, the snap and dull swish of branches thrust aside, and into the clearing ran the great yellow stallion. Antoine seized him by the mane and turned to Flora.

"Go home," he said. "I shall ride to my death to-night. You don't know the mountain boys yet, I ought to take you along."

He caught her by the wrist roughly, but before she could scream his manner changed, and he kissed her hand with a sudden hereditary French courtliness. He leaped upon Roland's dripping back. Mary screamed, but neither Antoine nor Flora heard her voice, for Roland sprang forward like a huge stone from a mediæval catapult, crashed through the chapparal down the slope, and into the river again. They heard him breasting the steep beyond, snorting as he ran through frightened bands of sheep and droves of cattle, while more terrific still, Antoine raised his voice in a half insane shout: "Good-bye, love."

A few seconds later there came a yet louder shout, then a sudden crash, as the *manada* of horses in the farther pasture ran shrieking against the rail fence, tore it to pieces and fled, still shrieking with terror, stampeded over the hillsides, while Antoine rode his unbridled whirlwind on into the deeper forest.

Flora stood terrified beside the trampled mountain lilies over which Roland had passed. The school-teacher bent over and whispered to Mary: "Will you do just what I ask?"

"Yes."

"Then sit on this flat rock; lean your head against my overcoat. Don't move till I come back."

He stepped out into the clearing, much to Flora's surprise.

"Miss Wilson, do you know the way to Michenay's?"

"No, I don't; I wish I did." She tried to speak defiantly, but it was easy to see he was in trouble. "Mr. Rawlins, what do you know about what has happened here?" she asked abruptly.

"I know all about Antoine, and I am going to see that you get home safely." She turned without a word and walked beside him.

Soon they reached the old stables and barns of Michenay. He ran in and bridled a horse, backed him out of the stall and into the shafts. Flora knew all such toggery and fastened at least half the straps.

"Now, Mr. Rawlins," she said, "I am going to drive myself home; you must not rouse the Michenays. It is only eight miles, and I know all the cross-roads."

He hesitated, thinking of the dilemma. The road was dangerous, and the moon very low. There might be drunken cattle-herders riding home after a spree.

"It is not safe, Miss Wilson."

"Don't talk to me," she cried. "I'd rather *walk* home than disturb any one in the house."

Suddenly the way out revealed itself to him. Mart Michenay was the brightest and pluckiest of fourteen-year-old-boys. He could keep a secret and he loved his teacher devotedly.

"Wait," he said to Flora. "Drive up to yonder oak, and wait there till I come back." He sprang over the fence, ran to the rear of the house and lifted Mart's window, down on the first floor, in a lean-to addition of split oak shakes.

"Martin! Martin!"

"Who is it?"

"Mr. Rawlins. Pull on your clothes, take a blanket and come out here quick. Don't make a noise."

The boy was at his side in a minute. They jumped the fence again and ran to the buggy.

"Now, Martin, jump in and drive Flora Wilson home. Get back in bed before morning, and don't whisper a word of this to any one."

"You can trust me, Mr. Rawlins."

Rawlins shook the boy's hand, lifted his hat to Flora and ran back, down the hollow, splashing across the brook, straight up the path. He heard their wheels rattle once, and then no more. Mary was sitting where Rawlins had left her, crying softly to herself. She had been scarcely fifteen minutes alone.

They walked on at once, and he told her of Flora's departure, praised Martin, made the most cheerful remarks he could think of, happy if he had the slightest assent from his companion. But presently she broke out: "What will become of him?"

"He is a splendid rider, Mary—none better in the region—and his horse will carry him safely all night, unless—" The teacher stopped, aghast at his own stupidity.

"Unless what, sir?" said the trembling girl.

"It is not likely to happen. They might roll down a hillside, but then that might not hurt them much; and Roland is so sure-footed. I think we may hope for the best."

"Oh, sir," she whispered, "I am so glad you think so. I've always liked Antoine," she said as simply as a child. "We played together long ago. He saved my life down at the creek one day. It's natural I should like Antoine."

"Of course it is; and don't you think he, too, remembers his childhood?"

"But perhaps not the same way."

"Perhaps not," said the schoolmaster musingly. "Mary," he went on abruptly, "you are seventeen; I am thirty in years, and more than that in experience. I tell you that you can live without Antoine. Think that I know nothing about it, if you like—but don't fail to keep at the head of your classes, and do everything just as you did before."

Mary only began to cry softly again, and he felt compunctiously that this was rather stern preaching for the little maiden sobbing at his side. He put his hand gently on hers as it lay on his arm. "I'm just as sorry as I can be, Mary. You'll try to be a brave girl, won't you?"

"Yes, sir," she answered.

"Now, let us talk of something else." And he talked to her cheerfully till they reached the Kester cabin.

He went directly home to Michenay's. No use looking for Antoine until morning. At daybreak the anxious teacher went to Martin's room and called him. Only an hour's sleep the boy had had, yet he came out ready and smiling, a boy of a million for an emergency.

"Martin, did you ever know Roland to run away with Antoine?"

"Yes, indeed, sir, but Antoine brings him down."

"Suppose he was foolish enough, just for bravado, to jump on Roland unsaddled and unbridled?"

"Gracious, Mr. Rawlins, Roland 'ud run to the top of Mount Lassen before he stopped."

"You come down to the stables, Martin."

In ten minutes they had caught and saddled the two best colts in the home *manada*; in ten minutes more had swam the river and were galloping across the pasture beyond; in a third ten minutes had found the trail—as who, indeed, could help? It was like a blaze through a forest. Here Roland slipped and staggered; there, he plowed through the ground, flinging black mud far and wide; this giant fallen pine he leaped; yonder he swayed in sudden fright. Martin asked no questions, but he fully comprehended the emergency, and brought all his woodcraft into play.

Ah! here Roland left the grassy lowlands, and took the hillside paths. He twisted like a snake about the pines. There he ran between two tree trunks, and hardly a foot to spare on either side; that is the mark of Antoine's boot heel. Yonder bough would have killed him had he not been lying on his face, clasping Roland's mane.

"Martin, Martin, it gets worse!" cried Rawlins. "Straight for the Big Slide, the horse has turned. Ride faster, Martin, faster! We can follow his trail at a gallop."

Here the cliff begins, a hundred feet down, and Roland's hoof-marks are hardly three feet from the edge. Ah, he shied back and ran off, but Antoine brings him up again. Here they approached the cliff once more, at a higher point, and brave Roland has reared, whirled, and again escaped.

Martin's face grew suddenly pallid. "Mr. Rawlins," he cried, "Antoine did that o' purpose. He tried to make Roland jump off!"

"How do you know?"

"He put a handkerchief in his mouth, back there a piece, an' pulled him round. See how steady he went!"

It was true. Antoine had gained partial control of Roland, and twice had forced him to the precipice, only carried back a hundred yards by the resolute horse. The third time he faces death; he brings Roland, perhaps blindfolded, up to the verge where, a quarter of a mile below, the jagged rocks lie. Great heavens! The edge fairly crumbles under his feet, but the grand creature fought his way backward inch by inch. Yes! he had broken the improvised rein, and bounded off for the lowlands with long, irregular strides. Yet Roland did not know what fear was. You could ride him against a wall of fire, or into the jaws of death. But on this occasion he somehow had no confidence in Antoine; he could not yield absolute obedience.

"Hurrah, Martin!" cried Rawlins. "Roland will save Antoine in spite of himself."

They rode down the hill in a tearing gallop, giving the horses the rein, and shouting to urge them faster. At last, in a belt of sage-brush barrens, the trail was lost for an hour. When it was picked up again, it led through a thorny tangle of chepparal. Maddened with pain, Roland had hurled himself forward as if he were charging a battery, and had rent and crushed a path into the open pastures beyond. Fluttering fragments of Antoine's garments, and drops of blood on the rocks, showed what a passage it had been. The rescuers followed fast on the track; such a wild journey could not last forever.

Soon they passed a brush-fenced wheat field; then heard the lowing of cattle among the hills beyond. They were approaching some house. A rod further the trail whirled about the clump of oaks into a foot path and past a giant boulder; from beyond, with sudden distinctness, came the sound of falling water; the ravines, long tending toward each other, met, and disappeared in a quartz-walled valley. The end had come here. Rawlins and Martin urged their horses on; but they suddenly reared and snorted wildly.

"Antoine! Antoine!" both man and boy cried in a breath.

Feeble as a baby's wail, out of the depths of the ravine, came a human cry, piercing the ripple of waters with its agonized appeal.

They left their horses, uncoiled their lariats and went down among the rocks. Roland's feet had slipped on the smooth edge; he had crashed through a sycamore top, and there he lay, more than a hundred feet down, stark and dead.

"Antoine, Antoine, where are you?"

"I see," cried Martin, and they soon reached him.

Brushed off by the tree top, yet falling through it to the lower ledge, Antoine, though in piteous plight, was not mortally hurt; his leg was broken, and almost countless flesh-wounds and bruises added to his misery. One could not help contrasting this hollow-eyed, nearly naked, sorely wounded man, lying in the sunglare, half way down a wild ravine, with the jaunty, foppish Antoine of the spelling school of a dozen hours before.

And there, as he lay, he looked straight down on dead Roland, eighty feet below; for hours he had heard, he had told them, breaking down into sobs, the brave creature's dying moans; had called, and heard the horse whinny back his fond and last recognition. The gray dawn broke overhead as Roland died; then the sun rose, and, though Antoine crawled out of its fiercest rays, the heat was terrible.

They lifted him to an easier position, making pillows of their coats, and gave him a drink.

"Martin," said the school-master, "climb the hill and get our bearings: we must have help here, and soon."

He only waited till the boy was gone to turn upon Antoine. He had no scruple about sparing him for the sake of his condition, for he knew his man. The hot-headed Canadian would scarcely have listened in less extremity.

"Antoine," he began, "this is the worst business I ever heard of. Do you know what you have done?"

"Broken myself all into bits and pieces."

"That is nothing; you will soon get well. But you have forfeited one girl's respect and friendship, have trifled with another girl's heart, have played the fool and the madman. Worst of all, you have murdered the horse that loved and trusted you, your beautiful Roland, who three times last night saved you from suicide, and would have carried you safely to the end, had it been in the power of flesh and blood. Don't you think Roland should be up here, and you there, on the blood-stained quartz?"

Antoine broke out furiously, "It's no one's business—"

"Antoine," said the school-master, "If I had not known of these things, and had not followed your tracks, you would perish here, in unspeakable agonies of thirst and pain. And your unshrived skeleton would bleach white on these rocks. Do you wish I had not come?"

"I thought I would rather die than give her up," muttered the young fellow.

"Because you did not love her. When a man really loves a woman, he wooes her with patience and courage, more by deeds than by words; it would be utterly impossible for him to frighten her, threaten suicide, dash off into the darkness and leave her alone in the forest. You never really loved Flora. You have never loved any one but yourself. Love is self-forgetfulness."

Antoine lay a moment in silence; then, surrendering with the completeness of his temperament, he looked up with his dark and beautiful eyes full of penitence, just as Martin came down the hill shouting: "They're coming, and we'll have him up in a hurry."

"Who are coming?" asked Rawlins.

"Kester and his hired men. That's Kester's dairy ranch, three miles from his farm. It's seven miles back to father's, an' we've rode nigh twelve miles, counting the turns. I met Kester," he went on as he came to the school-master's side; "he comes over here every Saturday—and I told him Roland ate loco-weed, got *mache*, sprang crazy, sir, and run off with Antoine."

It was a brilliant explanation; no one in all that mountain land will doubt it. But looking at the death scene below, at the gathering vultures slow wheeling above their prey, remembering Roland's faithfulness to the end, this last requirement, this staining his royal memory to shield his "*mache*" master, smote Rawlins' heart with pity and sorrow.

"And what did Kester say, Martin?"

The boy laughed. "He said Roland was the best horse on Churn Creek, but Antoine wasn't no favorite of his."

Antoine's face flushed red. "Take me home," he cried. "I won't go to Kester's."

"You must, my dear fellow; it is the only way," said Rawlins. "Every minute is precious. You have lain here since daybreak. Now, Martin, ride for a surgeon."

Down the hill they ran a few minutes later, six healthy, big-hearted men, Kester foremost. When he saw Antoine, the tears sprang to his eyes and his voice trembled.

"It's blame rough. Never mind the hard things I've said of ya, Antoine. Jest look at that horse! Antoine, ye did hav an orful ride. Now, boys, chop off them tree-tops, an' whack up a litter, an' run for some blankets; au' you, Ad, skip out on the teacher's hoss an' bring Mary an' the ol' woman to the dairy ranch. Darn it, hurry up! work livelier! Who ever saw so cussed lazy a crowd!" And Kester pushed one of the men aside, seized a hatchet and began hewing a path through the bushes.

It took a long time to bring Antoine to the top of the ravine, and then he had to be carried across the fields with great gentleness, for the pain of his hurts was increasing. Before the party reached the rude cabin door Mrs. Kester and Mary had arrived on horseback—for every one rides in the mountains.

Mary, quiet and serious-eyed, was deftly helping everywhere, bringing cool water from the spring, smoothing the pillows, moving noiselessly about, the model of a nurse. A look of bewilderment yet rested in her eyes at the strangeness of this sudden call, but the tone in which she spoke to Antoine was serene, sympathetic, judicious. She had come there to nurse, not Antoine Michenay—not the man she loved—but a wounded and suffering fellow-mortal. The girlishness was gone; she was a woman, and able to keep her secrets.

Rawlins left Shasta at the end of that term of school. Changes came in his own personal affairs, and he never saw again its green valleys, its rushing rivers, its snowy peaks, its genial pioneers in camp and cabin; but he wrote to his old pupils, and had letters from them; and after half a dozen years, in one of these letters occurred the following paragraph:

"We have a little church now, and it was dedicated yesterday by ministers from Milburn and Shasta. It is built in the small clearing, near where that splendid lot of mountain lilies used to grow. Some of the girls filled a pitcher with them and set it on the pulpit, and the minister spoke about them in his sermon. But after the sermon what do you think happened? Antoine Michenay walked over and gave his arm to Mary Kester; then they went right up the isle and stood before the minister, and were married. There were no bridesmaids, but it looked as pretty as a picture. We all like Antoine better than we used to; he has been nicer and nicer ever since he was hurt so, and crippled so long; and everybody knows Mary Kester is the best and prettiest girl east of the Sacramento. Antoine is building a house and planting an orchard in the big field across the river from the old Michenay place."—*Charles Howard Shinn, in Overland Monthly.*

CHINESE REMEDIES.

Some of the Dainty Drugs Prescribed by Celestial Physicians.

The materia medica of the Chinese profession is something stupendous. The Pan-Tso, their standard work, is in thirty-eight volumes. It presents 11,896 formulæ, into the make-up of which over 1,900 substances enter. While there is almost no end to Chinese drugs, there are some substances which are favorites in the practice. Among these are claws and bones of the tiger and other wild animals, the cuttle-fish, dragons' teeth, fossils, the hide, horn and bones of the elephant and rhinoceros, the scorpion, snake skins, soot, and so on.

A favorite remedy is known as "the tincture of five poisons," made by steeping scorpions, snakes and other venomous creatures in samshu. This is given for fever, rheumatism and catarrh. In some parts of China it is considered the very highest degree of philanthropy for the rich to place this tincture at their doors, to be used without cost by the poor. Gunpowder, termed the "fine drug," is used as a vermifuge. A sensible remedy, which is of comparatively recent introduction among more enlightened people, is the gizzard of the common fowl, prescribed for dyspepsia. But the great cure-all with the Chinese is ginseng root. The resemblance which the roots often bear to the human form, either as the result of natural growth or skillful trimming, is given as the reason for the Chinese faith in the universal efficacy of this drug. Large and choice specimens of the root are carefully preserved in embroidered coverings and inclosed in cases of varying sizes, the whole being locked in brass-bound chests. An extraordinarily fine specimen is worth five hundred dollars. The hunting of these roots is pursued with all the ardor of gold-seeking.

The Chinese have little use for surgery. They resort to cupping and leeching and lancing on a small scale, and that is about as far as they go. Morbid growths are removed with what is known as "the five tigers specific," a composition of sulphate of iron, alum, nitrate of potash, metallic mercury and verditer. In only one respect is their surgery heroic. They will shove a needle into the body anywhere about as far as it will go.—*Dr. G. W. Woods, U. S. N., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SIRENS OF BUSINESS.

Where the Weaker Sex is Winning Its Way Grandly.

The man who contributes to a charity or buys a bill of goods from a drummer has a vague notion that he has done a service for the solicitor. But the female canvasser never permits him to harbor any such idea about her. He is given to understand that he has done only what he should have done long ago, and it was highly improper for him to wait till she reminded him of it. That is the reason every one feels himself humble and abashed when a female canvasser booms up in the horizon and feels humbler and more abashed when she leaves.

There are two kinds of female canvassers—the old and the young varieties. Their methods are diametrically opposite. The one says everything she can; the other as little as she can. The former is a horn exhorter, and was created for the purpose of running a scheme for absorbing the ears of a congregation. But as she found all the departments in those branches of industry filled up she took to canvassing to keep in practice. She can get in more vocal work in a given space than any male agitator of the organ of speech extant. The young variety of canvasser does not run the campaign that way. Her strong points are her eyes. Once her tongue has set forth her business it suspends and her eyes begin to issue dividends. Thereafter all operations are carried on from that quarter. She finds this the most effective way. A whole park of artillery would not hold its own as an instrument of destruction against the eyes of a well-organized canvasser. If she is coldly received she throws a little warmth and feeling into her glances. If she is rebuffed the eyes fill. If she is turned away she suffuses them with a look of pleading that would reduce adamant at a hundred paces. She begs with them, prays with them, urges with them and exhorts with them, and as there is no force known to science that will overcome this mute insistence, humanity has to yield and the reluctant purse strings have to loosen.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Tramps bent on train wrecking have been so dangerously troublesome on parts of the Pacific coast that it has been deemed necessary to send a man on foot ahead of railroad trains in order to remove obstructions put on the track.

HOME AND FARM.

—If horses are troubled with scours a few raw eggs given them with their other food will be found quite beneficial.—*Albany Journal.*

—All drains by the roadsides should be kept well open during the winter that the surplus water may readily pass away.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Coffee Custard: One pint strong coffee, one pint milk, boiled together, six eggs beaten with a cup and a half of sugar. Bake in a moderately hot oven, but do not boil.—*Chicago Union.*

—For a harness blacking, says the *Scientific American*, use boneblack, four ounces; linseed oil, two ounces; sulphuric acid, half an ounce; treacle, two ounces; gum arabic, one ounce; vinegar, one pint.

—The common catnip is one of the most valuable plants for bees. The flowers are rich in honey, and for several months, commencing with June of each year, yield it freely at all hours and during all kinds of weather.—*Troy Times.*

—Brown Bread: Three large cupfuls of rye meal, two of Indian meal, one-half cupful molasses, one pint sour milk, one pint cold water, one teaspoonful soda and one of salt; put it in a pail, cover tight. Steam four hours, then brown in the oven.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Get a good close look at the hogs at least once, and, if possible, at least twice a day. Spot and separate the first to show symptoms of weakness, loss of appetite, constipation or looseness of the bowels, or any other sign of disease, and keep separate until all danger is passed.—*Toronto Globe.*

—Breakfast Cakes: One cup of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Scald the meal, then add two tablespoonfuls of milk or water, one egg and one tablespoonful of flour. Stir it well. Butter your griddle. Put on large spoonfuls of the batter and fry a light brown.—*The Household.*

—To keep apples, says an old fruit merchant: "Let a barrel of winter apples freeze solid. Don't touch it, but let it stand just where it is and thaw out thoroughly, but gradually. Cover the apples so that they will be kept quite dark. Thus treated your barrel of apples will remain frozen solid for months, and the fruit, after thawing out gradually, will be plump, solid and sweet.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Leaves have no inconsiderable value as a fertilizer, and should not be burned, but composted or used as bedding. Their chief value lies, however, in their mechanical action when worked into stiff, tenacious clay soils. They render them porous, so that water can pass more readily through them, and when decayed lighten the soil and make it warmer and more easily worked.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The *Art Amateur* gives directions for making linen work smooth and even when it is finished. "Dampen it all over at the back with a sponge, and then stretch it tightly and evenly, face downward, on a board, or pin it out on a nailed carpet with a clean cloth underneath it. When the work, as well as the linen, is quite dry, it may be taken up, and if the edges show the pin-marks they can be smoothed with the fingers. When linen work is washed it must be treated in the same way."

HOME LIFE.

Cheerfulness the Great Requisite For the Preservation of Home Joys.

"There are souls in the world," says Faber, "who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart. It seems as if a shadow of God's own gift had passed upon them. They give light without meaning to shine."

Such bright hearts have a great work to do for God and humanity. In the dark hours of the Nation's history it is such as these whose cheerful exhortations keep together the "forlorn hopes" of patriotism. In seasons of financial depression it is really wonderful to see how the great public searches for the men who with apparently sincere hearts can utter words of hope, and how, when found, it leans upon them, and willingly follows their example. In our private experiences, too, how much do we all owe to the cheer of sympathetic friends! Such cheerful souls are in demand everywhere; but in no place is the inspiration of their presence needed more than in the home.

Cheerfulness, it has been well said, is largely a matter of temperament. It depends, also, to a great extent upon good digestion and a good pulse, but it may also be a matter of philosophy. It is something which is capable of cultivation.

We have all seen a child who has had a fall rise to its feet, uncertain whether to laugh or cry. For a second its emotions are on the brink of indecision, and may fall one way or the other. But the mother is there, and helps it to decide by breaking into a laugh herself. The child concludes to treat the affair as a joke, and laughs heartily over the grotesqueness of the situation.

It is often so with children of a larger growth. There are many situations in life when it seems to be uncertain whether it is best to laugh or to cry over a misfortune. It is worth while, in such uncertainties, to cultivate the habit of looking on the cheerful side. We are not permitted by the law of charity to laugh at the misfortunes of others (if we can help it), but there is no law against laughing at our own. An indifferent frivolity is one thing; but the habit of discovering the humorous elements in our unpleasant experiences in life may serve to oil the wheels of life and prevent too much friction.

Let us be cheerful at home. Whatever murky disheartenment men have had to plod through during the day, a burst of light and cheer, a kind of domestic dayspring, should break upon them the moment they enter the charmed circle of home. "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace" is a theological definition which might be readily transferred to almost any of the prettinesses, the æstheticisms, of the household in which so many take delight. Beauty of color and form and sound, of taste and wealth, is only valuable in so far as it typifies the glad cheer which should characterize our homes.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

AN INTELLIGENT GOOSE.

A Gander Which Was Not as Stupid as the Rest of Its Family.

The Talker finds in a recent book on "The Intelligence of Animals" a story which goes to show that the goose is not always such a silly and stupid creature as some would have us believe. Years ago in a little village of Germany, an aged blind woman might have been seen on her way to church every Sunday, led by a gander which walked calmly in front of its mistress, holding her gown in his beak. As soon as the old woman was seated in her pew, the gander retired to the churchyard to feed upon the grass, and when the service was ended he conducted his mistress to her home. One day the pastor called to pay his old parishioner a visit, but found she had gone out; on his expressing some surprise to her daughter that she would trust her mother to go out alone, she replied: "Oh, sir, we have nothing to fear; my mother is not alone, the gander is with her."—*Christian at Work.*

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer, the Founder of Kansas Towns and Newspapers.

Mrs. M. E. DeGeer called to-day with her daughter, Mrs. Kate B. Russell, her successor in the publication of the *Western Times*, at Scott City. Mrs. D. and her two daughters came from Chicago to Scott County, Ks., fifteen months ago and pre-empted land thirty-five miles from Garden City, and after building their own claim-houses brought in a large colonization of wealthy and influential men and women. In the early spring she started the first paper in the county, built the first hotel and opened the first law office. The result of this woman's labors, assisted by her daughters, is that a beautiful young city now stands where her claim-house stood a year ago of 300 inhabitants, with dozens coming in each day and the whole country nearly settled. Mrs. DeGeer, to meet the demand of her many friends in the East, has now placed her paper in the hands of one daughter, Mrs. Russell, and her land and real estate business in the hands of another daughter, Mrs. Eastman, and has opened a new land and law office in Syracuse, on the Santa Fe Railroad, south of Greely County, bordering on Colorado, where she has organized a town company for the purpose of establishing towns in that county. As in Scott County, she built the first house in Greely County, and incorporated a town company, with a staff of officers, to use her own words, "with money and brains," Messrs. Rice, Hunter, Decker and Core, of Hutchinson; Childs & Parsons, of Arkansas City; Hon. H. M. Wheeler and herself. They have a hotel with other buildings in their new town, Greely City, with a rich county of good land.—*Topeka Daily Commonwealth.*

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Strange Adventures of a Philadelphian in the Black Hills.

"This is a very strange story of mine," said a queer old man to a reporter yesterday. His garments were filthy, and he was old and feeble and wretched looking. "My name is Sebastian Beck, and in 1875, during the Black Hills mine excitement I left Philadelphia with a party of men and their wives and children to go in search of gold. I have just come back. We worked veins in Wyoming and Dakota, and had amassed $10,895 worth of gold-nuggets, and were just starting a colony when one day three thousand Indians swooped down on us, took our gold, and blindfolded and strapped us on ponies. Then the Chief, 'Black Moon,' went one way with the women and children, whom we never saw afterward, and Sitting Bull took us men into Montana. For ten years we were kept with the Indians, and almost became Indians ourselves. In their battles with the whites we were compelled to take part, and were dressed like warriors, with paint, feathers, bows and arrows and tomahawks. I was present at the massacre of General Custer, and had on my paint and feathers, and did my share of the whooping and fighting.

"I was made Chief of a band of Indians, and according to the rules of the tribe, had to marry a squaw. Some time ago while fishing, I sighted one of the officers of Fort Walsh, and, calling him, told him my story. He helped me escape from the Indians, and when I reached the fort I could hardly make them believe I wasn't an Indian. Ever since my escape I have been working my way East."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Booming South.

Every mail brings new evidences of the birth and re-awakening of Southern industries. The magical success of the iron mines of Alabama has been one great incentive to activity. Ten years ago these mines could have been bought for $50,000; to-day they are held at as many millions. One of the most recent enterprises projected is a railroad from Knoxville to Nashville. This road will open some of the richest coal fields in the country, will penetrate primeval forests of walnut, ash, beech, chestnut and oak, and will give value to a large grazing territory and to one of the best tobacco-growing regions in the South. To-day the Southern Appalachian range is the richest untouched treasure house in the country. Its hills hide most of the materials that minister to man's well-being, including even petroleum and natural gas.—*N. Y. Star.*

—M. Ballaud asserts that flour kept in sacks for two or three years is unwholesome, because alkaloids are formed in consequence of the acidity of the old flour during the transformation of gluten under the influence of the natural ferment of wheat. When such flour is treated with ether and the product evaporated on a sand bath, there is found a fatty matter which has an acid reaction, exhales a disagreeable odor and has an acrid taste. If a little hot water is added and the mixture permitted to stand over the sand bath a short time and then allowed to cool, the alkaloids may easily be recognized on the glass slides on employing the usual tests. The reactions may be obtained with flour even but a year to a year and a half old, but they are very marked with flour which had lain two or three years after having been milled.

—The Hindoos say that chess was the invention of an astronomer who flourished several thousand years ago, and who was possessed of supernatural knowledge and acuteness. The Greeks claim that it was the invention of Palamedos to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his tutor, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth how a King was dependent on his subjects for safety.

—According to General Morin, the eminent expert, the proper temperature in well ventilated places is as follows: Nurseries, asylums and schools, 69 degrees; workshops, barracks and prisons, 59; hospitals, 61 to 64; theaters and lecture-rooms, 66 to 69. In dwellings in this country it has been the custom to keep the temperature at 65 to 70 degrees.

—An exposure to light during twenty-five years has produced remarkable changes in the colors of beetles in an English museum. Fiery red has turned to bright green, pale yellow to brown, blue to black, and green to purple.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive merit makes new friends daily.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MANY hospitals and curative institutions use only Red Star Cough Cure, for throat and lung troubles. It cures. Price, twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

CATTLE, when bitten by a rabid dog, are sent to the bone-yard; men to Pasteur.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, makes the following important statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse," and it may be added that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure affected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worst cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

PEOPLE we must put up with—Hotel keepers.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

GOOD for boils—The tea-kettle.—*Boston Bulletin.*

PHYSICIANS indorse Hall's Hair Renewer. Its use is always attended with good results.

WHEN trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A DESIRABLE thing in gloves—A warm lining.—*Boston Courier.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

IS IT proper to speak of oats as a stable article of horsehold diet?—*Goodall's Sun.*

FOR throat and lung troubles, the most reliable remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE sigh of the seamstress—A-hem.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 19, 1886.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 10	@ 3 50
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 35	@ 3 75
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 93
No. 2 red	90	@ 91
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	61	@ 63½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 50	@13 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 83	@ 9 25
Good Mediums	10 00	@14 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 70	@10 87½
Lard—Prime steam	6 12½	@6 15
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 26
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per barrel	1 65	@ 1 95

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 89½
No. 2 red	89¼	@ 89¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46	@ 51
Oats—mixed		@ 35
PORK—Mess	10 00	@10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 47½

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	79	@ 80
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 78
Corn—No. 2		@ 38½
Oats—No 2		@ 28½
Rye		@ 58
PORK—Mess	10 90	@10 95
LARD—Steam		@ 6 17½

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 85
Corn—Mixed	48½	@ 48¾
Oats—mixed	34	@ 36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality		@ 4 05
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 75

INDIANAPOLIS

Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 91
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 29½

LOUISVILLE

Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 92
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 33
PORK—mess	9 50	@ 10 00
LARD—steam	7¾	@ 8

RED STAR TRADE MARK. **COUGH CURE**

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

All Stock Guaranteed.

STOCK ON HAND:
140
Imported Brood Mares
200
Imported Stallions,
Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

AMERICAN OPERA.

The musical world promises to get in a craze at the prospect of opera in English. The chief soprano suffered recently from a bad cough and found relief in DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Her doctor feared consumption, but prescribed HALL'S BALSAM and she was able to appear at rehearsal without loss of a day.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

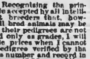
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.



Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

DYSPEPSIA

is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

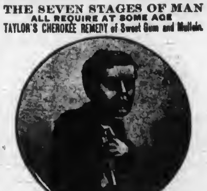
Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MR. WM. M. PLASTER, 1114 Underhill St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years. Was not relieved until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured me."

MR. CYRUS W. SHAFF, Justice of the Peace, Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN
ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



3D STAGE—WHOOPING COUGH.

This is one of the most annoying and painful of all Bronchial troubles to children, lasting about six weeks, and the terrible spasms can be alleviated, and the child be relieved, by the use of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a SURE CURE for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

For the cure of all Scrofulous, Skin and Blood Diseases.

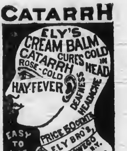
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists.

Nasal Catarrh.

My son seventeen years old has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the best Catarrh remedy in the market. J. C. OLMSTEAD, Arcola, Ill.

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. LASLEY, 1934 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.



A particle is applied into each nostril: is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

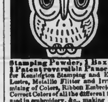
Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

KENSINGTON STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!



Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 50 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best government bond parchment Paper, all different, including Sprays of Golden Rod, Pansies, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Strawberries, Outlines of Boy, Girl, Bugs, Spiders, Storks, Scollops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Etchings, Borders, Pond Lilies, Tulips, &c., &c., 50 in all, ranging in size from 1 1-2 in. to 7 inches, also 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pouncet, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Irridescent Painting, Colors used and mixing of Colors, Ribbon Embroidery, Chenille and Arasene Work, Correct Colors of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery, &c., making a Complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $4.00. To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large, 32 page Illustrated Magazine devoted to the interests of the Country Home and Household, we will send one of these Outfits complete free and postpaid, to any lady who will send 25c. for 3 mos. subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. Address

Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of

B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'

Capsicum Cough Drops

for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.

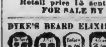
(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.

Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR



Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength. Quick. Safe. Sure. No other remedy. 3 or 2 Pkgs. does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Pkg. with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cts. 2 for 50 cts. stamps or silver. Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

A. N. K.—E 1066

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1886. NUMBER 12.

EMPTY GRAVES.

Decatur, Georgia, in a Furious Fever of Excitement.

Body-Snatchers' Work—Several Coffins Exhumed, but the Silent Occupants Were Gone.

DECATUR, GA., January 22.—This community is greatly excited over the repeated desecration of its grave-yard by body-snatchers and the discovery of the complicity of the sexton in the crime. Decatur has a handsome cemetery, located in the edge of the town. The inclosure is large, and many of the lots are well cared for. There the bodies of the dead have been laid to rest for three or fourscore years. A part of the cemetery is set aside as "God's acre," and there the poor are laid away. Up to a week ago no one dreamed that the bodies in the cemetery had been disturbed, but last week Jos Smith, the sexton of the cemetery, directed suspicion on himself, and was watched that night. With George Vaughn, the negro janitor of the Atlanta Medical College, he was detected in the act of robbing the grave of Israel Sanford. Vaughn gave bond, while Smith was lodged in jail. The body was never recovered. Smith is still in jail. About two weeks ago Simon Reed, a colored man aged seventy-five years, died. He was buried in "God's Acre." When it was found that the body of Sanford was missing a great many people began to wonder if old man Reed's had gone the same way. Public opinion ran high, and pressure was brought on the Mayor and Council for an investigation. Yesterday Mayor Kirkpatrick, Councilman Austin, Marshal Chivers and several other gentlemen went to the graves, accompanied by a force of negro men to open them and see if there was anything missing. The first grave examined was that of Simon Reed. The negroes with shovels set upon the grave and were soon at the coffin. It was empty, save a pair of breeches and one or two minor pieces of wearing apparel. The body of the old man had been taken away, and was then, no doubt, being well cured in some dean's vats. The negroes who were shoveling dirt grew very much excited and did not need to be urged to greater exertion. As soon as it was clearly seen that Reed's body was gone, they were put to work on two other graves that were very near together. Both graves of colored people and when the coffins were reached it was found that one body was gone. The men were then put to work on the grave of a white lady whose death occurred some weeks ago. When the planks over the coffin were reached Mayor Kirkpatrick said: "It is no use to go further in this grave. I saw this lady buried and I know those planks have not been disturbed." The coffin was therefore not disturbed. There were no other suspected graves that the Mayor felt authorized to open, and the work was abandoned at that point. There are other graves in the cemetery that are thought to be empty, but so far there have been no other investigations, as the relatives of the dead people object to the graves being opened. It is not improbable, however, that there will be still more graves opened. The general impression is that there has been a good deal of grave-robbing in the vicinity of Atlanta. Of late several robberies have been detected, and it is believed that about these parts many a mound rises above an empty coffin.

A Rumpus in the Ohio Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., January 23.—In the Senate to-day President Kennedy held a point regarding a resolution to take up the Hamilton County contest cases and consider them in open session. An appeal was taken from the decision and sustained. The Chairman then rose to a question of privilege, and pointedly defined his authority and duties as presiding officer, which, he said, would be observed according to law and precedent, regardless of rules adopted by the majority to abridge his constitutional rights. On the question of the adoption of a minority report by the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Hamilton County contests, the Chair held that the four Hamilton County members could not vote, they being interested parties. Then there was a row. The Democrats refused to vote on any question, and the Chair declared the report adopted by the seventeen Republican votes as that would be a majority under the ruling. In the midst of great excitement, a recess until to-morrow morning was declared. President pro tem O'Neill took the chair, and the Democrats, organizing another Senate, reversed a part of the proceedings. The Democrats adjourned to 4 p. m. Monday. The conflict of authority may possibly lead to serious trouble.

Seacoast Fortifications Recommended.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Secretary of War to-day submitted the report of the Fortifications Board. It is a long document, and describes fully the necessity and advantages of better coast defenses. It estimated that it will require about $126,000,000 to establish a good system of defenses. A recommendation is made that an appropriation of $21,000,000 be made at the present session of Congress to secure the necessary plant for beginning the construction of such heavy ordnance as will be required. The board also suggests the establishment of two Government foundries, and recommends the construction of torpedo boats for harbor protection.

Chinese Danites.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—In the Chinese murder trial yesterday it was found that the defendant belonged to a secret society which had its "Danites" to punish with death any member who betrayed the secrets of the organization. These assassins were called "The Order of the Golden Hatchet." A Chinese witness yesterday refused to give any information about the Society, alleging that he would be assassinated inside of a month. Several members of the Order are in every city, whose duty it is to obey the orders of the Society in the matter of putting objectional Chinamen out of the way.

A Mendacious Merchant.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 22.—A merchant of Calgarry, named Ferland, who has traded among the Indians of the Northwest, but who has a grievance against the Dominion Government, is said to have set afloat all the sensational stories about the threatened uprising. Sir John MacDonald who arrived here yesterday, says that there is not the slightest indication of trouble, and that all the agents of his department report the Indians on all reserves quiet and perfectly satisfied.

Fifty-eight Cavalry Horses Burned.

FT. CUSTER, MONT., January 22.—The cavalry stable with fifty-eight horses were burned at the post here to-day.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the representative of the various missionary societies, Indian Associations, etc., was held here yesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring in favor of standing by the treaty rights of the Indians, and elevating them before dissolving their tribal relations and dividing their lands in severalty. A resolution against the bill of Congressman Townshend, of Illinois, to organize the Indian Territory into a Territory of the United States was unanimously adopted.

Epidemic of Diphtheria.

READING, PA., January 22.—Malignant diphtheria prevails in the northern portion of this county to an alarming extent. Between twenty-five and thirty deaths have occurred within a short time within a radius of five miles. The disease has now broken out in the eastern portion of Richmond Township, and numerous deaths are reported every day.

Fatal Coasting Accident.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 21.—William Barry, James Broderick and Wm Carsen, ranging in age from sixteen to eighteen years, were coasting on Webster avenue last evening, when they collided with a heavy wagon. Barry and Broderick received fatal injuries and Carsen was painfully cut and bruised.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Victoria Opens the British Parliament in Person.

LONDON, January 21.—The Queen alighted at the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords at 1:30, where she was met by Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and escorted within the Chamber. Her Majesty was at once escorted to the Throne, and when she was seated Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, immediately began the reading of the address. The Queen's speech opens with a reference to her relation with the other great powers, which she said was friendly. She was pleased to state that the Afghan boundary question was settled.

"The Roumelian rising shows that the people of that country desire a political change. My object in the negotiations which have been carried on in this connection was to bring them under Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, without impairing the Sultan's rights.

"The long-continued acts of hostility of King Theebaw necessitated war against Burmah. The gallantry of the forces under General Pendergast rapidly reduced the country, which, to insure peace, has been incorporated into the empire.

"The agreement made with Spain secures to England all the commercial rights granted to Germany in the Carolines.

"I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal of the attempt to excite the Irish against the Union. I am resolutely opposed to the disturbance thereof, and I am convinced that I have the support of my parliament and people. The social and material conditions of Ireland engages my attention. Although there has been no marked increase in crime, legal processes in many places have been resisted, and organized intimidation continues. My Irish subjects must be protected in their legal rights and individual liberty by every effort. If the existing law be inadequate to cope with growing evils, I look with confidence to your willingness to invest the Government with all necessary powers.

"Bills will be introduced to create councils in the counties of Great Britain, who will undertake the local business now transacted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

"A measure for reform in the county government of Ireland will also be presented.

"You will also be presented with bills facilitating the sale of glebe lands, removing the difficulties hindering the cheap transfer of land; mitigating the distress of the poor in the Western highlands of Scotland, and extending the powers of the Railway Commission.

"I trust that beneficial results will flow from the Royal Commission on Education."

The address closes with an expression of hope for the prompt and effectual dispatch of the important business before Parliament, and commends the Parliament to the keeping and guidance of Almighty God.

Miners Crushed to Death.

MAHONY CITY, PA., January 21.—Jacob Branshire, Nicholas Cannute, miners, and two laborers were working in the gangway of Ellangowan Colliery yesterday when a terrible crash was heard in all parts of the mine. The miners, about 200 or more, thought an explosion had occurred, and all hurried to the gangway, from whence the noise came, when it was discovered that about ten tons of rock and coal had fallen, completely burying alive Branshire and Cannute, but only partially covering the two laborers, who had extricated themselves when assistance arrived. They were not fatally injured, but were terribly cut and bruised. The work of rescuing the other two was then begun, and an hour subsequently the bodies were found. Death must have been instantaneous, as almost every bone was broken.

Big Beef-Slaughtering Schemes.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 21.—The *Times* to-morrow will say that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, in connection with its projected lines into the Indian Territory and Texas, will establish stock-yards at Argentine, adjoining the city, with capacity for thirty or thirty-six thousand head of cattle, and also erect large packing-houses. Work will be commenced as soon as the season permits. The paper also states that an Eastern firm owning eighteen butcher-shops in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have purchased ground for a large packing-house, from which to supply their Eastern markets with dressed beef.

None Escaped Injury.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., January 21.—A disastrous wreck occurred last night on the Des Moines & St. Joseph branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, about four miles west of Albany. The passenger train bound for St. Joseph encountered a broken rail, when the whole train, except the engine, was thrown from the track and down an embankment fifteen feet, demolishing the cars. There were fifteen passengers on the train and none escaped injury. An old man named Miller, of Palmyra, Iowa, was instantly killed, his neck being broken and skull crushed.

The Nanticoke Imprisoned Miners.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 21.—It being still believed by the relatives of the entombed men at the Nanticoke mines that some of them may possibly be alive, it has been decided to sink a six-inch bore hole over the spot where the men, if alive, or supposed to be, so that relief can be given them. It will take about twenty days to sink the hole. The experienced miners believe that the men have been dead for some time, but the hole will be sunk to satisfy the relatives of the buried man.

Distressing Double Drowning.

DAWSON, PA., January 21.—A sad skating accident, resulting in the drowning of two persons, occurred near here last night. A party of young folks were enjoying themselves on the Youghiogheny River ice, when a young lady named Fisher fell into an air hole. Her escort, James Marshall, rushed to her rescue, but the ice broke, letting him into the water also, and before succor could reach them the current swept them under the ice and they were both drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Spanish Revolutionists in France.

MADRID, January 21.—It is rumored that a revolutionary expedition against Spain is being prepared in France, and that it will depart from Marseilles.

Called Bonds Owned by National Banks.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution of Senator Ingalls, in which he informs the Senate that of the bonds included in the $10,000,000 call $5,095,850 worth are owned by national banks and deposited with the United States Treasury to secure their circulation.

Mother and Two Children Cremated.

BOONEVILLE, MO., January 21.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning a frame tenement house, occupied chiefly by colored people, was destroyed by fire. Anna Reed, colored, and her two children, were unable to escape from the burning building, and they were all burned to death.

Chinese Starving.

VICTORIA, B. C., January 21.—The distress among the Chinese is appalling. Many are begging, but most are stealing and house-breaking. The Mayor has informed Chinese merchants that they must contribute to the support of their starving countrymen. Soup kitchens are talked of.

Horrible Death of a Child.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 21.—A little daughter of Henry Darnar, of Perry Township, was burned to death last evening. Her clothes caught fire while she was standing in front of the fire to get warm, and before the flames could be extinguished the child was burned into a crisp.

Buried in the Ruins.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 21.—At 9:50 o'clock this morning a terrific boiler explosion occurred at the distillery of Fairbanks, Dunning, Frank McNallis and Geo. Olterman were killed. Their bodies have been recovered from under a heap of debris frightfully mangled. Charles Wilker, Michael Ryan, Riley Evington, Frank Bryant and Joe Parsons are among the injured. The entire engine-house is torn down. Damage not estimated. Cause of the explosion is not known.

A Big Strike Ended.

PITTSBURGH, January 21.—The strike at the Edgar Thompson steel works is ended and work will be resumed at once.

A MARRIAGE JOKE.

Two Frolicsome Young Men, Disguised as Indians,

Are United by a 'Squire, Who Afterwards Sues Them for Damages.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—A lawsuit just entered here brings to light an extraordinary marriage performed early last week in a neighboring township. 'Squire James Bishop was called on some time since by John Trant, a Croatan Indian, who solicited his services to marry him to an Indian girl. The 'Squire stipulated to perform the ceremony Monday evening about dark. While in a group of young men a few days later he mentioned the interview, and said it was the first time in his experience of twenty-one years that he had been called on to perform the marriage ceremony for Indians. Just after dark Monday night two young men, one of them dressed as a woman, came to the 'Squire and asked to be married, saying they were the Indians. The 'Squire came out with a lamp in hand and the wind extinguished it. One of the party then said: "We are in a hurry; don't matter about the light; marry us in the dark." The 'Squire at first demurred, but the man said "I'll pay you five dollars, we are in a big hurry." 'Squire Bishop then performed the ceremony briefly. When it was over he asked for the license and fee, whereupon the young man laughed, and after telling him how he had been sold ran off. The next day he demanded five dollars, which they refused to pay. The third day he was ill of pneumonia, and had a narrow escape. He is still confined to his bed. Yesterday he instituted suit against Davis Furneyhough and Richard Roach for $1,000 damages. He alleges that he caught pneumonia by standing out in the cold to perform the bogus ceremony, and alleges also that as he did perform the ceremony he is entitled to the $5 fee, out of which he has been swindled. Later the parties asked him to withdraw the suit upon payment of the $5. This he declined to do.

A FATED FAMILY.

Seven Mysterious Deaths Within Twenty Months in One Household.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25.—The death of George M. Palmer, Jr., twenty-two years old, of No. 143 Otter street, was reported to the Coroner yesterday. This is the seventh death which has occurred in the family under peculiar circumstances in twenty months. Geo. M. Palmer, Sr., is a broker who has lived for more than twenty years at the corner of Otter and Sophia streets. About May 1, 1884, one of his children died after a brief and mysterious illness. Since then the deaths of his five other children and his wife have occurred in rapid succession, in the same mysterious manner. The sixth death occurred about the last of November, and was that of a daughter. A thorough investigation was made by the Coroner without result. The post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Starck, the family physician, had diagnosed the case, which had the symptoms, like those preceding, of lead poisoning. An analysis of the water showed the presence of lead, but not in sufficient quantities to produce the symptoms or cause death. On occasion of the sixth death, Dr. Taylor made an investigation and reported to the Board of Health. He said that the house was healthy, that there was no lead in the water and that he could not account for the deaths. Dr. Starck is convinced that the cases were all of chronic lead poisoning, and that large quantities of lead must have been taken into the system in some manner. Palmer's business, as a broker, has been greatly injured by the deaths. Many neighbors think there will soon be developed a terrible case of wholesale murder by poison.

Couldn't Give Her Up.

CANTON, O., Jan. 25.—Several weeks ago the daughter of Michael Flaherty, a young woman of marriageable age, declared her intention to get married. Although the father did not directly object, the thought of having his only daughter leave his little household preyed upon his mind. The marriage occurred yesterday morning. When the couple left Flaherty's house for church he was in his usual health, but when they returned an hour later he was found lying at the point of death, and expired a few moments after their arrival of heart disease. His death is directly due to the shock given the old gentleman by his daughter's marriage.

The Mexican Pension Bill as Amended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Pensions to-day added an amendment to the Mexican pension bill introduced in the House by Mr. Woolford, and directed the report of the bill to the House. As agreed upon in the committee the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls, at the rate of $8 per month, the names of all surviving officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the Mexican war for any period during the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, or their surviving widows. No soldier whose political disabilities have not been removed shall be entitled to the benefits of the act.

Miners Overwhelmed and Killed.

GUNNISON, COL., Jan. 25.—In a snow slide that carried away a cabin yesterday at the Excelsior Mine, in Poverty Gulch, near Crested Butte, three miners named Wm. Alexander, John St. John and Mr. Goss were killed. The bodies were recovered to-day. A second slide carried away a cabin in Crystal Basin, occupied by Robert Corey and Henry Collins. Both were killed. Slides are occurring daily. Great anxiety is felt for other miners' camps not yet heard from.

The Chinese Must Surely Go.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Tacoma, W. T., says that the jury in the trial of fifteen prominent citizens and officials of Seattle, indicted under the so-called ku klux act, have rendered a verdict of not guilty. The town is wild with enthusiasm, and the feeling that the Chinese must go is now stronger than ever.

Hard Winter.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 25.—All reports agree that this is the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years. The snow is two feet deep. Sheep are perishing, and wild birds are flocking to the towns and villages to obtain food. The railway companies find it very difficult to keep trains moving.

—A small whitefish, seemingly a new variety of the icthyological species, is visiting Oregon rivers in large numbers, the annual run commencing with the first fall rains and continuing two or three months. It resembles the smelt in its pearl-like whiteness, but there the resemblance ends, as it has well defined scales, and a single specimen sometimes weighs a pound or more. As far as can be ascertained it has never been found excepting in the waters of the Willamette and its tributaries, and only within four or five years.—*Chicago Times.*

—The death of Dr. F. [illegible] Prideaux has called forth many expressions of regret in England. She was one of the most distinguished of the women graduates in London University. In her examination in 1882 she held the first honors in anatomy and took the gold medal in scholarship. In 1884 she was accorded honors in each subject. Her death was due to diphtheria, contracted while at her post of house-surgeon in the Paddington Hospital for children.

—A pear that weighs 2¼ pounds and measures 14¼ inches the short way round and 18¾ inches the long way has been picked in Shasta County, Cal.

A POOR-HOUSE BURNED,

And Five of the Unfortunate Inmates Perish in the Flames.

JACKSON, MICH., January 24.—The County Poor-house was almost entirely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. There were forty inmates, and all escaped but five, who perished in the flames. The remains of the victims were brought to the city to-day. The dead are as follows: Dolly Martin, aged 60, insane, an inmate for twelve years; Kate Avery, aged 70, insane, an inmate for ten years; Jane Atkins, aged 70, insane, an inmate for ten years; Zena Boynton, aged 93, deaf; Charles Elliot, aged 73, blind. The building is situated in a lonely spot about four miles from the city. It was recently built at a cost of $12,000. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the inmates' kitchen, and the whole interior was destroyed. The thermometer at the time registered 10 degrees below zero. All the inmates lost their clothing, rushing out into the snow in a naked condition. Thirty of the paupers were brought to the city and housed. Some of these will die from the effects of the exposure they were subjected to. John Doherty, the hired man, brought three of the lunatics down the fire-escape in his arms, thus saving their lives. An imbecile boy, nineteen years of age, was found in bed and was rescued by means of the fire-escape. There were only two men, besides the inmates, about the place when the fire broke out and they rescued the inmates before other help arrived. Wm. Mills, one of the inmates, was the man who first issued Sanders' Spelling Book. At one time he was worth a quarter of a million dollars.

A MOST BRUTAL MURDER.

An Old Lady Wantonly Killed by a Negro Near Henderson, Ky.—The Murderer Lynched.

HENDERSON, January 24.—A cruel murder was committed before daylight this morning three miles below this place. Calvin Simpson, a Union County negro, broke into the house of an old white lady named Mrs. Graves. She and two daughters fled from the house, followed by Simpson. The old lady was overtaken and killed with a club. The girls escaped unhurt to a neighbor's house. Simpson then went to Males Browns's house, a near neighbor, drove him out, and took possession. Simpson fortified himself in the house, which was guarded until officers arrived and battered down the door and arrested Simpson, who was brought here and put in jail. He feigns insanity, and is quite violent. There is talk of lynching, but all is quiet to-night.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 25.—A special to the *Journal* from Henderson at 2 this morning states that a mob took Calvin Simpson, the mulatto murderer of Mrs. Graves, from the jail at half past 1 o'clock, and hung him to a tree half a mile from town, after which they riddled the body with bullets. The mob told him to say his prayers, which he did. They then asked him what he killed Mrs. Graves for. He replied that the Lord asked him to do so. They then said: "Up you go to the Lord," and strung him up. They then retired and left him hanging. There have been so many murders in that section of country that the people are resolved to stop the business.

SEVEN RAVING MANIACS.

A Whole Family Rendered Crazy by Being Shamefully Swindled.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Seven brothers, all raving maniacs, en route for the Jacksonville, Ill., asylum, passed through this city yesterday. The Commissioner in charge of the lunatics states that prior to the war a wealthy farmer by the name of Anson Arnold settled in Hickory County, Mo., with a large family. The acquirement of money seemed to be their highest aim in life, and the whole family of seven sons and five daughters deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to gain it. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and after convincing them that they could in a short time largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythical silver mine in Nevada. After months of anxiety they learned that they had been imposed upon, and all seven of the brothers, upon the receipt of the news, immediately became afflicted with a violent form of insanity, which is the cause of their present trip to Jacksonville.

TWO CONFIDENCE MEN

Who Imposed on Evangelist Steve Holcomb and His Louisville Congregation.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—R. D. McKelvey, aged 25, son of David McKelvey, Mayor of Allegheny City, Pa., was arrested to-night at the instance of the evangelist, Steve Holcomb, who charged him with obtaining money under false pretenses. McKelvey and his partner, Robert Brooks, were converts at Holcomb's Gospel Mission, and soon became earnest exhorters at the meetings. McKelvey borrowed money from Holcomb, saying he wished to go into the peddling business. Yesterday he eloped with Miss Lizzie Elliott, a member of Holcomb's congregation, who clerks in a shoe store. An investigation, showing that McKelvey and Brooks were sharps who have served terms in the penitentiary, and who have been working confidence games in other cities, led to the arrest.

Eleven Dead Bodies Recovered.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 24.—Since yesterday eleven more bodies have been recovered from the Newburg mines. The bodies were found in various positions, some with arms extended as if about to pursue their usual work, others with arms and limbs contracted as if in awful agony. All were terribly burned and blackened, and their distorted features told of their terrible sufferings, but none were so mutilated as the three that were recovered yesterday. One man was found face down with his head on his arm as if he had escaped the violence of the explosion, and assumed that position in hope of finding sufficient air to prolong life until rescued, but this theory is contradicted by practical miners, who think the men were all killed by the explosion.

His Mother's Dream Comes Sadly True.

WYANDOTTE, KAS., January 24.—A young man named J. S. Conner, from Stella, Neb., arrived here yesterday to take a position as telegraph operator at the Missouri Pacific Depot. He was found dead in his bed at Ryan's Hotel this morning. He had blown out the gas and suffocated. A letter was found in his pocket from his mother, saying that she had dreamed he was dead.

Both Apparently Bent on War.

LONDON, January 25.—Turkey is making the greatest naval preparations, fearing action by Greece.

ATHENS, January 24.—The army will soon be ordered to cross the frontier.

Burned to Death in a Fit.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., January 24.—A neighbor who called in to see Mrs. Johnson, wife of Dr. Johnson, found her lying on the floor dead, her head resting on a bed of ashes in the fire-place, her nose and hair burned off, eyes burned out, and clothing burned off. It is supposed she fell in the fire in a fit.

Good, Fat Cattle for Chicago.

SHOSHONE, IDAHO, January 24.—Eighteen car-loads of Idaho cattle, fattened on clover hay, were loaded to-day at Caldwell for the Chicago market. This is the first train load of winter-fed cattle shipped this season over the Oregon Short Line. The running time was made thirty miles an hour.

Fatal Accident to a Sleighing Party.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 23.—Three couples of prominent young people from Havana were sleigh-riding this afternoon, near Millport, a liveryman named Manning driving the team. The horses ran away throwing the entire load with great violence down an embankment. Miss Clara Ellis, daughter of Prof. Ellis, of Cook Academy, was thrown against a telegraph-pole and instantly killed, and all suffered severely from the fall.

Safe-Blowers Who Got $1,500.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 24.—A safe at the town of Cairo, Henderson County, was blown open this morning and $1,500 in money, besides notes and checks, was stolen.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: To enable the people of the Territory of Dakota to form a Constitutional and State Government; to prevent the demonetization of American coin by certain persons in the United States. Laid on the table for the present, by request. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The first bill in order was one to divide part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota into a separate reservation, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. The bill, after debate, finally went over, and the bill to provide for the counting of the Electoral vote was taken up, and Mr. Sherman took the floor and addressed the Senate. Mr. Sherman then offered an amendment, striking from the bill the clause allowing either house to exclude a vote, and providing that in case of disagreement between the houses the question in dispute should be submitted to a joint convention of both houses, which joint convention shall immediately, without debate, upon the roll-call of the respective houses, vote upon the question or questions upon which there has been such disagreement, and the decision of the majority of the members of the joint convention shall be deemed final and conclusive, and the votes shall be counted accordingly, and be announced by the President of the Senate; that while the two houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order, and no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either house, or a motion to withdraw, and upon questions which the two houses have disagreed, as aforesaid. Mr. Edmunds replied at some length, and concluded by saying that he could see neither the wisdom nor the constitutional propriety of Mr. Sherman's proposition. Mr. Evarts was disposed to regard the amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman with favor, as offering an opportunity to the Senate to overcome the majority of the House by the vote of the united body. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—No bills of any importance being reported under the call of committees the House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows. Mr. Warner (Ohio) offered an amendment providing that this act shall apply only to widows who were married before its passage. Mr. Townsend (Ill.) offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Warner's amendment, providing that when an invalid pensioner shall die, his widow or minor children shall be entitled to an original pension, without being required to prove that the death of the pensioner was due to his military or naval service—amendment rejected by a vote of 108 to 115, and Mr. Warner's by a vote of 105 to 126. On motion of Mr Snowden (Pa.) an amendment was adopted making it a misdemeanor for any person to receive any money for the prosecution of any claims arising under this act. Mr. Browne (Ind.) then offered his amendment, repealing the limitation on the arrears of pension act. Mr. Rogers (Ark.) raised the point that the amendment was not in order, as it contained the substance of a bill pending before the House. A long discussion of the point followed, and in order to enable the matter to be looked into still further the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Herbert (Ala.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of certain inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk Navy-yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the Navy-yard and light-house district, at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. Several sharp debates were had, and two or three amendments voted down by a strictly party vote. An amendment by the Committee on Naval Affairs was then adopted and the house took a recess. The House, at its evening session, passed sixteen pension and three disability bills, and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—SENATE.—A number of communications were received from the Executive Departments. Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, was sworn in. Senator Hoar's subsidized railroad extension bill was reported. A joint resolution of the House went over to permit a correction of words misspelled by the House engrossing clerks. A bill providing for a free bridge across the Potomac was reported and passed. The passage of the electoral count bill was urged by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in a speech, after which the Senate went into executive session, but at 4:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the call of States for the introduction of bills was ordered for to-morrow, and at 12:15 p. m. the House adjourned on the announcement of the death of Congressman Rankin, of Wisconsin.

A New Incandescent Lamp.

Mr. Max Muthel has patented in Germany an incandescent lamp which possesses the advantage of requiring no vacuum in the globe. He has, it is reported, very ingeniously overcome one danger that experiments of this kind have heretofore presented, and that is the fusion of the incandescent wire. The wire used by him consists in a mixture of bodies that are conductors and non-conductors of electricity. He takes magnesia, silicate of magnesia, etc., and porcelain clay, and forms a thread of them, which he heats to incandescence and saturates with a solution of platino-iridium salts, and afterward raises several times to incandescence, in order to reduce the absorbed salts to a metallic state. Instead of the foregoing mixture, filaments of clay may be taken and saturated with a solution of metallic salt, which is then reduced to a metallic state through incandescence and the use of oil of lavender or some other organic substance, or through an electric current. With wires thus prepared, fusion is absolutely overcome, the presence of the non-conducting substances preventing the metallic parts from melting. Mr. Muthel supposes that the electric spark jumps, so to speak, from one particle to another, and in this way causes a heating of the other substances, which, brought to incandescence, emit a more intense light.

Colds Caught at Funerals.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

At the recent funeral of the late Theodore Bergner, of this city, there was introduced an innovation that should at once become an established custom. All the gentlemen in attendance at the final services at the grave were requested to keep on their hats, thus relieving them of the necessity of following an old and purposeless practice of standing bareheaded in the cold air. The observance of this fogy usage has been the cause of many fatal colds, and now that the initiative has been taken against it, it will no doubt soon be generally ignored.

The Longest Range Gun.

It is difficult to state the result of the large number and variety of experiments which have been made with guns in recent years. The 100-lb. Parrott gun, rifled, is set down to carry its ball effectively 6,910 yards, a distance of close upon four miles.

—The entire pearl fisheries of Mexico from the mouth of the Colorado River to the boundary of Central America, are now controlled by a single company.

—A school-teacher in the suburbs of Boston recently punished a pupil for telling an untruth by putting Cayenne pepper on his tongue. In the course of about two weeks he died of diphtheria. The friends of the boy naturally claimed it to be a result of the punishment. An investigation satisfied the school committee that it was nothing but a coincidence, but they passed a vote disapproving of this mode of punishment.—*Boston Herald.*

—Cremation is evidently making headway. If ridicule could have killed this method of disposing of the dead, it would have succumbed to the cartoon printed some years ago, depicting a small boy with a tin can in his hand standing at the open door of a crematory and asking of the proprietor: "Please, sir, is dad done yet?"—*Boston Herald.*

—A convulsion of nature has lately caused several hundred feet square of ground near Electric Mountain, in National Park, Montana, to be thrown about in a remarkable way. Portions of it have been upheaved, while in other places great openings of an unknown depth appear.—*Denver Tribune.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

A noticeable feature has been the steady appreciation in the prices of old crop of Burleys responding to a good general manufacturing demand. In the old tobaccos, as well as the new, current preferences have been running to medium and better grades, and those categories have ruled stronger than the grades below, though the very lowest grade of Burley trash has attracted demand enough to advance it somewhat. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$3 25@ 4 00	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 [illegible]@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 50@ 4 75	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 75	6 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	6 00@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	8 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, January 16.—SENATE.—The Senate to-day passed a bill amending the charter of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Louisville. The Senate at last adopted the joint rules agreed to by the House at an early day, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A score of new local bills was introduced and a few passed. Mr. Watson offered a bill providing that on and after the first day of March, 1886, it shall not be lawful for any druggist, or other dealer in drugs or medicines, to sell any sulphate or other preparation of morphine in any bottle, vial, envelope, or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles so used have a scarlet label. Referred. Mr. Neal offered a bill to make the penalty for murder hanging instead of discretionary with judge and jury, as at present. Mr. Shackleft offered a bill to license the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 18.—The attendance in each house was small, and sessions very short. In the proceedings there was not a single feature of general interest save the following: Under the head of unfinished business, the House took up Mr. Spalding's bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within one-half mile of country churches, which was reported favorably last Friday. By the consent of Mr. Spalding it was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary. Under the same head a bill of interest to workingmen was called up. The law makes a man's wages to the extent of fifty dollars exempt from execution, excepting for claims for food and raiment. The bill placed fuel in the same category. Notwithstanding the committee report in its favor, it was lost.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the pleuro-pneumonia bill with some unimportant changes, by a vote of 21 to 10. Briefly stated, the bill authorizes the State to hire a veterinarian to examine all cattle supposed to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia and have them instantly killed if it be shown that they are infected. Those persons who bring into the State cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, or any who sell or drive upon the public highway cattle so infected, are to be punished with heavy fines and imprisonment. The pay of the veterinary surgeon is fixed at $5 per day.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Criminal Law reported on the bill, setting forth a number of questions to be asked in the selection of jurors to try criminal and penal cases as follows: "Are you related by blood or marriage to the defendant or defendants or the person alleged to have been injured by the offense charged? Have you been convicted of a felony in or out of this Commonwealth? Have you formed or expressed an opinion from the statements of a party or witness, or reading or hearing read the minutes of the examining board, or a copy of the same? Have you physical or mental defects such as render you unfit to discharge the duty of a juror? Do or did you stand in the relation of guardian and ward, or master and servant to the defendant or the party alleged to have been injured by the offense charged? Have you such conscientious convictions that you would not on the law and testimony return a verdict of guilty when the offense is punishable with death? Are you an attorney-at-law, practicing physician or member of any religious denomination or court officer? Have you any such bias or prejudice, in the case as would prevent you giving the defendant a fair and impartial trial?" The bill reducing the number of grand jurors from sixteen to twelve was also favorably reported.

FRANKFORT, January 20.—SENATE.—The Senate heard eulogies on the late Senator A. B. Clark.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the proposed rules. Bills were introduced to tax circuses and other traveling shows, to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons, to move the capital from Frankfort to Lexington and to authorize the Directors of the Penitentiary to appoint the Warden.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a bill providing for night schools in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or over, to which pupils not more than forty years old may be admitted. Senator Berry pressed the measure to its passage. Mrs. Virginia Hanson was re-elected State Librarian.

HOUSE.—The House did nothing of importance.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—SENATE.—The only bill of general interest which was considered was that prohibiting the playing of base ball on Sunday in this Commonwealth. Amendments exempting from its provisions the counties of Jefferson, Campbell, Henderson and Union were adopted, and the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to a bill regulating the number of jurors in felony trials. The object was to give the Commonwealth the same number of challenges as the defense had. Various amendments were offered and rejected, after which the bill was lost. It has been before the House for three days, and but for the handicap of an adverse report from the committee, would probably have passed. There was nothing else of importance before the House.

Miscellaneous Items.

MRS. VIRGINIA HANSON has been unanimously re-elected State Librarian by the General Assembly, a compliment both handsome and deserved.

PAT DOWNEY, a wealthy farmer living near Frankfort, was found dead in the road the other morning, about a hundred yards from his house. He had been to town the evening before and drank heavily of liquor and did not start home till late. When found all his clothes were removed, and it is supposed that in his intoxicated condition he imagined he was going to bed.

DEPUTY United States Marshal F. B. Riley arrived in Louisville on the 22d, bringing the first intimation of a bloody tragedy that occurred near the little back woods town of Manchester on the night of the 17th inst. George Gray and Dan Gray, brothers, went with Theo Beuge and Dinks Stivers to a house in that neighborhood kept by Kate Harney, a loose and handsome woman. Kate proved to be a bone of contention before a great while, and the four men, who were armed, began to shoot. In the end, George Gray, Dinks Stivers and Theo. Beuge were killed, and Dan Gray left lying at the point of death, with several bullets in him. The woman, who was the only one present, ran out of the house as soon as the shooting began, and there is not a single eye-witness to the affair except Dan Gray, who will probably die. The three men who were killed were found by the neighbors lying all around the room. They were each shot several times.

A SIX-MONTHS-OLD son of Lucy Reynolds, a prisoner at the Louisville Workhouse, died the other morning suddenly. Coroner Miller held an inquest, and found that the cause of death was poison, contracted from the mother's system by reason of her excessive use of opium.

THE K. C. R. R. is bound in the sum of $30,000, with good and sufficient security, to comply with the terms of the ordinance granting it the right of way through Covington to the river, and the route will soon be made public, notwithstanding several statements to the contrary.

A NEW and perhaps fatal plague, hardly surpassed by that of the flux of last year, has struck in the vicinity of Peach Orchard.

THE Kenton and Campbell County Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting the other day and decided to cut the rates on patent medicines to agree with the same rates as in Cincinnati.

MRS. ANNE STRAUB, mother of Judge Straub, died in Kenton County, aged seventy-nine years. Her husband, Isaac Straub, died in 1875.

FOUR bright and beautiful children of Charles Ritter and wife, Hopkinsville, have died with diphtheria within ten days. The youngest was two and the oldest five years. The latter succumbed on the 19th. The mother is distracted with grief, and it is feared will lose her mind.

THE "ECONOMY" RECORD.

What the Democratic Party Has Done in This Line for Ten Years Past—Its Present Duty.

The State Administration of Governor Tilden in 1875 first turned the tide of public sentiment in favor of Democratic rule.

In 1873 an expiring Congress on its last day, with a Senate having only seventeen Democrats out of seventy-four members and a House containing one hundred and five Democrats out of two hundred and forty-three members, had passed the Salary-Grab bill, which boldly took nine hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars out of the Treasury and divided it among the Senators and Representatives for two years' increase of back pay, or from March 4, 1871, up to the date of the passage of the bill. While several Democrats had been weak enough to vote for the iniquitous bill, the responsibility was clearly with the Republican majority.

In 1874 Governor Tilden was elected on a platform demanding economy and honesty in public expenditures, and he at once commenced the work of cutting down expenses and cutting off rascals.

In 1876 the Democratic National platform declared: "Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses," showing that in ten years of Republican rule taxation had risen from sixty million dollars to four hundred and fifty million dollars, or from five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head, and said: "We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government." Mr. Tilden was elected by the people on this platform, although cheated out of the office by politicians.

In 1880 the Democratic National Convention based the claim of its candidates to the support of the people mainly on the ground of "the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress," which had reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year.

Samuel J. Randall was Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress for a part of the term and of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses up to March 3, 1881.

In 1880 Hancock was only defeated by the unscrupulous use of money by the Republicans and by scarcely concealed corruption of the ballot-box in Indiana, New York and Ohio. The "golden stream from Stephenson's bank" and the "crisp new two-dollar bills" will not soon be forgotten.

As Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Randall kept up the reputation of the Democracy as the advocate of honest expenditures and economical appropriations and paved the way for the election of a Democratic President last year.

Speaker Carlisle has now before him a grave and heavy responsibility. On economy in appropriations and honesty in expenditures the Democratic party has been restored to power and to the confidence of the people. While the appropriation bills were under Mr. Randall's supervision there was no danger of retrogression. But Speaker Carlisle, through the scattering of these bills, has now to find eight Randalls for Chairmen of Committees instead of one—eight Representatives instead of one who will exercise over the appropriations the same watchfulness, economy and firmness displayed by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress.

No doubt Mr. Carlisle will seek to put the committees which will now have to report important and heavy appropriation bills in addition to their other duties into honest and capable hands. No doubt, the chairman of all the committees among which the appropriations are to be scattered, will seek to do good and honest work. The question is, will they be able to do such work effectively without possessing that knowledge of the whole mass of appropriations asked and of the amount to be appropriated which a single committee could command?

If the policy of crippling the Appropriations Committee's power, which has been wisely and beneficially used, should destroy the Democratic record for strict economy, it will be disastrous to its authors.—*N. Y. World.*

CONGRESSMAN BELMONT.

Why the Friends of the "Plumed Knight" Are Fiery Mad at the "Young Polo Player" from New York.

With signal fatuity the followers of James G. Blaine expose their sores by making an outcry against Perry Belmont's receiving the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They will never forgive him for having made a spectacle of Mr. Blaine when he appeared as a witness before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1882. It is easy for Mr. Reed, of Maine, to say that Belmont achieved prominence only "when a great man like Blaine condescended 'to wipe his boots upon him.'" but the fact remains that Belmont came out of the encounter with honor, while Blaine's reputation received no tarnish only because it was already so darkly spotted. Throughout his examination in that investigation Mr. Blaine played the part of a bully and braggart, and continually sought to evade incriminating himself by insulting his examiners. Instead of answering pertinent questions he delivered tirades against the impertinence and boyhood of Mr. Belmont. But the young member of Congress stuck to his points with a dogged persistence that provoked Mr. Blaine to a pitiable rage. One thing Mr. Belmont could not ascertain, and that was what became of some of the records of the State Department relating to the Chili-Peru affair, which had disappeared. They have never turned up, and until they do Mr. Blaine must rest under the suspicion of having spirited them away with the same purpose as induced him to appropriate the Mulligan letters. That investigation, in which Mr. Blaine was held upon the gridiron of cross-examination by the "young polo player," disclosed the fact that as Secretary of State he had sought to take advantage of the war between Chili and Peru to further the settlement of a baseless private claim. To this end he dismissed a faithful minister and appointed one after his own heart who took with him two sets of instructions. For more than six months "the most pressing service" of American diplomacy in South America was prostituted to the benefit of a private claim; and the ultimatum of the United States represented to be that by no treaty of peace should there be a cession of territory to Chili by Peru, in disregard of the rights of Mr. Landreau, an alleged American citizen.

Throughout the investigation Mr. Belmont showed a familiarity with the subject and a grasp of the principles in foreign relations remarkable in so young a man. He has had two years' experience since on the committee of which he has been appointed Chairman, and in all his acts has proved himself a far more active and intelligent man than its ex-Chairman—ex-Governor Curtin. This, to be sure, is not very high praise, for superiority over the war Governor of Pennsylvania does not infer high qualifications for such a post. But in certain quarters Belmont will never be forgiven for baiting the bull of Maine until he flourished his tail in the air and bellowed like a calf.—*Chicago News.*

DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

The Duty of Vigorously Upholding President Cleveland's Nominations—Devotion to Party Principle with the Popular Encouragement.

Next in importance to the approaching discussion of the silver question will be the debates which we are told the Republican Senators will direct against President Cleveland's nominations.

The fact that the White House is now inhabited by a Democrat has made no change in the feelings of those gentlemen as to their responsibilities under the Constitution. They must still advise the President upon certain questions just as though he were a pure-blooded Republican, and give their consent to his proceedings as they think fit.

But what is expected to make a peculiar stir among the Republicans while debating the new candidates for office, and to produce an energetic and solemn exhibition of eloquence, will be their conclusion that they are the special keepers of the Civil-Service law and the appointed promoters of its spirit and extension. It was invented and sustained by their party, and they must look after its interests; and the way to do this will be to keep the Republicans in and prevent the representatives of the Democrats from taking their places.

It will devolve upon the Democratic Senators, in the event of such an attempt, to resist it with the greatest vigor and indignation. Besides sustaining the action of the President by following this course, they will be battling for one of the most fundamental principles of Democracy. This is that the people have the right, through their proper representatives, to choose their own agents of Government, and that the expressed wishes of a popular majority must be fully and faithfully observed. It was the intention of the Democratic majority in 1884 to take the control of the Government from the Republicans into their own hands; and this desire must be respected now and furthered by every justifiable exertion possible on the part of the Democratic Representatives. The fact that Mr. Cleveland regards himself as in some way the chosen Magistrate of the whole people, and in consequence as not holding precisely the same relations to the Democracy as Democrats elected by narrower constituencies, should not lessen a whit the intensity of that party's Senators in their devotion to its principles, or weaken their determination to stand immovably for their party's rights against the assaults of its enemies. They must fight for the Democracy and against the humbug pretensions of the Republicans at every opportunity that is afforded.

In such a contest they will have the people at their back.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Free and Equal.

General Logan's new bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the "mental, industrial and physical progress made by the colored race since 1865," is a measure which should be suppressed. It is an outgrowth of the idea that the negro is in some sense a ward of the Nation, and indicates on the part of its author an indisposition to recognize the fact that the negro is a citizen as free and independent as any white man, and responsible to no one but himself for the use that he makes of the privileges conferred upon him. If the negroes are American citizens, there is no reason why they should be made the subject of a special inquiry. The mere proposition to place them even inferentially in the same category as the Indians or the cattle of the plains indicates an unwillingness on the part of some people to recognize the fact that they are free, and that with every advantage that anybody has they are able to take care of themselves. On their own part the negroes should resent this discrimination as tending to perpetuate the race prejudice and sink their citizenship in the question of their color.

Politicians who have been borne into power on the shoulders of the negro doubtless find it difficult to let him alone, but the time has come when all such meddling as that contemplated by the Logan bill should be most emphatically resisted.—*Chicago Herald.*

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

—The Republican journals which are so indignant at the refusal of the Supreme Court of Ohio to go behind the returns should moderate their rage. The year 1876 furnished an eminent precedent for such action.—*N. Y. World.*

—Civil Service Examiner—If a profit of two millions of dollars can be realized from thirty years in Congress at a salary of $5,000, how much can be made as acting Vice-President in three years at a salary of $8,000? Applicant—I am sorry, sir, but I have never studied political economy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—We read in the papers that in some localities where Democratic postmasters have been appointed Republicans refuse to patronize the office, mailing their letters on the cars and at other places in order to cut down the revenue of the office and thus reduce the salary of the Democratic official. People who will do that are not entitled to postal facilities, and, if it could be done, the Postmaster-General would be justified in depriving them of any chance to either send or receive mail.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Governor Hill's view of Civil-Service reform is that of a practical man, not of the closet theorist. He declares the selection of public servants on the ground of merit to be the safeguard of popular rights; but he also points out that this does not conflict with the principal, indispensable in a popular Government that heads of departments and others charged with the execution of administrative policies should be men in accord with the Chief Executive or administrative officer intrusted for the time being with the execution of the popular will expressed through the ballot box. The Civil-Service statute, as he views it, applies solely to official places calling "mainly for clerical ability" or other expert qualifications which competitive examinations may determine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JANUARY 27, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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We are authorized to announce Col WARREN MONTFORT of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday Apr l 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86

BEWARE of the hog-cholera cure man, the hulless oats man, and the Russian apple tree peddler.

MR. MORRISON has prepared a tariff bill which is so just that even Mr. Randall will not object to it.

THE senior and junior editors of the Lawrenceburg *Register* have each lost his mother in the last month.

THE contractors have purchased the timber for completing the work on the Rising Sun dyke, at Vanceburg, Ky.

IT is said that the legislature will probably adjourn at the expiration of sixty days. We'll wager it does no such thing.

THE farmers of the county of Steuben, Ind., have $5,000 in notes to pay on account of the Bohemian oats swindle.

ADVICES from half dozen wheat growing States are to the effect that the plant has been but little damaged by the recent cold weather.

THE weather in Texas has been colder than ever before experienced, and great numbers of cattle on the plains were frozen to death.

THE Democratic Senators have decided to support the President in his refusal to give the reasons prompting his removal of official.

THE destruction of cattle in many counties in Kentucky by the late cold weather is very large. In Texas the loss is almost incalculable.

A COLONY is being formed in Mason county to move to Texas. In about a year a colony will be formed in Texas to move back to Mason county.

THE Governor has re-appointed Dr. H. K. Pusey to be Superintendent of the Anchorage Asylum, and Dr. Jas. Rodman, for the Hopkinsville Asylum.

The Cincinnati Southern side-tracked a car of fine mules far away from food and water, and allowed it to remain three or four days. The consequence was that a number of the mules weakened by starvation succumbed to the cold and froze to death.—Stanford Journal.

MONEY matters, it is said, are so stringent in Florida that the banks are charging from 18 to 20 per cent. and sometimes as high as 24 per cent. per annum for short loans. The blizzard thoroughly demoralized that State, and many persons who have invested there will leave.

A curious circumstance is reported from Virginia. A lady had twelve stands of bees which were very valuable until a distillery was started in the neighborhood. Since then the bees fly over there and get very drunk. They are now eating up what honey they had on hand, and refuse to make any more.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

A WASHINGTON special to the *Post* says: Last week, Senator Vorhees introduced a bill to admit Washington Territory as a State, and he also introduced a bill to admit Montana, as a State. The Senator was asked if he intended to make the admission of Dakota conditional on the admission of Montana, as it has been reported that the Democrats were disposed to do. He replied: "I can speak only for myself. I think the best arrangement we can make is to admit Dakota, Montana and Washington together. They must all come in soon, and they might as well come now. I don't see how we can prevent Dakota coming in. She has a voting population of 80,000, and is certainly entitled to admittance. I thought at first I should oppose the division of Dakota, but I do not see how I can. The Territory has an area of five times my own State, and South Dakota will be about as large as Ohio and Indiana. Montana has a voting population of 26,000 and Washington has a voting population of 40,000. There are not fifteen Congressional districts in the country with the population of Washington, and not a hundred with that of Montana. Dakota is Republican. Montana is Democratic, and I am confident will remain so. Washington is close, and may be won by either party. If she comes into the Union by Democratic votes, under Democratic Administration, our chances in the new States will be all the better. It seems to be much the best plan to take in those three Territories at once. They are entitled to it, and politically it will be as fair and practicable an arrangement as can be."

REPRESENTATIVE Warner, of Ohio, has prepared a preamble and resolution relative to the Mississippi river improvement, which has been referred to the committee on Rules. It recites that it is currently reported that mud lumps are rising and a bar rapidly forming from the ceaseless and immense deposit of silt by the Mississippi from its mouth, so as to form serious and threatning obstacles to navigation from the mouth of the jetties to the deep water of the open Gulf, and that it is the right and solemn duty of the people's representatives to know whether or not the people's money is being wisely and judiciously expended for the work of river improvement, and whether the works that are done, and those that are in contemplation, are well founded in wisdom, in order that errors may be corrected, and mistakes involving the outlay of immense sums of money may be avoided, and the great and paramount object of deep water navigation from St. Louis to the deep sea may be accomplished. The Speaker is therefore directed to appoint a special committee of eleven members, two from each of the Committees on Appropriations, Commerce, Rivers and Harbors, and Levees, and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and three from the House at large, to consider the subject. The committee is to be accompanied by an engineer officer detailed by the Secretary of War. It is directed to proceed to the points where work has been done by the Mississippi River Commission, and critically examine the work and its effect. It is also to examine the jetties and the bar outside within a radius of five miles from the mouth of the jetties, and to ascertain whether any bars or mud lumps are forming there, and how rapidly, and whether any bar now exists that impedes navigation for vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water.

The bill introduced by Hon. B. A. Neale, of Graves county, into the House on Saturday last, which is intended to repeal the present law on the subject of willful murder, in so far as it allows juries to render a verdict of confinement in the penitentiary for life, is exciting a good deal of comment. In a brief interview with Mr. Nealo, he gave some of the reasons for wanting to restore the law to original principles. Said he

"Willful murder is the highest and blackest degree of the crime of murder, and he who commits that crime, by both divine and human law, forfeits his own right to live, and therefore ought to die, there being but *one* degree in *willful* murder, the punishment should always be the same and all persons guilty of that crime should be treated alike. That it is only for willful murder that a man can be hung or put in the penitentiary for life, therefore, the practice of putting one man in the penitentiary for life, and hanging another for the same offence, and same degree of that offence, is a discrimination between men that the law should not allow. Such a practice encourages crime, as well as disrespect for the law. Besides," said he, "the policy and object of the law against murder is not only to punish the guilty, but to rid society of such monsters. This object of the law was to a great extent defeated by a verdict of confinement in the penitentiary for life, by reason of so many of these life prisoners being pardoned and turned loose upon society again."

"The records of the penitentiary show that within the last six years there have been eighty-four life prisoners put in the penitentiary, and twenty-four pardoned out, which is nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the whole. The average time of confinement of the twenty-four pardoned was less than six years. Thus the object aimed to be accomplished by the law has been, and will continue to be, defeated, and the verdicts of juries set aside and the labor and cost of convictions all lost, while society receives no protection from the law. There are 110 life prisoners in the penitentiary now, and the rate of admission has been for the last six years fourteen per year. At this rate, if the pardoning power was not exercised, after discontinuing the ratio of deaths, there would be over 300 life prisoners at the end of twenty years. The cost of one of these per year, including food, raiment and medicine, will not fall short of $80 a year, making a total of $24,000 per year to keep men, who, by the laws of God and man, ought to be hung."—The bill was defeated.—Capital.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

Last Thursday morning James W. Pollard produced quite a flutter in our usually quiet town by the statement that on Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a bucket of water placed upon a stand-table in his family room was lifted by invisible hands to the center of the room where it was tilted over. That he then took the bucket to the well, refilled and returned it to the stand table and resumed his seat, before a blazing fire and beside his wife. That almost immediately thereafter the same invisible person lifted the bucket and again sat it down on the carpet and again tilted it over. Again Mr. Pollard refilled the bucket at the well and again returned it to the table where it had sat for two years past, and the third time the bucket was lifted from the table, and this time passed between Mr. and Mrs. Pollard and the grate to the center of the room where it was again tilted over. He further stated that on Wednesday evening about the same hour (7 o'clock) the bucket was freshly filled at the well again and placed upon the table, and before Mr. Pollard could take his seat the bucket was lifted from the table, and the water again poured on the carpet. Thursday evening several persons visited Mr. Pollard's house, if possible, to witness this singular performance, upon their arrival, about 7:20 p. m., Mrs. Pollard stated that the bucket had been filled and placed upon the stand, had began to move, and was almost off the stand when she caught hold of it and detained it. There was no ice on the table or bottom of the bucket, and Mrs. Pollard, who did not seem to be at all alarmed, confessed herself unable to account for the strange performance of her water bucket. She corroborated the statement of her husband except that she stated that he was mistaken in stating that the bucket left the table three times Tuesday evening, but declared that it did leave the table twice. In front of the table there was a wet icy space, some two feet in length and about eight or ten inches in width, which Mrs. Pollard said was a part of the result of the singular action of her water bucket. Tuesday and Wednesday evening, she stated that the water spread all over the carpet in front of the grate but that the heat had dried it up except what remained immediately in front of the water table, Mrs. Pollard also stated that on Tuesday night they heard distinctly some one chopping at their wood pile, and concluded that from the length of time the chopping continued she expected to find the next morning about all their wood cut ready for use. But when the morning came not a stick was missing nor had a stick been cut.

We have had no definite information from the seat of war since Thursday night. There have been some reports that are not sufficiently authenticated to justify publishing. But should anything remarkable take place our readers shall have a statement of it in our next issue.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

STATE NEWS.

The sentiment in favor of the whipping-post seems to be growing in popular favor.

Fayette farmers are complaining of having to sell butchers their cattle at 3 and 3½ cents and pay them 15 cents per pound for beefsteak.

Gov. J. Proctor Knott will deliver the address of welcome to the teachers and friends of a better system of common school education, to assemble in Frankfort on Saturday, February 27th.

If one-tenth of the money wasted in Georgetown and Scott county in the purchase of lottery tickets was given to a charity fund, there would not be a hungry child in the county nor a deserving woman without a comfortable pile of coal.—Times.

Matt Howard, of Bourbon county, had nine two-year and yearling cattle to freeze to death. He had them in a pasture where they were sheltered and fed at some hay stacks. During the day they left the stacks and went to water and on returning, the gale was too much for them and they took refuge behind a stone fence, where the snow drifted over them and they perished with cold,

Mrs. Sallie McGruder, colored, of Shelbyville, Ky., is 120 years old. She is still youthful enough to walk without assistance. She moved from Maryland to Kentucky, coming to Louisville, when there were only two log huts in the place. At the age of 15 she married and has had 13 children all of whom died of old age.

Kentucky tobacco is growing popular in foreign lands. The State Department at Washington has a report from one of its officials in Germany, showing the prices of Kentucky tobacco in Germany since 1879. The price has steadily increased from $10.35 per 100 kilograms in 1870 to $19.60 in 1884, while the prices of nearly every other grade of tobacco have fallen off in that time.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1886, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee.

N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee.

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Elizabeth Utz, &c, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
Z E Rice, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct., Term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1st day of Feb'y. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months, equal installments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

A tract of land on Sand Run Creek in this county, containing by survey, 262½ acres, and bounded by the lands of Julia Loder, John Cave, Ben Clore and others. Said tract is divided into two lots by a line crossing it s 5¾ w and about 200 or 300 yds. west of the house. The lot fronting on Sand Run Creek contains 115¼ acres, and the lot on which the house and barns are located containes 119¼ acres. These lots will be offered separately, after which the entire tract will be offered in a body, and the bid or bids making the most money will be accepted.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

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Drugs & Patent Medicines.

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Paints Ready For Use.

From 1 gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash price. Give me a call. A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

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The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

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Is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in the correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

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For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

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Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5 00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1 00
Sunday, one year	2 00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April 1878, and being patent No. 202,945. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W. Vauler,
P. R. Lostutter, I. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

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And at the Lowest Possible Figures.

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Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner. Sending us 35 cents for 3 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large 32 page illustrated paper devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford, Conn.

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"THE STORY OF MY LIFE."

And the Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Worth $100 to any young man starting in life. Over 500 pages; 63 illustrations. Price, $2.25. ☞Write at once to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect FAMILY SCALES

Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Rowlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Jos Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.

☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

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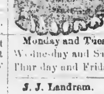
Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office.

AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,



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Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun, Ind.
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Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

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BURLINGTON, - - KY

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal Instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

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R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

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JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent. | C. L. CRISLER, Assessor

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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

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FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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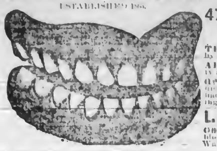
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 186



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

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Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 27 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

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COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay; and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED.

USE Dr SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC

CHICKEN POWDER — SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER — CONDITION POWDER

WE CAN PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM &

THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

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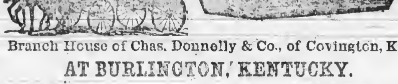


Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

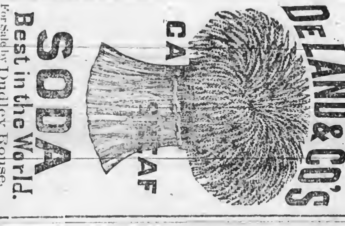
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



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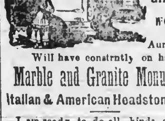
SODA

Best in the World.

For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.



AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.
100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK : BOSTON : CHICAGO.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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PIONEER HISTORY.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.,
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works,
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

Subscribe for the Boone

Cou'ty Recorder

Local News.

The creek roads are blockaded by the ice.

Another cold snap finished up last week.

S. W. Tolin is entertaining a swarm of Jobe's comforters.

Everett Hall has returned from his extended visit to Ohio.

The cold weather has materially injured the small grain.

Mr. Orvill Williams left Burlington for home one day last week.

Capital invested in sleighs this winter has brought poor returns.

Mr. Ben Rouse made the first deposit in the Boone County Bank.

A tremendous quantity of ice has gone dixieward the past week.

A bank in Burlington! Don't that sound "kinder" metropolitan?

There are now about thirty beneficiaries at the county infirmary.

Mrs. L. B. Stephens, of Richwood, was visiting H. P. Stephens last week.

Mrs. Rosa Powell, who has been visiting her sisters at this place, has returned home.

County roads, except those on the creeks, have been in fine condition for many days.

When the thaw-out comes it will make things lively along the larger water courses.

Mrs. Jasper Sandford, of Covington, was the guest of Mrs. Hewlett, her sister, last week.

Dr. J. J. Dulaney and wife, of Covington, made Burlington a flying visit one day last week.

Miss Irene Bradford, of Florence, was visiting relatives at this place last Thursday and Friday.

Jno. W. Gaines left for Anthony, Kansas, Monday, where he will prepare a place to move to.

It is said Dr. Bange is incubating a ghost story, which, if successful will be the sensation of the period.

Who is the next young man of the town to take unto himself a fair and loving helpmete in this world.

Mrs. W. F. Ashburn, of Mt. Adams, Ohio, was visiting her sisters at this place, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Star, a daughter of Tilford Sullivan, deceased, died at her residence on Gunpowder Tuesday morning.

We have had some fine weather for stripping tobacco, and the raisers now want some good weather for selling it.

Out of twenty-four fine bronze turkey gobblers, Mr. Jonas Delph has sold twenty, in the last two month, at $1 50 a piece.

James Westbay is the only one of our citizens who has given Sam Jones an audience. Others are talking of going to hear him.

Hon. Reuben Conner is a member of the joint committee investigating the removal of Jerry South as warden of the penitentiary.

We understand the County has purchased of W. A. Gaines the piece of woods in front of the County Infirmary. Paying $70 per acre.

Mr. B. F. Crisler, of the Union neighborhood, was in Burlington Monday. Ben never forgets to make the printers feel good when in town.

Cy Crisler, H. P. Stephens, a little dog, two very small rats created quite an excitement on the street last Saturday. The rats were killed.

Newton Rogers and sister, Miss Almeda, of Burlington, Ky., have been guests of Miss Jessie Ruter during the past week.—Rising Sun Local.

E. H. Baker's tenant house at the foot of the Gunpowder hill was destroyed by fire a few nights since. It was the work of an incendiary. It was not occupied.

Mrs. Wene, who has been visiting her parents at this place, since Christmas, returned to her home at Loveland, Ohio, last Thursday, accompanied by her father, Mr. A. O. Hall.

Mr. Alonzo Gaines, sen., of Hebron, and who has been sick for many weeks, died Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the Hebron vault at 1 o'clock to-day.

Last Saturday night quite a number of young folks of the town a surrounding country gathered at the residence of Sheriff Clutterbuck's and spent the hours very pleasantly tripping the light fantastic.

LOST—A setter bitch about one year old, white and black, white streak in face. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and will pay a liberal reward.
S. D. HOSHAL, Hebron, Ky.

John J. Berkshire has purchased of Henry Tucker a thirty pound turkey gebbler. But probably we'd better said nothing about this, as the fowl may be spirited away by the parties who raided his flock heretofore.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Viola Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., conferred the iniatory degree on two candidates at their regular meeting last Saturday night. Viola has had work in the iniatory every meeting night for the last two months. Morning Star and Venus Lodges, look out, we are coming.

H. P. Stephens discovered, here in Burlington, a splendid echo, and while out west recently he purchased a new musical instrument known as the autoharp, and in the spring he will enclose his echo and give afternoon concerts. Children in arms not admitted.

We have printed programmes for an entertainment to be given by the "Home Circle Club" at the School-hall, at Hamilton, Ky., on Thursday and Friday nights, the 4th and 5th of next month On which occasion the well-known drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," will be produced.

The people of this place and surrounding country should unite and make a effort to secure the services of a fine teacher and have the Morgan Academy put in operation. The money spent in this county in a year, sending to schools abroad, would employ two good teachers for several years. We will have more to say on this subject hereafter.

Frank D. Kirkpatrick, of this place, and Miss Clara Clore, of the Florence neighborhood, will be united in marriage at the residence of Elder W. S. Keene, in Covington, this evening at 3 o'clock. We trust that, in their new relation, the contracting parties will enjoy a long and prosperous journey through this life. They will return to groom's father's to-morrow, where they will receive a few of their many friends.

The extreme cold weather of last week caused the death of a number of live stock. Several farmers near Sparta lost fine blooded calves through that means. The supposition is that they being fed on the dry feed, and all the streams being frozen, were unable to obtain water for several days. When the thaw occurred last Friday they drunk too much of the cold water and it caused their deaths.—Warsaw Independent.

The steamer Minnie, operated by the Boone County Distillery, and which plies between Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Petersburg, one day last week, in 1 trip took eight hundred barrels of whisky to the wharf at Lawrenceburg for shipment East, and, in returning, took aboard and safely carried seven carloads of grain back to the distillery. As the ice was running in the river, this was considered a remarkable feat for the boat. But, with Captain Fenton in command and that old reliable engineer, Lemon, on board the Minnie can be depended on.

In this issue is the announcement of M. T. Garnett as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Clerk. Mr. Garnett has made an acceptable officer and will now receive the unanimous endorsement of the people.

S. W. Tolin this week announces himself as a candidate for reelection as the attorney for this county. He has been an attentive official, and will now receive the endorsement of the people.

J. R. Clutterbuck, who has been a faithful sheriff, is announced for a reelection. There is no indication that he will have any oposition, and will be kept in possession of the county's financial department.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GAINESVILLE.

Weather cloudy.

Mr. Pfalzgraf is through stripping tobacco, and all he wants now is a buyer

Several from this neighborhood have gone, and are going to hear Sam Jones preach.

James Gaines and wife's infant child has been, and is yet quite sick with pneumonia.

Meeting at Bullittsburg next Sunday.
LIGE.

RICHWOOD.

Health in this community generally, good.

Some tobacco has been sold in this section, but none for fancy prices.

John M. Henderson and son, Edgar, carpenters and builders, of Hebron, have been doing considerable work in this neighborhood this winter. They are now giving Jackson & Harmons commodious tobacco house at this place its finishing touch. This building is an immense structure, and is conveniently arranged for the business for which it was designed.

Another Jesse Cooley has been captured, this time at Charleston, West Virginia. The Alf Burnett detectives made the arrest for larceny, after which they concluded their game was the one Cooley wanted in this county, and had his photograph taken, and accompanied by a description it was sent to Sheriff Clutterbuck. While the picture does not look so very much like Cooley, the decription and the location of the scars fit him exactly. The negro has been sick in jail for some time, which may account for the photograph's not looking more like Cooley when he left here. Gaines Robinson, for whom Cooley had worked considerable has gone on to identify the negro if it be the one wanted. At this writing (Saturday) nothing has been heard from Mr. Robinson.

UNION.

Miss Sarah Bannister has returned from Elliston.

Elder Sarvin, of Indiana, preached at Sardis last Tuesday.

Mrs. F. Dickey is in Louisville, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Converse.

Mr. J. W. Taliaferro is spending several days with Mrs. Parrish in Covington.

Miss Callie Taliaferro will not attend school this term, on account of impaired health.

Mrs. B. L. Corbin and daughter, Lillian, are absent, visiting relatives in Florence and Newport.

Mr. Orville Riley, a young Baptist minister, of Owen county, was the guest of H. W. Riley last week.

Mr. Fisher and wife now members of this community, and we will always welcome such genial people as they.

Miss Mary Wilkie leaves this week for Covington, where she will spend sometime with her sister, Mrs. Harris.

Miss Willa Whitaker, who has been the guest of Miss Mary Wilkie for the past week, returned to her home in Covington last Monday.

Miss Laura Norman writes that she reached her destination, Midway, S. C. in safety and is much pleased with what she has seen of the South.

Miss Annie Anderson recently lost between Mr. Bannister's residence and her home a small gold breastpin, in the form of an "L" with small charm and two gold monograms attached. If found, please leave at J. A. Huey's.

List of Claims Allowed since January Term 1885.

Payable out of Levy 1885.

Regular Feb. term, '85—	
Co Clerk for Assessors book $	5 00
March term—	
Jas Westbay for coffin	6 00
J F Blythe, J M Moody	20
Rucker & Davis coffin	6
April term—	
W Montfort, legal services	50
May term—	
Judge Dills repairs on court house	10 70
May special term—	
Tim Westbay for coffin	6 00
August term—	
Co Clerk for poll books	5 05
repairs on clerks office	15 48
H W Blythe as guard	9
September term—	
S A Palmer repairs on jail	25
Chas Westbay as guard	8
October term—	
M T Garnett special com'r	15 00
November term—	
Tim Westbay for coffin	6 00
November Term 1885	
Claims payable out of the levy of 1885	
Sam Cowen jailer	81 14
H J Foster school com'r	350
Mrs Helen Graham	20 00
Claims payble out of levy 1886	
D Clements for coffin	6 00
J S Anderson for same	3 00
Joseph Rich constable	2 30
	6 20
M S Rice surveying road	8 00
Dr Murat pauper practice	25 00
J B Tolin merchandise	42 10
S R Clutterbuck sheriff acct	73 62
J W Kirk for coffin	5 00
Henry Hall keeping pauper	15 00
H J Foster com'r for 1886	400
M Christy constable	3 50
J M Moody same	3
J W Kirk for coffin	6
Oscar Gaines holding inquest	6
Jas Westbay for coffin	6
W A Goodridge hold' inquest	11 35
C L Crisler for services	4 60
J H Callahan constable	3
W L Riddell clerk account	15
M T. Garnett clerk account	10 95
L H Dills county judge	400
S W Tolin county attorney	400
Jan. Term 1886.	
Payable out of Levy of 1885	
W E Piper stove and fixtures	19 15
Sam Cowen jail account	26 20
Chris Barlow land for road	20
Drs Grant & Furnish	150
" " for 1886	300
A O Hall super't. poor-house	150
January Term 1886	
Claims payable out of the levy of 1886	
Dr Murat holding inquests	12 00
pauper practice	37 50
W C Moxley constable claim	5
	2 80
	2 80
T F Curley coffin for pauper	6
Dr Edwards pauper practice	39 61
Riddell & Hall printing	28
W L Riddell et clerk account	6 25
A S Arnold constable	4 50
C W Saxton constable	3 50
J R Clutterbuck sheriff account	9 50
Drs Duncan & Bagby pau prac	15
Dr E W Duncan	10
Lowery	7 50
Bagby	5
W H Blanton	20
J R Riley	50
L C Cowen	45 75
Margaret Douglas keep'g pau	9 00
Oscar Gaines com. on jail	25
E H Baker same	25
M C Norman same	5
W T German deputy sheriff	7 52
E H Baker com to make walk	20

Justices present Jan. term, 1884, who were committed in the printed list of last year, payable out of levy of 1885, each allowed $3.

E H Baker	Oscar Gaines
Joe Wagstaff	A B Whitlock
A G McConnell	B H Ryle
T F Curley	J J Brumback
M B Green.	

Justices present November Term 1885

M C Norman	3	F M Howlett	3
T H Sutton	3	W M Rouse	3
L A Loder	3	T K Dixen	3
T F Curley	3	E H Baker	3
J Wagstaff	3	S T Johnson	3
B H Ryle	3	O Gaines	3
W A Goodridge	3	H Bannister	3
J J Brumback	3		

Justices present January term 1886

E H Baker	3	O Gaines	3
M C Norman	3	T Dixon	3
F M Howlett	3	H Bannister	3
T F Curley	3	L A Loder	3
B H Ryle	3	T H Sutton	3
M B Green	3	J C Hensly	3
A G McConnell	3	S T Johnson	3
W A Goodridge	3	J J Brumback	3
A Ellis	3		

Justices present January 5th, 1886

E H Baker	3	T F Curley	3
T K Dixen	3	F M Howlett	3
Oscar Gaines	3	H Bannister	3
B H Rylo	3	L A Loder	3
T H Sutton	3	S T Johnson	3
J J Brumback	3	M C Norman	3
A G McConnell	3	J C Hensley	3

Judges August election 1885

J O Griffith	2	W M Rouse	2
T J Baker	2	John Arnold	2
Sam Hind	2	H Bannister	2
T H Sutton	2	J J Brumback	2
S K McPherson	2	Z T Kelley	2
A. McConnell	2	Alex Murray	2
J D Conner	2	W A Goodridge	2
E H Baker	2	F M Howlett	2
G W Baker	2	Caleb Hurd	2
L A Loder	2	Hugh Kennedy	2
J Wagstaff	2	E A Hughes	2
S J Hedges	2	J M Moody	2

Clerks August election 1884

B Q Roberts	2	Chas P Wilson	2
G M Allen	2	M S Rice	2
B Carpenter	2	E B Norman	2
W G Stansifer	2	L P Arnold	2
H Polly	2	A L Lodge	2
O S Watts	2	W B Grubb	2

Sheriffs Aug. election 1886

J J Childress	2 48	Chas Helm	2 40
J H Callahan	3 20	J Rich	2 88
J L Rich	3 00	A B Corbin	2 64
M E Leming	2 80	M T Riggs	2 80
W Quick	2 64	T W Finch	2 00
A S Arnold	3 00	G H Aydlott	2 48

County Levy for '86 at fixed $2 50.

Attest } M. T. GARNETT,
County Clerk.

THE FASHIONS.

Facts Regarding the Latest Styles in Dress at Home and Abroad.

Some of the new cashmere gloves have the long wrists embroidered in hair stitch on the closed tops with silk of a pale shade.

Fancy bonnets are made of tinsel and novelty fabrics of various kinds over frames of wire and lace net.

New silk jerseys are beautifully embroidered with jet in various designs, and sometimes in patterns covering the whole garment.

The most stylish handkerchiefs are plain white, with narrow hems and tucks, or borders composed of squares formed of alternating thick and transparent blocks.

Among other delicate and novel bonnet trimmings are imitations of birds' wings and tails of crepe lisse embroidered in white silk applique on velvet, and also in delicate gilt thread on black lace.

Dresses made entirely of lace are a dainty novelty worn by those who can afford such expensive luxuries. Made over a black silk, they are worn for dress occasions in the daytime, and over silks of delicate colors for evening. Nothing can be more elegant. Black marquise lace, a very beautiful silk lace, with exquisite flowers and vines on a fine net ground, is used for this purpose, as well as the French and Chantilly laces.

Jersey waists of solid color are worn with a gay striped or plaited skirt and sash, by little girls.

The black armure grenadines are used as the principal part of a costume, with a Breton vest and plain lower skirt that has three cross stripes of pale blue with gold tea-brown or olive, with black armure stripes as well; or else the gayest scarlet stripes are alternated with dull green and gold, with black stripes at intervals.

The French poplin, or, as it is also called, faille francaise, resembles gros grain of light weight and fine reps, and is almost as light as the silk surahs which it promises to rival for summer dresses.

Checked materials are combined with plain ones in a very effective manner.

A stylish polonaise is open from the shoulders to the waist line, slantwise, over a plain plastron. At the waist it is fastened with a metal clasp or plain bow of velvet. Then it opens again over the skirt, falling into a shawl point on each side. At the back it forms a draped puff, also finished into a shawl point.

The new pinafore front, a revival of the Jewess tunic, is a style likely to find favor with economical women, both as a means of freshening an old dress and making the same dress do duty as two distinct toilettes. It is, as its name indicates, an apron, fitted to the figure and covering the whole front of the dress from the shoulders down; its effect is greatly improved by cutting slits in either side a little below the waist-line near the hips, and draping a plain sash through them, letting it form a fan-bow in front and full ends behind.

For very light dresses for summer evenings the nun's veilings have the bayadere stripes of white or silver or gilt, to be made up with plain white veiling.

The Algerienne stripes of many gay colors across the fabric from selvage to selvage are very effective in grenadines or nun's veilings for combination with plain goods.

For children's dresses, especially for kilt skirts and sash drapery, there are wool stuffs, heavier than veiling yet not as heavy as camel's hair, with the brightest cross stripes of blue with gold, red and blue, or brown with yellow and red.

Ecru canvass or etamine, in small meshes, makes quiet and tasteful dresses, with wool lace of the same shade and some ribbon bows for garniture. A silk false skirt and waist lining are necessary for such a dress.

Havana brown is a favorite color for the spring.

White with brown velvet is a new combination.

Embroideries are works of art, carried out in chenille, beads and gold thread and shaded like a painting.

White and black is a fashionable combination for evening.

Trains apparently distinct from the front breadth are worn, the front breadth being either of brocade or a beaded or embossed fabric, the back of some heavy stuff like velvet or satin.

Colored silk linings are placed in brocade wraps, and as they are visible in the wide sleeves add a pretty and becoming touch of bright color.

A very lovely mantle is of moss green brocade showing an ottoman satin ground, with raised velvet flowers in the same shade. A wide band of ostrich feather trimming outlines the edge, and the lining is of bright red silk.

Wide bands for covering the skirts of cloth suits, made of wide and narrow braid crocheted in elaborate patterns with heavy silk cord, are seen in sets comprising skirt and waist trimmings.
—*Boston Budget.*

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Julia Clore, &c, Pltf.
vs } In Equity.
L D Houston, &c., Delts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, February 1st, 1886, at 1 o'clock p, m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit: Beginning at a stake in Ben Craven's line a corner of lot No. 3, in the division of the lands of the late Henry Aylor; thence s 3¾ w 142½ poles, passing a stone to the center of the pike; thence with the said pike s 86 e 19 1-5 poles to a stone corner of lot No. 5, in said division; thence with said lot n 3¾ e 141½ poles to a stone in Craven's line, thence with his line n 82½ w 19 poles and 7 links to the beginning, containing 17 acres being lot No. 4 in said division.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $403 64
Bonds payable to the undersigned.
W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
DR. DeJOHNS,
In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards, Amalgam 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

'HOME COMFORT RANGES'
30,000 In Use.

Who would be free must themselves "strike the first blow," and when a "woman says she will, she will." Henceforth the desertion of the cook need not be the signal for house hold wheels to stop, for with a "Home Comfort" Wrought Iron Range in the kitchen, the mistress can do the cooking without danger to health or temper.

Remember, the Home Comfort Ranges are the only Wrought Iron Ranges that have Malleable Iron Top Plates and Malleable Iron Fire Linings. And all other Wrought Iron Ranges you see advertised are Cast Iron Tops and Fire Linings.

LITTLE ✠ PARAGRAPHS
Expressing the Sentiments of our Customers.

I gladly add my testimonial to the perfectness in construction and its adaptability to the wants of the public. PETER JETT, Mt. Olivet, Ky.

We could scarcely over-estimate its advantages. The fact that a 20-pound roast of beef and a delicate cake can be baked successfully at the same time is sufficient evidence of its merits. To testify to this is a pleasure duly appreciated by Robt. OVERBEY, Ellisville.

Having purchased a Home Comfort Range of J. D. Gates, we take pleasure in recommending it to our friends of Bath county as the best thing of the kind we ever used. It heats up very quickly, with a small quantity of fuel, and does better baking and cooking than any cast iron range or stove we have ever used. J. VARNSDALE.

We have used it a sufficient length of time to know that we could get nothing better, E. KENTON, Mt. Olivet.

Having had long experience in the use of many kinds of stoves, but for quick work and economy of fuel it takes the lead. A. HILDRETH, Blue Licks.

It is the most excellent article I have ever purchased in its line, and it is most happily named Home Comfort.
WM. MCCLANAHAN, Ellisville.

I can safely say for perfect baking, cooking and economy of fuel it excels all others. JAS. HENRY, Nicholas Co.

I seldom recommend an article for others' use, but in this case will say I consider it superior to anything of the kind ever manufactured.
WM. HALL, Sardis.

It is a very satisfactory piece of house furniture. Strong, well made, and does its work with certainty and dispatch.
H. B. SAMPSON, Blue Lick.

No one can appreciate its great advantages without using it. Had we known its merits we would have bought one long ago; and discarded the old one.
J. DOOLY, Carlyle.

You can not say too much in parise of it. I have the best biscuit and the best meals in the world baked on it. I would not part with it for any reasonable amount of money.
W. N. SMITH, Nicholas County.

Dear Sirs: You can write anything you choose in recommending your beautiful and perfect operating Home Comfort Ranges, and sign our names.
J. W. RALLS, J. H. BOWEN,
JAS. DOOLEY, J. H. CAYWOOD,
WALTER POTTS, N. P. RALLS.

The "Home Comfort" Range is all right in every respect and I do not see how we could get along without it as it does better work and takes so much less fuel than our old cast iron stove.
J. A. MCCORD, Fleming County.

I indorse all that has, or can be said in favor of the "Home Comfort" Range.
S. C. STOCKDALE, Fleming Co., Ky.

The above statement in behalf of the "Home Comfort" Range suits me, and I claim enough can not be said in their favor. I am using one and could ask for nothing better of the kind.
J. E. MCCARTY, Fleming Co. Ky.

6,000 In Use in Kentucky.

The following named persons of Nicholas, Fleming, Bath, Robertson, Mason and Bourbon Counties have each bought "Home Comfort" Ranges.

Mrs S S Gorham
S H Thomas
Jos Bishop
J F Stone
Saml Ishmeal
W E Stoops
T L Ishmael
Dr Thompson
Wm Hamilton
W H Wheatley
Fred Harbet
S J Sears
T J Croveh
W T Jones
Saml Marshall
W F Price
Robt Barr
B J Jones
David Brown
H G Taylor
James Henry
Jno Fields
W L Teal
Danl Emmons
L H Allison
Jon A Feeback
Dr S R Fisher
A J Kennedy
Gilead Evans
Jas A Smith
Walter Hutching
I H Moffit
Arch Vanhook
Lawrenc Burns
R C Ambler
A J Fowler
W H Peck
Thos Luttrell
T L Best

Jas Murphy
I M Quinsberry
W T Turley
N J Hopper
F M Carty
I D Yocom
R C Garry
Jas Euson
Jas Henry
Richard Griffin
J H Steel
Jno McDonnell
Wm Broming
W H Thompson
Philip Lucas
E R Howse
E J Secrets
D Dalzell
Caleb Ratcliff
W C Hazelrigg
Thos Lettrell
O L King
W T Drake
E B Claypole
B F Berry
John Petels
David Brown
G R Darno
T W Biddell
E P Gamble
John Stipp
Henry Arnold
A M Bramble
John A Reed
H Seddon
David Rose
H H Harding
G B Bentley
DJ Odgen

J W Moore
C T Donnel
Wm Soper
Mike Flraity
S P Bradley
J H Henry
F H Moore
Wm White
Jno H Hart
Spenc Workman
B F McCord
H C Chinn
Lucy C Reed
W T Garrat
B W Holier
Jos Wagner
Jno Bright
Jno W Snapp
F M Peterson
W D Taylor
J A Campbell
Dr W H Martin
E S Sechrest
H G Hammond
D H Webster
Clay Howard
Wm Poynter
Mrs B Morris
H H Mankook
T M Biddell
M B McCarty
A W Wright
D S Trumbo
J N Brown
Eli Howard
J T Talbott
Joe Readman
Mary Redmon
J W Mitchell

Patrick Fallon
J W Bateman
Patrick Burk
J H Hamilton
J D Wells
M W Alexander
Martha Fulton
Mrs Stuart
R W Dodson
Jas M Stuart
Asbury Hinson
Richard Poe
John Power
S J Graves
Jas Thompson
J Ross
R Davis
J T Tate
Russel Mann
G M Bell
John Mansfield
Mrs Huttsell
Henry Banta
G E Wood
Geo Clickner
Patrick Henry
J W Henry
Geo Hall
Abe Shepard
J P Chamberlain
R M Jett
Maranda Herry
F A Thomas
E A Thomas
James Riggs
Jno S Orme
T H Caywood
Sandford Talbott
A G Nansemo

C Baxter
J F Stanford
Isaac Jett
T P Sutton
J R Booth
E S Sled
F J Fortune
L H Watson
Nathan Hall
Dana Tate
Chas Harris
Mrs A Rice
F J Barbee
Saml Kerslak
C A Nash
L Emmo
M L Wade
M J Reie
Wm Hall
J A Young
J A Bishop
J J Hughes
J J Barr
T R Kenton
W J Kenton
P P Sutton
John Sharp
Jas Porter
Saml Meyer
J C Morris
E R Davis
S W Cecil
Jno Cravens
J H Parrot
S E Morston
Thos Fang
J A Caston
Jno Peck
Mrs Flora

With many thanks for your kind words in our behalf, we are truly yours,

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
1901 to 1909 Washington Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, - - MO.
R. HARTMAN, Superintendent,
Johnson House. Williamstown. Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG
Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.
535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
Second Door Below Sixth Street.

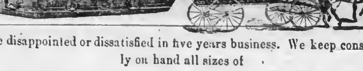
TAKE THE
RECORDER,

H. F. BLASE
540 MADISON AVE.
Covington. - Ky.
FALL GOODS ARE ALL IN.
5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
We Guarantee Goods, Fit and Workmanship.
We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.
CALL AND SEE US.
H. F. BLASE,
540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON. KY.

STOTT BROS,
PETERSBURG, KY.
We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you
FLANNELS
direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.
OUR YARNS,
are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.
BLANKETS,
Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of
GROCERIES.
Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."
As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.
Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.
STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

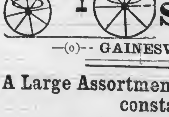
JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS'
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H Dilis, F. P. Heim
L. C. Stephens.
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term collections made on all points in the United States.
The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
dec. 20-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
— ALSO A SPLENDID —
HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
—DEALERS IN—



Carriages, Buggies
— AND —
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY, —(o)—
A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.
ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
— SHORT NOTICE —
We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. Advantages. 1. Exemption from temptations of city. 2. One family—living, eating and working together. 3. Classes divided into small sections so that each cadet recites every day. 4. Expenditures under control of superintendent. 5. Government adapted to the character of each individual cadet. 6. A faculty who associate with the cadets. 7. A system of military discipline which develops the best and happiest lessons of authority and prompt obedience. Address Col. R. D. ALLEN, Farmdale, Ky.

THE RECORDER.
RIDDELL & HALL Publishers.
BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE ABANDONED HORSE.

[*Adapted from prose version in N. Y. Sun*]

"Oh with the saddle and shoot him!" Ten miles from the camp he fell lame,
And the whip and the spur were both useless, and master's voice calling his name.
'Twas a cavalry scout just returning to camp from a rough ride of more
Than a hundred miles' wearisome journey, a party that numbered a score.

No further the horse could be driven, he must be abandoned, his lot,
To hinder the enemy's profit, was to be dispatched by a shot.
His master dismounted in silence, revolver drew tremblingly forth,
Put it back, loosed the bridle and saddle, and turned to the south, to the north.

"Poor Jim!" as the horse softly whinnied, relieved for a moment from pain,
And he patted the drooping head gently, and smoothed down the long, tangled mane.
"Did Jim! we have roughed it together, together braved sun stroke and cold;
We have feasted and fasted together, been comrades where cannons' booms rolled.

"If a cut from a saber would save you, I'd bow my bare face to the blow,
I'd lose a leg, Jim, or my right arm, to save your life, gladly let go!"
He had taken the trappings off gently, and the horse brightened up in relief.
"Good-bye, Jim, old fellow! It's orders. I feel like a murdering thief!"

He dashed with his coat sleeve the moisture that was blinding his sight,
The troop were far off in the distance, and swiftly was gathering the night.
Once more he raised the revolver—"God, pardon me! It must be done."
A flash—a report—and his comrade he saw drop to earth like a stone.

He turned and fled camp ward in anguish. He could not look back to the spot
Where the one who had borne him so often lay dying from his dual shot.
The poor beast lay stunned a few moments, then raised his head tortured with pain.
What means it? Alone and unsaddled. He struggled his feet to regain.

And gazing about him, he wondered who is it has done him this harm—
Shook his head, from his nostrils all bleeding blew forth a wild note of alarm;
In the enemy's country, abandoned! Ah, now he remembers it all!
He was lame, and his rider dismounted, caressed him—What then? Did he fall?

Shot down by some hidden guerilla? With eyes flashing wildly with pain,
He seeks by the road for his master. Abandoned! The search was in vain.
But he knows this road well, for so often each bridge and each turn he has seen!
He will back to the camp ere death takes him, that long, darkened miles intervene.

He nerves for one last, freshened effort. "Halt!" calls out the sentry, "Who's there?"
At last! Jim stood still for a moment, then down the hill swiftly did bear;
And ere they could stop him, he entered once more within pale of the lines,
And was welcomed, when passing the boundry, with shots from a dozen carbines.

Dead now. The men gaze at him silent. "It seems like a murder," one says.
While his master kneels rev'rent beside him, the faithful head once more to raise.
"Too bad!" mutters one grim old sergeant. Then back to their posts they go.
And a distant cock heralds the morning, with misty veil fading and slow.
—*Mary A. Rocke, in Youth's Companion.*

IN THE SNOW.

How Margaret's Cold Resolve Was Completely Thawed.

I was hanging clothes on the line. I detested it, and I was getting furiously angry. It was intensely cold, my fingers, bundled up in great white mittens, were like lumps of ice, my feet sympathized strongly. The wind blew and flapped the frozen clothes into my face, when my shawl was not flying round my head. I knew by former trials how blue my nose was, and how purple my cheeks. If I had been a man I should have said something very strong, and dashed away at the pins and the clothes in a manner that would have demolished both. But I was only a woman, I only thought the expressive phrases and fumbled carefully with my mittened icicles.

The porch door opened.

"Margaret! Margaret!"

I turned round on the slippery snow, and holding by the rope to steady myself, I screamed:

"What!"

"Come in, right away."

"But the clothes aren't half out," I cried, in return.

"Come in. Somebody wants to see you."

Aunt Margaret had hardly shut the door before I was on the step. I went into the kitchen, half dizzy with the cold and the heat of the room and the pain of my fingers. I didn't expect to find any company there, but the fire had got low in the sitting-room, and Aunt Margaret had invited them to the kitchen fire.

Close by the stove sat two people, a young lady and gentleman, but at that moment I saw only the lady—though I had not seen her before since she was grown, I knew her instantly—my cousin Charlotte Leigh, from Boston. My first sight of her gave me a confused idea of velvet and fur, and of the handsomest face I had ever seen, all mingled with an exasperating consciousness of the state of my own complexion and habiliments.

"Your Cousin Charlotte, Margaret," my aunt said.

Having managed to get one mitten off, I advanced and put my hand in hers.

"You will excuse the coolness of my greeting," I said, alluding rather more to my fingers than my manner, for she could not restrain a slight shudder as our hands met. "But I am not at present in my natural condition. I'm more than half frozen."

I took off my ungainly hood and shawl, while Charlotte laughed gayly, with a certain childish manner that quite enchanted me.

During the process of thawing, Charlotte watched me with some interest. In a moment she bent forward and took my hand, saying:

"Now that the purple is fading from your face, you begin to look like the Margaret I remember. Let me present my cousin, Reede Staniels."

If almost any other person had spoken like that, I should have been annoyed, but in her voice I was not. Reede Staniels bowed gracefully to me, and I looked at him for the first time.

He was a slender, haughty looking young man, but when he smiled or wished to please his face softened and glowed. I had heard Charlotte speak of Reede when we were children together, and a year or two ago she had written that he was in Europe. I had always had an idea that Charlotte would marry her Cousin Reede, though she had never said so, and her flirting proclivities were alarmingly developed: but Reede enjoyed the privilege of first flirter.

As I became warmer I talked faster, slightly annoyed all the time by the presence of the young man, who had risen and sauntered to the window. He suddenly turned and asked:

"Is this the village hotel opposite?"

Charlotte laughed

"Do you intend to engage a suite there?" she asked.

"That depends," he replied, assuming his indolent air.

"Is it a call or a visit?" I asked Charlotte; tell me the latter, and I shall be forever grateful."

"The latter, then," said Charlotte, with an enchanting smile.

"And your balls and operas—think of the sacrifice," I said.

"Farewell for a time," she cried, tossing her muff on the table.

Reede turned again from the window.

"Then I shall not escort you home to-morrow?"

"No; you will return alone and report at my father's house."

"Will return? You are imperative; you do not know but I have decided to stay."

"Stay here!" exclaimed Charlotte, who stood before the little mirror arranging her hair. "Tell it in Gath! Publish it in Askelon! The daughters of Boston will mourn, for Reede Staniels has taken flight."

"In that case," said Reede, with his hand on the door, "in that case it follows that the daughters of this village will rejoice."

He bowed to me with a rare, impudent grace, and went out.

Charlotte had seen the look and the bow, and glanced at me to see its effect. I could not help smiling as our eyes met.

"What do you think of him?" she asked.

"Very handsome and quite killing—in his own estimation."

"Oh, you'll like him; everybody does," she said.

"Then it will be wise in me to submit to his attractions gracefully, I responded. "Shall I hold out my hands for the fetters, Charlotte?"

"Not till you hold your hand for the ring," she replied, and I thought I detected a warning in her voice.

Somehow I resented that tone; I had no idea of being fascinated by my cousin's cousin, and I said with emphasis:

"Then you'll see me forever free."

"Amen to that," was her response.

Charlotte was inducted into our best chamber, which room, at her special request, I shared with her. I expected every day for a week that she would announce her intention of returning home, but she did not; and after a few days more I ceased to expect it.

Contrary to our expectations, Reede Staniels returned immediately to Boston. Charlotte said she thought a sojourn in the country too much for his temperament to endure. But Charlotte had not been a fortnight with us, when, one afternoon, a light, brilliant cutter suddenly whirled up at the gate, and Reede, looking up at our faces at the window, lifted his hat and bowed low.

"We'll have a splendid ride!" cried Charlotte.

"Doubtless," I said, settling back to my sewing.

"You look as if you were not going," said Charlotte, in a surprised tone.

Reede opened the door as she was speaking, coming in with two little boxes in his hand.

"You see I couldn't help coming back, Lottie. Your father says you may stay as long as you like. But you must hear the other side of the case—half a dozen exquisites are dying because of your absence, as many bouquets were doing the same thing in your parlors last night, wasting their sweetness under the hands of the housekeeper. But I mustn't tell you any more, or you'll be wanting to go back, which desire I should veto, for I've brought my turnout, as you see."

Charlotte stood with amused face listening to his talk. The glow over her face was one of real pleasure. He sat down as he ceased speaking, putting his two packages on the table and commencing to open them.

"You'll perceive I am more fortunate than the forsaken gentlemen in the city, for I can bring my offerings directly to their shrine."

He took from their warmly-lined hiding-places two little clusters of flowers. He laid one in Lottie's hand, then advanced to my side, saying, with more deference in his tone:

"Will Miss Ware accept these? Not for their rarity, but because it is winter-time."

Fragrant, warm-looking honey-suckles and deep blue violets dropped softly on my work.

I looked up into his face; he seemed to have been willing to meet my eyes. He saw my thanks there before I could speak them.

"I am glad that you like them," he said, and turned away, leaving me slightly annoyed that I had gratified him by giving him the glance he had so evidently wished for.

I had at our first meeting felt vexed at his thoroughly at home air, here in the house of strangers, but that feeling passed away and gave place to a little amused surprise that he could be so. His manner was somewhat boyish, but the decided, proud cast of his features when in repose was so opposite to that appearance, that it gave one the idea that his real character did not lie on the surface.

"I came particularly to take you two to ride," he said, after a moment's silence, during which we had been admiring our flowers, and he had been turning over the books on the table. "Will you go?"

For some reason I imagined that Charlotte would prefer to go alone with him, and I did not doubt that he would like that arrangement better. He had just come from her home, and they would have a thousand things to talk of, about which I should know nothing.

"Nothing would be pleasanter. Come, Margaret," said Charlotte, rising to go to her room.

"I really should like to go, but it is very inconvenient for me to go to-day," I said, determined now that I would not be teased into it.

Charlotte cast a deprecating glance at me and closed the door.

"It is impolite to urge you, I know, Miss Ware," said Reede, "but I wish you would go."

"My excuse is true," I said.

"Then some other day you must make amends," he said, stooping to inhale the perfume of the flowers I still held in my hand.

Charlotte had said truly when she had told me that no one could help liking Reede. There was something about him very attractive, for that reason I did not wish to like him. I never cared to like those to whom all paid tribute.

"Thank you, I certainly will," I replied to his last sentence.

I feared I might be considered affected in refusing to go now, but in truth I would much rather remain, and I was prone to do as inclination prompted.

Charlotte came down ready for her ride.

"It's no use urging her," she said, looking at me. My compliments to Mr. Marsden, if he comes."

"Who is Mr. Marsden?" asked Reede, with exaggerated interest, pausing with his hand on the door. "I must discover before I go."

"Oh, he calls here," replied Charlotte, with a glance at me.

"Oh!" with prolonged reflection, came from Reede's lips.

The inflection told me that he thought he had discovered why I staid at home, and I was provoked with myself that I was provoked. Still more irritated was I when Mr. Marsden, the lawyer, happened to call that very afternoon, and was diligently chatting with me when Reede and Lottie returned. They expatiated so much on the sleighing that Mr. Marsden invited me to try it with him the next day, and I graciously accepted his invitation, to the apparent amusement of Charlotte.

Reede had taken up his abode in the hotel opposite. He drove us on many rides, he took us to the country amusements, he sauntered in at all hours of the day and evening. A great deal of the time I was busy with some household duties, and many other times I left to Charlotte the pleasure of entertaining or being entertained by him.

A fortnight he had been with us. Charlotte began to ask me to go home with her, but I did not wish to go. Since my last term in a city school, I had felt that if I were not to live in town, I must not allow myself to be so attracted by its gayeties, its concerts, its paintings, its innumerable beauties.

At last, after many declarations, she asserted, if I would not return with her, she would go in a week. I trusted something would detain her.

It was a clear, moonlight night with cold, still air lying over snowy roads and fields. Sleigh after sleigh dashed merrily away on the road to the neighboring town, where one of the wealthy gentlemen was to give a party in honor of his entrance to his new house. A stamping of feet on the doorstep, and a moment later Reede entered with radiant face and eager eyes I was alone in the sitting-room.

"What! Are you not ready?" he exclaimed. "All the rest have gone. Where is Lottie?"

I felt unaccountably nervous.

"She has a severe cold and is in her room. She is very much disappointed that she can not go."

"Is her illness serious?" he asked.

"Oh, no, I think not," I said, and resumed the seat from which I had risen.

"It is late, now; why don't you put on your cloak?" he asked.

"But I thought I would not go, as Lottie could not be one of the party," I said.

"But I have thought of it all day. I insist upon your going; you must go."

He bent down with one hand on the arm of my chair, his impetuous spirit shining in his eyes and penetrating to my heart.

Why was I so interested in him? The tone in which he said: "I have thought of it all day," thrilled through me, his eyes melted my resolution not to go.

"Come."

He took my hand and raised me from my chair. I went and donned wraps and furs.

When we were fairly on our way, he said, looking down at me with that irresistible glance of his:

"And you were intending to disappoint me? But now I will take care of you to-night; I have you; you are in my power."

It was an instant before I could trust myself to answer words spoken in such a voice as that. I wondered if he had ever spoken like that to Charlotte—to any one. That thought gave me a reply in indifferent tones:

"Then be lenient, be generous to your prisoner——"

"Or she may repent having placed herself in my hands," he interrupted. "Were you not going to say that?"

"You have said that," I replied. "There is no need of my repeating it."

"But you will not repent, you will trust me to-night—Margaret?"

That name in such a manner was a caress. His face was absolutely luminous. I dared not look at it. He seemed yielding to some powerful impulse, now that for the first time he saw me unrestrained by another's presence.

A thought of Charlotte came coldly across me; then I remembered certain things she had said that had given me the idea that Reede Staniels was one of that detestable species, a male flirt. I recalled that suave distance of manner which I generally employed with him. It seemed to freeze him instantly. He became deferential and polite, and almost silent.

A light, filmy haze was spreading over the sky; it softened the moonlight and obscured the stars.

"Is this the turn, Mr. Staniels?" I asked, as he took the right of four corners.

"Yes, this leads to R—, doesn't it? That sleigh ahead is one of our party, I believe."

"Then we are right," I said. "I'm not familiar with this locality at all."

"And you must not be lost with me," he said in such icy tones that I repented my coldness; but it appeared the only safe way for me.

The swift going horse sped like the wind over the road; it was a lonely, winding way, over the hills and into valleys. The haze thickened over the sky, flakes of snow fell softly on my face, and flecked with white the furry robe round me. It was a deceitful storm, for it came gently at first, luring us on, for we thought it would not storm much.

We rode on, turning corners by guess now, for I became convinced that we had lost our way, and there were no houses where we could inquire. The snow came thicker, clogging the horse's feet and impeding his speed. We could not see anything before or around us but the silent fall of whiteness. At last the horse dropped into a slow, toilsome walk up a hill. The reins hung loose in Reede's hand.

"Truly, I did not mean to get lost," he said, in an apologetic tone.

"No, I had not thought you did," I replied.

He put his disengaged arm round me, drawing me closer, and stooping his face nearer mine.

"And truly, I am not sorry," he said. "Do not require me to feel sorrow for anything that gives me your presence without chance of interruption."

I laughed.

"You need not fear intrusion here, certainly," I said.

"Do not torment me!" he cried, with sudden and overpowering impetuosity. "I will not bear it. You have been repellant to me to a degree that would have cured a passion less strong than mine; but I ask now to know if I am very disagreeable to you. Margaret, be kind."

His hair swept over my cheek, his hot breath sighed across my lips. For my life I could not at that moment command my voice. And I firmly believed him to be engaged to my Cousin Charlotte. Was it possible he was playing with me? I asked myself.

"You do not reply," he said, in a low, passionate voice; "you are colder than this snow, but I love you, oh, I love you!"

Suddenly and powerfully he drew me to him, prisoning my lips with a fiery, penetrating kiss.

He released me and gathered the lines hurriedly in both hands. It was time he did so, for the horse had reached the top of the hill, and was plunging down in such a zigzag course as at any other time would have made me half afraid; but I felt willing to die—to die by the side of the man I loved. I feared terror and pain would come if Charlotte knew of this. I could see nothing but trouble for a lover like this.

The horse stopped short, so abruptly that I was almost thrown from the sleigh. Reede sprang out and went to the horse's head. I imagined something was wrong about the harness. Reede had hardly reached his head before the horse dashed aside, throwing out his front feet, and hitting Reede a blow which sent him prostrate. Though I could not see distinctly, I knew from the horse's appearance. The horse reared and danced. I held the reins, but he did not seem to feel the strength—it was all I had—with which I sawed at his mouth. A deadly, horrible feeling was at my heart. Reede did not rise. At last the horse stood still a moment. I dropped the lines and slid from the cutter, staggering through the snow till I reached the spot where Reede had fallen. I forgot that the horse might run away.

I brushed the thick falling snow from his face. He was stunned, but I did not know whether he was otherwise injured. My love rose and overcame all the barriers I had placed about it. If he would look into my eyes again, I would not refuse him what he sought there.

Finally consciousness returned. He tried to rise, and at last stood with trembling hand on my arm.

The horse stood quiet.

"Can you walk to him, or shall I bring him here?" I asked.

He tried to walk, but could not.

"I've hurt me here," he said, putting his hand to his side; then, impatiently; "I am helpless."

Fortunately my country life had taught me how to drive. Reede sat down powerless, suffering, I knew, more than he had told. I turned the horse, not because I knew the way, but because I hoped the horse might know it. A long ride of silence. I turned to Reede who sat quietly, his handkerchief to his face. I bent nearer.

"What is it?" I said in sudden fear.

I touched his handkerchief. In the dim light I could see dark spots upon it.

"Only blood," he said.

"My God!" I cried in agony. "You bleed; how much are you hurt?"

"To death, I hope," he said, in a low, weak tone.

My suffering seemed more than I could bear.

"Live, oh live!" I murmured close to his cheek, "or my love will kill me."

Even in that gloom I saw the lightning-like flash of his eyes; I felt the sweet smile that curved his lips.

"God has not forgotten me," he said, his forehead bending to my shoulder. "In my despair a few minutes ago, I almost thought so. I must live now."

He did live, but it was after much suffering and danger. The hurt he received was internal, and long in healing. The long distance we were obliged to ride before reaching assistance, made the wound worse. The horse, true to his instinct, carried us to the hotel where Reede staid.

"How was the party?" asked Charlotte, when I entered her room.

"I didn't go," I said.

She sat up in bed, rubbing her eyes to look at me. She saw something on my face, for she exclaimed:

"What have you been doing, then?"

I sat down on the side of the bed.

"Were you ever engaged to your Cousin Reede?" I asked.

A look of pain or something akin to it passed over her face.

"A sort of tacit engagement," she said, slowly, "a kind of agreement our fathers made, for us to ratify if we would."

"And you have never done it?" I inquired.

"No," after a pause, "he loves you."

"It is very strange he should," I said, beginning to wonder that he did—"I, a country girl, when he knew so many polished belles of the city."

"Strange!" cried Charlotte. Have you never known that you are magnificent? No, you have not known it. Therein lies the charm."

"Are you sorry he loves me?"

"A little."

She said afterward, a year after, when she was dressing me for my marriage:

"Had I known a year ago that you had grown to such a face and form, I should not have brought Reede Staniels into the country with me."

"Why?" I said.

"Because I wanted him to love me."

"And now?" with a smile.

"Now I would rather be loved by Marston Hunt, you know. So put forever at rest those conscientious compunctions that revealed themselves that night you so suddenly asked if I were engaged to my Cousin Reede. But 'tis the truth, he did used to flirt. Don't be annoyed, he never looked at anybody as he does at you. You will be happy—he is good, he is noble."—*Catherine Earnshaw, in Ballou's Magazine.*

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

All About Dresses, Gloves, Fans, Feathers and Other Novelties.

A lavish use is made of ribbons in the trimming of dressy costumes for indoors. Entire fronts of skirts are sometimes covered with loops and ends, while long loops and ends float in shoulder knots. Vests are in keeping with the front breadths just mentioned; jabots, neck bands, collarettes or rosettes are set on corsages, while on skirts we see the same styles of trimming appear in support of drapery, or set anywhere that may harmonize.

Black gloves are worn with dressy toilets of black and white, but are not so tasteful as white gloves which are seen to some extent, yet not nearly as much so as tan shades from light to medium. The fancy chenille dotting (which in goods for dressing wear is very great) extends to gloves and we observe specimens where chenille dottings cover the upper portion of the glove—that is, the long expanse of kid now thought necessary when the sleeve is short. Apart from a few novelties, however, the long mosquetaire of smooth kid is most worn.

Stylish fans are of oblong shape and composed chiefly of the softest down with a rim of stiff feathers or ostrich tips on the outer edge. Artificial flowers are imbedded in the down with peculiar effect. One of pale green shows an ivy handle; others have handles of mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell.

Ostrich tips are in great favor as an ornament for the hair, and not unfrequently combine with a knot of ribbon on the shoulder. Minnie Hauk, in her recent success as *Manon*, wore three pale pink tips in powdered hair, and they were extremely becoming. Her dress was a pale pink underskirt, covered with white lace in front and trimmed with festoons and pink ribbon rosettes below. Overdress of pale blue and black brocade, with low corsage laced in front. Shoulder knot of pink ribbon; black velvet bows on the skirt; a pink rosebud on one side of the corsage; a prolonged spray of pink roses as a finish to the overdress on one side of the skirt. Altogether an extremely fanciful yet very pretty dress—notable, too, as the one worn when she was recalled twenty times at Prague.

Skirts of delicate or bright colored satin are brought out to be worn under dressy indoor costumes. Some of black satin being shown for rich, black toilets. Great attention, indeed, is paid this winter to colored skirtings, and we have them of many grades; not a few, furnished with bustle, pad, steels and tapes. Less costly skirts are of farmers' satin, ladies' cloth, flannel, or chiefly felt, for which no substitute has been found. Charmingly light skirts are quilted with eiderdown half way up, but these again are far from cheap.

Quite small girls, say from five years upward, are wearing dresses made of course suit goods, such as were thought suitable only for adults. White dresses are not now seen on children over the age of infancy, and pale cashmere is only worn on some state occasion. Heavy veiling or flannel are most used for the little ones, but cashmere is always a stand-by and suitable in anything but black.

The fleece-lined Jersey has poised very successfully, because the wearing of this comfortable garment in winter is a real desideratum, while on the same order we note the introduction and immediate popularity of corsets, having sides which "give" with the wearer's movements. Rubber elastics are not used, so that they do not readily wear.

No greater contrast is possible than the sight afforded by elderly New York women and their attire. Haggard faces look out of keeping with costly earrings, glittering jewels in their hair and furbelows on toilets. Cosmetics are freely used but do not accomplish the desired task, and one debates inwardly whether puffiness be not better. We have both styles, both equally prevalent, and one recalls as a pleasant dream the well-rounded physiognomy of some matron who is not ashamed of being matronly and who leaves bedizzening to her grand-daughters.—*N. Y. Cor. Detroit Tribune.*

—Prof. Rice, of Wesleyan University, in a recent lecture, told of a freshet at one time when the Connecticut River was fifteen miles wide at Hartford and two hundred feet deep at Middletown. The mountains between the latter city and Meriden were islands in the river that ran to the sound in two channels, the now one running over the Wallingford plains in New Haven.—*Hartford Post.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Cornstalks cut, crushed and salted will keep the stock quiet between meals on the cold winter days.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Egg Rolls—Two cups of sweet milk, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three and one-half cups sifted flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. Make in batter and bake in gem pans.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The feeding, drinking, milking and outing of the cattle should be punctually attended to; otherwise they become restless, which circumstance has an injurious effect on their thrift as well as on their products.—*Toronto Globe.*

—When carrying a baby around a room to see the pictures, ornaments, etc., do not hurry, thereby confusing the infant and soon exhausting the source of amusement. Let the little one gaze at one object until it turns away its eyes, thus showing it is satisfied.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Fricassee of Eggs—Take some hard boiled eggs, cut them into quarters, yolks and whites. Heat some gravy seasoned with shred lemon peel, parsley, thyme and grated nutmeg. Put in the eggs, together, with a piece of butter rolled in flour; shake it gently over the fire until properly thickened; garnish with yolks of hard boiled eggs, chopped small.—*The Household.*

—A delicious prune pudding is made by stewing a pound of prunes till they are soft, remove the stones; add sugar to your taste, and whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Make a puff paste for the bottom of pudding-dish. After beating the eggs and prunes together till they are thoroughly mixed, spread them on the crust. Bake for half an hour, or until you are sure the crust is done.—*Boston Budget.*

—Bread Pudding: Country style—Soak the soft part of a loaf of bread in a pint of warm milk; add a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of thick cream, the rind and part of the juice of a lemon and two well-beaten eggs. Flour a large cupful of dried currants, grate nutmeg over them and add to the rest. Bake in well-buttered custard cups and serve with pudding sauce, either hard or liquid.—*Exchange.*

—To Preserve Pumpkin: Weigh the pumpkin, have ready the same weight of sugar; take off the skin and take out the inside and seeds, cover the latter with water and boil; cut the rest into thin slices, strain the seed water over it, with sufficient added to cover the whole, and boil with one ounce of whole ginger to two pounds of pumpkin until the latter is nearly done enough; take it out and boil the sugar in the same water until clear, then add the fruit and boil slowly for an hour and a half, take out the ginger and tie up in pots.—*Boston Globe.*

SURGERY WITH COCAINE.

Dr. J. Leonard Corning Gives the Result of His Experiments.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York at the Academy of Medicine, Dr. J. Leonard Corning read a paper entitled the "Prolonged Anæsthetitation by Incarceration of the Anæsthetic Fluid in the Field of Operation." The paper had special reference to the use of the hydrochlorate of cocaine in operations of all kinds, and it was shown that expert specialists had only reached the point where the possibilities of cocaine were dawning upon them. Cocaine was yet in the state of experimentation, and every day something new was being discovered in regard to its wonderful properties. Dr. Corning related a number of experiments that he had made with cocaine for the purpose of limiting its application to the parts to be operated upon, effects from its use, and to prevent any evil constitutional effects from its use, and to reduce the strength of the solution.

A prolonged anæsthetic condition, he said, could be secured by suspending the local circulation while the cocaine was in the part to be operated upon. One of the objections to the use of cocaine was that its effects soon passed off, and the patient would feel pain when the instruments were used. The brain was liable to be affected if a comparatively large amount of cocaine was injected into the body while the circulation remained free. If the circulation was checked the percentage of cocaine could be reduced and the danger of using a large quantity of the solution would be reduced to a minimum. The solution usually employed in operations was from two to live per cent. in strength, but with this new method tumors, cancers, abscesses have been removed, dislocations reduced, ingrowing nails removed, and successful plastic and other delicate operations performed with a solution containing from one-third to one per cent. of cocaine. In this new method of using cocaine a map of the superficial veins was first made and then bandages are applied to compress the parts near the point of operation so as to check the circulation of blood. Then a superficial hypodermic injection is given quickly, of from two to five minims. After the superficial tissue is anæsthetized, long needles are inserted and the cocaine injected into the deep-seated tissue. The bandages prevent the liquid from being absorbed and passing into the blood, and localizes it at the point that is to be operated on. Even with the weak solution that is used it is only a rare case in which supplementary injections are necessary. The doctor explained the manner in which he applied the bandages, to various parts of the body, and showed a number of rubber rings and instruments that he found useful in the practical application of his method. He said that when cocaine was injected into the body there was a zone of anæsthetized flesh from one-half to one inch in diameter.

Dr. Lewis, the President, in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, said that he had used Dr. Corning's method in the removal of a large epithelial cancer from the shoulder of a woman. The integument was unusually thick and the operation lasted forty minutes. The patient did not complain of pain but once, and that was when the knife penetrated a part that had not been injected with cocaine. He pronounced the operation painless and a success.

Dr. Roberts said that one of the most important objections to the use of cocaine is the fear of the patient. Pain and consciousness have heretofore been synonymous terms. It can now be demonstrated to patients that operations where cocaine is used are absolutely painless, even though the patient sees what is going on. If cocaine is not given skillfully its usefulness is impaired. He said that he had found Dr. Corning's method of great service, and that he had used it in many operations with success. The most important result attained is the reduction of the quantity of the drug.—*Chicago Herald.*

—"In the mountains above Chico," says the Tombstone (A. T.) *Epitaph*, "the residents along a lumber flume have a novel way of getting their mail. It is started on a raft from the head of the flume at regular dates, and the people below watch for it, take out what belongs to them, and then send the raft, with its precious cargo, on its way."

—Sawyer Hasler, in a mill at Milton, up on the Susquehanna, was about to feed a hungry circular saw with a water-soaked log when he caught a glimpse of a fish in the hollow. Further search showed no less than eight big bass alive and floundering in the log, which had been drawn up from a pond.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Her Little Peculiarities and Characteristics Wittily Described.

Stylish to the backbone. Independent as independent can be, but very pure. Is devoted to pleasure, dress, spending money, shows her moral nature nude—just as it is, so as to deceive nobody. Flirt all winter with this or that one, and dismisses him in the spring, when she instantly catches another. Goes out alone. Travels alone. When the fancy strikes her she travels with a gentleman friend, or walks anywhere with him; puts boundless confidence in him; conjugal intimacy seems to exist between them. She lets him tell what he feels—talk of love from morning to night; but she never gives him permission to kiss so much as her hand. He may say anything—he shall do nothing. She is restless; she gives heart and soul to amusement before she marries. After marriage she is a mother annually; is alone all day, hears all night nothing except discussions about patent machinery, unexplosive petroleum and chemical manure. She then will let her daughters enjoy the liberty she used without grave abuse. As nothing serious happened to her, why should Fanny, Mary, Jennie, be less strong and adroit than their mother? She originates French fashions. Parisian women detest her. Provincial women despise her. Men of all countries adore her, but will not marry her, unless she has an immense fortune. Her hair is vermillion, paler than golden hair; her black eyes are bold and frank; she has a patent shape which 'tis forbidden to counterfeit; spreads herself in a carriage as if she were in a hammock—the natural and thoughtless posture of her passion for luxurious ease. When she walks she moves briskly, and throws every glance right and left; gives many of her thoughts to herself, and few of them to anybody else. She is a wild plant put in a hot-house.—*Figaro.*

REMARKABLE WALKING CANE.

The Artistic Workmanship of a Half Breed Indian Sixty-six Years Old.

Mr. Isaac Estill, Esq., of Winchester, Tenn., was in the city, and had with him quite a curiosity in the way of a walking cane, as well as a curious specimen of rural ingenuity and workmanship. The stick was a hickory sprout taken from Lookout Mountain in 1830, fifty-six years ago, by one Foster, a half breed Indian from the hills of Georgia. Foster was evidently gifted by nature with a talent for carving in wood, as is evidenced by the work referred to. The staff is mounted with the head and beak of an eagle, resting upon the top of what is said to be a remarkably fine likeness of himself carved by his own hands. Below these heads are a series of Masonic emblems, a rattlesnake, rose leaf and twig, lion, wild duck, turtle, a trout, another snake, sheaf of wheat, a bundle of sticks, a panther, an elephant, a garfish, an owl, a rabbit, a squirrel and a pipe. All of these figures were carved in the hard wood, and notwithstanding the fact that the work was executed more than a half century ago, it is well preserved, and will be kept by its owner and handed down to his posterity as a relic well worth the keeping.—*Nashville American.*

—Clerk in a Missouri store (to customer)—"These boots are worth $5." Customer—"They are not worth that much." "I say they are." "I don't believe it." "Give me $5." "I won't." "But you will." "I will not. Who are you that you can order me around this way?" "I am Frank James." "Why, how do you do, Mr. James? Please wrap up these boots. Five dollars, you say? Here's your money. Good day."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A writer in the *Journal of Mental Science* gives the results of a series of experiments to determine the comparative action of coffee and alcohol. He finds that while alcohol increases the production of heat, it really lowers the bodily temperature by virtue of exaggerated radiation. The caffeine in coffee, however, preserves the heat, and thus, if given in conjunction, with alcohol, restrains the tendency of the latter to lower the temperature.

In the Hospitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morphia, opium, nor any other injurious ingredients. The price is only 25 cents.

THE latest thing in balloons—Gas.—*Sioux Falls Leader.*

A LAME excuse—The apology of a one-legged man.

Do You Feel

All tired out, almost prostrated, without appetite, nervous, depressed and despondent? Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you strength and vigor, restore and sharpen your appetite, build up your nervous system and clear your mind.

Do you have pimples and boils breaking out on your body, scrofulous sores or bunches, or other indications of impure blood? Hood's Sarsaparilla will remove every vestige of impurity and vitalize and enrich the blood.

Do you have headache, indigestion, heartburn, distress after eating, faintness, or other symptoms of dyspepsia? Hood's Sarsaparilla will tone up the digestive organs, remove every disagreeable symptom, and completely cure you.

Do you have pains in the back and the disagreeable evidences of difficulties with the kidneys or liver? Hood's Sarsaparilla rouses these organs to their proper duties and enables them to resist the attacks of disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 26, 1886.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 75	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 35
HOGS—Common	3 20	@ 3 60
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	94	@ 95
No. 2 red	93	@ 94
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	34	@ 35
Rye—No. 2		@ 65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	13 50	@ 13 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 10	@ 9 40
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 13 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 87½	@ 11 00
Lard—Prime steam	6⅛	@ 6⅜
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 25
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 70
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 91
No. 2 red	89¾	@ 90¼
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46	@ 53
Oats—mixed	37	@ 44
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 10 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 45
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	78½	@ 80½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80½	@ 81
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2		@ 29½
Rye		@ 58
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 05
LARD—Steam		@ 6 12½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 87½
Corn—Mixed	48	@ 48½
Oats—mixed	35	@ 37
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined	7⅛	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality		@ 4 05
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 75
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No 2 red	$	@ 91½
Corn—mixed		@ 35½
Oats—mixed		@ 30
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 93
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed	33	@ 33½
PORK—mess		@ 11 00
LARD—steam	7⅛	@ 8

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A Physician Presents Some Startling Facts.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we can not excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

SIR:—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and can not account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that *I had no pain* in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I can not understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was *a good sign* for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon my dying bed, I vowed in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover, I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia" and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

Alfonso's Unhappy Dog.

A Madrid correspondent writes: "One of the deepest mourners of any since Alfonso's death has been Ugly, his Skye terrier. The poor animal howled to be allowed to go with him to El Pardo, but was not allowed. She got there notwithstanding, but how nobody knows. When the king was dead she was found lying under his bed in a state of the deepest depression. Ever since that loss she has been altogether off her feed, and to prevent her from dying from inanition milk and soup have been forced down her throat."—*Paris Morning News.*

RED STAR TRADE MARK. **COUGH CURE**
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT **GERMAN REMEDY** **For Pain.**
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

PISO'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

WHAT is a button?—A small event that is always coming off.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A SNOW-PLOW is like a bad habit—A good thing to cut adrift.—*Boston Bulletin.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"HE that is down need fear no fall," because feathers fall so lightly.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FOR removing dandruff and promoting the growth of the hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

LOVE is a little confidence game, in which both persons are taken in—by the clergyman.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, in thousands of cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

FIREMEN, as well as other people, like to talk of their old flames.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

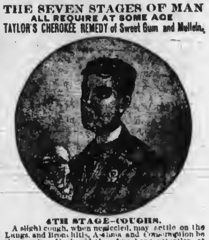
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Trade Mark QUALITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle

THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. [illegible]

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN
ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



4TH STAGE—COUGHS.

A slight cough, when neglected, may settle on the Lungs, and Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption be the result. It should be stopped at once, by the use of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. [illegible] WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

RIDGE'S FOOD

If a child is properly nourished, quiet nights and a joyous, happy childhood is the result. Thousands of infants are peevish and fretful because they are being slowly starved, owing to the inability of mothers to supply the proper nourishment. Ridge's Food will supply the deficiency better than any other; indeed, thousands have been successfully reared on Ridge's Food alone.

ELY'S **CATARRH**
CREAM BALM
when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.*

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work*. At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.*

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

LANDS LANDS Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

SEND for free Catalogue of Books of Amusements, Speakers, Dialogues, Gymnastics, Fortune Tellers, Dream Books, Debates, Letter Writers, Etiquette, etc. DICK & FITZGERALD, 18 Ann St. New York.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price list free. B. C. Strehl & Co., 157 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N.Y.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886. NUMBER 13.

FATAL COLLISION.

The Target Was Turned and Two Trains Collided.

Three Killed, and Others Mangled—Two Corpses in Transit Mutilated and Government Money Scattered About.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 29.—This morning at 12:45 as the east-bound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio was pulling into Chicago Junction it collided with a west-bound freight train. The target was turned, blocking the freight train from the side track. The conductor of the freight, Charles Palmer, and a brakeman named Thomas Creela were in the caboose. They failed to flag the passenger train and had no signals out. The passenger train was running at the rate of fifty-five miles per hour, or faster. It carried two coaches and three sleepers, all of which were badly damaged. In the baggage-car was a coffin containing two corpses, a mother and her babe, which the husband was taking from Dakota to Baltimore. The rough box was broken open, the corpses turned on their faces and horribly mutilated. Two passengers were in the smoking-car playing cards. Neither of them can tell what was the trump. The baggage car and express-coach were shattered into tooth-picks. The express-car was carrying a considerable amount of Uncle Sam's silver, which was scattered far and near. The sleepers were full of passengers, and fortunately for them no one was seriously injured. The engine was buried in the bank fifteen feet away from the track. It is a complete wreck. When the trains struck the tender, baggage-car and two coaches were thrown about fifty feet ahead of the engine. Fifteen box-cars were piled up by the track, and there was no piece of the caboose left that a man could not carry off. Thousands from the surrounding country visited the wreck. The names of the killed and wounded are as follows: J. R. Briston, conductor of the passenger, Piedmont, W. Va., aged thirty-two, unmarried, resides with his mother, who is a widow. He died at 10:10 a. m., unconscious. George Vandalier, fireman on the passenger, Lafayette, Ind., aged twenty-seven, married. His wife was to meet him at Garrett, Ind. He was found dead beside his engine. Charles Palmer, conductor of the freight, died at 7 a. m.; married. His home is in Garrett, Ind. Compound fracture of the right thigh. An unknown lady was scalded, and her right limb fractured. The accident happened one and a half miles from Chicago Junction. The wreck is still burning. The wounded were removed to Tiffin. Miss Belle Moore, of Deshler, who was engaged to be married to Engineer Briston, arrived here to-night and viewed the corpse. The remains were taken to his home at Garrett by his brother, who arrived half an hour before his death.

SAVED HIS FLOCK.

A Cool Headed Minister Averts a Horrible Catastrophy.

LASALLE, ILL., Jan. 29.—Six hundred people gathered in the new hall in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church last night to celebrate Robert Burns' birthday. The hall is on the second floor and supported from the cross beam above by a bolted iron rod. During prayer the floor began to sink and a total collapse of the building seemed imminent. The Rev. Jas. White, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church perceiving the danger, began to sing. The immense congregation paused, and the intervals of inaction saved countless lives, for the next instant the sinking sensation ceased. In accordance with the advice then given the crowd dispersed in small details. An investigation showed that the thread of the rod had stripped off inside the bolt because of the weight below. If a rush and the consequent disturbance of the floor had followed the settling, the rod must have been wrenched from the bolt, and the building wrecked. There being a large coal fire on the floor, and only one exit by a spiral stair, the ensuing horrors can be easily imagined. A subscription list is being circulated and generously signed to reward the quick witted pastor.

Another Call for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for redemption of bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in Washington, on the first of March, 1886, and the interest will cease on that day. Following is a description of the bonds: 3 per cent. bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50—Original number 298. $100—Original number 2149 to original number 2165, both inclusive. $500—Original number 1068 to original number 1075, both inclusive. $10,000—Original number 9189 to original number 9786, both inclusive. $10,000—Original number 16,449 to original number 17,400, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000. The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original issue," which have but one serial number at each end, or "substituted bonds," which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers, which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

Facts for Millers and Farmers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 29.—Advanced sheets from a Biennial Miller's Directory shows a net decrease of 6,812 flouring mills in the United States and Canada, as compared with 1884. The number of mills at present in operation is 13,267. The gross capacity shows a slight increase over 1884. Every State and Territory shows a decrease in number of mills, except Dakota, Nevada and the District of Columbia. In Wisconsin there is a loss of 120 mills, the present number being 657. The most marked loss is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, and the Province of Ontario.

Gladstone Called.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Queen has accepted the resignations of Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet, and has summoned Mr. Gladstone for a consultation. Lord Salisbury returned to London this evening from Osborne. He was closely guarded by detectives. The dead-lock between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington continues, the latter holding that the repression of disorders in Ireland is primarily necessary. Previous to Mr. Gladstone being summoned it was reported that the Queen hesitated between the ex-Premier and Lord Hartington, and has ordered the Ministers not to surrender their seats of office until Monday.

Smothered Under a Hay Stack.

BENTON, NEB., Jan. 29.—The body of a man was found one mile east of here yesterday near a hay stack and covered with hay. An old carpet sack and a large supply of fishing tackle was found with him. He had evidently been smothered by the hay stack falling on him, and had been dead a long time. Nothing to identify the remains was found.

Mules Cremated by a Mine Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 29.—An explosion at the Banksville coal mine of Long & Co., this morning set fire to the pit and cremated nine mules. A number of miners were at work at the time, but all escaped without injury. The mine is still burning.

Female Physician Killed by Cars.

CARBONDALE, PA., Jan. 29.—A carriage containing Mrs. Wesley Stanton, her daughter, aged fifteen years, and Mrs. Julia A. Hunter, a practicing physician of this place, was struck at the Erie Railway crossing, by the 11:30 passenger train from Scranton to-day. The occupants were thrown out and Mrs. Hunter instantly killed. Mrs. Stanton was dangerously hurt.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days number for the United States 252, and for Canada 37, or a total of 289, as compared with 329 last week, and 289 the week previous to the last.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH

Again Invades the Home of Secretary Bayard—The Mother Succumbs to the Shock of Her Daughter's Sudden Call.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Bayard died this morning. Deep sympathy is felt for the Secretary and his family. Unlike the death of her daughter, this one has been expected, for the mother began to fail at once when the daughter died. The Secretary is thoroughly prostrated, and some of his friends say they would not be surprised if he should feel like giving up his duties here at no distant day. The immediate cause of Mrs. Bayard's death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the shock of her daughter's sudden death. For the first week following that event she stood the strain and excitement quite well, but a week ago last Friday she was compelled to take to bed, and gradually grew worse from day to day. On Thursday congestion of the brain made its appearance. She was unconscious for twenty-four hours before her death. Although for years Mrs. Bayard had been a confirmed invalid, she had for the last six months been in better health than for many years. Last summer she was very ill at her home in Wilmington, Del., with complication of the liver and stomach, and her recovery at that time was doubtful. At the solicitation of her daughter, Miss Kate, she put herself under the care of Dr. F. A. Gardner, of this city, and under his treatment she had improved so much as to be able to go in society this winter, although still an invalid, was in comparatively good health when her daughter died. She was about fifty-one years of age.

A FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Bank Notes and Legal-Tender Notes Outstanding at Specified Dates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following is a statement of the Comptroller of the Currency showing the amounts of national bank notes and of legal-tender notes outstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, January 14, 1875 and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date and the increase or decrease. Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, $349,894,182, Jan. 14, 1875, $351,861,450; May 31, 1878, $322,555,965 amount outstanding at date (circulation of national gold banks not included, $362,409), $317,655,023. Increase during the last month, $581,768. Decrease since Feb. 1, 1885, $8,769,891. Legal-tender notes: Amount outstanding June 20, 1874, $382,000,000; Jan. 14, 1875, $382,000,000. Amount retired under act of Jan 14, 1875, to May 31, 1878, $35,318,984. Amount outstanding on and since May 31, 1878, $346,681,016. Amount on deposit with the U. S. Treasurer to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and bankers retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874, $46,589,431. Increase in deposit during the last month, $3,983,019; increase in deposit since February 1, 1885, $4,292,412.

AN INDIANA MURDER

About Which There Was Strong Talk of a Sunday Night Lynching.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 31.—Late Saturday evening Nicholas Hudson shot and killed Stephen Ellis in the suburbs of Rockport, Spencer County, Ind. The two men, with several others, left town after supper for their homes in the country. When a short distance out a quarrel arose, resulting in the shooting of Ellis through the body by Hudson. Another man named Cissna was suspected, but when arrested he said Hudson was the murderer. The latter was pursued by the officers and arrested eight miles from Rockport while in bed asleep having a revolver and brass knucks with him. He confessed and was taken to Rockport and put into jail towards morning. He had been drinking heavily. Hudson is about twenty-two years old and very tough in his habits. Ellis was a quiet, inoffensive citizen, about twenty-four years old and married. There is great excitement up there over the murder and strong talk of lynching Hudson. Precautions have been taken against lynching.

Convict Cowboy's Christmas Present.

JOLIET, ILL., Jan. 31.—Bert Coatman, a cowboy convict serving a sentence of three years at Joliet Prison from Wyoming, was released yesterday afternoon, having served his term. When Coatman was brought into the clerk's office to be discharged the clerk handed him a package of bills amounting to nearly $1,100, and informed him that $1,000 of the money had been sent to him as a Christmas present by one of the cattle kings of Wyoming. The ex-convict was nearly paralyzed with astonishment at his good fortune, and left the prison doors with a light heart.

The Susquehanna Booming.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., Jan. 31.—The Susquehanna has continued to rise all day, and is now higher than at any time this winter. All the wharves and lumber yards are submerged under several feet of water, and citizens have all day been moving live stock and valuables to a place of safety. The ice gorge remains unbroken, but the ice has weakened materially, and watches have been stationed all along the river to give the alarm should any change occur. Reports from up the river are such as to cause grave apprehension.

An Interesting Situation.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—An interesting feature of the struggle between the Knights of Labor and the Fuller & Warren Company was developed yesterday afternoon. There are seven freight cars on a side track loaded with Fuller & Warren stoves consigned to various branch houses of the concern. The Delaware and Hudson locomotive engineers, who are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Knights of Labor, have refused to haul the cars because the goods contained in them are boycotted. Trouble is expected to grow out of the affair. If an engineer is discharged all the others, it is said, will strike.

Jail Delivery Frustrated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—At Chester this afternoon, eleven colored prisoners attempted a jail delivery by attacking Sheriff Hood. With the assistance of another prisoner, Hood succeeded in getting his assailants back, shooting one of them, Allen Goode, in the head. Goode will die. The prisoners finding the attempt abortive, rushed back to their cells.

Quick to Answer the Call.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Over $5,000,000 three per cent. bonds embraced in the 132d call for $10,000,000 which will mature February 1, have already been received at the Treasury Department for redemption.

Unparalleled Damage by Sleet.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31.—The storm which subsided last night had raged for forty-eight hours, and caused great damage throughout the State. Reports received from some of the largest fruit-growers in the State say that their orchards are ruined.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 31.—The damage done by the sleet-storm is unparalleled. The injury to garden and fruit trees is beyond calculation. Similar reports are received from other towns. In Nottingham one man lost 1,000 peach trees.

A Mock Turtle Child.

AMERICUS, GA., Jan. 31.—In Webster County lives a man, who has a daughter, aged twenty-three, strangely deformed. Her head and body are well developed, but her arms and legs are short like a turtle's floppers. She is twenty-six inches in height when standing. Large sums have been offered the father by showmen, but all have been declined.

Captain and Mate Lost Overboard.

LEWES, DEL., Jan. 31.—The brig Robert Moore, thirty-nine days from Demerara, has arrived here. When nineteen days out and while scudding before a gale, Captain George Staff and First Mate John Madison, both of New York, were swept overboard by a heavy sea. Second Mate Sanderson brought the vessel to the breakwater.

A NEW INVENTION.

Telegraphing From a Moving Train to a Roadside Station.

Sending Messages Through the Air—The Current Leaping to Wires and From Them Again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The system of transmitting and receiving telegraph messages from trains in motion was successfully demonstrated by the Railroad Telegraph and Telephone Company at Clifton, Staten Island, to-day. Inside the car at a small table a telegraph operator sat sending and receiving messages to and from the outside world while the train was in motion. The operator differed from others in having telephone sounding-plates over his ears, held in place by a rubber band passing over his head. In front of the operator on the table was an ordinary Morse key, by which he sent the message to an operator at Clifton, who received them through telephone sounding-plates fastened on his ears. Mr. Edison, who was present, explained that in the Clifton office there was a condenser made of layers of tin-foil separated by air, but that at the car a condenser was formed by the thirty Baltimore and Ohio wires stretched along the track, by the tin roofs of the cars, which were all connected by copper wires and by the air between the wires and the tin roofs. Under the table of the operator in the car was a local battery. The current used may be conceived as passing first from the battery in the Clifton Station and leaving through the condenser to the telegraph wires, then passing along those wires without interrupting ordinary messages until it gets opposite the car, when it jumps across to the tin roofs and passes down through a wire to an electro-magnet on the operator's table. Thence it returns through the axles and wheels of the car, and through the ground to the Clifton Station. The Morse current, without the aid of the electro-magnet, can not pass through the condenser so as to make a continuous musical note. It passes through, but its waves are so much slower that no distinct sounds are formed. Many messages were sent to and from the moving car. This invention, it is asserted, will be especially useful to train dispatchers, who may by its use communicate with a train at any point on the road.

IS SUICIDE AN ACCIDENT?

A Law Suit of Much Interest to Life Insurance Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A novel case is in hearing before Judge Dyer, in this city, the decision in which will attract considerable attention in insurance circles, as it involves a question of whether or not suicide is an accident. The 23d of May, 1884, Edward M. Crandall took out an accident insurance policy for $10,000 for a year in the Accident Insurance Company of North America. July 7 following he committed suicide. Due notice was given to the company, but it refused to pay on the ground that suicide was not accidental within the meaning of the policy. Suit has now been brought by Mrs. Laurette M. Crandall, wife of the deceased, to recover on the policy. She testified that her husband was of a cheerful disposition, but shortly before his death he became morose and nervous, suffered from sleeplessness and showed signs of insanity. He had considerable financial trouble and had lost most of his property. The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

WHOLESALE FORGERY.

Two Hoosiers Play a Slick Game by Means of an Assessor's Books.

WARSAW, IND., Feb. 1.—W. W. Mikles, of Bourbon, Ind., and J. V. Card, of this place, have been arrested on a charge of forging several thousand dollars worth of notes against prominent farmers in this county, which had been left in the hands of an attorney for collection. Mikles furnished bail, but Card is in jail. It was discovered in the county offices that the signatures of thirty-six prominent taxpayers had been clipped from the Assessor's list and stolen. It is supposed this was done by the forgers to get the signatures. Card belongs to one of the best families in this county, and his arrest has caused a sensation.

Convict Attends His Child's Funeral.

OTTAWA, ILL., Feb. 1.—Some comment was caused yesterday by the action of Governor Oglesby, in allowing Peter A. Weast, who is serving a three-year term in the penitentiary for manslaughter, to attend the funeral of his little daughter, which took place at Streator. Weast was accompanied by a guard, and was kept in jail until Sunday morning, when he was taken in a sleigh to Streator. Over 1,000 people attended the funeral. Weast will be taken to Joliet this morning. This is the first instance in the history of the penitentiary where a convict has been allowed to attend a funeral.

Killed at the Crossing.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Feb. 1.—James Hurd, an old man sixty years of age, was instantly killed at Sandoval this afternoon. He attempted to cross the Ohio and Mississippi track with a team, when the west-bound express struck the wagon, throwing out Hurd and cutting him up in a horrible manner. Both horses were killed also. A similar accident occurred here this afternoon in the same manner, but the teamster miraculously escaped with his life.

Robbed of Their Savings for Years.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 1.—During the temporary absence from home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Westbrook to-day the residence was robbed of $4,500 in gold and many valuable papers. The old couple had been saving the money for fifteen years and had secreted it in an old trunk.

Horses With Hydrophobia.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 1.—At Kearney, on Saturday, Dr. Ramaciotti, acting for the State Veterinarian, shot six horses out of a consignment of twenty from Chicago. It was claimed that the horses were afflicted with hydrophobia.

The Bursting of a Balance-Wheel.

LAPEER, MICH., Feb. 1.—To-day at noon the balance-wheel in a saw-mill, six miles from here, burst. Joseph Reamer was fatally injured about the head, and Albert McNail had his foot cut off.

Buried Under a Great Snowslide.

BRECKENRIDGE, COL., Feb. 1.—A snowslide on the Denver road buried three men under a hundred feet of snow and rocks at the foot of the mountain.

—The tobacco-chewing young man who decorates the floor, regardless of where he is, will be very apt to give a certain Harrisburg (Pa.) church a wide berth hereafter. The church had just bought a new carpet, and a specimen of the kind of hog mentioned had ruined a considerable area of it during one evening's chewing performance. It was publicly announced in church that he would have to buy a new piece of carpet or stand a lawsuit for damages and a criminal prosecution for misdemeanor.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—New York auctioneers have sold several cases of old sabers, rifles, bayonets and other small arms. They were picked up on battle-fields in the South during the war and sold to the manufacturers who had made them. Among the lot were many sword-bayonets and canteens. Bullet-holes were in the leather belts and dents in the swords. They were sold to a Brooklyn junk-dealer for two or three cents apiece.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The ice crop from the Erie canal at Rochester yields New York State about twelve hundred dollars each season.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Sherman to discontinue the coinage of a standard dollar, to provide for the monthly purchase of bullion and the issue of coin certificates thereon. Resolutions for the retirement of U. S. District and Circuit Judges and the forfeiture of unearned land grants were offered by Mr. Ingalls. The bill to divide the Sioux Reservation in Dakota was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill for the admission of Dakota as a State was taken up and debated. The death of Congressman Ellwood, of Illinois, was announced by a message from the House and after eulogies by Senators Cullom and Logan, the Senate at 4:15 p. m. adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was occupied by resolutions and reports, one of which, from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorized the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases. It went to the public calendar. Eulogies were delivered on the late Representative Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois, and at 2:30 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—In the Senate the credentials of Hon. J. Z. George, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, were read and filed. A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Geo. S. Storrs, of Texas. Mr. Call denounced the charge of a certain claim agent interested in a claim made by the State of Florida, which proposed to deduct $62,000 out of a cash award of $92,000. Mr. Platt submitted a resolution to consider executive nominations in open session. Referred to the Committee on Rules. A number of resolutions were introduced. The bill to divide the Sioux Reservation in Dakota was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Dakota State bill was taken up. Mr. Vest spoke at length in opposition. Mr. Logan took the floor, but gave way to Mr. Dawes for a motion to adjourn until Monday. The Senate adjourned at 5:05 p. m.

HOUSE.—In the House a few private bills were reported. At 12:20 the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The Fourth of July claims was the first bill. It was laid aside for favorable report, and a cotton claim next taken up. This was amended to prevent payment if the claimant was disloyal. The committee then reported the bill, referring the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The two bills were passed, and at 4:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30 for the regular Friday consideration of pension bills. The House, at its evening session, passed about fifty pension bills, and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—A number of executive reports and communications were received and referred. The renewal of the Hot Springs leases went over. Mr. Call submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing that Union soldiers shall be exempt from civil service examination before appointment. It went over for the present. The bill to divide part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota was passed. The Electoral count bill was debated by Messrs. Hoar, Sherman and Ingalls. At 4:25 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolution was adopted by unanimous consent empowering the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to investigate any expenditure made by the Government relative to the rights of the Pan Electric and Bell Telephone Companies. An attempt to have articles read on the telephone scandal was ruled out of order. Mr. Brady, of Virginia, was refused permission to reply to Wise. Under the call of States, a number of bills and resolutions were offered and referred, after which an attempt to adjourn was voted down by the opposition, and Mr. Matson, of Indiana, took the floor. He moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing soldiers' widows' pensions. After considerable debate Mr. Matson's motion was agreed to—yeas 193, nays 66. The resolution as passed limits the increase to widows who were married to soldiers at the time the injuries for which pension was granted occurred. It also shuts out the pending Brown amendment repealing the limit to arrears of pensions. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

VACCINE VIRUS.

How it is Propagated in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

[Philadelphia News.]

The visiting scientists were first conducted to the operating-room, where upon a padded table, from whose corners rose four posts, a heifer was thrown and her legs fastened to the posts. Her belly, all the inside and the back part of the thighs were shaved to the skin. The thin, white and clean epidermis of the Alderney calf presented an inviting surface, and Dr. Zuill's assistant, enveloped in a spotless apron, stood over the beast and diligently scraped off the upper cuticle from sixty-five spots on the skin. Dr. Zuill, as fast as the surface was abraded, rubbed on it the points of ivory which had been coated with the lymph from a scab of cowpox. This was the process of inoculating. The calf will be sick, but in eight days the scabs will have formed and be ready to remove for the dipping of fresh "points" into the lymph which will exude from the sore. The points, which are made from elephant tusk ivory, are simply thin strips pointed in the shape of a surgeon's thumb lancet. It requires from 800 to 3,000 of them to take up all the healthy virus which is produced from the inoculation of a calf, 2,500 being the average. Having been "charged," as the dipping in the virus is called, they are allowed to dry thoroughly, each one is carefully wrapped in tin foil, and placed in a hermetically sealed bottle. The great enemy of the point is heat and moisture combined. The sealing in the bottle guards against the latter, and the storage in a refrigerator, kept at about the freezing point of temperature, against the former. Combined, these influences will set up fermentation in the virus, which destroys its potency.

An American Abroad.

[Chicago News.]

From a copy of the Liverpool *Times*, just at hand, we learn that "His Excellency, the Rt.-Hon. Frederick H. Winston, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America to the court of His Serene Mightiness, the Shah of Persia, has arrived in England, accompanied by his aid-de-camp and high secretary, Prince Wolf von Schierbrand, and other attendants of distinction." To a reporter of the *Times* the Rt.-Hon. Winston repeated his story about having declined the Brigadier Generalcy "tendered by the Rt.-Hon. Ricard Ogilvy, Governor General of Chicago," and the *Times* prints this story, and adds to it the solemn statement that the Brigadier Generalcy was tendered in recognition of Winston's bravery in battle with the Sioux Indians on the prairies west of Chicago. A special train conveyed the eminent American diplomate and his corps to London, where Queen Victoria's equerry, Sir Launcelot Brown, awaited them at the railway station with one of the royal hacks.

DISTANCE from the ocean is no safeguard from its dangers. Two horse-thieves in Montana recently fell victims to a high tied.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A CONTEST between two dentists as to which of the two could take out most teeth in a given time resulted, as was expected, in a draw.

AN enterprising reporter, writing of a wreck at sea, stated that no less than fourteen of the unfortunate crew and passengers bit the dust.—*N. Y. Independent.*

WE do not know as ghosts are liable to disease, but we have heard of the cholera in-phantom.—*Marathon Independent.*

AND now Chicago claims that pork is a brain food, being a product of thousands of Western pens.—*Lowell Citizen.*

THE oasis of Figuig has been given to France. Figuig is no doubt the African for "picnic," when you have a bad cold.—*Troy Times.*

AN embryo coquette: Miss Elsie—"Who are you staring at?" Master Alfred—"I wasn't staring at any one." Miss Elsie (after a pause)—"Well, you may if you like."—*Judy.*

WIVES and newspapers are just alike. The only man who knows how to manage them properly is the man who has neither.—*Philadelphia Call.*

HONORING HIS MEMORY.

Eulogies Pronounced on the Late Vice-President Hendricks by Senators Voorhees, Hampton, Ransom, Spooner, Sherman, Evarts and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Yesterday being the day appointed for the Senate addresses in memoriam of the late Vice-President Hendricks, the galleries of the Senate began to fill at an early hour. When, therefore, at noon, President pro tempore Sherman called the Senate to order, all the seats in the galleries were occupied, the larger proportion of the occupants being ladies. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks. The resolution having been read, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate.

In strong and graphic English, Mr. Voorhees reviewed the life and public services of Mr. Hendricks. In dealing with Mr. Hendricks' political views, Mr. Voorhees said it had been, and especially late in his life, charged as a reproach against him that he was a partisan. If, by that, the speaker said, was meant that he sincerely believed in the principles and purposes of the party to which he belonged, and sought, by all honorable methods, what he believed to be the public good by placing its measures and its men in control of the Government, then the accusation was true, and the term of reproach became a just tribute to an honest man. It was the partisan of deep, honest convictions dealing justly with opposing views, who, in all ages of the world, in every field of human progress had led the way.

In conclusion, Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American history treasures up pure lives and faithful public services—as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, is revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. Monuments of brass and marble will lift their heads to Heaven in honor of his name, but a monument more precious to his memory and more valuable to the world has already been grounded in the hearts of the people whom he served so long, faithfully and with such signal ability. In the busy harvest of death of the year 1885 there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul.

Mr. Hampton (S. C.) said that when one of the great actors in the political arena fell, all animosities were buried with him. This impression was indelibly fixed on the speaker's mind by the extraordinary spectacle beheld at the funeral of General Grant, when among those who bore the body of the great Captain of the Union armies to the grave were Confederate soldiers, who, a few brief years ago, were his mortal enemies. The same generous feeling marked the obsequies of the dead Vice-President. If political and personal animosities ceased at the grave, should we not be tolerant and charitable in judgments on our contemporaries, he asked, even though they were our political opponents?

Mr. Ransom (N. C.) said that Mr. Hendricks had always proved himself a lover of the whole country and its liberties. The Southern States, in this emergency, felt deep, sincere and overflowing sympathy and sorrow at the bereavement of the Northern sisters. "Thank Almighty God," said Mr. Ransom, "that the everlasting covenant of our Union is established in the hearts of all our people, and that, through the clouds of this sorrow, we can behold the peace that is never to be broken."

Mr. Spooner (Wis.), in eulogizing the dead Vice-President, delivered his maiden speech, and was listened to with great interest. He spoke at length of Mr. Hendricks' strong partisanship and said that to him no political partisanship, honorable in its methods, was offensive. In party he saw only the instrumentality through which, and through which alone, might be wrought out the triumph of his principles. In active, faithful, honorable party service he saw, therefore, devotion to the principle, not mere lust for office. The imputation that he was a spoilsman, he said, rather angered than grieved Mr. Hendricks, for he knew it came from those who had either been of a hostile camp, or, if his own, had went to linger in the shade and slumber while he and the "boys," as he sometimes loved to call the party workers, had borne the heat and dust and burden of the battle. Spoilsman or not, he went down to his grave loved, trusted and mourned by his party.

Addresses were also delivered by Senators Sherman (O.), Evarts (N. Y.), Vest (Mo.) and Harrison (Ind.). The resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the dead.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

Immense Fields of Wheat and Orchards of Fruit Ruined by Recent Overflows in the San Joaquin Valley.

STOCKTON, CAL., Jan. 27.—The San Joaquin river has been gradually rising for the past week. Sunday a portion of the city proper, comprising one-fifth of its area, was covered with water. Little damage, however, ensued. The business portion of the city was not affected in any way. Later the Mass tract, comprising about three thousand acres of wheat, was flooded by the giving way of a flood-gate. The damage is estimated at about $75,000. The water about Roberts' island, which is protected by levees, rose nine feet above the level of the land. The pressure was too great for the levees to withstand, and a break occurred through which the water rushed and soon converted thirteen thousand acres of wheat and orchards into a miniature lake. The damage here is estimated at $350,000. Roberts' island is divided into three divisions with cross-levees. The break occurred in the middle division. Fears are now entertained that the cross-levees which divide the upper and lower portion from the middle section of the island may give way. If the middle section is not soon repaired there is little hope of stopping the break for a week, though most strenuous efforts are being made to do so.

Torn to Death in a Wheel.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., Jan. 27.—A shocking accident happened at Congressman Scott's mines at Green Ridge yesterday morning. A young man named McCanlis was walking on a narrow ledge inspecting machinery, when he fell headlong upon two revolving cog-wheels. Before he could recover himself his left arm was torn from his body. He then attempted to reach a platform, but made the horrible discovery that his clothing had been caught by a slowly revolving shaft, and that he was being slowly drawn to death. He struggled and screamed, and in a few minutes his body, in fragments, was sent whirling around a screen.

Effect of the Hard Winter in Florida.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A special from Sanford, Fla., to the *Tribune* says: "Florida has a black eye. The orange crop is ruined and many of the young trees are killed. The people are trying to conceal it, and the land agents swear it is not so; but it is so. There is not a sound orange left in all this region. In all the famous orange groves the ground is covered with golden frozen fruit. These are facts gathered from the best sources of information, and they mean a loss of $50,000,000."

—People who wear spectacles, and the number is increasing daily, may not be aware that two men claim the honor of having invented these aids to vision. One is Spina, a Florentine monk, and the other Roger Bacon. An Italian antiquary says that Spina was indebted for his information to one Salvino, who died in 1318. A manuscript epitaph in the possession of the antiquary reads: "Here lies Salvino Armato d'Armati, of Florence, the inventor of spectacles. May God pardon his sins. The year 1318."—*Chicago Times.*

—An experienced vocalist has, it is said, during fourteen years cured any number of cases of obstinate cough by prescribing the free use of raw oysters as a diet. The remedy is easily tried.—*Chicago Times.*

—A new stitching machine for book-binders and publishers is out, which will do the work of ten girls in a day. The machine turns off work as fast as an operator can feed it. It is in a Holyoke mill.—*Boston Post.*

—Marble recently found in Inyo County, Cal., is pronounced by experts to be equal to any found in Italy.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$3 25@ 4 00	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 50@ 4 75	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 75	6 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	6 00@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	12 00@15 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—It was bill day in the Senate and House to-day, and but little of general interest was done. The following is the most important bill offered: Be it enacted, That every company, corporation or association, now existing, or hereafter organized, and doing business in this State, shall be required to make a full payment in good and lawful coin to its employes engaged in manual or mechanical labor, for such work and labor done and performed by such employes for said company, corporation or association, at least once in every calendar month in the year, providing there is no written contract to the contrary. If any company, corporation or association shall neglect to make said payment, as provided for in the first section of this act, any employe may demand the same of said company, corporation or association, or any agent of said company, corporation or association upon whom a summons might be served in a suit for wages, and if said company, corporation or association shall neglect to pay the same for thirty days thereafter, said company, corporation or association shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of one dollar per day for each succeeding day in addition to said wages to be collected by said employe in a suit, together with reasonable attorney's fees in said suit or said wages withheld; provided that said interest shall in no instance exceed twice the amount due and withheld. Mr. Thompson introduced the following bill of importance to insurance men: Whenever any person shall wish to obtain insurance on any houses or buildings of any kind, he shall file with said company or its agent, his affidavit stating the cash value of said houses or buildings, and affidavit of two responsible persons stating the same fact. It shall be the duty of said company or its agent, if the insurance is taken on said house or building, to give the insured a copy of said affidavits. The amount stated in the affidavits shall be conclusive evidence of the cash value of said houses and buildings at the date of the policy. The insurance company taking the risk shall pay the amount of the insurance named in the policy within sixty days after the pay of loss, and on failure to do so shall pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of loss on the sum named in the policy.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—SENATE.—The subject of Sunday base ball playing was reconsidered and recommitted to the Committee on Religion and Morals. Three bills regarding the city of Newport were introduced by Mr. Berry. A joint resolution to investigate lawlessness in Rowan County was adopted.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution favoring Federal aid to education was discussed and referred to the Committee on Education. The bill making seduction a felony was passed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—The Senate and House devoted the day to discussing a bill extending the time for the investigation of ex-Warden South, of the State prison. The result, while not final, was interpreted as favorable to South.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted the day to considering the action of the Prison Commissioners in removing Warden South nearly two years ago. The matter summed up in a word is that South wins and takes charge of the prison again at noon to-morrow.

HOUSE.—In the house the biggest bill offered was one enacting that any individual, company or corporation, now or hereafter acquiring, controlling or operating any telephone in operation in the State shall be allowed to charge, collect or receive as rental for the use of such telephone a sum not exceeding three dollars per month where one telephone only is rented by one individual, company or corporation, the rental per month for each telephone so rented shall not exceed $2.50 per month. Where any two cities or villages are connected by wire, operated or owned by any individual, company or corporation, the price for the use of any telephone for the purpose of conversation between such cities or villages shall not exceed fifteen cents for the first five minutes, and for each additional five minutes no sum exceeding five cents shall be charged, collected or received. Any person convicted of any violation of the above rates shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction by proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth. Mr. Neal offered a bill which provides that no court of this Commonwealth shall hereafter make any allowance against the State to any pro tem. Commonwealth attorney in any instance where the service of such attorney has been less than one entire day, and that no such allowance shall exceed seven dollars per day. The bill further provides that a pro tem. attorney for the Commonwealth shall be entitled to one-half of the fees and commission allowed by law to the regular attorney in all judgments rendered while the pro tem. attorney is serving. Mr. Thorne presented a bill for the purpose of providing a uniform system of text-books and course of study in primary and elementary departments in the common schools and to prescribe the periods at which such transfers may be made. Mr. Thorne says that poor people are frequently put to unnecessary expense by changes in books and the children also retarded in their studies. It provides that the present text-books and course of study now prescribed by the State Board of Education shall be used for four years from the first Monday in September, 1886. No change shall be made oftener than once every four years.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—Met at 10:30 o'clock and began the discussion of Senator Dixon's high license bill, which had been set for consideration to-day. Senator Berry moved an amendment, providing that all counties in the State in which local option is now in force shall make a county levy sufficient to pay into the State Treasury an amount equal to $5 per head of its voting population. Several other amendments were offered, and the Senate got into something of a wrangle over the matter. Finally Senator Hays moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. This was lost, but another motion to postpone until noon on Wednesday was adopted.

HOUSE.—The House wasted an hour or two over the South question, and then took up a bill granting the right to testify to defendants in criminal cases. This was recommitted to the Committee on Criminal Laws. A bill came up to instill a modicum of intelligence into the jury box, but it was recommitted to the same committee and the day's work was ended.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—SENATE.—Bills passed. Providing that the Commonwealth shall not be liable for the cost of transcribing and indexing records, but allowing the County Levy Courts to take such steps as they see proper. Regulating legal trials and actions in Campbell County—dividing the county into two districts, and providing that actions shall be brought in that district where the majority of the defendants reside. House bill for the increase of punishment of the crime of incest. Mr. Hills offered a resolution to release the State Prison lessees from their contract, based upon a request from them filed some days ago. The resolution lies over one day.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered in the interest of the colored people in reference to the discrimination against them in relation to the selection of jurors, for better educational facilities, and various other complaints of the unequalities and injustices in the laws of the Commonwealth to the colored citizens. Referred to the proper committees. Several unimportant local bills were passed. Also an act to amend an act granting the consent of the State of Kentucky to the acquisition by the United States of a certain lands along the rivers of the State, by authorizing the United States Government to deposit in court the damages to be paid to the owners of condemned land. An act to amend Chapter 56 of General Statutes, providing that no articles of incorporation shall be so recommended until they shall have first been filed in the Clerk's office of the County Court of the county where the principal place of business is.

Miscellaneous Items.

RUSSELLVILLE is excited over a written threat by unknown parties to kill and burn the residence of R. H. Caldwell, a wealthy citizen, brother to ex-Congressman Caldwell, if he did not send $500 to a designated spot by a certain time. Black mailing is suspected.

WM. A. WARNER died at his home in Louisville a few days ago, aged sixty years. Mr. Warner was widely known as a former manager of McCauley's Theater, and through his connection with the L. and N. railroad in its passenger department.

JOHN B. MACOY, a well-known gambler of Louisville was assassinated in the streets of that city a few nights ago. No clew.

AT the Harnes street school, Newport, a few days ago while the teacher, Miss Healy, was hearing a class, a large piece of plastering gave way and fell with a crash, hitting a number of children, but without injury except to a little girl, who was seriously cut about the face. A panic ensued, the scholars crying "fire." Through the presence of mind of Miss Healy, who stood at the door and would not let the children out, order was restored.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has cost Kentucky cattle owners and breeders $15,000,000 in two years, and it is thought half the loss might have been spared by prompt legislation.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

Views of an Ex-Governor of South Carolina on the Southern Question.

In the current number of the *New Englander*, Mr. Daniel H. Chamberlain—of whom, as Republican Governor of South Carolina, the country once heard a great deal—breaks a long silence to discuss the present and prospective aspects of the Southern question. We are bound to say that his remarks, as a whole, are among the best yet made on a very fruitful subject; and coming from such eminent Republican authority, are especially deserving the thoughtful consideration of all honest members of that party. It will be remembered that Senator Sherman while unintentionally helping to elect a Democratic Governor in New York last fall—recommended, as an infallible panacea for Southern ills, the reduction of the basis of representation in those Southern States where fewer Republican votes are cast than the party managers think ought to be. Chamberlain devotes more attention to this characteristic proposition than its impudence merits; declares that the alleged remedy would not, even if it could be tried, reach the disease, and that the latter must be left to cure itself. He says—and let us not forget who it is that says it—that

> The evil in question is plainly the result of the want of intelligence, experience and good judgment on the part of the class who are deprived of the right to vote, and of the race prejudice and political ambition of the class which inflicts the wrong, intensified and made reckless, in respect to the right to vote, by the insupportable corruption and maladministration of most of the Southern State governments from 1868 to 1876.

In other words, if in any Southern State colored citizens are deprived of any of their political rights, it is mainly, if not entirely, the fault of the Republican party. First, in conferring citizenship upon a class not even now possessed of sufficient "intelligence, experience and good judgment" for the proper recognition and fulfillment of its obligations; and second, by the establishment and maintenance of "the insupportable corruption and maladministration of most of the Southern State governments from 1868 to 1876."

This is the whole Southern business in a nutshell. The freedmen—as President Lincoln so well knew—were not prepared for citizenship, and should have been allowed to wait until some degree of preparation had been attained. But in spite of their unfitness, the ballot was thrust into their hands by an unscrupulous Republican policy; and then, in order to consummate that policy, they were used to fasten upon the Southern neck the meanest and dirtiest of despotisms. The results of which Republicans complain are, says Chamberlain, inevitable "whenever in any community those who hold nearly all its property, intelligence and experience in self-government are set against those who are for the most part without property, education or experience of public affairs." We may add that if Massachusetts or Maine had suffered for eight months "the insupportable corruption and maladministration" which South Carolina and Louisiana endured for eight years, they would have risen in righteous wrath and driven every negro and carpet-bagger into the sea. The wonder is, not that the Southern people, under such intense provocation, did some things they ought not to have done, but they were not utterly reckless in their resistance to the ineffable iniquity. The greatest wonder is that, in less than ten years after the provocation was removed by the destruction of Republican rule in the South, the two races are working together for a common prosperity in peace and harmony; that there is so little real trouble between them that during the last Presidential campaign Republican office-holders and traveling newspaper correspondents could not find a single "Southern outrage" worth reporting.

Chamberlain urges his political associates to "abandon all efforts to prolong, through party proclamations and appeals, a controversy which has resulted so disastrously to those in whose interests it has been carried on," and to leave whatever difficulties yet remain in the Southern situation to be overcome by the National forces now at work. That is, let the South manage its own affairs in its own way, unvexed by Northern interference or instruction. It is most devotedly to be wished that Sherman, Logan and their co-laborers in the making of sectional mischief, may follow this sensible and patriotic advice; but if they do, what will become of the bloody shirt?—and without the bloody shirt what would become of "the grand old party?"—*St. Louis Republican.*

RASCALS CRY OUT.

The Abuse Hurled at Commissioner Sparks Not Coming from Honest Homesteaders.

The outcry that has lately been made against Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, would naturally lead the public to believe that Mr. Sparks is an odious tyrant, whose order suspending the issuing of patents until the claims to the lands in question could be examined was a blow at the poor but honest settler seeking a humble home on the prairies of the great West. There has been clamor enough over the matter to deafen ears of brass. A little investigation only is necessary to show that the clamor is not made by bona-fide settlers, who are fulfilling the requirements of the Homestead law. The man who has settled on his homestead—and is improving it knows he has nothing to fear, even if he is compelled to wait a little for his patent until the rascality of somebody else is exposed.

In point of fact, the howl is raised by land speculators and cattle kings, who want the earth, and want it for nothing. They have fenced in millions of acres to which they have no legal title, but they hope to obtain a legal title by the perjury of cowboys and other irresponsible agents, who will swear to a lie for a very small consideration. The order of Commissioner Sparks blocks this rascally game, as an investigation is sure to reveal the perjury. Hence the outcry.

The extent to which the false entry of lands under the Homestead act has been carried may be inferred from the report of Special Agent Webster Eaton, in regard to a portion of the Duluth and St. Cloud land districts. He states that four thousand and three hundred final homestead entries have been in a district in which he finds less than one hundred actual settlers of all kinds, who are making or trying to make a living by farming. It is a shame that this wholesale robbery of the public lands has been allowed to exist until nearly all the lands available for settlement have been gobbled up. But because wrong has been done in the past is no reason why it should be allowed to continue. What lands are left should be reserved for actual settlers and the large bodies now held fraudulently should be restored to the public domain. Commissioner Sparks will have the countenance and support of every honest man in the country in his effort to withstand the rapacity of the land grabbers.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE DECIDING ACT.

The Law of the Land Does Not Oblige the President to Give His Reasons for Removals.

It is not generally known that originally the requirement of confirmation of the executive appointments of the President by the Senate did not, in practice, exist, whatever may have been the theory held by Congress. It is true that originally confirmation by the Senate was applied, but only in the cases of quite a small number of the principal officers. In the meantime, however, the Senate has been constantly extending its claims to the principle of confirmation, until they now include a considerable portion of the whole executive offices of the Government, some one hundred thousand in number.

Now, in view of this enormous stride toward the assumption of purely executive functions on the part of the Senate, nothing can be clearer or more certain than that the President is compelled to make his appointments with an eye to the favor of the Senate rather than to the welfare of the public service. And when to the evil of the deprivation of the Executive of a power which naturally and scientifically appertains to his branch of the Government are added the political jobbery and mutual trading which have in the past influenced that body, and which the Civil-Service act was designed to reform, the evils and the tendency to political debauchment by the present Senatorial practice can readily be perceived.

There was one period, however, in the history of the country when this domination of the Senate in appointments passed into desuetude and, indeed, into a state of almost abject abeyance. This was during the civil war. The necessities of the then situation restored the President to his natural and scientific place in the Government, and compelled the Senate to abdicate its virtually usurped and absolute executive powers and to accept obediently the nominations of the Executive. At that time, in fact, both houses of Congress attempted to solve a problem which no Legislature, from that of the long parliament of Cromwell to the revolutionary assembly of France, had ever successfully coped with, and most signally and abjectly failed therein.

The war once ended, however, the Senate, through the unpopularity of President Johnson and the instrumentality of the Tenure-of-Office bill, was again enabled to seize the power which had been wrested from its grasp by means of President Lincoln's overmastering astuteness and the favoring circumstances which environed him.

Just now a contention has arisen between the President and the Senate. The Senate claims, under the Tenure-of-Office act, that the President is bound to submit to it his reasons for removal of officers. This act authorizes the President, "in his discretion," to suspend any officer during the recess of the Senate. But, at the same time, it is by no means in any portion of it mandatory on the President to state his reasons for removal. Consequently, if the President should refuse to give those reasons, technically this refusal, it would naturally follow, gives the Senate no just cause for refusing confirmation.

In the meantime the public will watch the outcome of this contention between the Executive and the Senate with no little interest.—*Chicago News.*

MERELY COMMON-SENSE.

Putting Men in Responsible Places Who Sympathize with the Administration's Policy.

Much ado is being made over the suggestion that the President will hereafter distribute the patronage among those who indorse his policy, and ignore the skeptics and opponents. This proposition, which is the merest creature of conjecture, is being as gravely canvassed as though the President had formally proclaimed it, and is made the basis of a most bewildering array of criticism. The President is taken to task with reproachful acrimony. He is pictured as an overbearing Cæsar, riding down the honest convictions of men, and compelling adhesion where it would not be freely yielded.

Of course this is the most arrant nonsense. In the first place the President has made no such declaration of purpose, nor is he likely to. There is nothing in the situation to call for the definition of rules in that respect. The President is responsible to the country for the honesty and competency of his appointees—nothing more. He is responsible to his party for their Democracy. But in all other respects he has absolute discretion. It is not necessary that he should prescribe limits within which he will distribute preferments since the right of distribution rests with him. The people made him President because they have confidence in his wisdom and patriotism. They hold him to no account except for the general result of his Administration, and the reputation of the Democracy, which is corollary.

There are certain places involving executive functions and possessing discretionary powers in which it is not only the President's privilege, but his duty, to put men who are in accord with his views. He has made a frank declaration of those views, and they have met with the cordial approval of the country. There is no secret as to the ends which he deems important to the Nation's welfare or as to the means by which he proposes to promote them. Why, then, since he is the head, charged with the formulation of a policy and held responsible for its successful execution, should he not call to his councils and choose for his coadjutors men who sympathize in his convictions and aspirations? Mr. Cleveland is no faint-hearted weakling. He is not President for the glory and the salary. He represents a great party; he is the trustee of a colossal undertaking. He is earnest, with comprehensive plans and virile methods, and he wants about him those who share his ideas and partake of his characteristics. Nothing could be more silly in itself or more disastrous in its effects than a compromise with such imperative obligations.

The people are taking no share in these querulous complaints. They have appraised the President's policy and are proud of it. They would have him omit nothing calculated to establish it upon an enduring basis. He has been commissioned to accomplish a great work; they wish him godspeed from the bottom of their anxious hearts.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, FEBRUARY, 3 1886.

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We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a caddidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886,

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

ONLY thirty-four delinquent tax-payers in Ohio County Indiana. This speaks well for little Ohio.

* * *

IT is reported that the seventeen guards in the Penitentiary will stack their arms and refuse to act under Warden South, thus leaving the prisoners unguarded. In such an event it is supposed some of the friends of the South in the General Assembly will act as guards.

* * *

COL. WOLFORD'S bill, pensioning Mexican soldiers, has been unanimously agreed to by the Committee on Pensions, and will be favorably reported at the first opportunity, and Wolford is quite confident of its passage. It gives all officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, a pension of $8 per month.

* * *

THE State of Nebraska is able to carry out a license law which requires in chartered towns $1,000 for each saloon, $500 for unincorporated towns; the securities in each case must be $5,000, and no saloon can be opened except on a petition signed by thirty freeholders, who can only sign one petition.

* * *

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 250,000 nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. As this is more than 500 acres to each Indian, buck, squaw, pappoose, warrior or half-breed, the tribes should not starve.

* * *

TAYLORSVILLE Kentuckians petition for the unlimited coinage of silver on the theory that we can not have too much of a good thing. Gas is a good thing in its way, but John Showalters got so much of it while sleeping in one of our Louisville hotels last Saturday night that he came very near starting a graveyard.—Local.

* * *

H. A. CHITTENDEN, of Montcalm. N. J., offers $500 to anybody who will prove that the earth revolves on its axis or that it moves around the sun. The scientists hem and haw, and vaguely scratch their old bald heads, but somehow they don't step up and take the five hundred. We thought everybody knew the earth revolved on its axis.—Rockland Courier.

* * *

THE printed response of the Auditor to the Senate resolution requesting an itemized statement of the manner in which the $12,500 appropriated by the last General Assembly in aid of the Louisville and New Orleans Expositions, will be laid on the members' desks to-day. It shows that $12,465,04 were expended, leaving a balance of $34.96 to the credit of the fund.—Capital.

A SPECIAL from St. Louis to the New York Tribune says that Senators Vest and Cockrell recently recommended ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, for a foreign mission and that the President replied that he could never consider Mr. Crittenden's name in connection with any appointment because of the general impression that he had conspired with the Ford brothers to assassinate Jesse James.

* * *

THE colored people met last night in the hall of the House of Representative for the purpose of considering the enactment of a law to further advance the race. They were entertained by Mr. Simmons, of Louisville, who in an impressive speech, urged a relief for the benefit of his people. The purpose is to present a certain petition before the General Assembly for the advancement of the colored folks in this State, and a bill to that effect will be introduced at an early day.—Capital.

THE BLIZZARD IN THE SOUTH.

While the range of temperature in the recent terrible blizzard, which enwrapped the continent, was never so low except in the far South as two years ago, the storm and wind accompaniments rendered it probably the most destructive to life of all on record In the far South the extreme of cold was the greatest ever known, and probably more fatal to vegetable life than any similar visitation, and in the Western States and Territories the high velocity of wind and heavy snowfalls at temperatures 30 to 40 degrees below zero formed a combination not often if ever equaled. The losses of human life were comparatively large and the human suffering frightfully severe in many sections, especially the more thinly settled. The losses of live stock from the Southwest up, are estimated for different districts from ten per cent, upward, in some few instances as high as ninety per cent. The latter is probably an exaggeration, except perhaps in instances of traveling colonies, or new settlements not fortified against the violence of the elements peculiar to the ranch regions. It would seem from experiences like this, and which in approximate forms are of annual recurrence, that those who voluntarily abandon the milder and more genial latitudes in persuit of sudden wealth in the Western and Northwestern States and Territories assume greater risks, if men in ordinary circumstances, and submit to greater sacrifices than the delusive prize could be worth, even if they should reach it before being frozen or disabled.—Ex.

PUNISHING CRIME.

The House of Representatives at Frankfort last Tuesday discussed bills which have an important relation to the prevalence of crime in Kentucky.

According to the existing law a grand jury is composed of sixteen men, and it takes only twelve of the sixteen to return an indictment. In order, therefore, to prevent an indictment by the grand jury room, the man charged with the crime must secure five votes in his behalf.

The bill amending this law passed the House by a vote of 53 to 20. The amendment reduces the number of members of the grand jury to fourteen, but it still requires twelve affirmative votes to secure an indictment. Under the old law five men were required to defeat an indictment, under the new, three men can accomplish this work.

This change still further strengthens the power of the criminal class, and makes it more difficult to enforce the law. What we need is greater vigor and sternness, greater zeal, greater desires to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Instead of meeting this requirement, instead of upholding the hands of the officers of the law, this amendment increases the difficulties which embarrass them, and will embolden the violators of the law.

The same committee which thus strengthened the case of criminals reported adversely a bill which provides that in felony cases the accused shall have only ten peremptory challenges and the Commonwealth the same number. It is difficult to imagine the reasons for such a report. The change is needed in order to secure fair trials. Each man charged with crime is entitled to a fair and speedy trial. He can object for cause to every man summoned for jury service; in addition he is now allowed twenty peremptory challenges. The State is allowed five. When her challenges are exhausted the accused has still the right to reject fifteen competent jury-men, There is no reason in this. The reasons against it are manifest. It makes it possible to secure a jury whose verdict carries the weight, or which is competent to reach an intelligent verdict. It gives an overwhelming advantage to the accused at the very beginning of the trial, and to it is due much of the contempt into which jury trials have fallen. This report is set for discussion and we trust that the subject will receive that thorough consideration to which it is entitled. The hands of the State are tied, and in order to see that crime is punished, the State's Attorney must have a part in the selection of the jury. The peremptory challenges should be equal.

There is no disposition anywhere to undue severity in the execution of the law. No one would urge the abolition of any provision which protects one innocently accused from unjust punishment, but there is pressing need, especially here in Kentucky, for changes in our criminal laws, which will make it possible to punish murder or assault without appealing to the spirit of a mob. We should read anew these laws in the light of the burning Court-house at Cincinnati.—C.-J.

THE TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO DEALERS.

There is a law of the United States which requires every dealer in leaf tobacco—the country buyer or dealer, the commission merchant who receives from the country dealer or the planter, the person who buys on the markets for his own account or on commission, and the manufacturer—to keep two books, in each of which he shall enter all the tobacco handled by him. and what disposition is made of it.

The country dealer must enter in each of these books every crop of tobacco bought from the planter, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and the number of pounds in each crop purchased. This much is entered on one page of each book. Then on the opposite page he must enter every pound sold to any one, or if he prizes it in hogsheads and ships it to any one of the markets for sale, must enter each hogshead separately, with the gross and net weight, and the name and place of business of the commission merchant to whom it is consigned.

The commission merchant who receives the tobacco from the country dealer or planter must enter on one page of each of his books each hogshead or package, the gross and net weight, and the name and residence of the person from whom it was received; then on the opposite page he must enter separately each hogshead sold, the gross and net weight, and the name and residence of the person to whom it is sold.

The purchaser, who buys for his own account, or as a broker on commission on the interior markets, must enter separately, on one page of each book, each hogshead purchased the gross and net weight, and from whom bought. On the opposite page he must enter, separately, each hogshead shipped or sold, the gross and net weight, and the name and residence of the person to whom shipped or sold. If the buyer on the interior markets ships to a commission merchant at the seaboard markets for resale, the seaboard merchant must take the same entries, and so with the manufacturer.

Thus it will be seen that this law imposes an almost interminable labor in connection with every hogshead of tobacco prized by the planter of the country dealer.

Now, we submit to our worthy law makers at Washington that this is an imposition and an outrage upon every one that handles tobacco, whether planter, dealer or commission merchant, and is a burden that is composed upon no other product of the soil in this broad land—a discrimination against tobacco as compared with other agricultural products, and that, too, when the Government receives a greater revenue from this than any other staple,

The law requires that two books shall be kept, and identically the same entries shall be made in each book—one book to be retained by the dealer or commission merchant and the other to be turned over on the first day of January in each year to the revenue collector of the district.

Now, if we admit that there is necessity, in connection with the working of the revenue department, for the keeping of such a record by every one that handles tobacco, will any one tell us why such a record should be kept in duplicate? Certainly no advantage results to the Government, for one of these books must be purchased by the dealer or handler, in his own private property, over which the Government has no more control than other private books, and it is never called for by officials. The buyer or seller derives no benefit from the duplicate he is required to keep, because he must necessarily make identically the same entries in his own private day book, journal and ledger. Who, then. is benefited? and why should this additional labor be imposed?—Spirit of the Farm.

* * *

Teacher to little pupil—"Where are you going, Nellie?"

"Papa is going to take us to Florida again."

"Can you tell what the Capital of Florida is?"

"Yes'm. It's the money they get from boarders."

STATE NEWS.

—A boiler in the Thompson distillery at Harrodsburg burst yesterday and killed the fireman,

* * *

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

CARRYING THE MAIL.

The first trace of mail transportation in America was a line 'to go monthly' between New York and Boston, established by Governor Lovelace, of the New York Colony, in the year 1672. This service is presumed to have been satisfactory, as there is no record to the contrary; or, possibly, the early Bostonian was less interested in the prompt receipt of his letters than in securing a reduction in the tax on his teas.

The stage coach was introduced from England in 1785, and used for carrying the mails between larger towns. Up to this time mail had only been carried on horseback.

At least one satisfactory feature of service by both post rider and stage coach, is the stereotyped 'failed to get to the door in time,' 'did not hear signal,' or 'ran by,' do not seriously interfere with the regular exchange of the mails.

Steamboats came into use for transporting mails in 1813, and until largely superseded by railroads, were used wherever possible.

The transportation of mails by railroad was begun in 1834, when there were but seventy-eight miles of railroad in the country. The distribution of mails in transition railroads was not made to any considerable extent until the introduction of the Railway Post-office in 1864.

The growth of this branch of the service has been remarkable, reaching as it does at the present time one hundred and fifty-two million miles per annum, at a yearly expenditure of twenty millions of dollars, and employing nearly four thousand five hundred clerks.

* * *

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1885, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee,
N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee,

* * *

—George Finch, a well known farmer near Adairville, this State, was shot and killed from ambush by some unknown party—a coward of course.

—One firm in Western Massachusetts last year made 130,000 drums, using half a million feet of lumber, 35,000 sheep skins, 2,000 pounds of cord and tons of other fittings.

—Hon. Jas. Mulligan, of Lexington, was the first legislator to get in a bill looking to the removal of the seat of Government. At every session of the legislature it devolves upon some member to take action similar to this. It is looked for regularly,

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —

Ibolu's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF
LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.
AN ENEMY OF
Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged **Representative Newspaper of the South**, is **Democratic** in politics, and first, last, and all the time is **for a reduction of the War Taxes** as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its **telegraphic news** facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the **news of the week** from every section of the **World**. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of **Serial and Short Stories** by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a **Model Political and Family Paper.**

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send **free of charge** a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1 10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April 1878, and being patent No. 202,805. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W. Vauter,
P. R. Lostutter, I. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—

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Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
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Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

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CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS On Short Notice.

And at the Lowest Possible Figures.

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"THE STORY OF MY LIFE."

And the Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Worth $100 to any young man starting in life. Over 500 pages. 60 illustrations. Price, $2.25. Write at once to

FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect **FAMILY SCALES**

Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

* * *

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday. and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Mmonday— T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY.

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

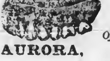
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.

☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



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Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.

Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. 2nd Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.

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ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary. Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
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Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of **Lumber, Laths and Shingles.** Also **Builder's** supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

City Flouring Mills,

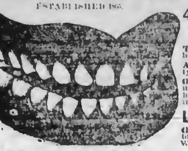
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 18..



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and [illegible], with guaranteed fit.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted, the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

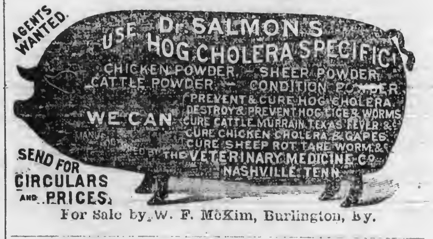
THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more,

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. SHEER POWDER
CATTLE POWDER — CONDITION POWDER
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
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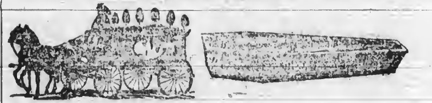
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.



Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

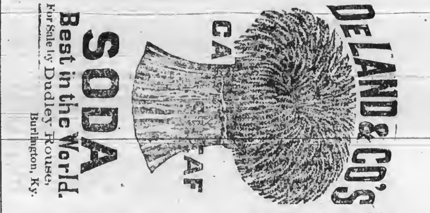
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

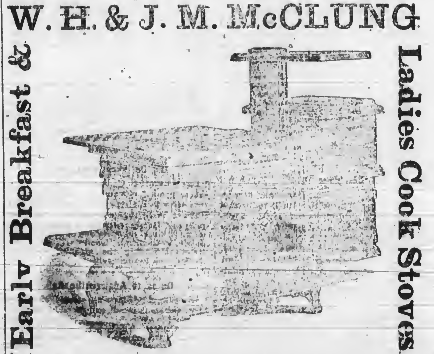
REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES,
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
Cout'y Recorder

Local News.

The days are gradually growing longer.

Last week was noted for foul weather.

The ice harvest turned out to be abundant after all.

Joe Acra has rented Henry Clore's farm on Middle Creek.

Not much business done in the County Court Monday.

The first sleigh bells of the season were heard Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Wood, of Big Bone has been very sick for several days.

T. D. Goodridge had a valuable horse to get its leg broken last week.

Joseph Collins and F. P. Helm, of Covington, were in town Monday.

The Good Templers' Lodge at this place, is increasing in membership.

Earnest Yager, of Florence, is a candidate for Coroner, subject to the primary election.

Mrs. J. Q. Elstun, of near Union, was the guest of her sisters at this place, the first of the week.

Henry Plumer's sale will be on the 16th inst., at his residence near Francesville. See adv. in this issue.

Five or six little negro children belonging to Julia Webb were sent to the County Infirmary last week.

Rev. Kellar, of Florence, and pastor of the Hebron and Hopeful Churches was in town last Friday.

Mr. Moreman, agent for the Louisville Mutual Security Fund Company was in town last Friday and Saturday.

Elza Harper, of the Hebron neighborhood, one day last week lost a valuable mare—caused from a kick by horse.

The Allen Wilhoit farm near Richwood station was rented last Monday by the Commissioner to Thos. Dorsey for $475.

The second day of February has, heretofore, been ground hog day, but under a Democratic administration it may have been changed.

The fellow who left the pair of gloves in the belfry at the Baptist Church on New Year's Eve. can have same by calling and proving property.

Revs. Hendricks and Waldon, are conducting a protracted meeting in the Presbyterian church. The meeting will continue through the week.

The bank at this place did a lively business in loaning money and receiving deposits Monday. The outlook for business for the institution is very flattering.

In a roller skating contest last week, at Sanford, Florida, E. W. Smith was the champion, making 17 miles and 34 laps in two hours. The prize was $10. Bud is some on wheels.

Sam Jones failed to materialize in Music Hall the day Burlington's female delegation went to the city to hear him. The aforesaid delegation was muchly disappointed.

John W. Gaines' sale of personalty will take place at his residence near Plattsburg on March 4th. Among the stock to be sold is the fine jack Tenbrock and a Woodpecker stallion.

The Noah Utz farm near Francesville was sold Monday by the Commissioner to O. C. Utz and others for $25½ per acre. Lot No. 4 in the division of Henry Aylor's land sold for $103 61.

Monday night a large number of the young people of town and country assembled at the residence of Jas. Westbay near town where they enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Westbay.

Last Saturday night Viola Lodge No. 278 I. O. O. F., had work in the first, second and third degrees. At the regular meeting next Saturday night, the Initatory will be confered on two candidates.

In this issue L. Conner Yager, of Florence, announces himself as a candidate for County Attorney. Mr. Yager is a young attorney who graduated at the Cincinnati law school with the highest honors.

Lost—A setter bitch about one year old, white and black, white streak in face. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and will pay a liberal reward.
S. D. Hoshal, Hebron, Ky.

In this issue G. M. Riley the present incumbent announces himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor. He has made an efficient officer and if elected again will fill the office in a like acceptable manner.

Morgan Academy has been secured by L. M. Whitehead for a spring school of three months beginning about the first of March. He will visit the people of Burlington and vicinity before school opens, soliciting patronage.

If the ground hog story be true, we are to have six weeks more of winter. Since we set the two first lines of this item, we have been trying to think whether or not the ground hog saw his shadow yesterday or not. Who knows?

By arrangements made with the Auditor and Sheriff the County Superintendent of schools expects to be able to pay to the teachers entitled, 40 per cent. of the school funds now due them. This arrangement will be a great accommodation to the teachers

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

In token of the appreciation of their brother, the members of Viola Lodge, No. 278 I. O. O. F., presented Mr. Frank D. Kirkpatrick an elegant silver water pitcher and goblet as a bridal present. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Furnish in his usual happy style.

Died—On Saturday morning the 3rd. ult., at 6 o'clock after a lingering illness of several weeks with pneumonia, youngest daughter of James T. and Lizzie Gaines at their home near Gainsville. They have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction.

Considerable tobacco has been sold in this county at prices ranging from 2½ to 8 dollars. The best price we have heard of was $8 all round for which one of the Hoard boys in the Southern part of the county sold. B. H. Stephens, on Riddell's Run claims for his son the finest crop of tobocco in the county.

Robert L. Graves, son of the late Rev. R. K. Graves, at one time a citizen of this place, died at Somerset one day last week. He was returning from California, where he had been for the benefit of his health. Mr. Graves had been living in Covington previous to going to California in search of health.

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Boone Circuit Court, against W. L. Riddell and J. W. Duncan. I don't care anything about the salary of the office, but just the honor that's in it. None of the Turner family have ever been clerk, and I think now is the time to put in a man who can run the office without price or pay.

J. M. Turner.

One day last week a little boy seeing a stranger on horseback approaching a tobacco barn where several persons were stripping, started at the top of his speed to impart the information that a tobacco buyer was coming. He beat the supposed buyer to the pen, and almost exhausted, cried out, "a tobacco buyer is coming." You can imagine the disappointment when only a candidate rode up.

If the company which is arranging telephone facilities for Petersburg will allow us to make a suggestion it will be this: Run the line down the pike via Constance, Hebron, Bullittsville and Gainesville to Petersburg, and construct a branch line from Bullittsville or Hebron to Burlington. There are several reasons why the above route is preferable to following the river on the Kentucky side.

Monday evening about 5:30 o'clock Jno. M. Finch and Henry Hall engaged in an altercation in the pike near the Baptist church, resulting in Finch getting an ugly gash across his throat from a knife in the hands of Hall. Hall was arrested and lodged in jail to await an examining trial. Finch was taken to the Boone House where his wounds were dressed. There are conflicting statements about how the trouble originated. No one was present when the men met.

Probably very few are aware that the popular Ben Davis apple is a native of Owen County, Ky., but such is the fact. The original tree, from which this variety sprung may yet be seen in the orchard of Benj. K. Davis, living on the Sparta pike, two miles from Owenton, and it bears fruit every year. This apple is the favorite of Kentucky farmers, and especially suitable to this climate, bringing large returns by a careful system of cultivation.—So says the Winchester Democrat.—Milton Press

The following is the business done in the county court Monday:

Joseph Hunt granted license to keep hotel in Florence upon his paying State tax and executing bond.

G. W. Weaver's will was probated.

Mrs. E. V. Grant was granted license to keep hotel in Florence, upon paying State tax and executing bond.

A. Skirvin granted license to keep hotel in Florence.

Thos. Watts resigned as Constable in the Taylorport district.

Wm. W. Goodridge was released from paying poll tax.

As announced last week, Frank D. Kirkpatrick and Miss Clara B. Clore were married at the residence of Elder W. S. Keene in Covington. After the ceremony they, accompanied by Mr. Hal Blanton and Miss Jennie Mitchell, returned to the residence of Mr. Lystra Aylor near Hebron, where an elegant supper was given them and a number of invited guests. Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Kirkpatrick, father and mother of the groom, gave him and his bride and some of their numerous friends a reception—Frank is quite a favorite among his acquaintances and he and his wife have the best wishes of all who know them.

Several days since Jo C. Revill received a notice from the Ludlow express office that a package with 25 cents charges due awaited his order. Having received two or three notices, and his curiosity being wrought up to the highest notch he finally succeeded in getting it brought out. Jo's astonishment was complete when upon opening the box he discovered a companion in office, in by-gone days, in the shape of the old candle stick which served him in the Circuit Clerk's office at Owenton, and had been expressed to him by some friends in Owenton. The unexpected meeting was a very happy one, and the old companion and servant was provided with a safe lodging place for the future with a view of being preserved as a memento of the past.

A sad accident occurred Friday night on the Ohio River, near Anderson Ferry. The boat, City of Madison, which had left Cincinnati at five o'clock, had landed at Anderson's Ferry, and was in the act of backing out stern upstream, when the wheel struck a skiff with three occupants: Thomas Myers, Henry Williams and Lincoln Franklin. The skiff immediately capsized, and Myers and Williams, who were struck by the wheel and stunned passed under the boat and were drowned, Franklin, to escape injury from the wheel and to avoid drowning, instantly dived deep into the water, passed under the boat, and came up and caught hold of a cake of floating ice. He held on till he attracted the attention of an officer on the boat, when a yawl was lowered, and he was rescued, placed on board the boat and brought to Lawrenceburg.

E. L. Riley's school at this place closed Tuesday.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GAINESVILLE.

News—Scarce.

Weather—Snowy and cold.

Mr. R. H. Moreland has returned to his brother's after a prolonged stay in Ind.

Mr. Thos Whittaker was the happy recipient of the top buggy given by the Commonwealth as a prize.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gaines' infant child died Saturday morning and was put in the vault Sunday morning at Bullitsburg.

In reading the news in the Lawrenceburg Register we saw the name, Brother Charlie, we wonder if he is married, if so was he married in church?

FLORENCE.

Father Burke has the most reliable time piece in town.

Mrs. Virginia Conner will soon occupy her residence in Florence.

James Osborn wears a cute little wonder—a changeable watch chain.

William Goodridge while out hunting one day last week, killed a very large wild goose.

John Aylor, of Gunpowder, sold to butcher Meyers, four hogs that weighed 2,000 pounds.

Florence will furnish several candidates for county offices, County Attorney, Coroner, &c.

Geo. Hoover while on his way to the depot, one day last week, was thrown from his wagon and badly hurt.

John Goodridge has returned from Florida. He did not like the country, and says he would not give one acre in old Boone for the State of Florida.

Mr. John Weigh, one of our most enterprising citizens has started a coal yard at this place, which has long been needed. Florence would be a town if we had a few more men like Weigh.

UNION.

The public school will close on Friday the fifth.

Miss Sarah Bannister is in Covington the guest of May Duffie.

Fifty loads of tobacco were received at the warehouse last week.

M. C. Weaver will shortly move into the new house recently built by Mr. Harter.

H. G. Blanton was in Covington last week, a guest at the Kirkpatrick-Clore wedding.

W. O. Harter and family moved to Covington last week, and Mrs. Burkitt has moved into the house occupied by Mr. Harter.

After a pleasant visit of several week with friends here, Miss Jennie Crouch will return to her home near Warsaw, this week.

The famous literary club, known as the Cyclone, was pleasantly entertained by the Misses Dickey last Friday evening. Owing to the wonderful energy and farsightedness of the secretary, J. M. Lassing, the club is rapidly improving.

BELLEVUE.

Rev. Fullilove and family have moved in the Parsonage here.

Prof. Kelsey, of Indiana, was visiting this neighborhood last week.

We have found nearly all peach buds killed that we have examined.

Proff. O. Snyder and wife, of Petersburg, were visiting here last Saturday.

The ice houses in this section of country have been filled with a fine article of ice.

B. F. Rogers and Jas. M. Thompson shipped about 20 hogsheads of tobacco from here last week.

Job Morrison has taken charge of the McVille blacksmith shop. James Green retiring from the firm.

Our merchants have been able to replenish their stock of goods which had run down considerable since the close of navigation.

The weekly spelling matches here are creating a livelier interest than the literary. It is not patronized by our young folks as it should be.

Seborn Berkshire and family moved to his farm, near the mouth of Middle Creek last week. L. W. Kautz and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Berkshire.

The heavy ice that has been floating down the river for several weeks past has thined out sufficiently for the boats to resume business again. They are making regular trips.

The warehouse in our city has received nearly 100,000 pounds of tobacco, for which prices were paid not exceeding $6 around. A great deal of damaged tobacco is found in the crops.

We are having some genuine winter weather at present, the ground being covered with about four inches of snow. We saw several sleighs bobbing around through our streets last Sunday.

Quite a number of our young folks have formed a company for an entertainment, to be given here in about four or five weeks. They have secured the services of Professor Joe Reed to conduct the rehearsals, and the entertainment.

PLATTSBURG.

Tuesday was ground hog day.

Capt. George Terrill lost a valuable brood mare one day last week.

Congress meets at the Woolper Store every day at 9 a. m. John Stith speaker of the house.

The most of our citizens pass away the time reading the humorous paragraphs in the patent medicine Almanacs.

Mr. Georgie Piper, one of the cleverest little men in Burlington, made our town a very pleasant call one day last week.

Will Botts and Ernest Grant will ship their tobacco to the Louisville market. They will have about seventy thousand pounds.

Col. Tom Dickerson, of North Vernon, Indiana, was in Petersburg several days last week. He reports Bessie G. and Grafton all right.

John W. Berkshire has bought about two hundred thousand pounds of tobacco in the last two weeks, paying six all round for the most of it.

Billy McMurry raised twelve thousand pounds of tobacco this year and sold it for six and a quarter cents per pound, the best sale we have heard of.

Clarence Graves and James M. Brunson have started a cigar factory at Petersburg. Clarence is an expert at the trade and is making a fine lot of Havanas.

Mr. Morgan Davis is home from Lexington and has a stable of trotters in his care. Morgan is a good driver and has some fast trotters to hold the strings over.

George Voshell gets possession of his newly purchased farm between the first and tenth of March next. He now has the best improved farm in this end of the county.

Miss Mary Klopp, age sixteen, daughter of Jacob Klopp, died after a short illness one day last week. Her funeral was preached by Rev. Froh, after which the remains were burried in the Petersburg Cemetery.

The Debating Society meets at Ashby Fork every Thursday night. The question discussed last meeting night was, affirmed that Whisky must go. Mr. Richard Gove made a brilliant effort in behalf of prohibition.

John S. Gaunt is the only candidate that has struck our town. He delivered himself of a considerable amount of political gas and gave us a few pointers as to how Judge Mack instructed a jury while on the bench.

Ben Sturgeon gathered up all the eggs he could find—his wife packed the butter in a basket last Sunday morning, and Ben started for Petersburg on double quick time for some groceries thinking it was Saturday. When he arrived in Petersburg the church bells were tolling, the business houses were closed and Ben was at a loss to know what was up. The first person Ben came in contact with was Dick McWethy, who was dressed up in his Sunday best on his way to church. Ben inquired of Dick if there was a funeral in town, the reason they were closed up. Dick told him no, and that they usually closed their store on Sunday. This was an eye opener for Ben and he began to realize the situation he had gotten himself into. Dick took the marketing in, exchanged for groceries and when Ben started he told him to take an Almanac along with him so he could tell when Sunday came.

WALTON.

The sermons of Revs. Sam Jones and Small are highly commented upon and eagerly sought as they come to us daily through the medium of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and many of our residents, both ladies and gentlemen, have listened to his earnest appeals as they fall red hot from the lips of the great Evangelist of the 19th Century.

Last Wednesday night, as per announcement, a Cheyenne Indian delivered a very interesting lecture at the Baptist Church at this place. His subjects were well chosen and highly entertaining, Missionary works, the war of the Black Hills, war of the Ute Indians and war of the Modocs, and Trouble with the Cherokee Indians at present, where his themes of discussion Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening a goodly number were present and were delighted with the lecture. He appeared before the audience in that peculiar raiment usually adorning a Indians person, and the small boy, with his limited and prejudiced ideas of Indians was there in numbers. The principal object of his mission amongst us is to expose the frauds perpetrated upon the different Tribes by the Indian Agents, and it is evident that they are many.

Esq. Curley viewed the photograph of the alleged Jesse Conley, and recognized a striking resemblance of the aforesaid criminal and murderer. No report has been heard from Mr. Robinson who has gone to the scene of action, but we have anticipated a slow return to the general public. The supposition being prevalent here that the matter will be kept as quiet as possible on account, perhaps, of our craving appetites for a tableau or pantomime. The long, tedious, wearisome ride from this place to Burlington in this bleak, biting atmosphere, and the manner in which we guard the health of our officers, is a consideration, that has figured largely in our previous record, but now he is strong and robust and has become the fortunate possessor of a good beast, we no longer feel the necessity of rigid discipline we are comparatively tame now and hope if Cooly should come into our midst again that the usual courtesy shown a prisoner will be extended.

FASHIONS IN GLOVES.

The Swede Mousquetaire to Be the Favorite This Summer.

"The fashionable style in gloves changes to a certain extent every season," remarked a large importer and manufacturer of gloves on Broadway, and he stretched a number five kid to fit a number eight hand.

"What causes the changes?"

"The style of dressing has all to do with it. For instance, this summer the close-fitting, tailor-made suits for ladies, from the length of the sleeve and its pattern, require a five-button glove. The glace kid is the most popular for these suits. Six and eight-button gloves were often cut down to five buttons to meet the demand. As long as these close-fitting suits are worn the five-button gloves will be in vogue. It is the rage in Paris, and New York does not remain long behind that city of fashion."

"What style of glove will be worn by the ladies this summer?"

"The old style, Swede mousquetaire, will still be worn and in a great measure supplant silk gloves. For dress occasions the Swede glove in light tan shades will be worn almost exclusively. It is rather strange that in the dead of summer kid should be preferable to silk. Well, the Swedish kid is light and cool and more dressy than silk. The most popular color is a subdued mouse color.

"The most expensive glove is the pink red. Indeed they are so high-priced that a very small and select stock only is kept on hand. When the famous pink parties came off during last year the gloves were generally made to order direct from Paris.

"A new style of glove which does not seem to become popular is the three-button kid, with black Spanish lace at the top. In the first place they are too expensive and then the three buttons are not enough to give them the style of five buttons with the lace."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—It is stated that one or two churches are burned throughout the United States every week.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

List of Claims Allowed since January Term 1885.

Payable out of Levy 1885.

Regular Feb. term, '85—		
Co Clerk for Assessors book $	5	00
March term—		
Jas Westbay for coffin	6	00
J F Blythe, J M Moody	20	
Rucker & Davis coffin	6	
April term—		
W Montfort, legal services	50	
May term—		
Judge Dills repairs on court house	10	70
May special term—		
Tim Westbay for coffin	6	00
August term—		
Co Clerk for poll books	5	05
repairs on clerks office	15	48
H W Blythe as guard	9	
September term—		
S A Palmer repairs on jail	25	
Chas Westbay as guard	8	
October term—		
M T Garuett special com'r	15	00
November term—		
Tim Westbay for coffin	6	00
November Term 1885		
Claims payable out of the levy of 1885		
Sam Cowen jailer	81	14
H J Foster school com'r	350	
Mrs Helen Graham	20	00
Claims payble out of levy 1886		
D Clements for coffin	6	00
J S Anderson for same	3	00
Joseph Rich constable	2	30
	6	20
M S Rice surveying road	8	00
Dr Murat pauper practice	25	00
J B Tolin merchandise	42	10
S R Clutterbuck sheriff acct	73	62
J W Kirk for coffin	5	00
Henry Hall keeping pauper	15	00
H J Foster com'r for 1886	400	
M Christy constable	3	50
J M Moody same	3	
J W Kirk for coffin	6	
Oscar Gaines holding inquest	6	
Jas Westbay for coffin	6	
W A Goodridge hold' inquest	11	35
C L Crisler for services	4	60
J H Callahan constable	8	
W L Riddell clerk account	15	
M T. Garnett clerk account	10	95
L H Dills county judge	400	
S W Tolin county attorney	400	
Jan. Term 1886.		
Payable out of Levy of 1885		
W E Piper stove and fixtures	19	15
Sam Cowen jail account	26	20
Chris Barlow land for road	20	
Drs Grant & Furnish	150	
" " for 1886	300	
A O Hall super't. poor-house	150	
January Term 1886		
Claims payable out of the levy of 1886		
Dr Murat holding inquests	12	00
pauper practice	37	50
W C Moxley constable claim	5	
	2	80
	2	80
T F Curley coffin for pauper	6	
Dr Elwards pauper practice	39	61
Riddell & Hall printing	28	
W L Riddoll ct clerk account	6	25
A S Arnold constable	4	50
C W Saxton constable	3	50
J Rlutterbuck sheriff account	9	50
Drs Duncan & Bagby pau prac	15	
Dr E W Duncan	10	
Lowery	7	50
Bagby	5	
W H Blanton	20	
J R Riley	50	
L C Cowen	45	75
Margaret Douglas keep'g pau	9	00
Oscar Gaines com. on jail	25	
E H Baker same	25	
M C Norman same	5	
W T German deputy sheriff	7	52
E H Baker com to make walk	20	

Justices present Jan. term, 1884, who were committed in the printed list of last year, payable out of levy of 1885, each allowed $3.

E H Baker	Oscar Gaines
Joe Wagstaff	A B Whitlock
A G McConnell	B H Ryle
T F Curley	J J Brumback
M B Green	

Justices present November Term 1885

M C Norman	3	F M Howlett	3
T H Sutton	3	W M Rouse	3
L A Loder	3	T K Dixen	3
T F Curley	3	E H Baker	3
J Wagstaff	3	S T Johnson	3
B H Ryle	3	O Gaines	3
W A Goodridge	3	H Bannister	3
J J Brumback	3		

Justices present January term 1886

E H Baker	3	O Gaines	3
M C Norman	3	T Dixon	3
F M Howlett	3	H Bannister	3
T F Curley	3	L A Loder	3
B H Ryle	3	T H Sutton	3
M B Green	3	J C Hensly	3
A G McConnell	3	S T Johnson	3
W A Goodridge	3	J J Brumback	3
A Ellis	3		

Justices present January 5th, 1886

E H Baker	3	T F Curley	3
T K Dixen	3	F M Howlett	3
Oscar Gaines	3	H Bannister	3
B H Ryle	3	L A Loder	3
T H Sutton	3	S T Johnson	3
J J Brumback	3	M C Norman	3
A G McConnell	3	J C Hensley	3

Judges August election 1885

J O Griffith	2	W M Rouse	2
T J Baker	2	John Arnold	2
Sam Hind	2	H Bannister	2
T H Sutton	2	J J Brumback	2
S K McPherson	2	Z T Kelley	2
A McConnell	2	Alex Murray	2
J D Conner	2	W A Goodridge	2
E H Baker	2	F M Howlett	2
G W Baker	2	Caleb Hurd	2
L A Loder	2	Hugh Kennedy	2
J Wagstaff	2	E A Hughes	2
E J Hedges	2	J M Moody	2

Clerks August election 1884

B Q Roberts	2	Chas P Wilson	2
G M Allen	2	M S Rice	2
B Carpenter	2	E B Norman	2
W G Stansifer	2	L P Arnold	2
H Polly	2	A L Lodge	2
O S Watts	2	W B Grubb	2

Sheriff's August [illegible] 1886

J J Childress	2 48	Chas Helm	2 40
J H Callahan	3 20	J Rich	2 88
J L Rich	3 00	A B Corbin	2 64
M E Leming	2 80	M T Riggs	2 80
W Quick	2 64	T W Finch	2 00
A S Arnold	3 00	G H Aydlott	2 48

County Levy for '86 at fixed $2 50.

Attest } M. T. Garnett,
County Clerk.

Public Sale!

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at my residence on the Noah Utz farm near Francesville, Boone county, Ky., on Tuesday,

FEBRUARY 16, 1886,

The following property:

20 milch cows, 7 yearling steers, 5 calves, 24 hogs, 20 stands of Bees, in Lankestraf hives, 1 hay bed, 1 cider mill, 1 combined mower, 1 hay rake, 1 good two-horse sled, 1 corn drill, 3 stacks of hay, and all my farming implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY W. PLUMER.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
DR. DeJOHNS.
In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a certain promisory note executed by me to one W. M. Slinker about the 1st. of January, 1886, for sixty-three dollars and due about the 1st. of February 1886, as I shall refuse to pay said note.

REBECCA P. BERKSHIRE.
January 26th, 1886. 13-3t.

FOR RENT.

Farm of about 100 acres, Good Improvements, well watered, plenty of tobacco land.

The above farm is situated on Riddell's Run Creek adjoining Conley's Store. For full particulars call on or address RICHARD CLEMENTS, Union. Ky.

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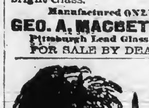
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.


AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
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Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.
100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.
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NEW YORK: BOSTON: CHICAGO.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE
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We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.
CALL AND SEE US.
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STOTT BROS,
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We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you
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direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.
OUR YARNS,
are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.
BLANKETS,
Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of
GROCERIES.
Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."
As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.
Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.
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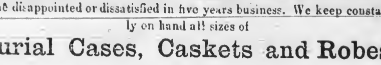
None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
— ALSO A SPLENDID —
HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

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Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
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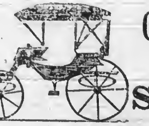
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— AND —
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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.
ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
— SHORT NOTICE —
We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
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Advantages. 1. Exemption from temptations of city. 2. One family—living, eating and working together. 3. Classes divided into small sections so that each cadet recites every day. 4. Expenditures under control of superintendent. 5. Government adapted to the character of each individual cadet. 6. A faculty who associate with the cadets. 7. A system of military discipline which develops the body and imparts lessons of authority and prompt obedience. Address Col. R. D. ALLEN, Farmdale, Ky.

THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

CRY OF THE FORESTS.

Save us! O, save us from the ruthless hands
That fain would lay us low!
Dry up our wholesome moisture from the lands,
And stop our streamlets' flow!

Save us! Ye know not what ye do, to kill
The life from which ye drain
Your health, your wealth, your soft spring showers that fill
The thirst of hill and plain.

Ye know not, while with murderous hand our ranks
Are hewn and thinned away,
How soon your rivers with their flowery banks
Will shrink to miry clay.

Save us! Our unsunned virgin solitudes
Have saved you from decay.
Behold, the dryads of the ancient woods
Lift up their hands and pray.

Would ye behold your fields to deserts turned,
Kissed by no winding river?
In the fierce August sun your meadows burned
To arid sands forever?

O, save us! We your saviors fain would be;
For in our forests old,
Mid murmuring boughs we hold a treasury
More rich than gems and gold.

Here in our mountain wilderness we keep
Our unregarded state,
With ministries as soft as love and sleep,
Early we watch and late,

To send from granite cliffs and caves the drops
Of heaven in fountain rills
Through avenues of pines and beechen copse
And gorges in our hills.

Save us! We dryads of the western world,
We nereids of the streams
From our abodes mid ferns and mosses curled,
Wake from our summer dreams,

And start to hear the woodman's echoing axe
Far through our cloistered shades;
And weep to see the scathed and blighted tracks
Far down the forest glades.

We lift our hands, and pray to mortal men,
We bodiless, woodland elves,
To spare the all saving forests; for ye then
Will save us—and yourselves!
—*C. P. Cranch, in N. Y. Independent.*

IT WAS EXPLODED.

Mr. Windsor's Theory That "A Man Is a Fool to Marry."

"A man is a fool to marry."

"Yes?"

"Beg your pardon, Brigham, I had forgotten you are so recent a Benedick."

"Yes?" again with an upward inflec[illegible] see, I was thinking of St. Leger. A man of his years, his absolute freedom—rich, handsome, gay—to tie himself down to the caprices of a woman! Of course, I don't expect you to pass an opinion, but can you explain it?"

"I will answer your question by asking another. Have you seen the woman?"

"Yes; she is everywhere, is she not?"

"She is pretty," said Brigham.

"Y-e-s. Yes, no doubt she is very pretty. That's but a small reason, however, for a very great—sacrifice."

"Marriage is one of the things inexplicable to all except the married."

"But St. Leger didn't need a wife. No man ever needed one less. She is pretty, but there is a perceptible shade of provincialism about her—don't you think so? She is too happy; enjoys her carriage too much; smiles too readily; and blushes—heavens, such a color! I believe that can be done to order, though, like stage tears."

"You are a cynic, Windsor, the worst of cynics. You go so far in it that you destroy your influence."

"Well," leaning back, and languidly resuming his cigar, "perhaps I do."

Then suddenly rising, as if impelled by a new idea, Windsor burst out:

"Yes, and already the country relations have begun to visit Bob. I presume the young madame has as many sisters as Tommy Traddles' wife—as Sophy. I thought Bob looked very like Traddles this morning when he announced to me that he was going to the train to meet his wife's sister. He was quite eager about it, and felt called upon to say: 'She's a sister worth having, Adolphus.' H-m-m! He's bewitched—a positive dotard."

"You miss Bob, Windsor?"

"Yes, I miss him. I never supposed he would serve me this way. I believed him a fellow of sense—good, hard sense. But it sometimes seems as if those were the very ones to fall most headlong into the trap—positively to go out of their way to put a noose about their own necks that, soon or late, is sure to strangle all good-fellowship in them."

"You were born for an orator, Windsor," said Brigham, dryly. "Have another cigar?"

"No," rising to go. "I see I haven't the sympathies of my audience. You barely tolerate my opinions now-a-days."

"Don't go," protested Brigham, suppressing a smile. "I enjoy what you say. It is—it is really very amusing."

"You are sneering inwardly. You don't indorse me. You are also married and—incredulous. Good morning."

"Wait a minute, Windsor," said Brigham, laying a detaining hand on his arm; "my wife is going to have a few friends to-night—wholly informal, you know—and she wants you to join us. It is high tea, or something of that sort; only about twenty. St. Leger and his wife will be there, and perhaps this new sister-in-law, if she comes as expected. Mrs. Brigham is very fond of Mrs. St. Leger."

"Thank you—but——"

"There, you are not ready-witted, old fellow. It takes too long for you to invent an excuse. Say you'll come. We shall expect you."

"But really, Brigham——"

"We shall expect you," said Brigham, peremptorily, as he turned to his desk, virtually dismissing his visitor.

This conversation took place in Tom Brigham's down-town office. He was a hard worker in a way—quite the only one in his set who found it necessary to look sharply after the dollars and cents. The bulk of his patrimony had vanished round a "corner" just after his marriage to the lovely and merry Diana Smith. Since neither of them had practiced economy before marriage they made a double failure of it afterward. And Brigham was working all the more strenuously now to keep his small but sumptuous establishment going. His friend Windsor chose to ignore the lard deal as a factor in this domestic problem, and persistently recurred to Tom's marriage as the beginning of adversity.

The other mutual friend, St. Leger, who had followed Tom's fatuous example by marrying, was the gayest of bachelors until a sly, gray-eyed, country-girl snared him. He had been on his usual summer fishing trip and met her at some rural picnic; straightway went wild over her; made desperate love; was refused as a suspicious character by a grim Scotch father, who relented, however, when St. Leger's fine credentials were shown. The lady was not rich, either in purse or worldly wisdom, but only sweet, ingenious and beautiful. St. Leger's pride in this unexpected bride bordered on folly—a folly he took no pains to conceal from the world at large. He lavished everything upon her that his cosmopolitan taste could suggest or money procure. And she accepted his homage with a happiness so exuberant and naive that, critic as he was, he was wholly obtuse to the unsophisticated flavor in her his friend was so quick to detect. Soon enough, no doubt, the bloom would be brushed from her fair nature by the world's rude handling.

She entered upon her city life with a piquant enjoyment that drew continuous attention to her. The gala times were child's frolic to her. But if only Grizzie were there! If only Grizzie could see this, wear that, hear the other! This was her secret cry wherever she went, whomever she met. Grizzie was her sister, her dearest companion, left in the little up-country village, and the dazzle and delight of her new life could not wholly make up to her the loss.

"Write to Grizzie, then," her husband said, "and have her come. She is such a blossom as this black city has not seen for many a day—except you, dear."

"O, may I write? How lovely it would be to have her with me when you can't go, Robert!"

"Very well added, you transparent little flutterer. I've heard nothing but 'Grizzie' ever since we began housekeeping. I have known all along I am only secondary."

"O, Robert, it isn't that—really it isn't. But Grizzie is so fond of life, and has such a quick taste for everything fine. She is much better fitted for a grand lady than I," stealing to his side and finally perching upon his knee.

So the letter to Grizzie—Scotch for Grace—was sent, and the invitation met a ready acceptance. Unaffectedly glad was she of the chance to come, and in no way backward in saying so.

The morning of her arrival, as St. Leger was on his way to the train to meet her, he had encountered his old boon companion and chum, Windsor. What a strange sort of pity he felt for Windsor. He looked back at the old days with him, which had seemed rather gay at the time, as a period of wasted and misguided existence compared with the present Eden of a home of his own and a bona fide, beautiful wife. Windsor was sensible of this patronizing pity, and never more so then when St. Leger mentioned the sister-in-law, as he afterward detailed it to Brigham.

And it seemed Brigham echoed St. Leger in everything. Windsor was infuriated by it. As he left that gentleman's office after the effort to unburden himself he muttered under his breath: "I don't propose to make myself one of a silly rabble, training idiotically in the wake of a pretty woman! Put myself out of the way to pay court to an up-country girl who probably nibbles slate-pencils in the intervals of angling for a lover!"

Nevertheless, the evening found him a guest in the Brighams quaint and pretty parlor. He had argued to himself that he wouldn't go, and then, to convince himself that he was superior to small prejudices he had gone.

The only strange face there was that of a girl of twenty years. Windsor set her down at once as the sister-in-law, Grizzie Maxwell. Beauty? That was an open question.

She crossed the room. Tall and slim, pliant as a whip, full of movement, hair dark and eyes "as gray as glass," as Chaucer has it—these were the features revealed at the first glance. Would the face and figure bear scrutiny? It mattered little. Windsor felt a tremor at his heart—scarcely more than a vibration and yet a real physical sensation. Let him go the world over and meet all the women therein, it is doubtful if he could ever again experience a like flutter; this was the first.

Miss Grizzie was not a silent goddess. She talked continuously.

"A flippant little thing," whispered Reason in Windsor's ear; "pretty to the eye, but empty to the brain."

The eye, however, decided that as well might one try to determine the colors on a humming-bird's neck as to define her ever-shifting, ever-varying expression; and as well try to be indifferent to that glancing fragment of rainbow as to ignore her particularly radiant personality.

Presently in all her titter and chatter she made a stroke of wit—the happiest hit of the evening—in a kind of rhyming game they were playing, and which was now about concluded.

"Oh, Grizzie," laughed Mrs. St. Leger, so fond of this sister, "you always do the best!"

"Diana," said Brigham, in an aside to his wife, "Windsor has not been presented to her, has he?"

"Ah, no; how heedless in me. Mr. Windsor," in a lone tone to him, "let me introduce you to Miss Maxwell."

That lady was sitting in a corner, with a group of gentlemen about her "three deep," as Brigham said. At the sound of her name she rose from her chair. At nearer range she deserved a better term than "pretty;" she was more expansive, more flexible, more lambent of glance than would suffice to make up the soul of that shallow adjective.

She did not at first catch Windsor's name, and blushed in the half-breath interval required to have it repeated.

"Jacqueminot roses for color" thought the waiting Squire.

At the sound of his name a surprised look dilated her eyes an instant. It was that insuppressible, heat-lightning flash of recognition that will come into the most stolidly well-bred face before good-breeding can say coldly "Down!"

"Mr. Windsor used to be Robert's best friend," said innocent little Mrs. St. Leger, in an effort to ease along this apparent hitch and to restore Grizzie's usual *savoir-vivre.*

"Yes," said Windsor, with a low bow, "until Mrs. St. Leger usurped my place."

"Is this really Mr. Windsor?" asked Miss Maxwell, with a half shy hesitation whether to bring out her recognition boldly or to send it peremptorily back into the dark closet of her own soul.

"That is my name," smiled the gentleman, enjoying this prolonged introduction.

"Perhaps not Mr. Adolphus Windsor, though? That is the name I have in mind."

"I am the only one to my knowledge who has borne that euphonism into mature life."

"Then I think I am not at fault in claiming a previous introduction."

The really imp of Reason hissed into his ear again, "Coquet! Claiming acquaintance for the sake of more easily establishing a real one."

Luckily for Love, Reason must mostly take it out in hissing. Few men listen.

"I am sorry, but I certainly do not remember you," he said. "Where have I had the honor?"

"No doubt you have forgotten. But you are little changed."

"Is it so long ago, then, that change must be expected?"

"Our meeting was in Geneva, Switzerland."

"I have been there—in my youth."

"In my youth, also," with a twinkle of mischief. "You once dragged a little girl out of the water? It is hard to confess that she was a hoiden, perverse and disobedient."

"I remember a little girl who certainly did not behave too well."

"Her heedlessness probably distressed you. You remember warning her not to lean too far over the pier? I believe she was looking for the houses of the lake-dwellers or for a mermaid."

"I really had forgotten the child," smiling as his memory wakened. "She was Grace Glendenning. Ah, I do know what a witch she was!"

"Mrs. Glendenning was my aunt. She took me with her over Europe in gypsy fashion for many years."

"But you would not have me believe you are that child?"

"A Mr. Adolphus Windsor certainly fished me out of Lake Geneva."

"It would require more of an effort to do a like service for you now."

"Yes, it might. And I presume you would want to shake me as heartily as you did then."

"Did I shake you?"

"I remember the sensation perfectly. I thought you very severe."

"Let me see; that was—how long ago?"

"It was eleven years ago. I was eight years old."

Windsor was about to add: "And I was twenty-one," but refrained.

"I remember you wrapped a shawl over my wet clothing."

"And I carried you onto the boat, and—I held you in my arms until we reached the landing. You see, after the ducking, and the—shaking, you had need to go to sleep. You were a sound sleeper, too, for my arms ached before we reached the pension."

"I did not disobey you again. I was more heedful after that," deprecatingly.

"Ah, did you not?" cried Windsor, captivated with his own reminiscences. "Did you not persist one day in patting that strange dog contrary to my wishes?"

"That must have been—some other child."

"No, indeed! It was a lost dog, you know, and had a mild, hungry, dangerous look. I told you to take care. There was danger that he should bite you. But you straightway put your arms about his neck."

"O, Mr. Windsor, your memory is supernatural."

"As I could not persuade you," he went on, regardless of her interruption, "I picked you up—you were little then—and carried you up to the first floor veranda to Mrs. Glendenning."

She laughed gayly. "I am sorry I claimed acquaintance with you, you remember so much."

"Have you outgrown your perversity?"—he had almost said bad temper.

"I think I am much the same," she said, quietly.

Their host, feeling that Windsor monopolized, intruded with an irrelevant question. He had twice to repeat it.

"Miss Maxwell and I find ourselves old acquaintances," explained Windsor, as an excuse for his non-attention. "What did you say, Brigham?"

"I have been rehearsing a single unimportant question for the last five minutes," said that gentleman, with severity.

It was Windsor's turn for embarrassment.

As St. Leger passed Brigham's seat in a sofa corner the latter whispered: "Windsor has lost head, heart and all his senses, to judge by appearances."

So it did seem. The supper was going the rounds—sandwiches, an oyster salad, coffee. Windsor remained a fixture at Miss Maxwell's elbow. He kept up a running fire of reminiscences. How amusing and beautiful seemed all those long-forgotten trifles in the light of the present.

When the hour for leave-taking came Windsor again explained his long-standing acquaintance with Miss Maxwell. St. Leger said aside to Brigham: "Windsor rails so at women—is such an incorrigible bachelor—let's watch him! Grizzie will lead him a dance before he has done, I'll warrant."

Following this party came a series of pleasures more or less ceremonious. Windsor seemed to have gone back on his record utterly, for he warmed into the most genial and devoted of attendants upon the ladies; came out of that surly shell of cynicism and took to trifles and gallant speeches with the zest of a novice. Brigham and St. Leger exchanged much hearty mirth over him. "Benedick right over again," Brigham said, and St. Leger, slyly: "This can be no trick."

And Grizzie—the Beatrice? The perturbation did not reach her; in no way did she betray a knowledge of the undercurrent of the comedy in which she played her graceful part. Never having railed at marriage, she had no retractions to make. She saw it all, without doubt, but with such gay abandon that St. Leger, closely as he watched, believed her both blind and indifferent.

As the two month's of Grizzie's stay came to an end it became evident to all that Windsor was a changed man. He even grew pale, as a hero should, and lost much of his nonchalance and all his captious philosophy. His devotion to Grizzie was open and unchallenged and his docility to her spirited whims quite pathetic. She remained blooming and heedless, getting good out of everything in her buoyant way. All the interested ones felt sure the crisis had not been reached. Windsor called the evening before the morning set for her departure. But there were other visitors who outstaid him.

"It's all up!" sighed St. Leger, as he witnessed the leave-taking. Windsor extended his hand with more than his usual urbanity and Grizzie hers with frank friendliness.

Mrs. St. Leger returned with her sister for a brief visit to the old home. To beguile the loneliness of her absence her husband resumed somewhat his club habits. He met Windsor frequently and poured out his uneasiness and homesickness to him unreservedly.

Finally Windsor disappeared. A letter from Mrs. St. Leger gave news that he was there—in the little up-country town. Grizzie, it seemed to her, was more tormenting than she had ever known her.

Not many days elapsed, however, before Windsor suddenly reappeared. He entered Brigham's office one morning in search of St. Leger, for whom he had a message.

Brigham was preoccupied, nervous; he looked worn and harried; he paced restlessly up and down with his hands in his pockets and his eyes bent upon the floor.

"Windsor," he finally broke out, "I suppose you've heard?"

"No. What?"

"My home must go! It's all up!"

"What do you mean?"

"It's all up, I say. I've done what I could to weather the storm. 'Twas no use—no use."

"Why, Brigham, old fellow, why didn't you come to me?"

"No—no! I can't receive favors."

"I'm thunderstruck!"—though he wasn't; all Brigham's friends had foreseen this. "And Mrs. Brigham—how does she bear it?"

"Why, Windsor, she's all the comfort I have. She positively makes holiday out of it—talks of light housekeeping in two rooms, and of—giving art lessons. She has all the pluck! I am the baby," and he quite broke down.

Others coming in interrupted. When once more alone Windsor began with a somewhat awkward hesitation.

"Brigham, you know I've always said—said a man was—was a fool to marry! I——"

Brigham interrupted him with a flash of anger. "See here, Windsor, I want none of that! If you have any of your cursed philosophy to apply to this case please bestow it on the man who, from the first, deliberately and persistently and with full knowledge lived beyond his income!"

"But—but," protested Windsor.

"You've always croaked, Windsor. You set me down as a fool, and St. Leger down as a fool. I bore it as long as it seemed only ludicrous, but now that it is insolent I don't propose to bear it any longer!" And bang went a ledger, while Brigham turned from red to white and from white to red.

"But," stammered Windsor, "you quite misunderstand me. You won't listen. I mean quite another thing—let me tell you! I was only going to confide in you something regarding myself. I wanted to say—hold on, Brigham," as the wrath showed signs of further effervescence.

Brigham shut his lips with a black scowl. Windsor continued: "I wanted to say that, though I have railed a good deal about women—about marriage—I am—well—I am, that is, I propose to marry myself."

Brigham stopped short in his excited pacing; his face relaxed, broke into a wondering smile, and then into broad laughing—in short, into a genuine, hearty, old-fashioned guffaw. St. Leger, happening just then to push open the door, come upon an errand of condolence, was amazed. It took some time before Brigham could find voice to say:

"St. Leger—think of it! O, Jove! what a state of things!" Then more laughter.

"Are you demented, Brigham? Your troubles have turned your head."

"No, I'm not demented. There's the demented man—Windsor—he's—O, St. Leger—he's going to be married!"

They surrounded Windsor; they flung his old saws at him; they looked lugubrious; they laughed.

But Windsor! He was married to Grizzie the next June.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

What Experience Has Demonstrated in Regard to Cooked Feed for Stock.

The real value of the experimental work that is going on in the United States lies in the fact that it becomes of practical utility in actual farm operations. The question of feeding stock is one of great importance in an economical point of view; by injudicious feeding there can be a great waste of available food material, and up to a comparatively recent period feeding was left wholly to the good judgment of the feeder, without any reliable information further than the results following any particular course pursued. In Europe, with the establishment of experimental stations, the question of cattle feed and the manner of feeding became one of study, and as a result tables of the relative feeding value of different products were made, which were being studied and made applicable to produce in this country so far as was practicable, and, since the establishment of stations in this country, the study of the question has been one of deep interest. And so, right in the line of experimental work, has come in the question of value of cooked food when brought in direct comparison with uncooked food. About the time of the introduction of the Prindle steamer, there was raised a great cry regarding the value of cooked food over that which was uncooked, and many well-to-do farmers at once set about introducing some sort of apparatus that would serve to cook animal food. Reports of astonishing results followed, but, like many other new things, after a little time the enterprise was abandoned for some reason or another, and steamers and boilers went out of use, and with the light of further facts, some of the more enthusiastic of days gone by, who approved of steaming or cooking, now make the startling claim that it did not pay to cook food. But such a conclusion was hardly satisfactory to the spirit of progressive inquiry that agriculture was encouraging, and hence, as indicated, the matter has been pursued in a thorough experimental manner.

The New York Experiment Station carried out an investigation in the interest of determining the effect of cooking food for cattle. In the first place a chemical examination was made by the station of clover hay and corn meal, which showed an actual loss of nutritive material by the process of cooking; this was chiefly in that portion of the food denominated the albuminoids or nitrogenous material. This was a result that might have been expected, taken in connection with a statement made at a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, in which it was stated that albuminoid material was rendered very much more difficult of digestion by being cooked. In connection with the chemical examination, digestion experiments were carefully carried on in duplicate trials for the purpose of eliminating so far as possible any liability of error, and as a result the following table was formed in which is shown the amount of digested albuminoids

PER CENT. OF ALBUMINOIDS DIGESTED.

	In raw food.	In cooked food.
Clover hay	67.65	53.27
Corn meal, fresh	68.63	60.53
Corn meal, old	72.58	61.17

While the experiments showed an actual loss of albuminoids by cooking, the above table shows a much less digestible condition for being cooked, and will be better understood from the following table, based upon one hundred pounds of food:

ALBUMINOIDS DIGESTED.

	Pounds per 100 lbs. of the food.		
	Raw.	Cooked.	Loss by cooking.
Clover hay	9.831	7.641	2.19
Corn meal, fresh	8.47	6.81	1.66
Corn meal, old	7.362	6.236	1.126

In these trials artificial digestion was employed, and it might be claimed that actual digestion might give different results, but a comparison with the average results of the German feeding trials shows that the artificial digestion trials are worthy of confidence.

Again, it may be stated that for a period of nine years experiments were carried on at the Maine State Agricultural College with pigs, and the result of these experiments was that cooked corn meal was not as good for growing or fattening pigs as the raw. Bearing upon this same point we have also a series of experiments that during the past ten years have been carried on at the Ontario experimental farm at Guelph, Can., where the daily increase per head of cattle has been determined for twenty different kinds of food in different combinations; and it is a very noticeable result that while cooked hay, roots and bran, with a mixture of uncooked grain, gave a daily increase (these results are an average of many hundreds) of 1.80 pounds, the same mixture uncooked gave an increase daily of 2.60 pounds.

The above fact comes more closely to the real wants of the farmer. In certain directions and among a certain class of farmers there exists a strong prejudice that savors of scientific agriculture, and what comes from a scientific source, or emanates from a scientific institution, is looked upon with suspicion, but in the case of the Ontario farm there has been a continual trial of ten years' duration in just the way any farmer would go to experiment for himself, and the general average upon hundreds of animals is as stated above. The fact that there is so great an advantage of uncooked over cooked food should be fully understood by farmers, so that they may not be led into the use of steamers or cookers at a heavy price. The past few years has witnessed rapid strides in the line of experimentation, and of that character that arrives at results that the farmer of to-day need have no suspicions of. Strange as it may seem, the United States is becoming one immense field of experimentation, the benefits of which will be largely felt in the future.—*Boston Globe.*

—Sir John Lubbock declares that the mind of ants differs from that of men only in degree.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrew street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner, some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health.

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured *five years ago* and *is well* and attending to his professional duties to-day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make can not for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

A CURIOUS CASE.

It Proves Conclusively the Truth of Two Ancient Legal Maxims.

The French papers have been full of a case which junior members of the criminal bar would do well to take a note of. A woman was put on her trial for strangling her baby, and at the preliminary examination she confessed her crime. At the trial medical evidence was heard, and the doctor told the judge he did not believe the woman was the culprit. The finger marks were fresh on the victim's throat when he made his examination, and the marks were singular. He examined the woman's hands and found her fingers long, slender and well-shaped, but the marks were of a short-fingered hand, stumpy, and misshapen, and one of the fingers—the first—was abnormally short. On this the prisoner burst into tears, said she was fond of the child, had not destroyed it and mentioned in her excitement the real culprit. He was a man of better class of life, with whom she had lived as domestic servant. His arrest followed, and the doctor pointed out that the prisoner's hands were formed as he had described, and, more over, that the first finger was with out a nail and almost deficient of a joint. On this evidence the jury convicted. The case is interesting—first as showing—what our own books also afford an illustration of—that a prisoner, though innocent, may confess guilt and secondly that circumstantial evidence may be almost absolutely conclusive.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

In accordance with the custom of the day, the Burlington Route is now running California Excursions from the Missouri River in connection with the Denver & Rio Grande, Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, connecting at Omaha and Pacific Junction with regular trains from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and other Eastern points. Both first-class and cheap rate Excursions are run, leaving the Missouri River on the following dates:

First Class—Feb. 3d and 17th, to Los Angeles; March 3d, to San Francisco.

Low Priced—To all California emigrant points, on Wednesdays of every week until June 30th inclusive.

Lovely woman is doubtless man's inferior in strength, but she beats in point of sighs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fast walking-sticks—Hurricanes.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

The farmer's favorite vest—Harvest.—*Agent's Herald.*

HOME AND FARM.

—To increase the laying, every other day give one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper pulverized, to one dozen fowls with their common food. Keep them free from lice.—*Western Rural.*

—Tea is best made in an earthenware tea pot, which should be kept dry, for if allowed to remain damp after use it becomes musty. The water should always boil when the tea is added. Tea is not wholesome taken on empty stomach.—*Exchange.*

—Thimbles lined with India rubber are now employed and are said not to fall off so easily as the ordinary unlined thimble. They are also warmer to the skin, and free from the metallic "rust," which sometimes takes the form of verdigris, a substance of poisonous nature.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—Fried Cakes: One beaten egg, three heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, six tablespoonfuls of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of salt and one small teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with nutmeg. Flour to make as stiff as biscuit.—*The Caterer.*

—Fritters: One pint sweet milk, the yolks of three eggs, stirred in a thick batter with flour, a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder; lastly, add the whites of the eggs, well beaten. Drop into hot lard and cook until done in about a teaspoonful of dough for a cake.—*The Household.*

—There is much good feed in the pumpkin, but for the hog it should be cooked and either meal or grain mixed with it. In this way a supply of pumpkins can be made to greatly lessen the cost of fattening pork. During the last month of feeding the hogs should be given grain exclusively to harden the pork and make it shrink less.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—In sections of the country where oxen are used for draft purposes, it is found that the labor of "breaking" is greatly facilitated and lessened by early training; and an early beginning to accustom the young steers to the yoke, as well as the halter, economizes much time, and makes better ox-teams. "Just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."—*Toronto Mail.*

—Speak of punishing a horse, always be careful about using a whip on a horse you don't know; see how differently horses take a whipping; just like youngsters—some will tremble and lose their spirit, others will become stubborn and balk; a spunky one will jump right out of your hands, and you might not get him back in time enough to save a broken wagon or head.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Spiced Grapes: Eight quarts of grapes (the wild grapes are used), seven pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves and allspice. Take off the skins, boil the pulps till tender, then strain through a sieve. Boil the skins in one pint of vinegar with the spices two hours, using judgment as to when it is cooked enough; add the pulps and boil slowly a little as for jelly; when like jelly, put up hot in glasses.—*Boston Budget.*

—It will not pay farmers to attempt growing evergreens from seed. While very small the plants are tender and need protection alike from sun and cold. Nurserymen manage it by stretching covers of some sort over the plants in the rows. These covers remain during the season. Even with this precaution many trees are lost. Young evergreens in the forest get this protection naturally from the shade of trees, and through a large proportion of all that start fail, enough are left to reach maturity.—*N. Y. Times.*

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

A Business That Requires Continual and Honest Study.

It is the reading man who makes the best success in life, for he keeps up with the progress of the times. In the papers he finds the steady record of all that is being done or learned in raising sheep and growing wool. It is not an uncommon experience to find inexperienced flockmasters in the midst of a dilemma to them, which is no dilemma to others; and it ought to be a fact recognized by everybody who is engaged in the business of raising sheep and growing wool, or who contemplates engaging in it, that there are some intricacies about it. The idea is too prevalent that sheep will take care of themselves. Years gone by they were largely left to do so, and as we have often remarked, they will probably do better with less care than any animal on the farm. But if sheep husbandry is to be made a really profitable business, it must be understood and have intelligent and industrious attention. And this, of course, must begin with the breeding.

But while the flockmaster can learn much by reading with reference to this, he can not learn everything, and it is as important for him to know this as it is to know that he would be benefited by reading. There is a great deal that can only be learned by experience in almost every business. But in sheep husbandry there is conspicuously such a thing as natural adaptability, and unless a man is naturally fitted for the business he will never be be a successful flockmaster. One writer says that "it is a gift of nature," and he is largely right. But with this "gift" an intelligent beginning will likely result favorably. To the vast majority of breeders sheep husbandry is not the nice art that it is to the originator of a breed. Sheep are kept for the money they bring in from year to year, and the highest aim is to keep the flock up to a standard, or to improve it to an ideal standard. Get such a ram, therefore, as you want, one that is strong, and of marked prepotency; and if you get a ram of that character, better keep him just as long as possible. You will then have a uniform flock, and know what you will have right along. If more than one is used, aim to strengthen the weak points of one by using the others according to a defined system. The subject of in-and-in breeding will likely present itself very soon to the intelligent, thoughtful breeder. If the system is followed to any extent, it must be with the utmost care.

In the selection of the ewe for breeding purposes, it will be well to select carefully if the flock furnishes the opportunity. When a flock is being bred up, there is often little to choose between the ewes. They may be all poor enough, and it is necessary to take such as we have. Short stapled, light shearers, of course, are to be rejected when there is a choice. Long necked, flat ribbed and leggy ewes are not fit to breed from if anything better can be had. Neither breed from one with a sharp rump. If you have a ewe whose hind quarters are very heavy as compared with the fore-quarters, she will make a good breeder.—*Western Rural.*

—The English Weather Bureau has traced the origin and progress of the series of storms which did so much damage in the Northern United States and Southern Europe last October. Its origin was a typhoon which originated near the Philippines on September 27th. It reached California on October 10th, struck the Atlantic on the 18th, made little progress until the 25th, when it was augmented by a southern gale, and reached the French coast on the 27th, where it did much mischief. It expired in the Baltic on November 1st, having traveled 16,000 miles in thirty-six days. It was the first storm traced so far, day by day.

A dose of Red Star Cough Cure will prevent you disturbing the congregation, and put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Wreckless engineering is what is wanted on railroads and steamboats.

Young Men, Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A cold snap—Breaking an icicle.—*Prehistoric Fun.*

Leading physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds.

Startling figures — Ghosts.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A natural color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

An ode-ous thing—A poet.—*California Maverick.*

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Which is the most ancient of the trees? The elder tree.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 10	@	2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@	4 60
HOGS—Common	3 20	@	3 60
Good Packers	4 00	@	4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@	4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@	4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@	95
No. 2 red		@	94
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@	39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@	33
Rye—No. 2	64½	@	65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 25	@	12 75
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@	9 00
Good Medium	11 00	@	14 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@	11 12½
Lard—Prime steam	6⅜	@	6½
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	11	@	14
Ohio Creamery	22	@	28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@	1 75
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@	70
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@	91¼
No. 2 red	90½	@	90¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46	@	49¾
Oats—mixed	35	@	41
PORK—Mess	10 37½	@	10 75
LARD—Western steam		@	6 45
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@	4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	81⅛	@	81⅜
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80½	@	81½
Corn—No. 2	35⅛	@	36
Oats—No. 2	28⅞	@	29
Rye		@	58½
PORK—Mess		@	11 10
LARD—Steam	6 07½	@	6 10
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	87	@	87½
Corn—Mixed	47	@	47½
Oats—mixed	35	@	39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Lard—Refined	7⅛	@	7¼
CATTLE—First quality		@	4 05
HOGS	5 00	@	5 15
INDIANAPOLIS			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$ 91	@	91½
Corn—mixed		@	35¼
Oats—mixed		@	30
LOUISVILLE			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	92
Corn—mixed		@	38
Oats—mixed	32	@	33½
PORK—Mess		@	11 00
LARD—Steam	7½	@	8

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive merit makes new friends daily.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

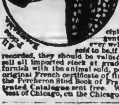
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.


All Stock Guaranteed.

STOCK ON HAND: 140 Imported Brood Mares 200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service, 125 COLTS Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Will You Try This?

Catarrh. For 20 years I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By a few applications of Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle.—Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N. Y.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh (to which Eastern persons are subject who come to live here). It has proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Col.

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ALMOST SCALDED TO DEATH.

At the recent fire in Great Jones street a brave fireman nearly lost his life. Taken to the hospital Henry's Carbolic Salve was instantly applied, and within a week he returned to work, his burns, bruises and sores all healed. Take Henry's only.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood. Gives New Vigor.

Mr. A. Pillsbury, Cleveland, Ohio, says: [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN

ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

5TH STAGE—BRONCHITIS.

This is almost as fatal as Consumption if not attended to in the early stages. Any evil result may be cured by using Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. Price 25 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

The Great Blood Purifier for the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, [illegible]

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent. [illegible] Sold by all druggists. One dollar a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

EPITHELIOMA! OR SKIN CANCER

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

Mrs. Joicie A. McDonald.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

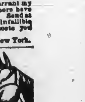
I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. Lightfoot, Rochester, N. Y.



WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR Successfully treats Chronic Diseases, Fever Sores, Etc. Consultation free. Dr. J T. Lourey, Wekoka, Indian Ter.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL."

"MIKADO" Ha! Ha! Ha! The craze has led us as an introductory to prepare at great expense an ELEGANT IMPERIAL SIZE PHOTOTYPE of the above, which we will send GRATIS upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing. Refer to any Dry Goods house in the United States. GILBERT M'F'G CO., 346-348 Broadway, New York.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886. NUMBER 14.

DEMONS' WORK.

Deliberate Attempt to Burn Seven Men Alive.

East St. Louis the Place of the Crime—Frightful Scene in the Night.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A terrible attempt upon human life was perpetrated last night. Shortly after 10 o'clock fire in a shanty near the railroad tracks was discovered. The glare of light attracted the attention of all the railroad men who happened to be out. They ran toward the place, and, as they did so, they heard shrieks, groans and cries, telling that human beings were held there in the fiery cage, unable to escape. There was a rush to the door, and it was forced in, when two men staggered out. Other men were dragged out unconscious. The faces of the victims were blackened, and long strips of flesh peeled off, presenting a horrid sight. There were seven men taken out of the building. They said they had strolled into the shanty in order to warm up, and were sitting around the stove talking, when suddenly the stove seemed to burst open and the flames went all about the room, enveloping the men before they could turn toward the door. They could only beat about with their hands and struggle with each other in the endeavor to get to the exit. They grappled with each other and thus impeded their escape, and it seemed an eternity before they heard the cries of those who came to the rescue. They remembered very distinctly that they smelled coal oil as the flames burst around them. The strange manner in which the fire started can only be accounted for on the ground that some wretch poured oil down the chimney to the stove. Near the back of the shanty, on the ground, was found a tin can, which had evidently contained coal oil. The names of the unfortunate men are: Morris McGlynn, James Donohue, Wm. Gilkie, Pat. Boyle, Scott Sanderson, Joseph McGee, Fred. Erickson. They are all fearfully burned, but whether or not any of them are necessarily fatally injured can not be known as yet.

FEAR KILLED HIM.

A Man Bitten by a Dog Six Months Ago Takes His Own Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—William J. Higgins, employed in the saloon of Thomas Eustace, No. 125 Water street, was bitten in the arm by a dog six months ago. The wound was severe and caused him much inconvenience and good deal of fright. The idea that he would go mad possessed him. He drowned the dog, but that did not allay his fears. Last evening Higgins sat by the stove talking with three men. As if casually, he got up and went out of the door into the street. The men by the stove heard three shots, fired in quick succession, and supposed that Higgins was shooting a dog outside. It was found, however, that he had shot himself twice in the breast, near the heart, and in the back of the head, with a Colt's 32-caliber pistol. He died almost immediately. The fear of hydrophobia killed him.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

An Entire Family in Iowa Cremated in the Ruins of Their House.

MCGREGOR, IA., Feb. 5.—Albert Cooley, a farmer residing three miles from here, with his entire family, consisting of his wife, two boys and one little girl, were all burned to death in their house last night. Nothing definite is known of the horrible affair, except that the children had been sick and the parents had been up with them during the night. About morning Cooley took some coals from the stove, placed them in a shed adjoining the house and then retired. The shed took fire and finally burned the house and family. The house was a one-story log, with an attic.

Aged Lady Murdered and Burned.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Feb. 5.—Miss Betsy Joh, an eccentric lady eighty years of age, lived near Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, almost all her life. She lived alone, and had no immediate neighbors, and always expressed herself as feeling secure in her isolation. Her house was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, but too late to save it. When the fire had burned itself out, the remains of the old lady were found burned to a crisp. It is supposed that the house was burned by some one who had murdered and robbed the old lady, as she always kept large amounts of money about the place. An investigation is being made.

Sewell's Militia Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Sewell's militia bill, which passed the Senate to-day, provides for an annual appropriation of $600,000 for the purpose of providing arms and ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores and camp equipage for the militia, the appropriation to be apportioned among the several States and Territories. No State, however, shall receive its share of the appropriation unless its militia force numbers at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which it is entitled in Congress.

A Pullman Car Explodes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A curious accident happened to-day to a Pullman palace sleeping-car. The car, which is heated by steam, was standing on the track and was being heated prior to being sent out. The water in the pipes had frozen during the night, and when the fires were started this morning the apparatus exploded with a loud report, blowing out the entire end of the car. Some of the debris struck houses near by and damaged them materially. The damage to the car is estimated at $500.

A Murderer for Money Hanged.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 5.—Si Minich, one of the three men who murdered Samuel Baldwin, near Leadville, on October 18, 1884, for $1,700, was hanged in Leadville this afternoon. Up to yesterday evening Minich expected Governor Eaton to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. He ascended the scaffold with a cigar in his mouth, a smile on his face, and was launched into eternity denying his guilt to the last.

Forty Degrees Below Zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The mercury was 40° below zero here this morning.

To Vacate the Bell Telephone Patent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Solicitor-General Goode is now engaged in the preparation of a bill to be filed against the American Bell Telephone Company to vacate and annul its patent. He says that the suit will be instituted as soon as the papers can be prepared, and that no decision will be reached in regard to the place of bringing it until all the papers are ready.

Noted Nihilist Captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The notorious Nihilist, Sergius Ivanhoft, has been captured. The officers who tracked him down and arrested him have been given a reward of three thousand roubles.

The Business Failures of the Week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The business failures during the last seven days number: For the United States 253, and for Canada 34, or a total of 287, as against 289 last week and 329 the week previous to the last. More than two-thirds of the whole number in the United States are furnished by the Southern, Western and Pacific States.

Defaulting Revenue Collector Sentenced.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 5.—John McMahon, the defaulting ex-Collector of [illegible], of Hoboken, who absconded two [illegible] ago, leaving a deficiency of over [illegible] his accounts, was sentenced in [illegible] of Special Sessions to-day to five [illegible] the Prison—the full extent of the

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

A Pittsburgh Convict Who Nearly Killed Three of His Keepers.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.—A serious affray occurred in the Riverside Penitentiary this morning, in which deputies McKain, Greaves and Edwards were injured, the two former dangerously. A prisoner named James Clark, who is serving a sentence of seven years for burglary, had been ordered to the dungeon for an infraction of the rules. McKain and Greaves repaired to his cell to escort him to the dungeon. He promised to go quietly, but in an unguarded moment he turned upon them with a huge knife which he had secreted in his coat. He first made a desperate lunge at McKain, and plunged the knife into his neck, and then stabbed him in the right temple. Turning from McKain he thrust the bloody weapon into Greaves' right shoulder blade twice. Deputy Edwards, hearing the noise, came to the aid of McKain and Greaves, but before he could render them assistance Clark felled him to the ground with a terrific blow, and, jumping on him, beat and kicked him in a frightful manner. By this time the guard had been alarmed, and Clark was overpowered and placed in the dungeon. The injured men were removed to the hospital. An examination of their injuries showed McKain to have been perhaps mortally wounded. Greaves and Edwards are seriously hurt, but will recover.

WANT GERONIMO HANGED.

But One Opinion Among the Settlers of New Mexico and Arizona.

EL PASO, TEX., Feb. 4.—Additional news from the seat of war confirm the report of Geronimo's unconditional surrender. The particulars in full will probably be out in a day or two. It has been in progress since May, 1885, and troops have been in the field since the 22d of that month. It has been one of the hardest wars on the regular soldiers that has ever occurred in the West. The feeling in New Mexico and Arizona is very strong in favor of hanging Geronimo and all his immediate followers. In fact, this feeling is rapidly growing into one general demand on the part of the settlers.

A Great Street Car Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The men on the Broadway, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh avenue struck to-day because of the refusal of the company to operate the road according to the recently adopted time-schedule. Six hundred drivers and conductors and 200 stablemen and hitchers employed by the Broadway and Seventh avenue Railroad Company quit work at midnight. The difficulty on the Fourth-avenue road was adjusted late in the afternoon. The company agreed to a fixed schedule of trips which will constitute a day's work, and the pay for which shall be $2 per day. Stablemen, hostlers and switchers are to work twelve and a half hours, with two hours for meals. Old employes will receive $12 per week, and new men $11.50 per week the first six months. The cars began running soon after 4 o'clock. During the afternoon the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line acceded to the demands of its men for $2.25 per day for twelve hours for drivers and conductors, and $12.25 per week instead of $11.50 for hostlers and stablemen. The cars began running about 2:30 p. m. These terms begin February 15.

Welsh Landlords Combine.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The principal landlords in Wales have combined to resist the demand of the Farmers' League for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in farm rents. In proclaiming their decision the landlords declare they regret that the Farmers' League has adopted the false assumption that there is a natural antagonism between landlords and tenants. The landlords add that, while they are willing to reduce individual rents according to the exigencies of each particular case, they are determined to absolutely decline to recognize the League.

The Ohio Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 4.—The Ohio Senate has adopted a compromise measure respecting the contested seats. The present Committee on Privileges and Elections will be increased by the addition of two Republicans to be named by President Kennedy. This committee will appoint from its members a sub-committee of six (three Democrats and three Republicans) to take testimony in the contested cases and report to the Senate. The matter of allowing the Hamilton County members to vote on their own cases has not been settled.

The Origin of the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There was laid before the Senate to-day a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a recent resolution of the Senate relating to the conscience fund. The "conscience fund," the Secretary says, had its origin in the popular belief that the donations of money received from persons unknown were because of money wrongfully withheld from the Government. The first item to the credit of the fund was made in 1842, and the fund now amounts to $220,000.

Killed by a Falling Gate.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 4.—A distressing accident occurred on the farm of W. F. Grady, situated on the Spotsville road, four miles from Henderson, Ky., in which Harvey Grady, aged eleven years, was instantly killed. The boy started from home on an errand, and in opening a large gate on the road the screws were drawn out of the post, which is considerably decayed, the gate fell on the boy's head in such a way as to break his neck, causing instant death.

Family of Eight Frozen to Death.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 4.—Advices from Geneva state that the bodies of a man, woman and six children were found frozen stiff on the prairie, near Oberlin, Kas., yesterday. They are supposed to be a man named Lemmon and his family, who started in an emigrant wagon for Oberlin just before the recent blizzard, and have not been heard from since. A brother of Lemmon has gone to Oberlin from Geneva to identify the bodies.

The Hoisting of the German Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4—Captain Hensone who arrived at Legiep, one of the islands of the Marshall Group, yesterday relates, the circumstances of the seizure of Legiep by Germany last September. He states that the German Vice Consul, a captain and thirty armed men landed from a German warship, and raised the German flag, against the protest of Mr. C. H. Ingalls, an American, who is one of the three Caucasians engaged in business on the island. The party, after being on the island about forty-five minutes, took the flag down and returned to the warship, which proceeded to other islands in the group, and repeated similar demonstrations on each of them.

Lizzie May Ulmer Becomes Blind.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 4.—Miss Lizzie May Ulmer, who is playing in "Dad's Girl" at Library Hall, fainted last night after the close of the performance, and upon regaining consciousness was totally blind. She was confined to her room, in St. Paul, for six weeks with iritis, and this relapse is due to a severe cold and too early exertion.

Never Took Medicine.

NELSONVILLE, O., Feb. 4.—There died here yesterday, of old age, a remarkable old lady, Mrs. Abigail Craine, aged eighty-one. She had never taken a dose of medicine or been sick one hour in her life. She was one of the early pioneers of Hocking Valley, and universally esteemed.

Frightful Tobogganing Accident.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 4.—A toboggan, with a man and three women aboard, was started on its passage down the slide here yesterday before it was noticed that the gate near the bottom was closed. The toboggan struck the obstruction with terrific force. One woman's skull was crushed and the other women were frightfully cut about the head. The man escaped injury.

Arrested for Heavy Forgeries.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.—Sheriff Kendall, of Greeley, Col., arrived here this morning, and left for home to-night with Captain A. C. Williams, who it is alleged, is wanted in Greeley, Denver and Como, Col., for forgery aggregating $10,000.

SAW SATAN.

Remarkable Story of the Experiences of a Party

Who Mocked the Lord's Supper—One Dies a Raving Maniac.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following is published here this morning as a Harrisburg (Pa.) special to the *World:* News of a strange and mysterious occurrence at Millersburg, Dauphin County, has been received here. On Thursday morning there was a jovial crowd in a hotel at that place, and while they were imbibing Samuel Motter entered. Motter was well known throughout the county as a patent medicine peddler, and was about fifty-five years of age. His wife died in the Alms House some time ago, and since then he has been living near this place. Shortly after Motter entered, a discussion on religious subjects arose. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was talked about. Motter became very earnest in his talk, and finally dared the men to indulge in an imitation of the Lord's supper. They agreed to have it with beer and bread, and accordingly a glass was filled with that beverage. They then knelt in mock humility and with the beer in one hand and bread in the other, Motter went along distributing a bit and a sup to each. Suddenly when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard and looking up the men saw a sight that "made their blood run cold and froze the marrow in their bones." As near as the scared man could describe it, they declare that it was an immense, illformed and foul beast, with great cloven feet, painted horns and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yells the men rushed out into the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all of them reached home, except Motter, who was away for a long time, and at last he arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians sent for, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled and prayed, declaring he had seen the Evil One and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him and he died in the wildest agony. The death bed scene is said to have been full of horrors that can hardly be described.

ENGLISH RIOTERS.

The Carlton House and Pall Mall Gazette Office Bowldered—Several Streets Looted.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The meeting of unemployed workmen in Trafalgar Square to-day was the largest of its kind ever held. The estimates as to the number of participants vary, but good judges say that fully 100,000 were present. On dispersing the crowd smashed the windows of the Carlton and other clubs, and also those of the *Pall Mall Gazette* office. It is believed that the smashing of the windows was the work of foreigners. The workmen, after the meeting in Trafalgar Square had broken up, formed in a body and marched through Piccadilly, Regent and Oxford streets, smashing the windows of the houses along the route. Arriving in front of the War Office, some of the leaders made a rush, as if to enter the building, but were deterred by the threatening attitude of the sentry stationed there, who brought his bayonet to a charge. Several shops along the line of march were looted by the mob, and the windows of the Devonshire Club, the houses of Mr. Arnold and Mr. John Morley, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other private dwellings were smashed. Peaceful citizens sought refuge from the mob by fleeing into the stores and houses. The police appeared to be utterly powerless. Several of their number were severely handled by the rioters. The mob came to a halt at Hyde Park, where another meeting was held. Socialists and other speakers addressed the meeting, using the most violent and abusive language against the Government.

WITHOUT A HISTORY.

A Female Swindler Who Puzzles the Philadelphia Police—Her Great Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The police have captured a female swindler who puzzles them. Lottie Swiegart, a young and pretty girl, who has victimized scores of store-keepers in this city, has been representing herself as an actress, but she has been leading a desolute life in this city for a long time. Although the girl has been so successful, she is said to be a novice, and has never before been arrested. She is totally unknown to the police, and all that is known of her history is furnished by Mrs. Nickerson, with whom she boarded, at No. 868 North Tenth street, who states that the girl claimed Louisville, Ky., as her home, and that her father was a famous cattle breeder and stock raiser in that State. The money furnished for her support, she told Mrs. Nickerson, came from her grandfather, who lived in Germantown, but whose name she refused to disclose. She is in jail unable to secure $2,500 bail.

A Monster Mining Enterprise.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8.—A mining company, with a capital of $5,000,000, has been incorporated at Helena, Mont. It will contain thirty-seven gold and silver lodes sixteen miles from Helena. Some of the principal moneyed men of Helena, St. Paul and Minneapolis are among the incorporators, and the property includes the famous North and South Pacific lodes, the Mammoth American Flag and others of the Russell group of mines.

A Chicago Boy's Fatal Play.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The dead body of Mark Jadman, twelve years old, was found buried under a "snow building" in the back yard by his mother. She quickly summoned a physician, but life had been too long extinct for the service to avail. The supposition is that Mark while playing jumped into a portion of the snow structure, head first, and was too exhausted to extricate himself.

Whole Family Down with Small-Pox.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Six cases of small-pox were reported to the health department today. They were discovered at 2545 Archer avenue, in a German family named Weitsel, Jos. Weitsel, the father, Catherine, his wife, and four children—two boys and two girls, whose ages range from five to nineteen years—are all attacked with the disease.

Workmen Killed by an Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, TEXAS, Feb. 8.—Near Carson eight miles east of here, last night the boiler of a pile-driving engine exploded with great force, killing engineer Martin and severely injuring several other workmen, some of whom were blown twenty feet away. Many bones were broken, and it is feared the majority of the injured men will die.

—"See here," said the managing editor to a head-liner employed on the paper, "haven't you made a mistake in the heading to this article?" "How so?" inquired the youth, anxiously "You say that the members of Congress will attend a 'horse circus.' The word 'horse' is superfluous, is it not? All circuses are horse circuses, I believe." "You think, sir, it would have been better to have omitted the word 'horse?'" "Decidedly." "It would have been all right then?" "O, Yes." "But the proof-reader is to blame. I wrote it 'house caucus.'" "Oh!"—*Traveler's Magazine.*

—First Boston tourist (amateur) to Southern hotel clerk—"I say, can't you put me in a front room first floor?" Hotel clerk—"No. Only room left is on fourth floor, rear." Second Boston tourist (professional) to Southern hotel clerk—"Why, Colonel, howdy-do. How's the lady and little ones—well? Glad to hear it. Come join in a 'nip' —ah, by the way, mark me a room and send my traps up." Hotel clerk to assistant—"Mark Major Brown, of Boston, to No. 2, first floor."—*Macon Telegraph.*

GETTING RID OF CHINESE.

A Mob in Oregon Attempting to Clean Out a Town.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Feb. 7.—To-day, as if by programme laid out, the Chinese are being driven out of Seattle. It is understood that the Knights of Labor are at the head of the movement. The Chinese are marched to the steamer Queen of the Pacific, lying at the wharf, and the rioters pay steerage passage to San Francisco for each Chinaman put aboard. The steamer plies regularly between San Francisco and Puget Sound. At this hour (2 p. m.) about one hundred have been put aboard. The Mayor of Seattle and other prominent citizens have telegraphed to Vancouver Barracks asking General Gibbon, commanding the Department of Columbia, for troops. General Gibbon has telegraphed the War Department. Chief Justice Green, of Washington Territory, has telegraphed Attorney General Garland, urging him to use his influence to have troops ordered to Seattle. About 5 p. m. the militia marched down to Chinatown and took possession. It was thoroughly deserted, except by a few merchants who had been allowed to remain temporarily. At 6 p. m. a writ of habeas corpus was issued charging that the Chinamen were illegally restrained of their liberty on board of the steamer. The writ was made returnable at 10 o'clock this evening. In the meantime the steamer was enjoined from sailing. The situation at this hour (9 p. m.) is uncertain. A dismal rain is falling, and the mob has largely dispersed. The Chinamen who are not on board the steamer are huddled together on the ocean dock. Two companies of militia are patrolling the streets. The Oregon Improvement Company also has eighty men guarding its docks and warehouses. The authorities are determined that no Chinaman shall leave unwillingly. Every effort will be made to avoid bloodshed, but the most determination is expressed on this point. The troops at Port Townsend and Vancouver are ready to move, and are only awaiting orders from Washington. Much surprise is expressed that the movement was arranged so quietly. The city is full of strangers, and it is hard to tell whence they came. It is believed that the plans were made in Tacoma, as many prominent agitators from that place, as well as reporters of both Tacoma papers arrived here yesterday. Mayor Weisbach, of Tacoma, is also here, and it is freely asserted that he is engineering the movement. The report that the Knights of Labor headed the mob to expel the Chinese seems to have no foundation. While members of that organization were in the mob, there is no evidence whatever that the Knights as an organization were connected with the measure.

THROUGH THE ICE.

An Unfortunate Affair Near Graham, Tennessee—Three Persons Drowned.

NUNNELLEY, TENN., Feb. 7.—The news reached this place to-day at noon that Mrs. Slater, wife of Fred Slater, was drowned in Millcreek, near Graham Station. Mr. Slater, who is employed by the Warner Iron Company to run the pump which conveys water to the Nunnelley Mines, had taken his family, wife and two little children, and gone out on the ice. He had his wife and two children on a small sled, and was carrying them up the pond on the ice and the colored girl was walking close behind the sled. They had ascended the pond about three-quarters of a mile, and finding the ice rapidly melting they decided to return home, but this conclusion was reached too late. Just as the sled stopped, the ice gave way and the unfortunate family went under. The colored girl, seeing the ice sinking, rushed for the sled, and she too was carried beneath the ice. Mr. Slater, after many unsuccessful attempts to rescue the wife and children from the water, which is about ten feet deep, cried for help and was heard by two gentlemen, who reached him just in time to save him and the oldest child, about two years of age. The wife, colored girl and baby, eight months old, were drowned. The baby was found a short time afterward, and Dr. Thompson was called in, but reached the baby too late to restore life. The other two bodies were found this evening.

Frightful Runaway.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—About seven o'clock this evening Joseph Aronson and his niece, while driving, turned from Beacon street into Tremont. The sleigh runners scraped the car tracks and made a noise which frightened the horse, the cutter was overturned and Aronson and neice thrown into the street. The horse ran up the sidewalk through a dense crowd of people who were gathered at the door of Tremont Temple, another crowd in front of Horticultural Hall, and a stream of people turning into Bromfield and Winter streets to go to the sacred concert in Music Hall, scattering them right and left. Many people were thrown into the street, while others narrowly escaped by jumping into doorways. About fifteen people were injured, and a large number fainted.

Rabid Dog and a Well-Directed Shot.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 7.—A terrible scene was witnessed at the corner of Reynolds and Forsythe streets last evening, when a huge bull-dog grasped a boy named Jimmy Gallagher. Catching the boy up in his mouth the dog shook him like a rat as he ran down the street. Crowds collected, which maddened the animal. A shot-gun was brought into play, when the dog dropped the lacerated child and dashed into the crowd, biting left and right. Another shot blew the dog's brains out. The child can not live.

The Whipping-Post and Pillory.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., Feb. 7.—Harrison and William Rothwell, John Peacham and George Norris, all colored, and Frank Playford, were publicly whipped on their bare backs in the Newcastle jail-yard yesterday morning, receiving from five to twenty lashes each. Edwin J. Hollingsworth was confined one hour in the pillory. The thermometer was near zero, adding naturally to the legal punishment and greatly aggravating the process of torture.

Woman Found Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Mrs. F. Lippert was found last night by her husband at Millstadt, Centreville, seven miles south of Belleville, Ill., in an unconscious condition. An examination of her body showed that she had been struck on the temple with a rock, and had sustained a fracture of the skull, which resulted in her death at 3 o'clock this morning. The person who threw the stone is unknown, as is also the cause of the assault.

Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 7.—Greece has informed the Porte that she has no intention of attacking Turkey.

Recruiting for Texas.

FORT WORTH, Feb. 7.—A company of United States soldiers came in yesterday en route for Fort Concho, Tex. They are fifty in number and are from the barracks at Columbus, where they had been recruited. Several of the soldiers stated that recruiting officers had been instructed to enlist all the available men at once, and it was reported that trouble with Mexico on the border was a possibility at no distant day.

Cholera.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Several deaths from cholera are reported at Tarifa.

A Suicide Successful in Another Way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—The body of a man was found in Pleasant Run, near the city, this afternoon. He had attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself from a tree overhanging the stream. The rope broke and he was precipitated to the bed of the creek. He was about twenty-five years old, and his name is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be Johannes Abe.

A Filibustering Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A filibustering expedition, consisting of twenty-five men, which sailed from New York, is reported to have gone to reinforce the revolutionary movement in Honduras.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and measures reported. Among the latter a joint resolution by Mr. Blair for a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women. Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution defining the Senate's prerogative, and explained his desire was to bring up for debate the subject of calling on the President for reasons. Its consideration was objected to, and it went over. The Utah resolutions appointing commissioners were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for the retirement of Colonel G. W. Getty with the rank of Brigadier General went over at Mr. Logan's suggestion. Mr. Pugh submitted a substitute for Mr. Riddleberger's resolution, which Mr. Hoar characterized a stump speech. The Electoral count bill was then debated, and a motion to recommit resulted—yeas 30, nays 22. There was no political division in the vote. The Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, but an executive session was agreed to, which lasted from 4:35 p. m. to 5:35 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice President of the United States. Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the eminent services and private virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated. Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate." Eulogisms were given by Messrs. Bynum, McCreary, Long, Throckmorton, Browne, Randall, Springer, Geddes, Lowry, Hell, Kleiner and Holman. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—The Chair laid a letter before the Senate from the Attorney General asking an additional appropriation of $50,000 for jurors and $150,000 for witnesses of U. S. Courts. Referred. A resolution was reported in opposition to a joint fisheries commission. The Riddleberger-Pugh resolutions were then taken up, discussed and laid on the table. They were again called up by Mr. Riddleberger and finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Dakota bill was debated by Messrs. Logan and Morgan, and at 4:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—An investigation was ordered in reference to the misapplication of appropriations by the Signal Corps. Mr. Bland's resolution in relation to silver circulation and the policy of the Treasury Department was adopted by a vote of 168 to 88. A number of bills were reported, after which the bill to abolish certain fees for official service to American vessels was considered in committee of the whole. Pending action on the bill, the committee rose at 3:30 and resolved itself into committee on the bill relating to taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits. Without action the committee rose, and at 5:15 the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—SENATE.—In the Senate Executive communications, petitions and memorials were read. The bill providing for a new Assistant Secretary was called up and discussed until 2 p. m., when it went over. The Dakota bill was then considered, Senator Harrison speaking at length. The report of the Directors of the Union Pacific was received from the President, and at 4:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, the call of committees brought no bill of importance. Bills were passed to divide the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas, to rearrange certain counties in Texas in judicial districts, and to regulate the taking of depositions. The bill to secure the payment of State claims was discussed, without action. At 1:30 p. m. debate on the Dingley shipping bill was resumed, and the measure passed. An attempt to fix a day for the consideration of the Fitz John Porter bill failed, and at 4:20 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—Senator Sewell's bill relating to the annual appropriation for the militia was passed. The bill for the admission of Dakota was debated by Butler, Logan, Morgan, Plumb, Edmunds, Beck and Call, and was passed by a vote of 32 yeas, 22 nays. The credentials of re-election of Senator Sherman were presented by Mr. Payne. Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Culbertson, of Texas, and Hammond, of Georgia, were appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee of American Shipping Interests. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill which appropriates $75,754,000, an increase of $15,000,000 over last year. The Fitz John Porter bill was made a continuing special order from Thursday, February 11, until Thursday, February 18, and the House adjourned till Monday.

IN COMMITTEES—The Senate Committee on Education has reported a bill for the appointment of five commissioners to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. The House Committee on Military Affairs decided to report favorably the bill for the protection of the people of Arizona and New Mexico, which provides for the organization of a regiment of volunteer cavalry in each Territory for a year's service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1887, and every second year thereafter, on the first Monday in October, and in 1886, and every second year thereafter, on the second Monday in November. The Committee on the Library reported a resolution providing that marble busts of the Vice Presidents of the United States shall be placed in vacant niches in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Ingall's offer a resolution looking to the requirement of the issue of one and two dollar United States notes. There was a lively discussion of a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Eustis, in relation to an alleged discrimination against silver by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. Mr. Blair tried to get up the educational bill, which was the regular order, and Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would afterwards call up the Bankruptcy bill. A bill was passed providing for the sale of certain property in Chicago to the Chicago and Great Western Railroad. The Eustis resolution was again taken up, the Educational bill going over as unfinished business. Mr. Teller spoke against the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to silver. Mr. Gorman defended the Administration. Mr. Sherman, in defining the duties of Treasury officials, was turned to a vigorous discussion of the Senate's inquiry for "reason" from the Executive Departments by an observation of Mr. Morrill's. Messrs. Pugh and Morgan joined in the debate, which closed at 4:10 p. m., and the resolution of Mr. Eustis went over until to-morrow. After an executive session, which lasted until 6 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—There was the regular call of the States for the introduction of bills. The Committee on Accounts reported adversely a joint resolution abolishing all mileage fees and authorizing each member of Congress to employ a clerk. It was placed on the calendar by request. The Committee on Labor reported a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information in regard to the eight-hour law and the letter-carriers. The same committee reported a bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers employed by the United States. The House at 4:10 went into committee of the whole on the fractional gallon liquor tax bill. No action was reached, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

No Parade St. Patrick's Day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—St. Patrick's Day will not be celebrated in Chicago with a parade. The subject has been largely discussed in Irish circles. A majority oppose it, giving as a reason that the money expended could be placed in the Parnell Fund for the relief of the poor and oppressed in Ireland. The Irish clergy universally oppose street parades at the present time. Different Irish societies will hold meetings on the 14th inst., at which time the subject will be discussed.

—The purified fat of sheep's wool, which has been introduced into the drug market under the name of lanolin, is said to possess remarkable susceptibility to absorption by the skin. When one thousand parts of it are mixed with one part of a soluble metallic substance and applied to the scalp, a metallic taste is noticed in the mouth within a few minutes. It is thought the substance will be of great value for ointments.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Boston policemen make impressive remarks, which find their way into print, to the edification of the public. A friend writes this of one of our own: "I walked with a New York policeman along a block, discussing the wickedness of the great city. His Johnsonian English soon took my ear. He concluded the discussion with: 'The trouble of it is, you see, this city is the entrypott of a conglomerated lot of heterogeneous cosmopolitans.'"—*Boston Globe.*

—Senor Pecamler, a Mexican capitalist, has a mortgage on Popocatapetl and its sulphur mines, but is a little apprehensive that an earthquake or an eruption may "lift" the incumbrance.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The preponderance of green tobacco in dark and heavy offerings continues remarkably great. Large receipts are expected to continue. Weather conditions have furnished surfeits of handling conditions, but latterly wagon roads are said to be in a state to deter shipments to some extent. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 00@ 3 00	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 00@ 4 50	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	4 25@ 5 00	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 50
Medium leaf	5 50@ 8 50	7 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 50@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—SENATE—In the Senate the Committee on the General Statutes reported favorably on a bill providing for recording attachments in certain cases, but it was recommitted to the same committee. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill making seduction a felony, with amendments confining the provisions of the act to unmarried women. On account of the presence of a number of ladies further discussion of the bill was postponed. The same committee reported favorably on a bill to repeal the act providing for the State geological survey. The bill was debated for some time. The vote was finally taken, and the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 5. Senator Hill's resolution, introduced yesterday, that Messrs. Mason, Ford & Co. be released from their contract to work convicts outside the penitentiary, was called up. There was very little discussion over the resolution. Senator D. H. Smith moved that it be laid upon the table. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas 17, nays 6.

HOUSE—The House did nothing of importance and adjourned until February 2.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—House bill 196, relating to making seduction a felony, with amendment, was called up. Objection being made to its consideration. It fell into the orders of the day. A communication from the Governor was received and read. The document relates to the management of the penitentiary, and advises that legislative remedy for certain hurtful contingencies which threaten be provided. Inclosed with the communication was one from the Mason-Ford Company, asking release from their contract as lessees of convict labor, and the reply of the Directors of the Penitentiary refusing to cancel the contract, and a supplemental letter from the lessees notifying the Directors that on the 1st day of March next they would throw up their contract with the State. Communication of the Governor and accompanying documents were ordered printed, and were referred to the Committee on Penitentiary. Mr. Boles offered a joint resolution calling for all information in regard to convict labor contracts from May 3, 1880, up to the time of the present contract. Rules suspended and resolution adopted. The bill to amend Section 2, Article 31, Chapter 29, General Statutes, title "Crimes and Punishment," relating to Judges of Circuit and Common Pleas and Chancery Courts, and their connections with guardianships and administratorships, etc., was taken up. Mr. Hill moved to amend so as to allow a judge to act as guardian for his own child. Adopted. Mr. Martin moved to amend so as to allow him to act as guardian for his own family. Adopted. The bill as amended was passed.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—Nothing of importance was transacted in either house.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 3.—SENATE—The bill making seduction a felony, which had been passed by the House, was taken up for consideration and was passed without much opposition. The Senate took up the special order of the day, a bill that proposes to give the quarterly courts of this State concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in suits involving under $50. Mr. J. R. W. Smith offered as an amendment that the City of Louisville be excepted. His motion was agreed to. Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and Senator Feland moved that the bill and amendments be laid upon the table. This motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 11. Nearly every Senator then wanted to amend the bill by excepting his own counties. They were recommitted to the Committee on Courts of Justice. The high-license bill was taken up and, on motion, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary to examine its constitutionality.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Providing that no person shall be eligible for the office of County Superintendent of Schools unless he has a first-class certificate from a County or State Board of Education; also, that no County Superintendent shall either directly or indirectly act as the agent of any publishing house. Providing that the County Superintendent shall serve four years, and to be eligible must have certificates from the County Judge, County Clerk, and County Attorney, who shall form a Board of Examination. To repeal the law which allows $75 per year for the maintenance of each pauper idiot.

FRANKFORT, Feb 4.—SENATE.—The bill to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons passed. The bill to make gambling a felony was made the special order for next Tuesday.

HOUSE.—The pleuro-pneumonia bill was debated all day, but without conclusion.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 5.—SENATE.—The Senate did practically nothing so far as reaching results is concerned. W. F. Neat, of Adair, (Republican) offered the following joint resolution, which under the rules lies over one day: "Whereas, Grave and serious charges are being made through the public press of the State against Hon. Thomas Henry, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to the effect that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and has virtually vacated and farmed out his office. Therefore that justice may be done Mr. Henry, and the people of the State may know, as they have a right to know, whether said charges are true or false. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That a committee of two Senators and three Representatives be appointed by the Speaker of each house respectively, who shall have the right to summons and examine witnesses, the summons to be executed by an officer of this State, to whom directed and having power to execute same, and report to this Assembly as early as practicable as to said charges, and if true what steps should be taken in the matter by the General Assembly."

HOUSE.—The House continued the discussion of the pleuro-pneumonia bill until 3:30, when a vote was reached, resulting yeas 47, nays 42, and the bill was lost, not having received the constitutional majority of 51 votes necessary to pass a bill appropriating more than $100. The friends of the measure will fight for a reconsideration and another vote.

Miscellaneous Items.

COVINGTON wants a good water supply, independent of that furnished by Newport.

THE State Senate has passed the bill prohibiting the sale of certain deadly weapons in this State. It provides that any person who shall hereafter sell a pistol, bowie knife, dirk-knife, brass-knucks or slung-shot, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisonment from ten to thirty days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the jury's discretion.

DAVE OSWALD, of Louisville, mourns the loss of Lilly, an imported Russian mastiff bitch. Lilly was valued at $250. The animal was but six months old and weighed 400 pounds. She was four feet in height and measured nearly six feet from tip to tip. The remarkable size and beauty of the beast was such that she attracted great attention.

NELSON HENDRICKS, a negro living two miles from London, beat his wife and drove her from home the other night. She was found dead in the snow near his house next morning.

R. A. BURTON, county judge, and Samuel Averitt, lawyer, Lebanon, fought desperately at a bank directors' meeting. Burton had his throat gashed seriously, and Averitt's head is in a sling.

IN the Circuit Court at Louisville, the other morning, Ed. Kennedy, the diamond thief who operated there in conjunction with Charles Wilson, of Cincinnati, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Kennedy stole in all $5,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry in that city, most of which was recaptured. Wilson pleaded guilty a few days before and got one year.

DAN KELLY, aged thirty-five, Carlisle, was run down and killed, promenading the railroad.

A HORSE driven to a sleigh by Dr. Cowein ran away in the western part of Louisville the other morning. After dashing the sleigh to pieces the horse ran up a narrow stairway into a hall of a business block. The animal was unhurt, and walked down head foremost in safety.

AT Bowling Green, Frank Caldwell, Monroe Hampton and Charlie Blackburn, colored, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Jake Keel, a missing negro.

JAMES TRABUE, prominent citizen of Louisville, is dead, aged eighty-four years.

ANOTHER ARMY BILL.

A Useless Proposition from a Republican to Further Drain the National Treasury.

The success of the army in procuring a law for the compulsory retirement of officers on reaching the age of sixty-four seems to have over-stimulated ingenuity in devising schemes for further swelling the retired list.

One of these projects appears in the bill of Senator Cullom, which declares that any officer now on the active list of the army who served in the war of the rebellion, either in the volunteer or regular forces, shall, on his application to the President, be put on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the grade next above the one which he holds at the time of his application.

This is an extraordinary measure, and its necessity is in no respect obvious. If full advantage should be taken of it, the entire military establishment would go to pieces. Every general officer in the service, every Colonel commanding a regiment and nearly every field officer served in the civil war, and hence would be able to demand retirement. The war ended only a little more than twenty years ago, and it is therefore evident that a very large part of the higher officers of the army would be included in the privileges of this bill, and nearly all those occupying the most responsible positions. The only officers who could not retire under its authority would be the younger ones, who have taken part in no war on a large scale. Undoubtedly such a scheme would increase the flow of promotion, but it would make no account of the interests of the country.

It may be said that there would be little anxiety to give up full pay and active service for three-fourths pay and retired service, and that this bill is only designed to open the retired list, now limited by law, for the benefit of a small number of officers. But it really does much more. It offers a premium on applications for retirement. It gives the applicant the pay of the grade above his own. There is much complaint of the length of time that elapses, during peace, between one promotion and another. Hence there is good reason to suppose that while an officer who is within a few years of an expected advancement in grade might prefer to wait for it, officers who have just received a promotion may be glad to take three-fourths of a rate of pay higher than the one on which they are likely to remain for years, especially as they would get this pay with absolute freedom from active duty, and the full command of their time. Thus each set of promotions might be followed by temptations to retire, and these, in turn, by others, so keeping the service constantly unsettled.

But even were as little advantage taken of the privileges of the scheme as its projectors seem to expect, it is none the less based on an unsound principle. Why should the most experienced officers in the service be invited to leave it, and be even tempted by the prospect of retiring on higher rank and pay? The knowledge gained by the actual command of large bodies of troops in a long war will disappear from the service fast enough by natural casualties and by the enforced retirement for age. There are many officers in the army only a little more than forty years old, who served during the civil war, and are now in the prime of life. Being thus full of the possibility of usefulness for many years to come, and in sound health, such officers apparently should not be allowed to step aside, enjoying three-fourths of an increased pay through the remainder of life, even should they desire to do so.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN UN SHING STATESMAN.

John Sherman Makes Statements Which Ought to Make a Cucumber Turn Crimson.

Senator John Sherman, when addressing the Ohio Legislature the other day, was kind enough to speak well of the New York election laws as safeguards against fraudulent voting. He held up the New York system as an example for Ohio to imitate. The purity of the ballot, he thinks, is not sufficiently protected in Ohio:

> "The time has arrived when both political parties should address themselves to this question, and prevent fraudulent voting. For myself, I could never see in State affairs that politics should be brought into play. It is different with great National questions. In State affairs you should be patriotic, regardless of political affiliations, and regard this question from the same standpoint. It is apparent that there ought to be a general revision of the election laws. The purity of the ballot is dependent upon single districts and small voting precincts. The occurrences which have happened recently should convince men of all political opinions that a radical change should be made."

This plea for honest voting, for the purity of the ballot, for additional safeguards against fraud in elections, sounds strange enough from the lips of the statesman who was the chief promoter in Louisiana of the fraud by which the vote of that State was stolen ten years ago, and who received as his pay the office of Secretary of the Treasury. But Sherman did not blush.

Then the unblushing statesman went on to compliment the man whom he helped to defraud:

> "I invite your attention to the example set by the great State of New York. In that State, in 1868, great frauds were perpetrated by a man whose name will be repudiated by any party—Boss Tweed. Then it was that men of both political parties went to work and reformed their election laws. If it had not been done civil war would have been inevitable. Men of both parties resolved upon reformation, and it resulted in the best election law in the world. In the dispute, last fall, over the election, they awaited the official vote, and the matter was ended. One of the most distinguished men to bring about this reform was Samuel J. Tilden, and I am glad to speak of it here."

At this point the Ohio legislators burst into applause. Perhaps it was the name of Tilden that provoked the demonstration. Perhaps it was the statement that elections are purer in New York than in Ohio or Louisiana, for example. Perhaps it was the consummate audacity which enabled John Sherman to keep his blood in his heels while awakening memories shameful enough to have made a cucumber turn crimson. He never blushed.

Did any man or woman living ever see the color of conscious guilt come into John Sherman's cheeks?—*N. Y. Sun.*

Its Policy Fixed.

The decision of the House Committee on Civil-Service Reform to report adversely Mr. Seney's bill for the repeal of the reform law will probably end the idle chatter about doing away with that measure. While there has not been a time since its passage when a proposition to wipe it out stood any prospect of adoption, so many threats have been indulged in that the unanimous action of the House committee, composed of stalwart Democrats as it is, will have the effect of quieting all agitation of the subject.

To the extent that Civil-Service reform has been embodied in law, it meets the general approval of the people. It has been applied as yet to not more than fifteen per cent. of the employes of the Government. Beyond these nothing but the promises and the policy of the President prevent a clean sweep at any time. With the law in force certain faithful employes are secure in their positions during good behavior, no matter which party may be in the ascendancy, and the political managers are powerless to blackmail them for campaign purposes. The repeal of the law, even if it could be effected, would not change the policy of the present Administration in the least, and it would fix on the party responsible for it a stigma which could not easily be removed.—*Chicago Herald.*

GOVERNMENT WAGES.

A Suggestion That the Remuneration Should Not Be Higher Than If the Employes Were "Private Individuals."

There was force in the suggestion of the printers employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington that they were as well entitled to higher wages than were paid to printers in private employ as the clerks in the departments are to higher salaries than individuals and private corporations pay for the same kind of work. The force of the suggestion is not of a kind to strengthen the demand of the printers. It does not show or tend to show that they should receive higher wages for their work because they are in Government service than they would for the same work in private employ. But it does show that the Government clerks should be governed by the same rule.

It is not surprising that honest artisans and workingmen in the service not only of the United States but of the State and the city, should have their attention called to the fact that Government clerks are better paid than clerks in private life. Nor is it very surprising that they should conclude that they should receive similar consideration. But the true remedy for the irregularity is not in making the workingmen employed by Government a favored class. It is in putting the clerical force upon a proper basis in the matter of wages.

There is no sound reason why the Government of the Nation, the State, or the city, should pay any more for the service it requires than a private individual would have to pay for the same service. And if it were not for the spoils system any overpayment of public employes would be condemned so strongly and generally that it could not possibly be continued. But for that system, indeed, the notion of such overpayment could never have got itself established in practice. If it had never come to be regarded as necessary that a Government servant should bear a particular party label, or that his employment should depend upon considerations wholly distinct from his capacity or fitness, the idea of paying him any more than a private employe would never have been entertained for a moment.

If the civil service ever reaches the point—as it one day may—of absolute divorce from politics and the spoils system, this discrimination between public and private employment, which is one of the worst effects of the system, will be wiped out. A government wholly free in the manner of selecting its employes will not consent to pay more for service rendered than private employers do.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Radical Change.

The people of the United States hardly understand, we should say, the magnitude of the change which came over the country with the election of Mr. Cleveland in regard to one very important matter. Indeed, the change is of such a character and has taken place so completely that the people have adjusted themselves to it and do not perceive the evidences of it without some effort. We refer to the practical disappearance from our politics of what was known as the Southern question. The first year of the new Administration has not yet passed. The Cabinet, with its two prominent "rebel Brigadiers" and the Delaware statesman who was charged to the Confederate account, has been unchanged. Congress has met and reorganized. The public offices have undergone a considerable change. The South has had full opportunity to assert that aggressive spirit which was supposed to be ready to break out as soon as the reins in the hands of Republicans were relaxed, and yet the old questions regarding the war and the fruits of the Union victory are to all intents and purpose not heard of. For Mr. Boutelle's ill-advised attempt to receive the dead sectional issue was met with such spirit and skill and good sense on the Democratic side that it may be regarded as but a momentary and wholly unsuccessful appeal to the old passions. The business of the country is going on, not as well as we could wish, certainly, but with no check and and no disturbance that can be attributed to the change in the Government and none that any intelligent person thinks of attributing to the influence of the South.—*N. Y. Times.*

Those Land Rulings.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written the following letter to W. R. Green, a banker at Bangor, D. T.:

> "In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, desiring to be informed as to my 'aims and purposes' in my late rulings, you are advised that I propose to execute the laws as they stand. Entry men of public lands are required to comply with the conditions prescribed by law. Their entries must be confirmed by this office before patents can issue. The action of the register and receiver in accepting proofs and issuing certificates is preliminary only, not final or conclusive, but subject to review and final action by this office and department. Conveyance after final entry and issue of receivers' receipt are allowable and legal as between the parties, but a purchaser before patent takes his own risk. The Government has the right and may cancel the entry for fraud, illegality or non compliance with law. These are not 'innocent purchasers,' and have never been so treated in the practice or decisions of this department or by the courts. For your further information on this point you are referred to the decision of Secretary Teller, in the case of C. P. Cogswell, 3 Ld., 23. I do not propose to confirm fraudulent entries if I know them to be so, and I do propose to find out those which are honest and to separate them from those which are found to be otherwise, and to have the honest entries patented and the fraudulent canceled."

—A farmer, on being asked to write a testimonial for a patent clothes-wringer, produced the following: "I bought your clothes-wringer, and am hugely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved too green and unfit to burn; I ran the whole load through your wringer, and have used the wood for kindling ever since."—*Chicago Journal.*

—With the decadence of pie-eating in New England it is noticed that ghost stories are falling off.—*Boston Post.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, FEBRUARY, 10 1886.

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¼ "	1 "	10
⅛ "	1 "	[illegible]

We are authorized to announce Col WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN B. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, '86.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

THE investigation of the penitentiary muddle seems to have muddled the muddle.

IT is reported that Secretary of State Bayard contemplates retiring from public life on account of recent bereavements in his family.

A FEW weeks since the gold-brick swindle was worked off upon a man named Neal, at Nashville, Tenn., and $6,000 obtained by the swindler.

A WOMAN has been arrested at Indianapolis, charged with drawing a pension as a soldier's widow, when she has been married 15 years. She gave $500 bond.

O. B. HALLAM having served a satisfactory probationary term of six months, has received an absolute appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington.

THERE are so many heavy weights among the representatives in the legislature, that the floor in the hall in which they meet was about to give away, and had to be supplied with additional supports.

IN Paris, France, over twelve thousand horses and donkeys were killed and eaten in 1883. There are eighty licensed horse butchers there, and the practice of eating horse flesh in France dates back to 1739.

THE name of Hon. John G. Carlisle is becoming a household one throughout this long and broad land. Mr. Carlisle seems to stand at the head of his party in point of ability and statesmanship, and, though extremely modest himself, there now appears to be a power among the Democratic masses of the country that will likely result in his nomination for President the next term and his elevation to that office. Such would not at all be a result to be wondered at.—State Journal.

RARELY does a Legislature hold its session without an effort being made to create five or six new counties, and the present is no exception. Mr. Thorne, the chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, has a long petition, asking that a new county be made out of portions of Lewis, Elliott and Carter counties. Many reasons are assigned why a new court-house ought to be built and county officers elected in this district. It is proposed to call the new county Hindman, in honor of the present Lieutenant Governor. A remonstrance of exceedingly voluminous proportions has been sent in against the petition. The second proposed new county is to be created out of portions of Lawrence and Johnson counties. The third county is to be made by dividing Ballard in half, and one of the halves to be called Carlisle.

IF there is anything in God Almighty's world that I despise it is a man with a little cotton string for a backbone, with a couple of ribs sewed to it. Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver, but there are men to-day who will do it for nothing and board themselves."—Sam Jones.

THE Louisville wist may cut up monkey shines about Judge Mulligan's bill to move the Capital to Lexington, but they must not fail to remember that Lexington is the place for the seat of Government and it will be as sure to come here as the sun is to shine. The people of Kentucky are determined to have the Capital in easy reach of all sections of the State, instead of having to be side-tracked in some little out of the way place.—Transcript.

MR. NEALE's bill to regulate the fees of pro tem Commonwealth's Attorneys, is intended to remedy a great wrong and drain upon the treasury. Under the law, as it is now, the courts are in the habit of allowing all the way from $20 to $100 a day to such attorneys, which must be paid out of the State treasury. Under the bill proposed by Mr. Neale the courts are restricted to an allowance of $7 a day for such attorneys, but the bill also allows the pro tem attorney one-half the fees and commissions of the regular attorney on all judgments rendered by the State while the pro tem attorney is acting. This will pay the pro tem attorney amply, while the taking of half his fees and commissions will stimulate the regular attorney to attend to his business. These allowances cannot be taken out of the salary of the regular attorney, as the Court of Appeals has often decided.—Capital.

A NUMBER of circumstances have conspired of late to put the Legislature in a bad humor, and agitate that aged question, the "Capital removal." It is not the *Capital* newspaper, or the Capital Brewery or the Capital Hotel, or the Capital Photograph Gallery, but the Capital City, that they talk about removing. The proposition has received more favor this winter than ever before, because as friends of the removal state, the present accommodations for legislative work are wholly inadequate, and will never be replaced by better ones, as long as the seat of Government remains where it is. The difficulty that lies in the way of moving the Capital is a financial one. The State cannot afford the expense incident to such an undertaking, at this time. In answer to this it is urged that either Lexington or Louisville will undertake the entire expenses of removal, or of providing suitable buildings and donate, besides, the ground to the State. The present Capital is a disgrace to the State, and a number of Legislators have patriotically announced that they will vote for anything proposed, rather than consign themselves or their successors to another term within its walls.—Frankfort Capital.

The Gambling Bill.

The following is full text of Senator D. H. Smith's bill making gambling a felony.

Be it enacted: Section 1—Whosoever, with or without compensation shall aid and assist in setting up, carrying on or conducting, a keno bank faro bank or other machine or contrivance used in betting, whereby money or other things may be won or lost, or whosoever shall for compensation, percentage or commission set up, conduct or carry on a game of cards, whereby money or other things is won or lost, or shall without compensation, percentage or commission aid in setting up, conducting or carrying on a game so set up, carried on or conducted for compensation, percentage or commission, shall be fined $500 and cost, and confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years. He shall be deemed infamous after conviction, and be forever thereafter disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage and from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, whether it be state, county, city or municipal, and shall not be competent to testify in any case or proceeding, civil or criminal. The judgment of conviction shall in every case recite such infamy and disqualification, and shall not be valid without such recital.

Sec. 2. Change of name of any of games, tables, machines, or contrivances included in this act shall not prevent the conviction of any person violating the provision thereof.

Sec. 3. An indictment for violating any of the provisions of this act may charge the accused in one count with the commission of any or all of the offenses set forth in this act.

Sec. 5. Procedure in causes arising under this act, shall be the same as prescribed by the Criminal Code in other cases of felony, except that in no case shall bond for appearance of the accused be for less sum than $500.

Sec. 5. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be had within five years after the commission of the offense, but not later.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

STATE NEWS.

A cow at Elizabethtown has gone mad.

Fulton, Kentucky, is to have a new paper.

The wheat in Clark county is badly damaged.

The wheat crop is looking well about Danville.

Maysville displays weather signal reports on her street cars.

A Webster county man brought to Henderson 578 rabbits at one time.

About 80 head of cattle at Lancaster on court day, and selling at 4½ cents.

In Barren county R. F. Wood sold to Wm. Beard a pair of large mules for $300.

The distillers at Lexington are purchasing large quantities of corn at $2 a barrel.

Three saloon-keepers were fined $200 each at Owensboro for permitting dice throwing on their counters.

The Henderson Journal says that the wheat crop looks fresh and beautiful, and promises an abundant yield.

Two editors, a preacher, a lawyer and a candidate for coroner were all working at one wood pile at the Paul House Monday.—Mt. Olivet Democrat.

Good tobacco lands in Central Ky. readily rent for $8 to $12 per acre. There will be a large crop pitched again this season—Farmers Home Journal.

Maj. J. F. Maury, jailer of Bath county, died last week. J. T. Kimbrough has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and has consented to give the salary to Miss Mary Maury, sister of the deceased.

The announcement is made that Major T. J. Megibben, of Cynthiana, Ky., is to sell his entire racing establishment at the Madison Square Garden, in New York, during the last week of February.

The clerk of the Boyd county court recently recorded a deed for 38,000 acres of land in that and Greenup counties. The land consideration was $280,000. The deed covered over forty pages of the record book.

Col. John T. Hughes, of Lexington, sold to J. G. Harvey, a banker of Baltimore, Md., a pair of 16 hands, closely matched, extra fine bay harness geldings for $1,500. Also to some party a single harness gelding for $350.

On last Monday the fire was lighted under eight boiling furnaces preparatory to manufacturing iron nails in part at the Norton Iron Works. This gives employment to about thirty hands who would otherwise be idle.—Boyd county Enterprise.

The council of Mt. Sterling, levied a tax of $20 on each insurance company doing business there, and the State Board of Underwriters has ordered ten cents to be added to each $100 insured in that place, which will cost the citizens $1,200 a year to increase the revenue $270.

The breeders of horses of all kinds so they are good horses of their classes, are doing better than farmers in any other branch of farming. Prices are good, for good horses, and the demand is good. The main point is to produce and raise good ones, and they easily find purchasers.—Farmer's Home Journal.

The Stanford Journal records that the people of the McKinney neighborhood of Lincoln county, had been suffering largely from thieves and burglars and some of them getting good information of the perpetrators, called others together, when a posse was formed for the purpose of bringing the criminals to justice. This body of men equipped and ready went to the house of a suspect, and taking him out to a neighboring tree threatened to hang him if he did not disclose his accomplices. On his testimony about ten men and one or two women were arrested, a large amount of stolen goods found and the parties landed in jail. The Journal states that the 30 armed citizens escorting their prisoners into Stanford was a remarkable sight.

Last Monday afternoon about half past twelve o'clock, a personal difficulty which came near proving fatal to two of our most prominent citizens, Judge R. A. Burton, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and Samuel Avritt, Esq., a prominent, member of the Lebanon bar. Judge Burton received a cut directly across the throat, passing through the "Adam's Apple." The gash was about six inches long and an inch deep. It made a ghastly looking wound, but by reasons of its location not a dangerous one. The windpipe was not cut, nor internal jugular veins. The anterior or external jugular vein was severed, which caused the loss of considerable amount of blood. Mr. Averitt received several blows over the head with a heavy piece of iron, which cut through the scalp in several places; but, as the skull escaped injury his hurts were likewise not dangerous.—Lebanon Times.

Ches. Chambers on trial last week at Bloomington, Ind., for the express robbery, was given two years in the penitentiary and fined $100.

CARRYING THE MAIL.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county, held in the Court-house in Burlington, Ky., on Monday, December 7th, 1885, it was ordered.

That a Democratic primary election be held in the several voting precincts in Boone county, on the first Saturday in April 1886, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Circuit Clerk, County Judge, County Clerk, County Attorney, Assessor, Jailer, County Superintendent, Surveyor and Coroner.

That the qualification of voters shall be the same as those specified in the call of the district committee, which is as follows: "That no one shall be eligible to vote at said election except those who are and will be entitled to a vote at the August election 1886, according to the laws of the State, and who are identified with the Democratic party, and who if voting at the November election, 1884, voted for the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President."

That the Democratic voters of the county may have the privilege in voting for the county offices alone, to to express a first and second choice when there are more than two candidates for one office, so that before the board to count the votes the hindmost candidate shall be dropped and those votes cast for said hindmost candidate expressing a second choice, said second choice shall be counted as first choice for the candidate so named.

That the clerks of the several voting precincts together with the chairman of the Democratic County Committee shall constitute a Board to compare poll-books and count the vote, and shall, upon ascertaining who has received a majority of the votes cast for the respective offices, declare said candidate the regular Democratic nominee for said office. Said Board shall meet at the court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock the following Monday, April 5, 1886.

That the clerks appointed in the several precincts, prepare the poll-books to include both district and county candidates, and at the close of the polls, shall duly certify seal and deliver to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the county, on the day named in sec. 4.

That a list of the officers of the election shall be published in the Boone County RECORDER the first week of said paper's publication after the first Monday in March, 1886, and said officers shall consist of two judges and a clerk, and in case of anyone failing to serve who has been selected any good Democrat present may be selected to fill the vacancy.

Done by order of the committee.

N. S. WALTON, T. F. CURLEY,
J. W. KENNEDY, J. A. WILSON,
J. G. FURNISH, Committee.

Vanderbilt's Wealth.

Let us try and describ Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of linear, square and cubic measurement and the weight. Every body understands these terms, and they make a definite impression on men's minds.

If this sum of $200,000,000 was in standard silver dollars it would present such a feature as this:

Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,671 miles, making a silver track from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.

Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.

Laid flat on the ground, the dollars would cover a space of nearly sixty acres.

The weight of the mass of silver would be 4,170 tons.

To transport it would require 358 cars, carrying twenty tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars) and making a train just two and one half miles long.

On an ordinary grade it would require twelve locomotives to haul the train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves, fifteen or twenty locomotives would be needed.

In $1 bills this two-hundred-million fortune would assume such shapes as this:

The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,674 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.

Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.

A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be twenty three feet long, twenty-two feet wide and twenty feet high.

THE State Senate passed Senator Bush's bill prohibiting the sale of certain deadly weapons in this State It provides that any person who shall hereafter sell a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk-knife, brass-knucks or slung-shot, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisonment from ten to thirty days, or both fined and imprisoned, in the jury's discretion. Dealers over the way in Indiana and Ohio will doubtless be pleased to see this bill become a law.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

—Terry & Co's Brands of Tea.—

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Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief) is the acknowledged **Representative Newspaper of the South**, is **Democratic** in politics, and first, last, and all the time is **for a reduction of the War Taxes** as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its **telegraphic news** facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the **news of the week** from every section of the **World**. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of **Serial and Short Stories** by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a **Model Political and Family Paper.**

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the paper that everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send **free of charge** a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1 10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday) one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1 00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to,

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of a certain fence known as the "Lenox Saving Portable Fence," that the same is an Infringement on a certain other fence known as the Wescott & Gurley Champion Fence, being patented on the 23rd day of April 1878, and being patent No. 202,905. The undersigned are prepared to show to the full satisfaction of all persons, that they have full title to the State of Kentucky in said Wescott & Gurley Champion fence, and that the said Lenox fence is an infringement on same. We request all persons to quit the sale and manufacture of said Lenox fence, and all persons failing to comply herewith will be dealt with according to law.

J. W. Powell, John W Vanter,
P. R. Lostutter, I. A. Humphrey,
North Landing, Indiana.
John F. Green, Hamilton, Ky.
Gen. Agent for Kentucky.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,

GROCERIES, &c.

READY MIXED PAINT.

—of—

J. C. Smith,

Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.

22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS On Short Notice.

And at the Lowest Possible Figures.

88-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

Agents Wanted for P. T. BARNUM'S New Book "THE STORY OF MY LIFE." And the Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Worth $100 to any young man starting in life. Over 500 pages; 68 illustrations. Price, $2.25. ☞Write at once to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect FAMILY SCALES Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. Berman, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Mmonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constuble.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY.

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

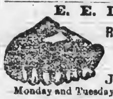
DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office.

AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist.
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

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LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
LEORAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
C. L. CRISLER, Assessor

LUMBER,

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Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of **Lumber, Laths and Shingles.** Also **Builder's** supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 85 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

City Flouring Mills,

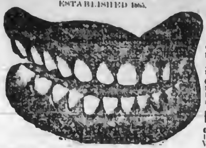
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 1865.



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted; the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 21 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

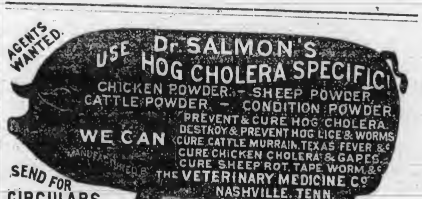
THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER - SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER - CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &C
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM &C
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY,

Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

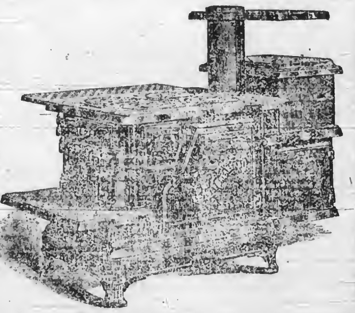
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.

DE LAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

Early Breakfast &



Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL

HEATING STOVES.

ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.

Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave, Covington, Ky.

☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone Cou'ty Recorder.

Local News.

Tuesday was a fine spring day.

The days have grown perceptibly longer.

John L. Conner, of Erlanger, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. A. O. Hall has been very sick for several days.

The ice interfered with navigation again last week.

There are now thirty-eight inmates at the Infirmary.

Read the public sale of Enas Barrott advertised in this issue.

The protracted meeting at the Presbyterian church is still in progress.

A little child of James Tolin was quite sick of pneumonia last week.

The public school taught at Parkersburg by Mrs. Lewis closed Monday.

J. M. Conner made it quite lively with stock sales on our streets Tuesday.

R. B. Richardson, of Covington, was in town last Saturday on legal business.

The RECORDER is indebted to Mr. M. Hamilton for a copy of the Governor's message.

The man who predicted an open winter says he meant that it would be open at both ends.

Mrs. M. S. Rice spent several days in Cincinnati last week, attending Sam Jones' meetings.

Rev. Fullilove filled his regular appointments in the Baptist church at this place last Sunday.

There are now only thirty-three candidates for jailer in Franklin county and "still more to follow."

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 10 cents per bushel in yard at

STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

Read the advertisement of William Clore's Sons in this issue. It is a reliable firm with which to deal.

Mrs. Rosa Tupman and little daughter, of Erlanger, were the guests of Mrs. Carrie Riddell, Monday and Tues-

Dogs invaded G. T. Gaines' sheep pasture Monday and killed and wounded five or six of his flock. He killed the dogs.

Rev. C. K. Gibson, of Lamont, Mich., will preach at the Universalist church at this place next Sunday morning at the usual hour.

The Home Comfort Range sold well in this county. Many persons took out stoves as good as new, and put in their places the ranges.

At John W. Gaines' sale on the 4th of next month there will be 75 head of sheep and 40 head of hogs sold, that were neglected on the sale bills.

In a letter to his uncle at this place, T. O. Rouse expresses himself well pleased with his position as U. S. Attorney for the district of Arazona.

Joe Reed left for Petersburg Tuesday morning to give J. Frank Grant's new residence its finishing touches. Joe knows how to do the fine work of his profession.

John W. Gaines returned from Anthony, Kansas, Monday night. He reports everything booming at that place, and says they had a big snow storm there last week.

A petition is being circulated asking the legislature to pass an act allowing this county to vote on a proposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the county.

Next Sunday is St. Valentine's day, which will somewhat interfere with an expeditious delivering of the numerous chromos with which the mails will be encumbered.

Col. Montfort stayed in Burlington Sunday night. He was brought by J. Frank Grant, from Petersburg, where he has been two or three days. He went to Williamstown Monday.

To the citizens of Burlington and Florence: When writing to me in regard to the employes of the turnpike, will oblige me very much by signing their names to their letters.

FEELDEN ROUSE.

Last Friday Henry Hall was taken from jail to give an examining trial for cutting of John Finch, when he waived an examination, and was recommitted in default of $500 bail. Finch is getting along very well.

The groundhog winter has been a success so far, and it is to be hoped that it will continue uninterruptedly until the cold weather in store is exhausted, when it will give way to gentle spring.

Viola Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., at their regular meeting last Saturday night, confered the First and Initiatory degrees on two different candidates, and have two candidates to be initiated next Saturday night, and Viola intends to keep the ball rolling.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Several days since Everett Walton sent from Missouri to his grandfather Benjamin Rouse and his Uncle W. I. Rouse, each a jack rabbit skin. His grandfather stuffed the one sent him, and it is quite a curiosity to those who never saw a rabbit of that kind.

Several days since C. L. Hensley, who lives near Ashby Fork school house, bought a cow and drove her home, and when he and his wife went into the stable to milk her, she became furious, and attacked them, knocking Mrs. Hensley down and injuring her quite severely. Mr. Hensley escaped with less severe injuries. It is a wonder that the cow had not killed them both.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMABURG.

Ezra Aylor who has been very low with rheumatism is convalescing.

Jack Baker has the sympathy of the neighborhood in the loss of his youngest child.

Mr. Aylor, who has had so much sickness in his family, has the sympathy of his many friends.

Mr. Everett Dixon and Miss Octava Rouse made Miss Eldora Rouse and sister a pleasant call last Sunday evening.

W. S. Cole's five months school will close on Thursday the 11th inst., and at night there will be a spelling match, and a prize given to the best speller. Everybody is invited to attend.

Last Saturday evening the doors of the hospitable residence of Mr. Jerry Beemon were thrown open, with a "welcome come in," to the young folks of the neighborhood, and every one present had a pleasant time.

FLORENCE.

Our town is in quite an uproar over the license question.

It appears that the sermons and prayers of Sam Jones are playing as the magnetic needle upon the minds of the people of Florence.

A quite little wedding took place at Henry Tanner's last Wednesday eve. The contracting partie were Miss Cora Tanner and Martin Blankenbecker, of Indiana.

The calves are still blating for their necessary sustenance, and they should have it to strengthen them to brace through the March winds. The city Dads met last Friday night to settle the question, but were scared out by the "Salvation Army," which was composed of twelve ladies, and headed by Col. Richardson, a very prominent lawyer, who held a petition from the ladies. He also addressed the Dads with a short and forcible speech, that, if they should grant license, for them to compel them to live up to the law. When the petition was handed in by the ladies it was called an instrument, we supposed a musical one, but, if all the notes in it could be sounded it would make ones hair stand up. Some of the citizens claim that the ladies have no voice in the matter, but when an estimate of the valuation of property was made, it was found that over thirty thousand dollars worth was owned by ladies, which is over two-thirds of the population.

WALTON.

Mr. A. M. Edwards, well known to the travelling public, we are sorry to say, is making preparations to emigrate to Delaware, where he expects to enter largely upon a prosperous business already established.

Old Aunt Kitty Anderson (colored) an applicant for the charity of the Poor-house, before all things for her removal were completed, was claimed by the avenging hand of death, and now quietly sleeps in slumber. No more a beneficiary of man, but transfered her appeal to a higher tribunal.

A petition, numerously signed, has been forwarded to our Representative at Frankfort, asking for an enactment to forever banish from this Magisterial District the sale of all intoxicating drinks. This, if passed, will reduce the Revenue of county funds to some extent and lessen the fees for the prosecution of criminals. On the other, choose, you this day which will you take.

At the quarterly conference of the Methodist Church held at this place last Saturday and Sunday, presided over by Elder Dr. Taylor and Brother Penn, at the close of the services on Sunday, a letter was read from Bro. Bristow, now confined by sickness at his home in Covington, Ky. The old veteran has spent 40 years of his life in the ministry and looks to the brethren of his circuit for maintenance. After the letter was read a collection was taken up and about $50 realized for his benefit.

Mr. M. P. Richey, a well known farmer, also known in your vicinity, as it was near Burlington, 23 odd years ago, he courted and married his bosom companion, then a blooming maiden honored and esteemed by all who knew her. Her maiden name—was Mary Bruce, is past fading away—with that dread disease, consumption. From the robust man of former days, his emaciated form of to-day is a striking contrast.

LATER—Since the above was put in type Mr. Richey has died.

FRANCISVILLE.

Old Aunt Betsy Hayes is convalescing from a sever attack of bad cold.

The tobacco crop of this vicinity is mostly sold at prices ranging from 3 to 6 cents. Dr. Jonas Terrill being the principal buyer.

Preparations are being made by those having sugar camps (as soon as the weather will premit) to extract the sweets there from.

Fox hunting, notwithstanding the inclement weather, is the order of the day, and quite a number of our young nimrods engage in the sport daily.

Billy Hayes is still in the stock and poultry business. His last dicker was with Mr. Plummer, trading a Plymouth Rock roosters for a sheep and other considerations.

We regret to say that of the many candidates in the field none have put in their appearence here yet. Gentlemen are you aware that we have never been disfranchised.

Parties desiring a sled for farm use, or an all purpose sled, would do well to call on neighbor Scothorn at this place. He has just completed one of the most substantial sleds in our judgment, that we ever saw.

Mr. Harry Kilgore, Miss Emma Graves and Miss Sallie Goodridge, of this place, are visiting Mr. James Davis in Cincinnati, this week. They will attend the Sam Jones protracted meeting during their stay.

There is some talk of building a vault in Sand Run cemetery at this place next summer. The cemetery is beautifully located and a vault would add materially to the looks as well as the convenience it would afford.

Quite a strange looking vehicle with horse attached was driven through here the other day. At first sight we immagined that an agent had struck the town selling clothes-baskets and clothes-pins combined, but on its coming to a halt, we discovered our mistake. It was Mike Moats in his new willow sleigh bed.

The silver question being the National topic at present, and as several ideas have been suggested pro and con we feel as though we have a right to express our views on the subject, notwithstanding we are denied the privieges of discussing them in the halls of Congress. We heartily endorse Senator Beck's views, consequentally we are a friend of the dollar of our daddies and our only regret is, that we have not got more of them. We could give several reasons why the silver dollar is preferable as a circulating medium, but as our space is limited we shall give but one instance where the silver dollar is much more preferable than the paper or gold dollar either, and for the life of us we can not see why any fair minded person could well help but coincide in our views. A person may go to Brownsville Texas, or any other town on the Mexican border, stop at a hotel call for a ten cent drink throw kown an American dollar for pay. you get your drink an a Mexican dollar in change, cross over into Mexico stop at a hotel call for another drink there you throw down the Mexican dollar, get your drink and and an American dollar back in change. thus you see a man could keep pretty how come you so all the time and still have the dollar left simply by crossing backwards and forwards from one State to the other We are not paid for this illustration to encourage emigration there, but gentle reader but if you have any doubts as to this being a fact, we ask you to go and be convinced, and do likewise.

On The Wing.

My Dear Recorder.

Since my dismounting at Marion, two RECORDER issues past, I have been side-tracked by home duties and snow bound by accumulated professional duties; but now having cleared this track with the snow-plow of determined effort, I resume my "Westward ho" At Marion I first had occasion to meet and know the county officials of Lynn county, Iowa, and to become acquainted with their system of records—the officials, I found capable, obliging and intimate with every detail of duty and courteous up to the full measure of severest demand of expectation of the most critical. I give no excess of praise to the (recorder) clerk or auditor or treasurer. I found each a friend in need. Indeed these genial traits in these officials I found remarkable characteristic in all Iowa officials with whom I came in contact. I was a stranger and yet they took me into their fellowship and good will, ligthened and shortened my labors all they could, and made my short stays at my various destinations oases in the desert of a strange land. Many, largely the majority, told me that they had consecutively held office from 6 to 20 years.

Again astride the iron horse, with head to the East, I spur me on to Dubuque, to take an unneeded and unwelcomed rest, and four days halt, under the arbitrary orders of a Western blizzard, and snow-bound. You see when an invincible army of snowflake, ordered on a double quick—charge by old blizzard commanding precipitated down on just one small Kentuckian in the prairie land of Lynn, I did not do as Elijah said certain sinners of old did, viz: "Halt between two opinions" in this Prairie—carmel but like Texas cattle, stampeded to another ranch that of Dubuque.

Well, Dubuque is an old town of 30,000 that backs away from the Mississippi up to and over her hills muchlike Cincinnati away from the Ohio and not like that suburban town of Cincinnati, Covington lazily retreating towards her hills. And yet Dubuque, speaking the language of the general—spirit of the West, is a half century out of time, and far, far in the rear of the western army of progress. Her Court House is not superior to Boone's, and no wonder, therefore, that citizens of Dubuque, refuse to point it out to strangers or apologize for its unenticing and unkept front and rear. But a new 'suspension bridge is to span the "Father of waters" here—and the ever willing fraternal hands of commerce will give Iowa and Illinois a newer pride, and Dubuque of the one and east Dubuque of the other, a more determined spirit of enterprize, and several new railroads making Dubuque an objective point, now contemplation or construction, will metamorphose Dubuque's into action—where she must, because of her location, and will for her own credit, leave the private ranks of apparent public—dis-spiritedness and attain to an enviable promotion of place and power in the onward and upward march of Western cities.

Diminutive Mammouth Caves abound all around and near Dubuque, and curious stalagmite a and staractite are common and attractive yard ornaments. Gen. Lewis, Recorder (Co. Clk.) in Dubuque and has been for almost ¾ of a century, himself an invalid his handsome and cultivated daughter performs its important duties. She is a Simon—pure—democrat, and is a relative of the Misses Lewis that formerly visited Gen. Wallace's family in Boone.

Having affected an arrangement with the Auditor allowing me to draw upon the Sheriff, for the January Draft I am therefore, by reason of this, prepared to pay the 40 per cent to the teachers of those districts having made report thereof on or before the 10th day of January, 1886. The teachers of the following districts are entitled; to-wit: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 43, 44, 45, 40, 49, 50 and 51. Also the following colored teachers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Total amount for distribution $2,485 86. H. J. FOSTER, County Superintendent. Burlington, Feb. 8, '86.

Miss Laura Bruce, daughter of John L. Bruce, won the music box on exhibition at Piper Bro's., by guessing nearest to the number of beans contained in the vase. She guessed 4,500 and the count showed that there were 4,483. Many different plans had been conceived by which to arrive at the number of beans, but none of them were as successful as the off-hand guess.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Give the boys good tools if you want them to keep up with able-bodied men.

—Some authorities consider potash the most essential food for all vegetables.

—In a general way it may be said that appearance, quite as much as quality, sells fruit.

—Indian meal will remove spots of grease or oil from carpets. Rub this on the place to be cleansed until the meal is discolored; brush it off and repeat the process with more meal until the spot has disappeared.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—A delicate potato cream soup is made as follows: Make a puree of potatoes, thin it with boiling water and pass it through a sieve; add the yolk of six eggs, mix well and add a little finely minced parsley and chervil. Serve with croutons.—*The Household.*

Milking should be done at the regular hours if possible, winter and summer, and the same rules should be observed as to feeding. The cows do not have watches, but they know when the business hours come around and are fretful if the business does not go on.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Do not neglect your dry cows just before calving time, as it is then that they need especial attention and care. They should be well and judiciously fed so as to keep them in good condition, for when poor and thin in flesh they can not digest as much food and will not be strong and thrifty.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—The business all over these United States depends to a great extent upon the success the farmer meets with each year. The success of the professional man, the merchant or mechanic—in fact, the success of the entire country depends, to a great extent, upon the prosperity or adversity of the farming world.—*Western Plowman.*

—Around almost all old saw-mills there is an immense accumulation of old rotten sawdust. This sawdust, after it becomes well rotted, makes the very best of fertilizer for the vegetable garden, and especially for onions and potatoes, but it is also excellent for any farm crop, and will pay well for hauling on the fields.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Good Molasses Cake: Put good teaspoonful baking soda in coffee-cup and heaping tablespoonful of shortening, then add four tablespoonfuls boiling water; stir; then fill up with molasses. Add spice or not, as you wish: thicken with good cupful of flour: bake quickly. A few raisins or currants are an addition to those who favor fruit.—*Boston Budget.*

—Stuffed Ham: Select a nice ham and boil; when done let it get cold before you skin and trim it. Prepare a stuffing of bread crumbs, butter, pepper, parsley, thyme and celery. Begin at the hock and make incisions with a large knife about an inch apart, and put in the stuffing as you draw out the knife. Rub a smooth paste of flour and water together and spread thickly over the top, put the ham in the oven and let it brown well, but slowly. To be eaten cold.—*Household.*

EARLY ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

The Alternations in the Price of Farm Products During the Early Centuries.

Nothing is more characteristic of the infancy of farming than the violence of its alternations. When roots and grasses were unknown there was no middle course between incessant cropping and barrenness. The fallow was "un veritable Dimanche accorde a la terre." As with the land, so with its products. Feasting trod on the heels of famine. In the graphic language of ancient chroniclers, parents in 1270 ate their own children when wheat rose to 336s. a quarter at the present value of money. Except in monastic granges no quantity of grain was stored; a corn dealer was the "caput lupinum" of the legislature. Few remembered to eat within their tether or to spare at the brink and not at the bottom. In August, 1317, wheat was 80s. a quarter; in September following it fell to 6s. 8d. Equally variable were the employments of agriculture. Months of indolence passed suddenly into intense labor. Harvesting in the Middle Ages meant the return of plenty. On 250 acres in Suffolk, toward the close of the fourteenth century, were grown wheat, oats, peas, barley and bolomong, a mixture of peas or tares and oats. The crops were cut and housed in two days. On the first day appeared 30 tenants to perform their "bederepes," and 241 reapers. On the second the 30 tenants and 239 reapers, pitchers and stackers. Many of this assembly were the smaller peasantry on the manor. The rest were wandering bands of "cockers," or harvesters. A cook, brewer and baker were hired to supply dinner at nine and supper at five. Barley and oats, as well as peas and beans, were generally mown; rye and wheat were reaped. But the harvest, as in Roman times, consisted of two operations: The first was to cut the ears, the second to remove part of the straw for thatching: the rest of the stubble was either grazed, or burned, or plowed in. The crops were wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, and, in smaller quantities, flax and hemp. Of grain crops, rye was the chief: it is the hardiest, grows on the poorest soils, makes the toughest straw. Rye was then the breadstuff of the peasantry. It was generally mixed with wheat flour. Bread so made was called maslin. Wheat and rye were often sown together. Tusser condemns the practice, "lest rye tarry wheat till it shed as it stand," but it prevailed in Yorkshire in 1797 as a cure for mildew. By itself wheat was seldom sown. Barley was the drink-corn, as rye the bread-corn, of the Middle Ages; drage was the commonest and best sort for malting. Oats were extensively cultivated in the North, but they were gray-awned, thin and poor. Little manure was used. In inclosed farms all the dung produced was thrown on the "infield;" the "outfield" was neglected. Horses were rarely used in agriculture. Oxen [illegible] are shod only on the fore feet, only on hilly ground; their gear and their keep is less expensive: they are man's meat when dead, while the horse is carrion."—*Quarterly Review.*

The old Pine tree which stood so many wintry blasts in the yard of the Old Hamilton Homestead is now no more, having grown so tall that it became dangerous to the residence, and necessitated felling.

The latest social "racket" at dinner parties is thus described: The ladies assemble in one room, and the gentlemen in another. In each room there is a basket of flowers, and the ladies are asked to choose a flower from the basket, the flowers being all different. The gentlemen go through a similar proceeding in their room. When the ladies enter the drawing room each gentlemen seeks the lady who has a flower like his own; and she becomes his companion for the rest of the evening.

Among the cattle weighed here yesterday was a cow sold by B. R. Gaines that weighed 1,690.

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CLORE'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements,

SUCH AS

Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

Road Plows, Double Shovels, Single Shovels, Bar Shovel Gophers, Harrows, Jumping Shovels and Rolling Colters.

RISING SUN, - - IND.

Send for Illustrated Price List. 13-3m

One of His Rules.

It happened at a ball at Fort Worth. A fashionable young lady, who was very homely, was speaking to a female friend about a rich young gentleman, who was also at the ball, and who was considered quite a catch.

"He is such an intelligent and charming young man. He promised to dance the first dance with me, and he kept his promise like a gentleman," remarked the homely lady.

"Yes," responded her friend, yawning. "I heard him say that it was one of his rules of life, when he had anything disagreeable to do, to go at it as soon as possible, and be done with it."

The young ladies have not been seen arm-in-arm on the street since.—*Texas Siftings.*

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs In equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Public Sale!

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at my residence on the Noah Utz farm near Francesville, Boone county, Ky., on Tuesday,

FEBRUARY 16, 1886,

The following property:

20 milch cows, 7 yearling steers, 5 calves, 24 hogs, 20 stands of Bees, in Langstraf hives, 1 hay bed, 1 cider mill, 1 combined mower, 1 hay rake, 1 good two-horse sled, 1 corn drill, 3 stacks of hay, and all my farming implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY W. PLUMER.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell publicly at the residence of Nicholas Oberting, near Plattsburg, on Woolper Creek, Boone Co., Ky., on

Tuesday, Feb. 23th, 1886,

The following property:

About 50 sheep, 15 or 20 stock hogs, 2 good milch cows, 7 or 8 cattle, 4 or 5 spring wagons, 2 or 3 jolt wagons, 1 sleigh, 3 or 4 sets good harness two or three of which are buggy harness, 6 new cook stoves, 4 or 5 parlor sets, 6 heating stoves, 2 fine brood mares, each in foal by Grants jack, and have mule colts by their side, 2 fine mule colts by Gaines' jack, 1 colt by Jno. R. Cole's horse of Indiana, 1 five-year old mare, hay-rake, mowing machine, all kinds of farming implements in good order, 2 stacks of hay, lot of Blacksmith's tools. Also my farm of 156 acres will be offered for sale.

The personalty will be sold on a credit of 9 months, with note and good security for all sums over $5, and for $5 and under cash.

ENEAS BARROTT.
J. M. Moody, Auctioneer.
Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Down,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

DR. DeJOHNS,

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a certain promissory note executed by me to one W. M. Slinker about the 1st. of January, 1886, for sixty-three dollars and due about the 1st. of February 1886, as I shall refuse to pay said note.

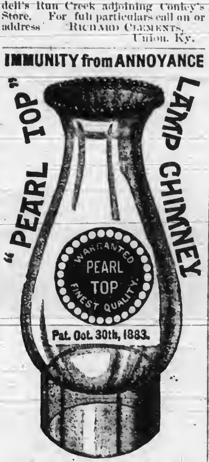
REBECCA P. BERKSHIRE.
January 26th, 1886. 13-3t.

FOR RENT.

Farm of about 100 acres, Good Improvements, well watered, plenty of tobacco land.

The above farm is situated on Riddell's Run Creek adjoining Conley's Store. For full particulars call on or address RICHARD CLEMENTS, Union, Ky.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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The demand for the improved Mason & Hamlin Pianos is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of Organs, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

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5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Guarantee Goods, Fit and Workmanship.

We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.

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540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON, KY.

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PETERSBURG, KY.

We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than were ever known in this county. We can sell you

FLANNELS

direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,

are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,

Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

GROCERIES.

Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

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COME SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

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HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

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BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

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DEALERS IN

Carriages, Buggies

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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

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SHORT NOTICE.

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

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At the Lowest possible prices.

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GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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Advantages. 1. Exemption from temptations of city. [illegible]

THE RECORDER

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

MY GARDEN GATE.

Stand back, bewildering politics!
I've placed my fences round,
Pass on, with all your party tricks,
Nor tread my holy ground
Stand back—I'm weary of your talk,
Your squabbles, and your hate;
You can not enter in this walk—
I've closed my garden gate.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf!
I have a refuge here,
I wish to commune with myself—
My mind is out of gear.
These bowers are sacred to the page
Of philosophic lore;
Within these bounds no envies rage—
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, Frivolity and Show,
It is a day of Spring;
I want to see my roses blow
And hear the blackbird sing.
I wish to prune my apple trees,
And nail my peaches straight;
Keep to the causeway, if you please—
I've shut my garden gate.

I have no room for such as you,
My house is somewhat small;
Let Love come here, and Friendship true—
I'll give them welcome all;
They will not scorn my household stuff,
Or criticise my store.
Pass on—the world is wide enough—
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, ye Pomps! and let me wear
The liberty I feel.
I have a coat at elbows bare—
I love its *dishabille*.
Within these precincts let me rove
With Nature, free from state,
There is no tinsel in the grove—
I've shut my garden gate.

What boots continual glare and strife?
I can not always climb,
I would not struggle all my life—
I need a breathing time
Pass on—I've sanctified these grounds
To Friendship, Love and Lore;
Ye can not come within the bounds—
I've shut the garden door

—*Dr. Charles Mackay, in Boston Transcript.*

SHE GAVE HIM "GENTIAN."

Which Caused Trouble Between Lucy and Her Husband "Alferd."

It had been raining hard all night; when the sky dawned clear everything looked vivid and unnatural. The wet leaves on the trees and hedges seemed to emit a real green light of their own; the tree trunks were black and dank, and the spots of moss on them stood out distinctly.

A tall old woman was coming up the street quickly. She had on a stiffly starched calico gown, which sprung and rattled as she walked. She kept smoothing it anxiously. "Gittin' every mite of the stiff'nin' out," she muttered to herself.

She stopped at a long cottage house, whose unpainted walls, with white window-facings, and wide sweep of shingled roof, looked dark and startling through being sodden with rain.

There was a low stone wall by way of fence, with a gap in it for a gate.

She had just passed through this gap when the house door opened, and a woman put her head out.

"Is that you, Hannah?" said she.

"Yes, it's me." She laid a hard emphasis on the last word; then she sighed heavily.

"Hadn't you better hold your dress up comin' through that wet grass, Hannah? You'll git it all bedraggled."

"I know it. I'm a-gittin' every mite of the stiff'nin' out on't. I worked half the forenoon ironin' on't yesterday, too. Well, I thought I'd got to git over here an' fetch a few of these fried-cakes. I thought mebbe Alferd would relish 'em fur his breakfast; an' he'd got to have 'em while they were hot; they ain't good fur nothin' cold; an' I didn't hev a soul to send—never do. How is Alferd this mornin', Lucy?"

"'Bout the same, I guess?"

"Ain't had the doctor yit?"

"No," She had a little patient, pleasant smile on her face, looking up at her questioner.

The women were sisters. Hannah was Hannah Orton, unmarried. Lucy was Mrs. Tollet, Alfred was her sick husband.

Hannah's long sallow face was deeply wrinkled. Her wide mouth twisted emphatically as she talked.

"Well, I know one thing; ef he was my husband he'd *hev* a doctor."

Mrs. Tollet's voice was old, but there was a childish tone in it, a sweet, uncertain pipe.

"No; you couldn't make him, Hannah; you couldn't, no more'n me. Alferd was allers jist so. He ain't never thought nothin' of doctors, nor doctors' stuff."

"Well, I'd make him take somethin'. In my opinion he needs somethin' bitter." She screwed up her mouth as if the bitter morsel was on her own tongue.

"Lor'! he wouldn't take it, you know, Hannah."

"He'd hev to. Gentian would be good fur him."

"He wouldn't tech it."

"I'd make him, ef I put it in his tea unbeknownst to him."

"Oh, I wouldn't dare to."

"Land! I guess I'd dare to. Ef folks don't know enough to take what's good fur 'em, they'd orter be made to by hook or crook. I don't believe in deceivin' generally, but I don't believe the Lord would hev let folks bed the faculty fur deceivin' in em ef it wa'n't to be used fur good sometimes. It's my opinion Alferd won't last long ef he don't hev something pretty soon to strengthen of him up an' give him a start. Well, it ain't no use talkin'. I've got to git home an' put this dress in the wash-tub agin, I s'pose. I never see such a sight—jest look at that! You'd better give Alferd these cakes afore they git cold."

"I shouldn't wonder ef he relished 'em. You was real good to think of it, Hannah."

"Well, I'm a-goin'. Every mite of the stiff'nin's out. Sometimes it seems as ef thar wa'n't no end to the work. I didn't how how to git out this mornin', anyway."

When Mrs. Tollet entered the house she found her husband in a wooden rocking-chair with a calico cushion, by the kitchen window. He was a short, large-framed old man, but he was very thin. There were great hollows in his yellow cheeks.

"What you got thar, Lucy?"

"Some griddle-cakes that Hannah brought."

"Griddle-cakes!"

"They're real nice-lookin' ones. Don't you think you'd relish one or two, Alferd?"

"Ef you an' Hannah want griddle-cakes, you kin hev griddle-cakes."

"Then you don't want to hev one, with some maple merlasses on it? They've kept hot; she hed 'em kivered up."

"Take 'em away!"

She set them meekly on the pantry shelf; then she came back and stood before her husband, gentle deprecation in her soft old face and in the whole poise of her little slender body.

"What *will* you hev fur breakfast, Alferd?"

"I don' know. Well, you might as well fry a little slice of bacon, an' git a cup of tea."

"Ain't you 'most afeard of—bacon, Alferd?"

"No, I ain't. Ef anybody's sick they kin tell what they want themselves 'bout as well's anybody kin tell 'em. They don't hev any hankerin' after anythin' unless it's good for 'em. When they need anythin', natur gives 'em a longin' arter it. I wish you'd hurry up an' cook that bacon, Lucy. I'm awful faint at my stomach."

She cooked the ham and made the tea with no more words. Indeed, it was seldom that she used as many as she had now. Alfred Tollet, ever since she had married him, had been the sole autocrat of all her little Russias; her very thoughts had followed after him, like sheep.

After breakfast she went about putting her house in order for the day. When that was done, and she was ready to sit down with her sewing, she found that her husband had fallen asleep in his chair. She stood over him a minute, looking at his pale old face with the sincerest love and reverence. Then she sat down by the window and sewed, but not long. She got her bonnet and shawl stealthily, and stole out of the house. She sped quickly down the village street. She was light-footed for an old woman. She slackened her pace when she reached the village store, and crept hesitatingly into the great lumbering, rank-smelling room, with its dark, newly sprinkled floor. She bought a bar of soap; then she stood irresolute.

"Anything else this mornin', Mis' Tollet?" The proprietor himself, a narrow-shouldered, irritable man, was waiting on her. His tone was impatient. Mrs. Tollet was too absorbed to notice it. She stood hesitating.

"*Is* there anything else you want?"

"Well—I don know; but—p'rhaps I'd better—hev—ten cents' wuth of gentian." Her very lips were white; she had an expression of frightened, guilty resolution. If she had asked for strychnine, with a view to her own bodily destruction, she would not have had a different look.

The man mistook it, and his conscience smote him. He thought his manner had frightened her, but she had never noticed it.

"Goin' to give your husband some bitters?" he asked, affably, as he handed her the package.

She started and blushed. "No—I—thought mebbe some would be good fur—me."

"Well, gentian is a fust-rate bitter. Good morning, Mis' Tollet."

"Good-morning, Mr. Gill."

She was trembling all over when she reached her house door. There is a subtle, easily raised wind which blows spirits above like leaves, and she had come into it with her little paper of gentian. She had hidden the parcel in her pocket before she entered the kitchen. Her husband was awake. He turned his wondering, half-resentful eyes toward her without moving his head.

"Where hev you been, Lucy?"

"I—jest went down to the store a minit, Alferd, whilst you was asleep."

"What fur?"

"A bar of soap."

Alfred Tollet had always been a very healthy man until this spring. Some people thought that his illness was more alarming now, from its unwontedness and consequent effect on his mind, than from anything serious in its nature. However, that may have been, he had complained of great depression and languor all the spring, and had not attempted to do any work.

It was the beginning of May now.

"Ef Alferd kin only git up May Hill," Mrs. Tollet's sister had said to her, "he'll git along all right through the summer. It's a dretful tryin' time."

So up May Hill, under the white apple and plum boughs, over the dandelions and young grass, Alfred Tollet climbed, pushed and led faithfully by his loving old wife. At last he stood triumphantly on the summit of that fair hill, with its sweet, wearisome ascent. When the first of June came, people said: "Alfred Tollet's a good deal better."

He began to plant a little and bestir himself.

"Alferd's out workin' in the garden," Mrs. Tollet told her sister one afternoon. She had strolled over to her house with her knitting after dinner.

"You don't say so! Well, I thought when I see him Sunday that he was lookin' better. He's got through May, an' I guess he'll pull through. I did feel kinder worried 'bout him one spell—Why, Lucy, what is the matter?"

"Nothin'. Why?"

"You looked at me dretful kind of queer an' distressed, I thought."

"I guess you must hev imagined it, Hannah. Thar ain't nothin' the matter." She tried to look unconcernedly at her sister, but her lips were trembling.

"Well, I don't know 'bout it. You look kinder queer now. I guess you walked too fast comin' over here. You allers did race."

"Mebbe I did."

"For the land's sake, jest see that dust you tracked in! I've got to git the dust-pan an' brush now an' sweep it up."

"I'll do it."

"No; set still. I'd rather see to it myself."

As the summer went on Alfred Tollet continued to improve. He was as hearty as ever by September. But his wife seemed to lose as he gained. She grew thin, and her small face had a solemn, anxious look. She went out very little. She did not go to church at all, and she had been a devout church-goer. Occasionally she went over to her sister's, that was all. Hannah watched her shrewdly. She was a woman who arrived at conclusions slowly; but she never turned aside from the road to them.

"Look-a-here, Lucy," she said one day, "I know what's the matter with you; thar's somethin' on your mind; and I think you'd better out with it."

The words seemed propelled like bullets by her vehemence. Lucy shrank down and away from them, her pitiful eyes turned up toward her sister.

"Oh, Hannah, you scare me; I don't know what you mean."

"Yes, you do. Do you s'pose I'm blind? You're worrying yourself to death, an' I want to know the reason why. Is it anything 'bout Alferd?"

"Yes—don't, Hannah."

"Well, I'll go over an' give him a piece of my mind! I'll see—"

"Oh, Hannah, don't! It ain't him. It's me—it's me."

"What on airth hev ye done?"

Mrs. Tollet began to sob.

"For the land sake, stop cryin' an' tell me."

"Oh, I—give him—gentian."

"Lucy Ann Tollet, air you crazy? What ef you did give him gentian? I don't see nothin' to take on so about."

"I—deceived him, an' it's been 'most killin' me to think on't ever since."

"What do you mean?"

"I put it in his tea, the way you said."

"An' he never knew it?"

"He kinder complained 'bout its tastin' bitter, an' I told him 'twas his mouth. He asked me ef it didn't taste bitter to me, an' I said 'no.' I don' know nothin' what's goin' to become of me. Then I had to be so keerful 'bout putting too much on't in his tea, that I was afraid he wouldn't git enough. So I put little sprinklin's on't in the bread and pies, an' everythin' I cooked. An' when he'd say nothin' tasted right nowadays, an' somehow everything was kinder bitterish, I'd tell him it must be his mouth."

"Look here, Lucy, you didn't eat everythin' with gentian in it yourself?"

"Course I did."

"Fur the land sake!"

"I s'pose the stuff must hev done him good; he's picked right up ever since he begun takin' it. But I can't git over my deceivin' of him so. I've 'bout made up my mind to tell him."

"Well, all I've got to say is you're a big fool if you do. I declare, Lucy Ann Tollet, I never see sech a woman! The idee of your worryin' over sech a thing as that, when it's done Alferd good, too! P'raps you'd ruther he'd died?"

"Sometimes I think he'd 'most ruther."

"Well!"

In the course of a few days Mrs. Tollet did tell her husband. He received her disclosure in precisely the way she had known that he would. Her nerves received just the shock which they were braced to meet.

They had come home from meeting on a Sunday night. Mrs. Tollet stood before him; she had not even taken off her shawl and little black bonnet.

"Alferd," said she, "I've got somethin' to tell you; it's been on my mind a long time. I meant it all fur the best; but I've been doin' somethin' wrong. I've been deceivin' of you. I give you gentian last spring when you was so poorly. I put little sprinklin's on't into everything you ate. An' I didn't tell the truth when I said 'twas your mouth, an' it didn't taste bitter to me."

The old man half closed his eyes and looked at her intently; his mouth widened out rigidly. "You put a little gentian into everything I ate unbeknownst to me, did you?" said he. "H'm!"

"Oh, Alferd, don't look at me so! I meant it all fur the best. I was afeard you wouldn't git well without you hed it, Alferd. I was dretful worried about you; you didn't know nothin' about it, but I was. I laid awake nights a-worryin' an prayin'. I know I did wrong; it wa'n't right to deceive you, but it was all along of my worryin' an' my thinkin' so much of you, Alferd. I was afeard you'd die an' leave me all alone; an'—it 'most killed me to think on't."

Mr. Tollet pulled off his boots, then pattered heavily about the house, locking the doors and making preparations for retiring. He would not speak another word to his wife about the matter, though she kept on with her piteous little protestations.

Next morning, while she was getting breakfast, he went down to the store. The meal, a nice one—she had taken unusual pains with it—was on the table when he returned; but he never glanced at it. His hands were full of bundles, which he opened with painstaking deliberation. His wife watched apprehensively. There was a new tea-pot, a pound of tea, and some bread and cheese, also a salt mackerel.

Mrs. Tollet's eyes shone round and big; her lips were white. Her husband put a pinch of tea in the new tea-pot, and filled it with boiling water from the kettle.

"What air you a-doin' on, Alferd?" she asked, feebly.

"I'm jest a-goin' to make sure I hev some tea, an' somethin' to eat without any gentian in it."

"Oh, Alferd, I made these corn cakes on purpose, an' they air real light. They 'ain't got no gentian on 'em, Alferd."

He sliced his bread and cheese clumsily, and sat down to eat them in stubborn silence.

Mrs. Tollet, motionless at her end of the table, stared at him with an appalled look. She never thought of eating anything herself.

After breakfast, when her husband started out to work, he pointed at the mackerel. "Don't you tech that," said he.

"But, Alferd—"

"I 'ain't got nothin' more to say. Don't you tech it."

Never a morning had passed before but Lucy Tollet had set her house in order; to-day she remained there at the kitchen table till noon, and did not put away the breakfast dishes.

Alfred came home, kindled up the fire, cooked and ate his salt mackerel imperturbably; and she did not move nor speak till he was about to go away again. Then she said, in a voice which seemed to shrink of itself: "Alferd."

He did not turn his head.

"Alferd, you must answer me; I'm in airnest. Don't you want me to do nothin' fur you any more? Don't you never want me to cook anything fur you agin?"

"No; I'm afeard of gittin' thing's that's bitter."

"I won't never put any gentian in anything agin, Alferd. Won't you let me git supper?"

"No, I won't. I don't want to talk no more about it. In futur I'm goin' to cook my vittles myself, an' that's all thar is about it."

"Alferd, if you don't want me to do nothin' fur you, mebbe—you'll think I ain't airnin' my own vittles; mebbe—you'd rather I'd go over to Hannah's—"

She sobbed aloud when she said that. He looked startled and eyed her sharply for a minute. The other performer in the little melodrama which this thwarted, arbitrary old man had arranged was adopting a role that he had not anticipated, but he was still goin' to abide by his own.

"Mebbe 'twould be jest as well," said he. Then he went out of the door.

Hannah Orton was in her kitchen sewing when her sister entered.

"Fur the land's sake, Lucy, what is the matter?"

"I've left him—I've left Alferd! Oh! oh!"

Lucy Tollet gasped for breath; she sank into a chair, and leaned her head against the wall. Lucy got some water.

"Don't, Lucy—there, there! Drink this, poor lamb!"

She did not quite faint. She could speak in a few minutes. "He bought him a new tea-pot this mornin', Hannah, an' some bread an' cheese and salt mackerel. He's goin' to do his own cookin'; he don't want me to do nothin' more fur him; he's afeard I'll put gentian in it. I've left him! I've come to stay with you!"

"You told him, then?"

"I hed to; I couldn't go on so no longer. He wouldn't let me tech that mackerel, an' it orter hev been soaked. It was salt enough to kill him."

"Serve him right ef it did."

"Hannah Orton, I ain't a-goin' to hev a thing said agin Alferd."

"Well, ef you want to stan' up fur Alferd Tollet, you kin. You allers would stan' up fur him agin your own folks. Ef you want to keep on carin' fur sech a miserable set, unfeelin'—"

"Don't you say another word, Hannah—not another one; I won't hear it."

"I ain't a-goin' to say nothin'; thar ain't any need of your bein' so fierce. Now don't cry so, Lucy. We shell git along real nice here together. You'll get used to it arter a little while, an' you'll see you air a good deal better off without him; you've been nothin' but jest a slave ever since you was married. Don't you s'pose I've seen it? I've pitied you so, I didn't know what to do. I've seen the time when I'd liked to ha' shook Alferd."

"Don't, Hannah."

"I ain't a-goin' to say nothin' more. You jest stop cryin', an' try an' be calm, or you'll be sick. Hev you hed any dinner?"

"I don't want none."

"You've got to eat somethin', Lucy Ann Tollet. Thar ain't no sense in your givin' up so. I've got a nice little piece of lamb, an' some peas an' string-beans left over, an' I'm a-goin' to get 'em. You've got to eat 'em, an' then you'll feel better. Look-a-here, I want to know ef Alferd drove you out of the house 'cause you give him gentian? I 'ain't got it through my head yet."

"I asked him ef he'd ruther hev me go, an' he said mebbe 'twould be jest as well. I thought I shouldn't hev no right to stay ef I couldn't git his meals for him."

"Right to stay! Lucy Ann Tollet, ef it wa'n't fur the grace of the Lord, I believe you'd be a simpleton. I don't understand no sech goodness; I allers thought it would run into foolishness some time, an' I believe it has with you. Well, don't worry no more about it, set up an' eat your dinner. Jest smooth out that mat under your feet a little; you've got it all scrolled up."

No bitter herb could have added anything to the bitterness of that first dinner which poor Lucy Tollet ate after she had left her own home. Time and custom lessened, but not much, the bitterness of the subsequent ones. Hannah had sewed for her living all her narrow, single life; Lucy shared her work now. They had to live frugally, still they had enough. Hannah owned the little house in which she lived.

Lucy Tollet lived with her through the fall and winter. Her leaving her husband started a great whirlpool of excitement in this little village. Hannah's custom doubled; people came ostensibly for work, but really for information. They quizzed her about her sister, but Hannah could be taciturn. She did their work, and divulged nothing, except occasionally when she was surprised. Then she would let fall a few little hints, which were not at Lucy's expense.

They never saw Mrs. Tollet; she always ran when she heard any one coming. She never went out to church nor on the street. She grew to have a morbid dread of meeting her husband or seeing him. She would never sit at the window, lest he might go past. Hannah could not understand this; neither could Lucy herself.

Hannah thought she was suffering less, and was becoming weaned from her affection, because she did so. But in reality she was suffering more, and her faithful love for her imperious old husband was strengthening.

All the Autumn and Winter she staid and worked quietly; in the Spring she grew restless, though not perceptibly. She had never bewailed herself much after the first; she dreaded her sister's attacks on Alfred. Silence as to her own grief was her best way of defending him.

Toward Spring she often let her work fall in her lap, and thought. Then she would glance timidly at Hannah, as if she could know what her thoughts were; but Hannah was no mind-reader. Hannah had no conception whatever of the plan which was all matured in her sister's mind when she set out for meeting one evening in May.

Lucy watched her out of sight; then she got herself ready quickly. She smoothed her hair, put on her bonnet and shawl, and started up the road toward her old home.

There was no moon, but it was clear and starry. The blooming trees stood beside the road like sweet white spring angels; there was a whippoorwill calling somewhere over across the fields. Lucy Tollet saw neither stars nor blooming trees; she did not hear the whippoorwill. That hard, whimsical old man in the little weather-beaten house ahead towered up like a grand giant between the white trees and this one living old woman; his voice drowned out all the sweet notes of the spring birds in her ears.

When she came in sight of the house there was a light in the kitchen window. She crept up to it softly and looked in. Alfred was standing there with his hat on. He was looking straight at the window, and he saw her the minute her little pale face came up above the sill.

He opened the door quickly and came out. "Lucy, is that you?"

"Oh, Alferd, let me come home! I'll never deceive you agin!"

"You jest go straight back to Hannah's, this minute."

She caught hold of his coat. "Oh, Alferd, don't—don't drive me away agin! It'll kill me this time; it will! it will!"

"You go right back."

She sank right down at his feet then, and clung to them. "Alferd, I won't go; I won't! I won't! You shan't drive me away agin. Oh, Alferd, don't drive me away from home! I've lived here with you for fifty year a'most. Let me come home an' cook fur you, an' do fur you agin. Oh, Alferd! Alferd!

"See here, Lucy—git up; stop takin' on so. I want to tell you somethin'. You jest go right back to Hannah's, an' don't you worry. You set down an' wait a minute. Thar!"

Lucy looked at him. "What do you mean, Alferd?"

"Never you mind; you jist go right along."

Lucy Tollet sped back the road to Hannah's, hardly knowing what she was about. It is doubtful if she realized anything but a blind obedience to her husband's will, and a hope of something roused by a new tone in his voice. She sat down on the door-step and waited, she did not know for what. In a few minutes she heard the creak of heavy boots, and her husband came in sight. He walked straight up to her.

"I've come to ask you to come home, Lucy. I'm a-feelin' kinder poorly this spring, an'—I want you ter stew me up a little gentian. That you give me afore did me a sight of good."

"Oh, Alferd!"

"That's what I'd got laid out to do when I see you at the winder, Lucy, an' I was a-goin' to do it."—*Mary E. Wilkins, in Harper's Bazar.*

HUMAN NATURE.

How It Looks When Observed in a Post-Office Lobby.

"It wasn't three days ago that I put three penholders and three blotting pads on this desk, and not one is to be found now."

It was a Post-office official, and he referred to the writing desk in the corridor.

"What becomes of 'em?" asked the reporter.

"Stolen."

"You don't mean to say that we have people mean enough to steal a half-penny blotting pad?"

"But I do. I see a dozen cases of it a week."

"Who are the thieves?"

"Women, mostly. And when it isn't a woman it's a business man. Now, I'm going to stock up the desk again, and you hang around here for awhile and see what you can see."

Three penholders, each supplied with a new pen, and three fresh pads of blotting paper were laid out, and the watcher took his seat on a window-sill. In about five minutes a young man with a brisk air rushed up to the desk, directed a postal card, and knocked one of the penholders off on the floor as he rushed off. The second comer was also a man, and he picked up the pen, directed a letter with it, gave a quick glance around him and pocketed one of the blotters. The third was a woman, who put on her glasses, wrote a postal, and cooly pocketed a penholder. Then a boy lounged up and stole another; and between two business men who used the other pen the second blotter was pocketed. This left only one penholder and one blotter. After seven or eight people had used them a woman with widow's weeds on directed a mourning envelope, stamped it, and rolled the penholder up in the pad and pocketed both, regardless of who might be watching. She was not yet out of the building when a man rushed up to the desk, found nothing to write with, and pounded the walnut with his fist and growled out:

"I'll be hanged if I wouldn't like to twist that postmaster's neck! This shows how little care a public official has for the convenience of the public!"
—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A recent published statement of Rev. Dr. Barrows, of Reading, has been called in question—that the whole human race now alive, if divided into families of five each, could be located in Texas, with a half acre of land for each family. Dr. Barrows handles some large figures, but correctly, it is supposed, as to our extent of country. The estimated population of the world is 1,400,000,000, and the area of Texas is 262,290 square miles. The doctor will have 45,000,000 family lots more than will be called for.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

HOME AND FARM.

—The flavor and crispness of celery are increased by soaking the stems in ice water for a short time before the stalks are placed on the table.—*The Caterer.*

—Water ought not to freeze in cow or horse stables, on the coldest nights, and at the same time the ventilation should be such that the air is always sweet.

—Never wash the feet in warm weather, except just before retiring. Cold water with a little ammonia or salt dropped in is much pleasanter and more healthful.—*Boston Budget.*

—Ice houses on farms, instead of being expensive luxuries, are becoming economic necessities in the better preservation of fresh eggs, meats, butter and also cooked meats, vegetables, etc., for table use.—*Troy Times.*

—White Cake: One and one-fourth cups of sugar, butter the size of an egg, creamed, whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with two cups of flour. Flavor with lemon.—*The Household.*

—A horse is not fully matured until six years of age. Immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness discounted. Young horses should not be worked too hard if they are expected to live to a green and useful old age. A horse does not come to his full intelligence until eight years of age. Nor is it safe before this time to allow him to remain unhitched, unless trained so to stand.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Before putting new pork into the barrel it should be thoroughly scalded to remove the impurities and to destroy any germs that would surely affect the pork if not removed. A barrel that has once been used to pack beef should never after be used as a pork barrel. It will be found next to impossible to keep pork sweet in it. But this is a rule that does not work both ways. An old pork barrel is one of the very best for keeping beef.—*Albany Journal.*

—When milk becomes irregular from extremes in feeding and secretions, it is greatly improved by filtering it through a sack of pulverised charcoal. Filtering through filter paper will improve it very much, but charcoal is better. The filter will catch all the objectionable solids, and the absorbent capacity of coal will take up all the prominent odors, and the milk will come out with a decidedly new and delicious flavor, and be much improved in a sanitary point of view, for whomsoever may use it."—*Toronto Globe.*

—Most barns, horse and cattle stalls, sheep and hog pens have cracks between the boards that let cold air drafts pass through them. Newspapers tacked up against them on the inside, the more thicknesses the better, will render them far warmer. An hour spent in thus putting up such protection will not only add to the comfort of the animals, and save them from colds, but it will save a large amount of food that would otherwise be required to supply the heat carried off by the cold air coming in through cracks and chinks in the covering.—*Western Rural.*

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The Curability of This Painful and Dangerous Disease.

The prevalent notion that consumption is necessarily fatal has cost tens of thousands of lives, partly through its depressing influence on the mind, and partly through the consequent neglect of the means essential to a cure. We have before incidentally spoken of its curability. Its importance justifies a fuller reference to it. Dr. Austin Flint is one of the brightest medical authorities in America. A paper on this subject was lately read by him before the New York County Medical Association, on which other leading members freely expressed their views. He said it was a prevalent notion that the disease was equivalent to a sentence of death by a local tribunal. On the contrary, its progress might be arrested entirely; or be so slow that the patient might be comparatively free from danger; or it might continue indefinitely in about the same state, and so, under favorable circumstances, not prove fatal. If the kidneys were not damaged to an extent *beyond one-half*, and the other organs were in good condition, so as to supply the lack of the former, the person might continue to live in a fair state of health, provided he observed the laws of health in general. The object of treatment, in his view, was to prevent the further progress of the disease and to maintain favorable accessory conditions. Hence an *early* diagnosis is important. When the water is right in quantity and specific gravity, medicines to increase it or to promote the action of the skin, etc., only do harm. But even if the kidneys prove insufficient for their proper work of elimination, vicarious elimination—elimination by other organs—may take place. Even coma (lethargy) due to urea in the blood may be recovered from.

In the discussion of the paper, all the speakers indorsed the views of Dr. Flint, and gave signal instances in illustration from their own practice. Dr. George L. Peabody wished to emphasize the fact strongly, that the disease might continue indefinite without causing serious trouble in those whose condition in life was such that no stress was laid on any particular organ by their mode of living, and who could have all necessary care. Dr. Edward G. Janeway mentioned three cases in which the disease had lasted in one case five years, in the second eleven, in the third seventeen. When the last case came under his charge, five years ago, the prospect was very dark, but the patient had now, to a great extent, recovered. Dr. C. S. Wood gave the case of one sixty years old, who was apparently now as well as ever, though he had the disease at least four years. Dr. Quackenboss spoke of one, perfectly well now, who, when he first saw her, ten years ago, was so bloated that she looked like a piece of wax.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE RABIES.

An Impartial View of Pasteur's System of Inoculation.

Pasteur's system of inoculation by which he cures rabies, has brought to light the fact that hydrophobia is a much more common affliction than has been generally suspected. The great French savant has announced to the world that he will and can neutralize this dreadful poison without money and without price, whereupon literally hundreds of people from different parts of the world, bend their steps toward Paris. It is settled beyond all peradventure that there is no danger of hydrophobia if the bite of the dog is two years old, but there is no certainty within the two years. The incubation of the poison may take from one to six months, and this is why the afflicted hasten at once to France, and place themselves under the care of the man who has immortalized himself by discovering an antidote for hydrophobia. Curiously enough, this great discovery is meeting the fate of Jenner's cow-pox inoculation to neutralize the small-pox poison. Vulgar and ignorant people say it is flying in the face of Providence to attempt to cure this dreadful disease. Rochefort, the famous French Radical, is leading the attack on Pasteur and his hydrophobia remedy, but facts are stubborn things, and if those who are bitten by mad dogs are saved from rabies by Pasteur's discovery, it will redound to his glory, and the confusion of his enemies.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

THE ALPHABET.

A Survival of the Fittest in an Evolutionary Sense.

In the struggle for existence the Latin alphabet alone survived among its Italian compeers, and was carried by the extension of the Roman Empire through the length and breadth of Western Europe. Most of our modern European alphabets are its direct offspring. It is only in Eastern Europe, more especially in Russia, that its Greek mother and subsequent rival has stood its ground, and even the present century has witnessed the triumph of the Roman characters in Slavonic countries over alphabets of Greek origin. It is possible that a time will come when the Roman characters will triumph likewise even over alphabets which claim their descent from the Phoenician parent of the Greek alphabet itself. It is no longer doubtful that the immense majority, if not the whole, of the alphabets used in the East are descended, like the alphabets of the West, from the alphabet of Phoenicia. We can trace the successive gradations by which the letters of the inscriptions of Mesha or the Siloam tunnel became the flowing characters of Palmyrene epigraphy and the running hand of Aramaic papyri, and from the Palmyrene characters it is but a slight step to the Square Hebrew of the modern Jews. Even the Neskhi or Arabic alphabet, which, in spite of its manifold imperfections, has been made the vehicle of Persian and Turkish literature as well as of the thoughts of the vast Arabic-speaking world, can be shown to have the same origin, like the Syriac, which was the parent of the vertically written Mongolian and Mantchu. In fact, it is difficult to find any alphabet which can not be affiliated to the Phoenician, widely different as the two may have become both in the forms of the letters and in the values that they bear. Intermediate forms are continually being discovered, which bridge over the enormous distances and explain the transitions that time and space have effected. Even the Devanagari alphabet of Sanskrit, whatever disputes there may be as to its exact pedigree, is generally allowed to be of Phoenician origin. With the exception of the cuneiform alphabet of the ancient Persians and possibly one or two more which may yet lurk in obscure corners of the world, all the alphabets of which we know are derived, ultimately, from a single source. Utterly diverse as they are in their latest forms, the zealous enthusiasm of paleographists and inscription hunters has succeeded in restoring them to their earliest shapes, in filling up the intervals which separate them from each other, and in showing that they are all but the manifold developments of a single germ. The history of the alphabet, in short, like the history of its origin, is but an illustration of the doctrine of evolution on a large and easily tested scale. "Scientific palæography," to use again the words of Dr. Taylor, "rests on the assumption that no alphabetic changes are ever accidental or arbitrary, as was formerly assumed, but are the result of evolution taking place in accordance with fixed laws."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce, in Contemporary Review.*

A FRIEND INDEED.

How His Considerate Action Enabled a Bridegroom to Enjoy Liberty.

A novel mode of executing a warrant of arrest for debt was adopted by one of the bailiffs of the East Kent county court. The bailiff was in quest of a young man residing at Throwley, who had on previous occasions given a great deal of trouble, the bailiff being every time frustrated in his attempts to catch the debtor. Having heard the young man was to be married at Throwley Church, Croucher, the bailiff, betook himself to the sacred edifice, arriving there just after the bridegroom had entered to await the arrival of the bride. Croucher very considerately decided to await patiently outside until the marriage ceremony was over, and then to serve the warrant on the bridegroom as he came out of church. Meanwhile, however, a friend of the debtor came along, and, suspecting the nature of Croucher's mission, got into conversation with him, ascertained the amount that would satisfy his demands, and paid it on the debtor's behalf. The bridegroom was thus enabled to go on his honeymoon instead of passing the first few days of married life in her Majesty's prison at Canterbury.—*Boston Truth.*

—When the revolt broke out in Canada in 1837, a party of sympathizing Americans took possession of Navy Island, belonging to Canada, situated in the Niagara River about two miles above the great falls. They mustered about 700 men well provisioned and provided with twenty pieces of cannon. They had a small steamboat called the Caroline to ply between the island and Schlosser on the American side. On a dark night in December a party of Canadian royalists crossed the river, cut the Caroline loose from her moorings, and set her on fire. She went down the current and over the great cataract.
—*Boston Budget.*

—In a recent lecture Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, said: "If you were to go into a public assembly in Italy to-day and sneeze, every hat would be lifted and every person present would offer you some expression of good will, such as 'God bless you.' The same custom is common in savage tribes, though but few know it. The origin of the custom was in the supposition that every time a man sneezed a spirit escaped from him. This is an excellent illustration of the theory which, though not commonly considered, is nevertheless true, namely, that men may have degenerated instead of having risen higher in the scale."

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, 1886.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 65
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 75
Good Packers	4 05	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 94
No. 2 red		@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 32
Rye—No. 2		@ 65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 25	@12 75
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 20	@ 9 30
Good Mediums	10 25	@12 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard—Prime steam	6⅛	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	22	@ 28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 79
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 93¼
No. 2 red	90¾	@ 91
Corn—No. 2 mixed	48¼	@ 51½
Oats—mixed	38	@ 41½
PORK—Mess	10 50	@11 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 42½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80¼	@ 80¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	79	@ 81¼
Corn—No. 2		@ 36¼
Oats—No. 2		@ 29¼
Rye		@ 58¾
PORK—Mess	10 90	@10 95
LARD—Steam		@ 6 10
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	87½	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	47	@ 47½
Oats—mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7¾
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 93
Corn—mixed		@ 35½
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	93	@ 94
Corn—mixed	37½	@ 39
Oats—mixed	33	@ 33½
PORK—mess		@11 50
LARD—steam	7⅝	@ 8

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof that that Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

Cleveland (O.) Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * * J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote. H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (*Mayor of Rochester.*)

WM. PURCELL, (Editor *Union and Advertiser.*)

W. D. SHUART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.)

EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.)

E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County.)

J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)

JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe County.)

HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.)

(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

—It is generally conceded, says the *Carson Times*, that five-cent pieces ought to be circulated in Nevada, and it is high time that measures were taken to demand the same. The buyer of small articles, such as a cigar or a glass of beer, has no right to pay fifteen cents when ten cents is the price of the article, and the same applies to all articles purchased in small quantities. Why a five-cent piece should be current in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and in fact on the whole Pacific coast, and not in Nevada, is an enigma.

"SURE, an' wouldn't wan o' thim bear-skins make a foine buffalo robe!"—*N. Y. Independent.*

"THE play's the thing.
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

WHY is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

Any Small Boy with a Stick,
can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

WHEN a girl is being courted she sets a great deal by a young man.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

IT isn't much of a dog that can't make a man go mad by biting him.—*The Judge.*

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

SELECTED miscellany—Mince pie.—*Danville Breeze.*

WHEN the follicles are not destroyed, Hall's Hair Renewer restores hair to bald heads.

THE reputation of the transgressor, like his way, is hard.—*Lowell Citizen.*

FOR all ailments originating in disorders of the stomach and liver, take Ayer's Pills.

WOMAN was made after man and she has been after him ever since.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

COURTSHIP is not run by the rule of three.
—*Merchant Traveler*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

OUGHT a teamster to have a teeming fancy!—*National Weekly.*

"As a Last Resort"

A Little Girl in Albany, N. Y., Terribly Afflicted, Wonderfully Cured.

One of the most remarkable cures of scrofula on record is that of the little daughter of Mr. M. J. Quinn, 286 First-st., Albany. She was afflicted with scrofula from birth, and physicians said it would be better for her if she was dead. Her father says: "She had 13 running sores on her body, besides being absolutely blind for months. She lost the use of her limbs and could not walk; in fact, was a mere skeleton wasting away. The smell from the sores was terrible. Seeing in a newspaper some cases of scrofula cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said to myself, 'I will try a bottle as a last resort.' When she had taken the first half bottle I could see a change in her, and when the whole bottle was taken the abscesses almost entirely healed with the aid of Hood's Olive Ointment, which I must say is the finest I ever used. I kept on giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla, till now she is well and healthy, running around. She has a splendid appetite. The neighbors don't know what to make of it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN or CHILD suffering from CATARRH. —A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR Successfully treats Chronic Diseases, Fever Sores, Etc. Consultation free.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combines IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

MR. J. A. GREER, 81 S. Grubb St., Columbus, Ohio, says: "I have been troubled with humor in my blood for the last seven years. I could get nothing to relieve me until I used Brown's Iron Bitters, which has benefitted me greatly."

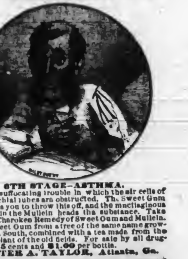
MR. J. W. HOLLAND, Sandusky, Ohio, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a blood purifier with good results, and cheerfully recommend it."

MRS. CHAS. W. BRAGASTOS, 62 Monroe Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for my blood. It removed the blotches from my face and neck and has completely cured me."

MISS EMMA HARTH, Allentown, Pa., says: "My blood was very thin and watery, and I became weak and languid. After using four bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters I am entirely restored to health and strength, and cheerfully recommend it."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



6TH STAGE—ASTHMA.

A most suffocating trouble in which the air cells of the Bronchial tubes are obstructed. The Sweet Gum stimulates you to throw this off, and the mucilaginous principle in the Mullein heals the substance. Take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Relieved at Last!

"We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition, he replied that S. S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert."—*Sylvania (Ga.) Telephone.*

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE MENDS EVERYTHING Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over 32 MILLION bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS. London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 2c. postage for sample can FREE by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO. Gloucester, Mass. Contains no Acid.

LANDS LANDS Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. SENT FREE. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES. are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other presses. the customer keeping the one that suits best. P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special Discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Big Money Made Selling our Goods—entirely new; will sell anywhere at sight by any lady or gent. Send $1 for trial package which sells for $5. One agent sold 6 worth first day. Kitchen Solder Co., Station A, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any where. Wholesale and retail price-list Free. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Buffalo, N.Y.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.
Rheumatism,
Burns and Scalds,
Stings and Bites,
Cuts and Bruises,
Sprains & Stitches,
Contracted Muscles,
Stiff Joints,
Backache,
Eruptions,
Frost Bites,

OF ANIMALS.
Scratches,
Sores and Galls,
Spavin, Cracks,
Screw Worm, Grub,
Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Lameness,
Swinny, Founders,
Sprains, Strains,
Sore Feet,
Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886. NUMBER 15.

HIGH WATERS.

The February Thaw Commencing its Work.

Considerable Damage Done at Trenton, N. J. and Other Places.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The rains of the past few days have caused the ice in the Delaware River to break at Yardleyville, Pa., and the lower portion of Trenton is submerged. On Fair and Bridge streets the water is even with the second stories of the houses, and the occupants have sought safety on the upper floors. The bridges across Assanpink have been carried away. The damage to furniture, residences and mills will be very heavy. Travel on the Pennsylvania railroad between this city and New York is suspended. Locomotives have been run on the bridges in order to prevent their being swept away. The residents paddle the streets in boats in the vicinity of Washington, Warren and Factory streets. Such a flood has not been experienced here since 1857.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., Feb. 12.—About half past 4 o'clock this afternoon the ice in the Susquehanna river, just north of this place, broke and came down with a rush. The ice and water quickly rose over the tracks of the Columbia & Port Deposit railroad, and swept through the lower portion of the town, flooding the streets to a depth of three or four feet. The inhabitants were compelled to move promptly, leaving their houses and goods to the mercy of the floods. Subsequently the water found vent and receded, but left the streets blockaded with immense quantities of ice. The river is higher than for many years, and for more than a mile the railroad tracks are covered with water and ice, which is rushing down the grade with tremendous force.

READING, PA., Feb. 12.—The Schuylkill river at this point is ten feet above low water mark, and still rising at the rate of six inches per hour. An immense ice gorge formed about midnight at Shoemakersville, fifteen miles north of here. Large blocks of ice were piled many feet high, and when the water rose the ice was pushed on the adjoining lowlands, sweeping away trees, fences and small outbuildings, and flooded many farm-houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A disastrous flood is feared here. There are two ice gorges above the city and one below. The Potomac is rising rapidly, and it is raining hard all along the line. Merchants in the lower part of the city are removing the goods to places of safety.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Raritan river has overflowed its banks and submerged the lower part of the city. All business in the ship-yards and local yards along the river has been suspended, and the works of the New Jersey Rubber Company have been compelled to shut down.

DYNAMITE--KEROSENE--MULE

Two Workmen in a Shaft Have a Very Lively Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Thomas Dean and John Gee, laborers on the aqueduct at Shaft No. 9, Sleepy Hollow, at daybreak, yesterday, undertook to convey to the heading of the shaft two cases of giant powder, each weighing fifty pounds. The explosive was on a car drawn by a mule. On the same car, although contrary to the orders given to the workmen, were several cans containing kerosene oil, and on one of the cans rested a lighted miner's lamp. Suddenly the mule balked and kicked and overturned the car. The lamp set fire to the oil, and Dean and Gee started for the heading of the shaft 1,000 feet distant. They had nearly reached the opening when the expected explosion occurred. Several cars were utterly demolished, and the air was filled with fragments of rock and timber. Neither of the men, however, was seriously injured. Gee was slightly bruised by some of the flying fragments, and also suffered somewhat from the concussion of the air. Dean was lifted off his feet and thrown up against the roof of the tunnel. He also received some bruises, but he suffered mainly from fright. The mule, as if aware of the serious results of its friskiness, kicked itself from its traces and imitated its drivers in taking immediate flight. Although the men had the mule handicaped by a good start it was a close race between the three to see which should reach the shaft first. The mule had a slight advantage, as the men were about as anxious to keep out of its reach as they were to get away from the dynamite.

A SERIES OF FRAUDS.

Remarkable Circumstances Developed by an Application for a Pension

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., Feb. 12.—A remarkable pension fraud has just been brought to light in this city. In 1862 Jacob Roellinger deserted from the French army and came to this country and joined the Union forces. Fearing that the French would aid the Confederacy, and that he would be captured and punished as a deserter, he deserted his New York company and enlisted under an assumed name in the Ohio Infantry. In the original command he was still accounted for, and was finally reported as taken prisoner. In the meantime he served out his time in the "Buckeye" company, was discharged and came to this city. About four years ago he applied for a pension giving his name as Carmon. The claim was pigeonholed until a few days ago, when a special agent dropped in to investigate the case, and made the following revelations: Fred Roellinger, of New York, is drawing a pension as the dependent father of Jacob Roellinger, who, it is alleged, died at Andersonville; another man claiming to be Roellinger drew his back pay and bounty and went to Europe, while a third named Cassidy is drawing a pension on his own name as Jacob Roellinger in another. Still a fourth, representing himself to be Roellinger, made application, but was apprehended and sent to the penitentiary, while a fifth applicant is now on file at the department for the alleged widow of the soldier in question. Notwithstanding all these complications, the case is now in a fair way to be cleared up, when the rightful soldier will receive his dues.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Charles Hermann, the wife murderer, was hanged this morning. Hermann was a native of Prussia and forty-two years of age. He lived in Chicago for some time but came to Buffalo nine years ago. He clamed that a man named Christ. Ziegler is the cause of all his trouble, and that until Zeigler "came along," his wife and he lived happily together.

Trichinæ Cases in Illinois.

LASALLE, ILL., Feb. 12.—Two children of David Funk are dangerously ill from eating pork infected with thrichinae. Six other cases have been reported in this vicinity.

Vessel Bottom Up—All Hands Lost.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Feb. 12.—The schooner Lizzie Merrill was discovered near Queets river, bottom up. All hands are supposed to be lost. It is thought she was boarded at sea, after she capsized, as several holes were found cut in her bottom. She was bound from this place to Guymas, with lumber.

Removed to New Graves.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 12.—Three hundred bodies of soldiers from the burying ground on Governor's Island were yesterday deposited in new graves in the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Newtown. Some of the remains were buried nearly one hundred years ago.

Hog Cholera Epidemic.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Feb. 13.—A virulent form of hog cholera is raging in this section. A farmer residing a few miles north of here has lost over eighty hogs out of a drove of 150 within a short time. He has tried every known remedy, but so far has failed to find anything that cures or prevents the disease. A large number of other farmers are also losing their hogs rapidly.

Silver Dollars in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The United States Treasury has prepared a statement showing that the amount of silver dollars in circulation July 31 last was $39,284,433; December 31, $52,511,571; February 10, 1886, $51,7[illegible],826.

THE GREAT BOSTON FLOOD.

Nearly 1,000 Houses Submerged—Two Square Miles Covered With Water Ranging From Two to Eight Feet Deep.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The area at Roxbury flooded by the overflow of Stony brook is constantly increasing. The water has risen over a foot since yesterday, and through some streets the current rushes at the rate of ten miles an hour. Two square miles of the city is now under water from two to eight feet. The section covered is nearly oblong in shape, and is bounded by Norfolk House Hill on the southwest, Northampton street on the northeast, Shawmut avenue on the southeast and the B. & P. R. R. on the northwest. The source of the flood is the bursting of the confines of Stony brook, near Norfolk Hill. From that point the flood has steadily progressed toward the center of the city proper. It has passed Arnold street, the old Roxbury boundary, and has reached Northampton street. The cellars, and in some instances, the first floors of nearly a thousand houses are flooded. In low sections the houses are almost entirely submerged. Over 1,500 families are more or less affected, and a conservative estimate of the loss to buildings and stock is $500,000. The territory drained by Stony brook comprises many square miles in Jamaica plain and Roxbury and the lower and surface water on this section might all be added to the flood. At one point near Franklin park there is a lot of fifty acres covered with water three feet deep, all of which must flow off through Stony brook. The mayor, police commissioners and other city officials are at work establishing depots of supplies and arranging for the relief of the sufferers. A large part of the inhabitants living in the flooded district are still living in the upper stories of their houses waiting for the flood to subside. There have been many narrow escapes from drowning. Immense throngs of people have visited the flooded district to-day, and the streets in that vicinity have been black with humanity since early this morning.

TRIBUTE TO HANCOCK.

By Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, of the First Presbyterian Church, of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—In the first Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second street, to-day, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, at the close of his sermon, said: "They buried yesterday my old commander, the ideal soldier, the pure patriot, the noblest man, the stainless name, gentle as a woman, with a voice low and caressing as love in the camp and at the fireside, but heroic as Cid and with a voice of thunder in the battle to inspire and command. And I shall see his face no more. But while life lasts he will live in my memory, admiration and love as the grandest figure I ever saw. 'I once saw Washington,' said Chateaubriand, 'but that once was enough. The sight inspired me for life.' For three years I followed him from Fredericksburg to Appomattox, my hero lofty and superb. My heart is sad to-day. The world is emptied. The country is poorer in patriots, but richer in treasured memories and immortal names. Glorious Hancock, countryman, comrade in arms, I see you now at Gettysburg thrilling me with the accents of command. I see you in the Wilderness inspiring me with your dauntless courage. My romance, my hero, my leader, loved with a love passing that of woman, farewell. God rest his soul, and on his tombstone write, 'He did what he could for his country, his God and truth, and he died poor, but left to his country a stainless name, an unblotted record and immortal memory.'"

Farmers Victimized by Swindlers.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb., 14.—Some time ago parties claiming to represent a hardware business house in Cleveland came into Wayne, and other counties of this State, to sell what they called grist-mills. Two farmers named Smith and Hatten, were induced to purchase, and gave their notes for $250 each. In course of time the mills came, and proved to be worthless pieces of machinery, which could be bought anywhere for a few dollars. The duped farmers tried to have their notes canceled, when they found they had been discounted at the banks, and that they had been swindled. No such firm as they were claimed to represent exists in Cleveland, and the innocent farmers would do well to fight shy of the sharpers.

Mormon Cannon Arrested.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 14.—Geo. Q. Cannon was arrested Saturday afternoon at Winnemucca, Nev. No particulars have been received. To-day Marshal Ireland went to Nevada to receive Cannon from the Nevada Sheriff at Winnemucca. The U. S. Marshal had offered a reward of $500 for Cannon's arrest. He has been hiding nearly a year. He is regarded as the chief mind in the Mormon Church, and one whose authoritative voice from his retreat has caused the reported orders to the faithful to stand firm and uphold polygamy.

Big Steal and Light Punishment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Ex-City Treasurer Joseph Bork, the great defaulter, who was pardoned from Auburn Prison last week by Governor Hill, said to-day that the convict contract labor system and the State account plan were failures. He believes in liberating first offenders after serving a quarter of their terms in solitary confinement on bread and water, holding the balance over their heads. Mr. Bork had a nice soft job in the prison office during the two years he served for stealing nearly $500,000.

Train Wrecked—Two Men Killed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The night express which left Oswego last night at 8:45 on the Ontario and Western Railroad ran into a wash-out about a mile west of Liberty, Sullivan County, at six o'clock this morning. The engine, express car, baggage car and day coach were thrown from the track. George St. John, the engineer, and fireman A. L. Lewis were killed and three passengers were seriously hurt.

A Horrible Case of Suicide.

DANVILLE, IND., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Henry T. Kirk, living near Brownsburg, this county, committed suicide this afternoon in the most horrible manner. For some time Mrs. Kirk has been considered somewhat insane, but not serious enough to warrant her confinement. This afternoon she went to a shed near the house, and securing a can of coal oil, poured the contents upon her head and upon her clothes, then lighted a match and set fire to herself. She stood the flames without flinching, and her clothing and body continued to burn until neighbors, alarmed by the cries of her children, came to her rescue. Her body was completely roasted, and she survived the terrible agonies but a short time.

The Story of Lost Life Sensational.

TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 14.—C. G. Conant, editor of the Garden City *Daily Sentinel*, states that the Leavenworth dispatch regarding losses by the recent storms is greatly exaggerated. The number of persons frozen to death within a territory 140 by 100 miles was sixteen. The losses of cattle, he thinks, were only one-quarter of the estimate cited.

Aged Lady Burned to Death.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Prescott, aged ninety-two years, living ten miles below here, fell in the fire to-day and was horribly burned. She died in a few minutes after being extricated.

Horatio Seymour's Funeral.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The funeral of ex-Governor Seymour will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from Trinity Church. Bishop Huntington will conduct the services, which will be very simple. No public services will be held at the house and the interment at Forest Hill Cemetery will also be private.

Embezzler Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—John B. Mannix, ex-assignee of Archbishop Purcell and his brother Edward Purcell, of this city, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $350,000. Bail was fixed at $110,000, and the defendant went to jail.

TOO MUCH WATER

Causes Great Destruction in Massachussetts.

Some Details of the Immense Damage Wrought in Boston and Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—At 1 o'clock this morning a tour of the flooded district at the Highlands showed that the water had receded twelve inches since 6 p. m. yesterday. The damage to property here is roughly estimated at $1,000,000. At Newton Upper Falls $38,000 worth of machinery and finished work was flooded, with great loss. At Malden the flood has abated eight inches and further damage is not feared. The water is flowing over Spot Pond dam at the rate of half a million gallons a minute. The total loss here approaches $50,000. At Maitfield the railroad bridge is down, and the Campello railroad is reported washed away. Several other bridges are down. The Muttock Dam broke yesterday, letting the contents of the mill pond down upon Warren's mill bridge, sweeping it away. The condition of affairs at Sprambetty, six miles from North Middleboro, is the worst in that part of the State. The Newmarket and Bridgewater rivers unite, forming the Taunton river, which drains twenty square miles. This is a roaring torrent, and its overflow in some places is a mile wide. The iron works settlement is submerged, and the smaller buildings are floating. At Taunton the total damage to the bridge, factories and residences approximates $150,000. From Providence it is reported that the loss to mills at Geneva is $26,000; at the Turkey Red Dye Works at Bellefont $50,000, and at the Atlantic Mills $30,000. At Taunton there has been a fall of twenty-one inches in the ponds. Business of all kinds is suspended. The damage at the Whittendon mill will be large, the wooden mill, known as No. 3, having fallen. The buildings on the east side of Weir street have settled three feet. The new iron bridge crossing Danforth street has fallen. Gas and water have been shut off in different parts of the city owing to broken mains. Horse cars are not running, the track having been destroyed. It is thought a number of buildings will fall when the water recedes, adding to the damage, which is already estimated at over $500,000. No New York mails have arrived in three days. In Haverhill, since yesterday morning the water has risen three feet, and is still rising. The damage in the four streets bordering on the river is very large. The total loss throughout the city is $50,000. When the ice in the river above gives way the destruction of property must be immense. The subsiding of the waters reveals the effects of the flood in sunken sidewalks, bulged foundations, and torn up streets. In many instances the current forced holes ten feet deep through the pavements to the foundations of dwellings.

FLEET DAMAGED.

The Ice in the Mississippi Causes Great Loss to the Government Fleet.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 15.—In addition to the damages sustained yesterday morning and evening to the shipping interests at that point, from the breakup of the ice gorge, it has just been learned that the Government fleet, which was anchored behind Cairo Island, has been injured, perhaps to a serious extent. The fleet is an extensive one, consisting of three steamers, forty barges and about twenty pile drivers, and was valued in all at about $200,000. The harbor where it was anchored was supposed to be the safest in this part of the river, but the great force of the floating ice caused all the boats to break from their moorings and float down the river. Major Ernest, of the corps of civil engineers, stated that he has received dispatches from Chester, Ill., to the effect that seven of the barges have been recovered at that point, all in good condition. Two of the steamers were under full pressure of steam when the fleet broke away, and he thinks they will sustain no damage of a serious nature. The fires of the third steamer, however, had been allowed to go out, as it was thought that the danger had passed. She may be seriously injured before recovered. No estimate of the total damage can be made, as only a few of the whole number of vessels have been heard from. No serious damage in this harbor has resulted in addition to that inflicted yesterday.

Still Another Mob.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 15.—A meeting of unemployed workingmen, held yesterday, was attended by 8,000 persons. The addresses delivered were of the most inflammatory nature and the assemblage degenerated into a mob, which attempted to run riot in the streets and pillage the shops. The police, however, were prepared, and succeeded in suppressing rioting and preventing any acts of pillage.

A Presumed Murderess Suicides.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Mary Wilkerson, of Lens Station, near this city, disappeared from her home yesterday, and was this morning found dead at the bottom of a well in her yard. It is probably a case of suicide from remorse and fear. It was generally believed that she was the murderess of Engineer Massey, who was shot in the back at Gartside's coal mines a few weeks ago.

Excess of Joy Kills an Old Soldier.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Feb. 15.—Frank Alexander, an employe at Sadler's Opera-house, dropped dead at Prill's Hotel last night, of heart disease. He had been a soldier, and had received notification that he would receive back pay in a short time.

Released on Bail.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The bail of John B. Mannix, late assignee of Archbishop Purcell has been reduced from $110,000 to $30,000. A bond for the latter amount was given and Mannix was released from jail. The charge against him is embezzlement.

John B. Gough Struck With Apoplexy.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 15.—John B. Gough, the renowned temperance advocate, was attacked with a stroke of apoplexy this evening while delivering a lecture. Late to-night his condition is pronounced serious.

Five Men Hurt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—One of the walls of a cotton storehouse at Tompkinsville, S. I., which was burned two weeks ago, fell this morning, seriously injuring five men. A laborer named Bonner had his head crushed and will die.

Polygamists Fined.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—P. R. Morris pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation, and was sentenced to-day to six months imprisonment and $150 fine.

—Opium eaters appear to be unfortunate in their attempts to find a royal road out of their habit. Those who sought a painless cure in cocaine found the cocaine habit worse than the opium, and quite recently a case is reported in Paris of a man suffering from "the paraldehyde habit," which he acquired while subduing his mania for morphine. Paraldehyde was introduced into medicine in 1883.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Crape scarfs in delicate colors are worn exactly as they were in the days of our grandmothers and great-great-grandmothers, tied around the shoulders with the ends falling on the skirt, and, in the old fashion, they have a fringe of sewing silk knotted into the ends.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A doctor who has had much experience in treating laborers in gas-works says that persons who have become insensible from breathing illuminating gas will usually revive after the administration of a few drops of acetic ether in water.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—New York and New Jersey furnish most of the tropical "fixin's" for ladies' wear.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 50@ 3 25	$4 00@ 4 50
Common lugs	3 25@ 4 35	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	4 25@ 4 75	5 50@ 6 25
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 25	6 25@ 7 50
Common leaf	5 25@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 50
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 75	7 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 50@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the day in passing a bill to prevent the playing of base ball on Sunday. Jefferson County alone was excepted.

HOUSE.—It was local bill day in the House, and they poured in at a lively rate. The only bill of importance passed requires counties to pay the expenses of transferring their criminals to jails of other counties when their own are insecure. The bill will save $20,000 a year if the Senate passes it.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—It was leave day in the Senate, and a great many new local measures were introduced, none of them being important. The bills that were passed were equally unimportant, the only motions made that were of general interest being the following: Mr. Triplett moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill, in regard to ceding Green and Barren rivers to the General Government was passed. Adopted. The vote ordering to third reading was reconsidered. The bill was then amended and the amendment adopted. The bill was then put upon its passage and passed. Mr. Bryant moved to withdraw the Senate bill from the House relating to the sale of deadly weapons. Adopted.

HOUSE.—In the House the day was chiefly spent in filibustering over the bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Gas-light Company, of Louisville. Owens, of Scott, seconded by Spalding, of Union, adopted a system of dilatory motions, calling for the yeas and nays on each motion. Finally the Speaker, claiming not to have heard a second to one of Owens' demands for the yeas and nays, put a vote to the House and announced the result. Owens insisted that his rights as a member were not recognized. The Speaker ruled that he was not in order, and directed him to take his seat. Owens refused, and the Speaker repeated the order, at the same time directing the Sergeant-at-arms to remove Owens from the floor of the House if he did not desist. Mr. Owens casually remarked that forty Sergeant-at-arms couldn't execute that order. The excitement was great for quite a time, Owens remaining on the floor after Colonel Corbitt, the Sergeant-at-arms, had mildly suggested in an official way the orders of the Speaker. Finally the roll was ordered by the Speaker to be called, and Owens sat down. In a few moments after the roll-call was completed he took the floor again to make a motion. The Speaker ruled that the motion was made for a dilatory purpose, and was therefore out of order. This created new excitement. Owens appealed from the decision of the Chair; but pending the drawing-up of his appeal the hour of 1:30 arrived, at which the House is adjourned by rule. The appeal will be the first business in order to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—The only important business in the Senate to-day was the bill declaring the keeping of a gambling-house a felony, punishable with confinement in the penitentiary for three years. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 6, and will go through the House with equal ease. There is a demand from all sections of the State for the passage of the bill.

HOUSE.—In the House everything was as quiet as a nunnery. Messrs. Owens and Spalding did not press their appeal from Speaker Offutt's decision, and the House proceeded to consider the bill amending the charter of the Citizens' Gas-light Company, of Louisville, over which the row started yesterday, and passed it by a vote of 81 to 6. This was the only measure of importance considered, and it was purely local, though vastly important to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported that the Dixon high license bill should properly originate in the House, and it will accordingly be introduced in that body. Consideration of the bill to continue the Superior Court until 1890 was postponed until next Wednesday. The bill to grant the defendant the preparatory challenges in felony cases passed.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to regulate insurance risks and to tax sleeping cars from $300 to $500 annually. A resolution, with amendments, calling for Federal aid to lock and dam Licking, Green, Cumberland and Trade Water rivers and a number of small creeks, was cut off from discussion by the orders of the day. Both Houses adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of General Hancock.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To investigate the working of the convicts in the mines; requesting Auditor to report the cost of the Superior Court; amending Section 601 of the civil code; to amend and reduce into one the several acts in relation to the town of Taylorsville; to repeal an act relating to the jurisdiction of Justices' Courts in Spencer County; to prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of any lock or dam in Kentucky under the control of the General Government; for benefit of School District No. 7 in Boyd County. Fixing Thursday, February 18, as the day for the election of Public Printer and Binder. To repeal the law regulating the sale of liquor in Magoffin County. Declaring Brush fork of Blaine creek, in Laurence County, a navigable stream. Incorporating Hopkinsville Branch railroad, with an amendment. Regulating appeals from inferior Courts—with Jefferson County excepted. Bill making wife-beating punishable with stripes on the back—no fine or imprisonment to be allowed. A substitute for the House bill repealing the fish law was passed. The substitute allows seining only in certain months.

HOUSE.—The pleuro-pneumonia bill came up in the House to-day on a motion to reconsider, which was carried. Mr. Tevis, of Madison, offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation from $5,000 to $3,000, which was adopted. The amendment and the efforts of Mr. Tevis saved the bill, and it passed by a vote of 54 to 35. The bill to repeal the act establishing a State Board of Equalization. Speeches against the repeal were made by Messrs. Winn and Worthington, and for the repeal by Messrs. Nesbitt, Mulligan and Bobbitt. Mulligan's speech was overflowing with satire and humor, and kept the house in an uproar for nearly an hour. The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was reached.

FRANKFORT, Feb 12.—SENATE—The entire day was devoted to discussion of the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Southern rail road. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Colonel T. W. Bullitt, attorney for the Louisville Southern, and General B. W. Duke, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The bill finally passed. It repeals so much of the charter of the Louisville Southern railroad as allows the city of Louisville and twenty-five or thirty counties in the State to vote money to aid in its construction. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning the unfinished business of yesterday was reported—the bill to repeal the State Board of Equalization. The pending question was Mr. Meredith's motion for the previous question. The House refused to order the previous question, and debate on the bill continued. Messrs. Bullitt and Jackson spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Haydon and Denton in favor of it. Voting began at one o'clock. All the amendments were voted down and the bill passed by the following vote: Yeas, 51; nays, 34. The House then adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

DR. FRANK H. NOONAN, a prominent physician of Covington, died a few days since, of a disease of the stomach totally destroying the digestive power. About four years ago he contracted blood poisoning in the course of his practice as a physician, and since that time, to counteract that poison, he has, with occasional intermissions, taken medicines which necessarily had a destructive effect on the organ named.

THE Bank of Allen County, located at Scottville, has opened for business, with E. Scott Brown as President, John W. Starke, Vice-President, and R. S. Evans, cashier.

SULPHUR, an ambitious little Henry County town, is about to organize a salt works and natural gas company, in addition to starting a bank. An amendment to the town charter changing its name would seem the most appropriate thing to be done.

THE following fourth-class postmasters were appointed recently: W. A. Arnold, at Avonia, Harrison County; N. J. Pritchard, at Whitesburg, Letcher County.

RANDAL LITSEY, of Harrisburg, a Jersey breeder has assigned to T. H. Hardin. Liabilities, $9,000; estimated assets, $20,000.

MR. G. A. WHITNEY, a prominent farmer and mule trader, has sold his farm and stock at public auction. The farm lies on the Maysville pike, one-half mile from the court-house, Mt. Sterling, and is finely improved. The price paid was $110 per acre. It was bought by Mr. J. G. Trimble, President of the Exchange Bank, Mt. Sterling.

THE residence of Robert Wallace, situated between Midway and Versailles, burned the other morning. Mr. Wallace was in Chicago on a bridal tour, having married in that city. The burned property was owned by Rev. R. H. Kinnaird, of Midway, and was insured.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—A bill was reported and placed on the calendar to increase the efficiency of the army. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of State for information in regard to the export and price of American cereals and cotton abroad. A number of bills providing for the erection of public buildings were passed. The educational bill was taken up and Mr. Blair made a speech. The consideration of public buildings bills was resumed, and Dayton and Zanesville, O., passed, appropriating $150,000 for each, and Newport, Ky., $100,000. The bill to provide for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy and an amendment for an Assistant Secretary of War went over. The educational bill was made the special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Executive communications in reply to resolutions of inquiry were presented by the Speaker. The bill to prevent the claim of war taxes being used as a set off against States having claims on the Government was considered. The bill to regulate the tax on fractional parts of a gallon of spirits was taken up and debated. Findlay, of Maryland, and Warner, of Ohio, made silver speeches. Pending action Mr. Morrison introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information in regard to customs dues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—SENATE—A bill allowing discharged officers of the army one year's pay and allowances was reported adversely. Mr. Riddleberger's resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Buildings to report the aggregate amount of money to be expended this session on the recommendation of that committee. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Library to consider the expediency of erecting a monument to General Hancock. Mr. Eustis' resolution in relation to discrimination against silver at the New Orleans sub-Treasury, was taken up and discussed. The Educational bill was made the unfinished business for to-morrow. Mr. Dolph submitted an amendment to Mr. Sherman's silver bill. At 4:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:20 adjourned.

HOUSE.—Certain information called for in relation to the tariff was received from the Secretary of the Treasury and referred. Resolutions of respect to the memory of General Hancock were offered and adopted, and at 12:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—An amendment to the Eustis resolution was submitted directing an inquiry into the recent loss of money at the New Orleans sub-Treasury, and its relation to the exchange of silver certificates for coin. A bill was introduced to repeal all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States. Bills in relation to Indian affairs were reported, and the bill to regulate the promotion of West Point graduates was discussed. The Blair education bill was taken up, Mr. Morgan supporting certain amendments until the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—The Fitz John Porter bill was made the special order for the second morning hour on each day until next Thursday. A bill proposing a pension to the widow of General Hancock was objected to by Mr. Beach, of New York. The Indian appropriation bill was reported. The Judiciary Committee reported bills conferring and extending civil jurisdiction in certain cases in the Territories. The Delaware ship canal survey bill was reported. The bill to enable National banks to change their names was discussed and passed, but a motion to reconsider was pending when the morning hour expired. At 2 o'clock the Fitz John Porter bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—After the reference of a large number of Senate bills to the appropriate committees, the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature. At the conclusion of the call the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair, on the private calendar. At its evening session the House passed seventy-one pension bills, and adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMITTEE WORK.—The House Committee on Labor to-day agreed to report favorably Representative O'Neill's bill providing that no property shall be exempt from seizure and sale upon which an execution is made for personal services rendered by any mechanic, laborer or servant to an amount not exceeding $100. The Military Committee of the House decided to-day to recommend the construction of a Soldiers' Home west of the Rocky Mountains to cost $100,000. Major C. A. Storey, of Chicago, addressed the House Committee on Education to-day in behalf of Representative Lawler's bill to test the science of spelling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the reply of the Postmaster General in response to the resolution calling for information as to whether the eight-hour law is applicable to letter-carriers, in substance that it does not so apply. Adverse reports were submitted from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads on bills to enable the people to name their postmasters, to regulate the naming of post-offices, to facilitate the delivery of mail matter, and to regulate the sub-letting of mail contract. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing National Banks to increase their capital stock and change location and names was passed, was tabled by a vote of 115 to 94. Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wolford, of Kentucky, spoke on the Fitz John Porter bill, the former in the negative, the latter for the bill. The House bill authorizing the Treasurer of the United States, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint one of his clerks to discharge the duties of Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, in the event of the illness or absence of either of those officers, was taken up and passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—A reply from the Secretary of the Interior to a resolution calling for certain papers was received and referred. A number of petitions were presented. An amendment to the House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows was submitted. A bill was favorably reported establishing two additional land districts in Nebraska. Mr. Hawley presented a bill looking to the taxation of lands granted to the Northern Pacific and by that company deeded to settlers. The Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads reported favorably and the Senate passed a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Julia D. Grant. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for full information of the number, names and duties of special agents employed in land fraud cases. The consideration of the Blair educational bill was resumed and continued until 4:10 p. m., when the Senate went into executive session and at 4:25 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported requiring a detailed statement of the requirements of the Government in cities where it is proposed to extend the limit of cost for public buildings. Under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred, including the Morrison tariff bill, an anti-Chinese bill, and a bill granting a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of the late General Hancock. Mr. Little, of Ohio, offered a bill directing an inquiry into the propriety of publishing a revised edition of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion. The Fitz John Porter bill was discussed by Messrs. Wolford, in favor of Porter, and Negley and Fuller against, until 4:15 p. m., when the House adjourned.

A Horsethief's Calamity.

BISMARCK, DAK., Feb. 15.—The capture of Joseph Meyers, the notorious horsethief known as "Calamity Joe," is cause for rejoicing among the owners of stock throughout Western Dakota and Montana. The prisoner was captured at Glenullin by Sheriff Sebastien after a lively fight, during which the outlaw was shot in hip and shoulder. Meyers was one of the most feared of the desperadoes of the West. His wounds are not dangerous, and this fact is regretted by many.

—An astute man who understands the machinery of success without being able to enter into the impulsive or the sentimental side of life is not rightly termed a person of tact; one, on the other hand, whose sympathies are sensitive, but who, from carelessness or rash good nature, seldom looks before he leaps, should equally be denied this designation. It is just because the two elements that tact unites are so rarely found adequately developed together that tact is, in truth, something which a man can wear or discard at will; it requires an effort for its exhibition, and, if the effort be withdrawn, it also disappears.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—According to Dr. E. Parmly Brown, the Sandwich Islanders formerly had the soundest teeth of any people on the globe, but their teeth have now begun to decay rapidly, an effect, it appears, of eating large quantities of salt. This substance and sugar Dr. Brown regards as leading factors in the destruction of human teeth at the present time.

—The rearming of the Austro-Hungarian regiments with repeating rifles will cost about $22,000,000.

PITH AND POINT.

—There are eight million piano players in this country. We have much to be thankful for, it might be ten million, or even more.—*Danville Breeze.*

—Assessor—This land seems to be very fertile? Farmer—Quite so. Even if the crops do fail, the taxes on it always grow.—*Chicago Ledger.*

—A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.—*Hot Springs News.*

—"Have you read Whatshisname's poem?" "No, sir, I don't read poetry. I write it." "Well, I suppose that does prejudice you against verse somewhat; but I can assure you that some poetry is really worth reading."—*Boston Transcript.*

—A young man who held a loaded pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains out unless the girl who had refused him would consent to have him, was coolly told by the young lady he would have to blow some brains into his head first. He didn't blow.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Esmeralda Longcoffin—I believe, Mr. McGinnis, that you think I am a stupid creature. Hostetter McGinnis—O, no, nothing of the kind. Nobody can be called stupid who can so accurately divine the thoughts of another as you have done mine.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"Robbie," said his father, "you've sat there looking out of the window and haven't moved a muscle for thirty-five minutes. Now, why couldn't you sit still that way this morning?" "Sit still this morning?" echoed Robbie, in amazement. "How could I sit still this morning? I was in church!"—*Burdette.*

—Miss Diffident—Aunty, you don't understand Italian, and your applauding at the wrong time attracts attention to you from all over the house." Mrs. Vulgarien (sharply)—My dear, you see this new wrap? It cost eight hundred dollars to import. What do you think I came here for?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A countryman and his bride applied at the box-office for tickets. "Orchestra chair, parquette or family circle?" asked the ticket-seller. "Which'll it be, Marier?" asked the groom. "Well," she replied, with a blush, "bein' as how we're married now, p'rhaps it would be proper to sit in the family circle."—*Nashville American.*

—The *Locomotive* publishes engravings in each issue, showing how boilers look just after they have exploded. This doesn't seem to hit the case at all. What is needed is a picture showing how a boiler looks just before it is going to explode. We could then learn when to get out of the way.—*New Haven Register.*

—Whistler, the artist, who writes about "nocturnes in red," "symphonies in blue" and "arrangements in white," is coming to this country to lecture. This move is supposed to be an "arrangement in gold," but Whistler may personate a nocturne in "blue" when he returns home minus the American dollars he covets.—*Norristown Herald.*

WORK OF FUNNY MEN.

A Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million.

We are in receipt of a little book which, in richness of humor and grotesqueness of illustration, may be said, in the language of the wild West, to "take the cake." It is simply drawing it mild to say that it contains some of the best examples of American humor ever published; and the contributors, who are well-known in the field of letters, have really excelled all former efforts. The illustrations by comic artists are also in direct harmony with the text. "Bill Nye" tells his experience with a cyclone. R. K. Munkittrick, of *Puck*, rhymes funnily on the four seasons. Mr. H. D. Umbstaetter, the originator of the book, describes his wrestle with a grilled bone in "merrie England," and "M. Quad," of the Detroit *Free Press*, gives some quaint aphorisms of "Brudder Gardner's." The book, in fact, is not one to be glanced at and laid aside and forgotten, but can be taken up with pleasure at any time. Its title is the *St. Jacobs Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million for 1886*. It is published by the Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil—a remedy which is universally known as the only cure for rheumatism and all bodily pains, and which has been indorsed by leading men in every country in the world. Red Star Cough Cure, the new twenty-five cent remedy for throat and lung troubles, which is also being manufactured by this house, has received the indorsement of legislators and boards of health on account of its freedom from dangerous opiates and its prompt efficacy. The book is distributed in large cities by carriers and in small towns by druggists. When there is any difficulty in obtaining it, a stamp sent to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, will insure a copy by mail.—*Exchange.*

THRONDTJEM.

A Swedish Town With a Marvelously Rich History.

The town of Throndtjem, Sweden, is the northernmost railway station in Europe, and is the seat of the most northern cathedral. The charms of the place are thus described by a recent traveler: "Surely the cradle of Scandinavian Christianity is one of the most beautiful places in the world! No one had ever told us about it, and we went there only because it is the old Throndtjem of sages and ballads, and expecting a wonderful and beautiful cathedral. But the whole place is a dream of loveliness, so exquisite in the soft, silvery morning light on the fyord and delicate mountain ranges, the rich nearer hills covered with bilberries, and breaking into steep cliffs—that one remains in a state of transport, which is at a climax while all is engraven upon an opal sunset sky, when an amethystine glow spreads over the mountain, and when ships and buildings meet their double in the still, transparent water. Each wide street of curious low wooden houses displays a new vista of sea, of rocky promontories, of woods dipping into the water; and at the end of the principal streets is the gray, massive cathedral where S. Olaf is buried, and where northern art and poetry have exhausted their loveliest and most pathetic fancies around the grave of the national hero. The 'Cathedral Garden,' for so the graveyard is called, is most touching. Acres upon acres of graves are all kept—not by officials, but by the families they belong to—like gardens. The tombs are embowered in roses and honeysuckle, and each little green mound has its own vase for cut flowers daily replenished, and a seat for the survivors, which is daily occupied, so that the link between the dead and the living is never broken."—*N. Y. Observer.*

ONLY A "SPOOK."

The Return of the Democracy to Power Not Disgraced by Partisan Scramble.

There has been one circumstance attendant upon the return of the Democracy to power which impressed Mr. Cleveland very deeply, and to which he constantly refers with gratification and pride. When, after twenty-five years of exile, the Democratic party was restored to its old supremacy, there was an apprehension that the country would be given over to hungry spoilsmen, and public place be made the reward of more or less disreputable party service. The Republican organs had preached this forbidding doctrine. For two whole decades conservative people had been terrorized by the grisly prospect. Honest and patriotic men in tens of thousands had been constrained by the fear that demoralization would come in with the Democrats, and order and respectability and seemliness go out with the Republicans.

This appalling spook, conjured up by dishonest Republican zeal, has been robbed of its menace by Democratic moderation and patriotism. The hungry scramble, predicted so confidently and expected with such shrinking, has not occurred. Excluded from office for a quarter of a century and maligned with bitterness sufficient to provoke almost any reprisal, the Democracy have borne themselves with a temperance and a self-control which have won for them the esteem and commendation of the entire country. There has been no rash, no discordant chorus of importunity. The Democratic masses have cordially co-operated with Mr. Cleveland in his policy of regarding public office as a public trust. They believed that he meant to distribute the patronage in the interest of the country, with a view to elevating the service and securing to the people the fruits of honest government. They applauded his declared purpose of setting up a lofty standard of eligibility to place, and above all, they rallied to his banner of Civil-Service reform, and lent him their countenance and encouragement in the crusade against incompetency and corruption.

If ever a political organization put aside the temptations of place and perquisite and devoted itself to self-abnegation, the Democratic party has done these things. So far from embarrassing the President in his work it has held up his hands. The country has been regaled with the wholly novel spectacle of a party, practically new to power and unused to its responsibilities, not only consenting to but helping to contrive the employment of its ascendency to purely patriotic ends. Mr. Cleveland has been left free to realize his plans, and has been approached by the Democratic masses only so far as was necessary to assure him of their sympathy and confidence.

The President would be strangely ungrateful if he failed to appreciate his co-operation by his party. As a matter of fact, he does appreciate it. He makes it the subject of constant eulogy, and ranks it among the most gratifying and strengthening of his resources. It has shown him that the attitude of the Democratic party during the campaign was sincere; that its declared principles were not mere catch-penny protestations thrown out to dazzle and delude the country. He feels that in the great work he has laid out he is sustained by the dearest and deepest convictions of his party, and he has been taught by experience to realize that, in this quest for the greatest good, and in this effort to elevate and purify the machinery of our institutions, he is not in advance of, but simply abreast with, the patriotic and intelligent millions who elected him.—*N. Y. Star.*

MORE THAN ITS MATCH.

If the Senate Wants to Fight, the Administration May Accommodate It.

If the Republican Senate is really itching for a tussel with this Democratic Administration, it can have it, and not half try. Its tentative prodding of the enemy has gone far enough to show that the enemy doesn't want to fight, and would much rather live in peace with all men; but will do its full share of fighting if nothing else will answer.

The issue is very simple, and every body understands it. The Republican Senators wish to keep a large share of the public offices in the hands of their own partisans, after their policy and party have been repudiated by the people—and they seek to accomplish this by asking the President for the special reasons he had for removing this, that and the other Republican in Alabama, Virginia, Massachusetts and New York. There is one first-rate reason for all these removals, and the whole country knows it. It is high time, when the people have sat in judgment on their party and condemned it, that they should vacate the public offices and allow Democrats to enter on and administer them. That the Senate should take any other view of the matter than this—that they should seek to annul a great and decisive popular verdict against their party and policy by stretching the Civil-Service-Reform act over fields it was never intended to cover and does not apply to, is an exhibition of equal effrontery and greed. If the Senate is resolved to make the issue, so be it. Let it look out for itself. There has never been a time yet when a Democratic Administration and a Democratic House were not more than a match for an opposition Senate.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Its Own Master.

The President is greatly strengthened in his resistance to encroachments upon his prerogatives by his consistent avoidance of any attempt to influence the action of Congress in any matter within its legitimate sphere, aside from his formal recommendations. Those who are interested in the fisheries question say that the Administration is exerting no influence in favor of the commission plan. Congress is left to deal with his suggestion, made in his annual message, in any way that it deems best. That suggestion was the result of the understanding with the British Minister for the extension of the old arrangement through the last fishing season, and there is no reason to suppose that the President is wedded to the idea of a joint commission. In any event, he seems disposed to attend to his business and leave Congress to take care of its own.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Hillsboro mail-rider failed to reach Milton, N. C., recently, and gave as his excuse that "a rabbit crossed in front of him while on his way, and he turned back." He believed that some awful calamity would befall him if he proceeded in the face of this warning.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.*

A COMMON-SENSE CASE.

Senator Edmunds' Resolution Tested by "Putting the Boot on the Other Leg."

If the President were *responsible* to the Senate directly for the nominations he sends to it, then the rights and powers claimed for the Senate by the Edmunds resolution would obtain as a matter of course. But there is no clause in the organic law which, by any construction howsoever strained, could be interpreted as making the President responsible to the Senate. The filling of a Federal office involves two distinct acts, each performed by an independent power, acting co-ordinately with, but not under responsibility to, the other. One of these acts is the nomination by the President. The other is the confirmation by the Senate. Each of these powers is expected to act in his or its particular province according to the best of his or its judgment and knowledge, but neither of them is vested with any power of review upon the acts, motives or impulses of the other in any form whatsoever.

Senator Edmunds himself will hardly agree that, in case a committee of the Senate should report adversely on a nomination, the President would have the right and power to demand and obtain from the files of the committee the documentary evidence upon which such adverse report might be based. And yet this is nothing more than the very simple operation of putting the boot on the other leg. Nor do we imagine that Senator Edmunds will maintain that the functions of the Senate to confirm is constitutionally superior to the function of the President to nominate. Such a theory would involve the assumption that in the matter of executive appointments the President is merely a subordinate of the Senate, and that his nominations are in the nature of petitions to that body, inviting its attention and requesting its assent!

This view of the case of course reduces Senator Edmunds' position to an absurdity. We do not see the need of fine-spun argument or abstruse reasoning. It is a plain common-sense case. If the Edmunds resolution is based upon the organic law, then the President can not be any thing but a subordinate of the Senate, and his nominations are nothing but mere ministerial acts. But if the President is an independent functuary, embodying the powers and prerogatives of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, then the Edmunds resolution becomes simply partisan rot, unconstitutional, usurpatious and absurd.—*Washington Post.*

THE TELEPHONE SUITS.

The Administration Merely Wishes to Push to Trial the Appealed Cases.

Our esteemed neighbor, the *Sun*, like the luminary from which it takes its name, has begun to develop some queer spots of late. Its attitude on the silver question is matched by its ardent hostility to a governmental test of the Bell telephone patents. It is plausibly contended that this matter should be finally settled by pushing to trial the appealed suits now pending in the United States Supreme Court, and the emphatic affirmation is made that these suits embrace every essential point in the controversy. This the contestants most strenuously deny. They maintain that the vital evidence as to the alleged fraud and collusion in the procurement of the patents has never been fully presented or admitted, and it is on this ground mainly that the Secretary of the Interior has authorized an unusual but confessedly legal procedure. Nobody disputes his right to intervene in behalf of the people, but the Bell claque screams that his action is "indecent" because Attorney-General Garland has been a stockholder in an opposition company. The argument is palpably feeble and misleading as the attempt to scare other patentees is futile.

If the Bell people are satisfied of the validity of their claims, why should they struggle so desperately against a full, fair and speedy investigation? Surely they do not suppose that the Government of the United States means to do them any wrong. Even if any body could deem Mr. Garland or Mr. Lamar capable of prostituting his high office to advance his personal interests, it is clear that this case involves too large a stake and is assured of too much publicity to admit of any snap judgment or gross unfairness. As a matter of fact the Bell Company, who have extorted a tribute of millions from the people of the United States, betray a very significant lack of confidence in their own position when they try to avoid a fair and open inquiry.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Sinking Deeper.

The high-handed outrage on a free ballot, perpetrated in the Ohio Legislature by which nine Democratic members of the Lower House were deprived of their seats, although they had been fairly elected and their election had been confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, shows to what lengths Republican desperation can go. No thought for the rights of the people; no consideration for the sanctity of the ballot influenced the Republicans who perpetrated this foul outrage, the fitting outcome of which was to re-elect John Sherman and to have the State of Ohio represented in the United States Senate by a man on whose brow the word fraud is indelibly impressed. The time-honored adage, whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad, is especially applicable to the Republican party. That party, instead of benefiting by the lessons of adversity, plunges still deeper into the mire of lawlessness and injustice. The infamy perpetrated in Ohio has a good counterpart in the New York Legislature, where a State contract has been trodden under foot by the Republicans and a gross insult offered to every working-man in the State.—*Albany Argus.*

—A man was at the circus watching a family of acrobats performing a feat termed the human ladder. A strapping young fellow bears the entire pyramid. "Now, if I had a daughter," said he to a neighbor, "I would give her to that young man; I like young fellows who are capable of supporting a family."—*Toledo Blade.*

—It was customary in the olden time to ratify a contract by a bent coin. And so hard is it to change old customs that even to this day there is often something crooked about contracts.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—It is said by one who has tried it that cayenne pepper sprinkled upon hot flannels will afford instant relief to persons troubled with neuralgia.—*Chicago Times.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, FEBRUARY 17 1886.

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We are authorized to announce Col WARREN MONTFORT of Owen Co as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. E. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 15th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 15th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April, 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3. '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr., of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

SAM JONES has gone to Chicago to give that place a religious shaking up.

THE Legislature will not complete its labors in the time prescribed by the constitution.

SECRETARY MANNING has issued another call for $10,000,000 bonds to be paid off the first of March.

LEXINGTON wants the seat of State Government transferred to her, now seems to be a good time for her to agitate the question.

THE Pension Appropriation bill reported by Mr. Randall on Saturday from the Committee on Appropriations, calls for $75,754,200 an increase of about $15,000,000 over that of last year.

QUITE a lengthy programme has been prepared for the teachers' meeting at Frankfort on Saturday, February 27th, 1886. All teachers are invited. The railroads will allow persons attending the meeting reduced rates.

THE town of Durham, N. C., a tobacco manufacturing centre, shows remarkable development. Twenty years ago it was a small hamlet, with but ninety inhabitants, and the total valuation of property was only $10,000. A recently completed census shows a population of 6,370, and the assessed valuation is given at $3,000,000.

THIS is the way the Licking Valley *Scorcher* puts it to her office seekers:

The sober, moral sensible people of this country demand of those who solicit their suffrage for office, sobriety and morality. If they do not possess these qualifications they may expect to be left. All the party lashes on the earth can not bring them to the support of a drunkard or one whose character is besmirched by immoral conduct.

WITH the aid of an ingenious machine, wood intended for paper pulp is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the boiler. The machine takes a log twelve inches in length, which it revolves at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute, and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take 750 of them to make an inch, a nicety of execution which may be judged of by the fact that 200 sheets of ordinary paper are required to make an inch. As described, the knife of this machine has a sliding motion, and gradually moves forward as the block decreases in diameter, and in order that it shall not become dull, and the fibre consequently fail to be of uniform thickness, there is provided a unique arrangement of whet-stones constantly at work on the knife.—Iron.

A BILL has been introduced in the [illegible] provides that each [illegible] support its own paupers and not at the cost of the State. The bill will be lively contested. The report of the auditor shows that with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the State of Kentucky supported 1,124 pauper idiots, at a total cost of $62,080 63. The regular allowance to each is $75.

THE intelligence of the death of Gen. Hancock, of the U. S. Army, caused the greatest surprise and deepest grief all over the country. He died after a short illness, at his home in New York City, last Tuesday afternoon. He ranked with America's greatest men as a soldier and statesman. He was an earnest, faithful and true soldier. Though defeated in 1880 for the Presidency, his name still remained synonymous with a conservative, brave and true man who never faltered in doing good for the people of the North and South.

THE subject of examining courts is one which demands legislative attention. Their cost to the State last year was $11,960, and was so unevenly distributed among the counties as to exhibit some striking facts. In Fayette county, with a population of 29,023, they cost $1,564; in Oldham, with a population of 7,667, they cost $2. In Franklin, with a population of 18,693, they cost $749; in Bracken, with a population of 13,500, they cost $4. In Breathitt with a population of 7,742, they cost $336; in Henderson, with a population of 24,515, they cost $64. In Harlin, with a population of 5,278, they cost $504; in Shelby, with a population of 16,823, they cost $94.

THE present year has been one of fatalities to prominent Democratic leaders. Gen. McClellan's death in January was followed soon after by that of Vice-President Hendricks. The demise of B. Gratz Brown, on the ticket with Mr. Greely, took place near St. Louis since the advent of the year. Saturday the remains of Gen. Hancock were interred at his birthplace in Pennsylvania. Ex-Governor Seymour, his party's next candidate for the Presidency after Gen. McClellan, died at his home near Utica, N. Y., last Friday. Only a few days since the newspapers related the death of ex-Senator Atchison, of Missouri, one of the pro-slavery leaders previous to the war. Of Democratic statesmen well known a score of years ago Mr. Tilden is about the only survivor.

THE following are the principal proposed changes in the revenue laws:

"Instead of paying the Assessor by list, as heretofore, he will be paid by the amount of the assessment, property being so guarded as to make extortionate assessments impossible. Then the whole machinery of the County Board of Supervisors is changed. The County Judge is to appoint two good men from each precinct to equalize the property in that precinct, fixing a standard by which such equalization shall be made. This standard is fixed by the value of the property as shown by sales in each precinct, deducting twenty-five per cent. for time sales. This change is the idea of Mr. Gus W. Richardson of Meade county, and is regarded as one of the best made. The next important feature in the bill is that regarding the sale of the property of delinquents. After the Sheriff is unable to make the taxes it is made his duty to expose the property for sale, and if there is no bidder, he shall bid it in for the county and forward to the State the amount of taxes due on the property from the county levy. Then all the summary remedies are given to the county to recover the tax so paid or to utilize the property. There has also been a decided reduction in the exemptions, and they will be found to be very few. The rate of taxation is fixed at 50 cents on the $100. There are other minor changes, but the four cardinal points are those mentioned above."

Borrowing Newspapers,

Next to the man who takes a newspaper refuses to pay for it, or orders it discontinued when asked for the money, the champion mean man is he who habitually borrows his neighbor's paper and reads it year in year out without contributing one cent towards its support. The Danville Tribune roasts this class of dead beats as follows: "A great newspaper reader was out hunting recently, and a storm coming up he crept into a hollow log for shelter. After the storm abated he endeavored to crawl out, but found that the log had swelled so that it was impossible to make an exit. He endeavored to compress himself as much as possible but with indifferent success. He thought about all the mean things he had ever done, until finally his mind reverted to the fact that instead of buying his paper like a man, he was in the habit of borrowing from his neighbor. On this he felt so small that he slipped out without an effort.

Bad weather for the candidates to hunt voters.

THE debt of Fayette county which all matures in the next seven years amounts to $199,000

THE following is the report of [illegible] for the month of January, 1886.

WHEAT.

Fifty four counties, covering the best wheat-growing sections of the State, report this crop at 89 per cent, acreage, and 93 condition. Our letters represent wheat as everywhere doing well up to the close of January. Much danger, however, is apprehended from the freezes that usually comes in February and March. So far, "the snow" has indeed been "the farmer's best friend," as set down in the old Anglo-Saxon adage of King Alfred's time.

TOBACCO.

Our correspondents' letters report but little variance from the figures last given for this crop, viz: about 91, both for area and condition. The crop has been mostly stripped in good order, and much of it has been forwarded to market and sold. There is some complaint about the low prices realized and now ruling. Barley, however sells well; and, on the whole, tobacco generally seems to be everywhere regarded as the most reliable money crop.

LIVE STOCK

of all kinds have stood the two severe spells of weather, which visited every part of the State during the month, much better than could have been expected; only those not well sheltered and cared for, or much reduced in flesh, suffered much; and, since the cold spell, having been well fed, have recovered. The cold was the severest known for many years, and, here and there over the State, our letters report quite a number of young pigs frozen in their beds, many bees in their hives, and great quantities of chickens on their roosts—especially those of the imported breeds. On the whole, live stock are now generally healthy and doing well.

There is more corn in the crib reported all over the State than usual at this season of the year.

HOG CHOLERA

is reported to be raging in scattering localities in the following counties: Bullitt, Davies, Henry, Marion, McCracken, McLean, Union and Wayne. Mr. David Rankin, of Wayne county, uses ashes, charcoal, and copperas, mixed with salt, in the feed given to his hogs, and finds it a fine preventive to this ugly disease.

A new cattle disease is reported from Lawrence county, to which no name is given, but it is understood that the disease was imported from North Carolina. Another cattle disease, quite fatal to young cattle, called "black leg," is reported from Gallatin.

FRUITS.

Some of the peaches, especially in Shelby and Trimble counties, are thought to have been killed by the recent excessively cold weather, when the mercury fell twenty odd degrees below zero all over the State; but all other large fruits are believed to be "all right." The coming strawberry crop, it is said, will be short, on account of the very dry season which followed immediately after the new plants were set out last year.

THE SECRET OF GOOD PLOWING

It is not always the best looking plow fallow that is the best broken land. A plow constructed like a gouge, that slide under the turf and inverts it without breaking it, looks well, but for the production of a crop, it prepares the land badly. Many of the plows now on the market are constructed so as to bring the least draught upon the team, and this by many is considered the perfection of the plow—the least draught for a given depth. But may we not be laboring under a mistake in this? The object in plowing is to invert and pulverize the soil and prepare it for a crop. Plowing may be so performed as to invert the soil without breaking it, except in the line of the furrow slice. It is evident that, if a crop be planted upon the land so turned, the roots of the plant will have to contend with the large unbroken locks of soil, so hard, indeed, in many instances, that the roots can not penetrate them.

A case has been brought to our attention which occurred on the farm of Mr. James Ferguson, of Todd County, Ky. He started two plows last spring in a field designed for corn. One plow made of chilled iron, with a gouge-shaped mouldboard, was started on one side of the field and a steel plow with an abrupt mould-board was started on the other. The first turned over the land beautifully, but did not pulverize the soil. The draught was light, and two horses carried it with ease. The second pulled much harder, owing to the abruptness of the mouldboard, and the perpendicular resistance which it made to the furrow-slice. But it pulverized the soil thoroughly. Corn was planted at the same time on the land broken by both plows. When that was planted on the land broken with the chill plow was eighteen inches high, that upon the land broken by the steel plow, with an abrupt mouldboard, was thirty inches high. The first was yellow and stunted. The second was a picture of luxuriant and abundant vitality. It was estimated that the portion of the field broken with the steel plow would make at least a third more corn than that broke with the light-draught plow, though the crop on the latter had two more plowings.—Nashville American.

[illegible]

A New Orleans Judge's [illegible] the [illegible]

The Judge's house was [illegible] in the French quarter of New Orleans, [illegible] attractive [illegible], but as soon as you got [illegible] the broad hall a cool breeze struck you, laden, without exaggeration, with [illegible] of a thousand flowers. The hall led right through the house and opened into a regular fairy-land of flowers, a garden the like of which I had never dreamed of. It was surrounded by a high wall and had plants in it from every country under the sun. The white-haired old gentleman and a group of grandchildren hanging about him [illegible] about, and the first thing [illegible] was a large oval plot set out with small plants around the edge. "This," said the Judge, "is my clock. What time is it, Clara?" he asked of one of the children. The girl ran around the plot and said it was four o'clock, and so it was. The four o'clock was in bloom. "In fact," said the story teller, "the clock was made up of flowers." In the center was a pair of hands, of wood, covered with some beautiful vine, but they had nothing, however, to do with the time telling.

The plan was this: The Judge had noticed that at almost every hour in the day some plant bloomed, and working on this principle, he had selected plants of different hours and placed [illegible] in a circle, twenty-four in number, one for every hour. For example, at the top of the garden clock, at twelve o'clock, was planted the portulacca, and he told me it would bloom at 12:30 and rarely miss. At the hours of one, two and three he had different varieties of this same plant, all of which bloomed at the hour opposite to [illegible] was planted. At four o'clock [illegible] that name, [illegible] you all know how you can depend on that. At five the garden [illegible] out, at six the geranium triste, and at seven the evening primrose. Opposite eight o'clock he had the [illegible], and at nine the silent [illegible]—all these blooming at or near the time given. At ten o'clock, if I remember rightly, he had a cactus, at eleven another kind, and at twelve the night blooming cereus.

Half of the year some of the plants [illegible] at all. The plants opposite [illegible] in the morning were [illegible] bloomed about that time, and at three was planted the common salsify, and at four the [illegible], at five the sow thistle and at six the dandelion. —*San Francisco Call.*

TUBS OF RUBIES.

The Magnificent Gem Which Was Stolen by a Burmese Maid of Honor.

Concerning King Theebaw's rubies, a well-informed correspondent writes: "It is certainly curious that we have heard nothing of the Mandalay Palace gems. The value of the objects discovered there we have been told is not great. Yet the capital has been undisturbed by war for over thirty years, if we omit the rebellion of 1866, when there was no plundering. During all that time the precious stores of the Ruby Mines and of the Noble Serpentine has been steadily added to. Many is the poor wretch who has been crucified for chipping down a gem that, from its size, ought to have been handed over to the Arbiter of Existence. Gentlemen who, in the time of Theebaw's father, the Convener of the Fifth Great Synod, were much about the palace, have spoken of silver bowls the size of washing-tubs filled to the lip with uncut rubies; and at least one spoke enthusiastically of the occasion on which he was allowed to thrust his bare arms nearly up to the shoulder in a huge chalice full of these gems. There was in particular one great stone, called the Nan-zin Buddamya, which, by its magnificence, was supposed to typify the dynasty. It was unmounted, and, therefore, can not be the gem in his ring concerning which the dethroned King was so plaintive, and it was guarded with the most sedulous care. Nevertheless, in 1850 a maid of honor managed to purloin it, and actually succeeded in getting it out of the palace concealed on her person in a very extraordinary way. She was, however, captured before she got rid of the stone. It was restored to its place and more jealously guarded than ever; and the hapless damsel was put to death with the fiendish ingenuities in which Soo-payah-lat, the Queen, was a past-master." One of the newspaper dispatches tells us (continues the same correspondent) that the palace had been very much looted by the royal body-guard. No doubt these gentry made for the store of rubies first of all. There was not much else that was really valuable, except the royal utensils, the gold spittoon and betel-box, the model of the Hentha, the carrying-bird of Vishnu, the jewled cups and trays and whatnot, besides the hundreds of silver bowls kept for domestic uses and for presents to visitors.—*St. James' Gazette.*

—Snow varies greatly in weight, according to the condition of the atmosphere. When very dry and "feathery," scarcely anything is lighter than a handful of snow. On an average it is found that a cubic yard weighs about one hundred and eighty-seven pounds, or about one-twelfth of the weight of an equal bulk of water. Ice is lighter than water, but in nothing like the same proportion; and a certain quantity of snow would, on the average, weigh only about one-eleventh of the same volume of ice. The reason of course lies in the greater compactness of the ice.—*Boston Budget.*

A Princeton man put away six months ago 500 dozen eggs in a manner of his own. Many were sold and used last week and found to be sound and fresh.

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1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886
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Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10
For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.	
Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
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Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

These indebted to the estate of Dr. L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once These having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court Kentucky

Lewis J W Snyder, &c., guard'n — Plffs.
vs — Notice of sale in equity.
Eliza J Snyder, &c. — Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, March 1-1, 1886 at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in judgment, to wit:

28 acres of land on Gunpowder Creek in this county bounded by Mrs. Weldon's dower, the lands of A. D. Roblins, John Mitchell and others.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Telford Sullivan, admr. — Plff.
vs — In Equity.
T L Hawkins, — Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, March 1-1, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

Lying and being in this county at two Dogwood trees, and a stone a corner of Leander Setter's, running along the line of Wm. Whites to a beech tree on the branch; thence along the line of Perry Ryles to a stone; thence back to the beginning, containing 6 acres and a fraction:

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $183 40 Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, F. W. Finch and W. T. Gerosan, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and F. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday— T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Rowlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—F. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Pettit, Constable.

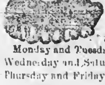
Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. — H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

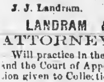
W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. — G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

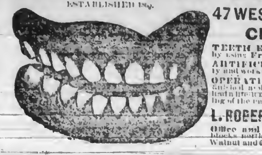
INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.
J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky. | J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE,
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent. | C. L. CRISLER, Assessor.

LUMBER.
Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat. 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
R. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52 3m

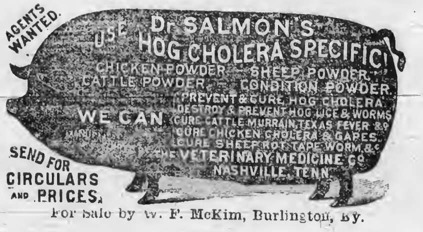
City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.
J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.
L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 21 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

THE
COMBINATION FENCE
A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.
Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.
It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rehandling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.
DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

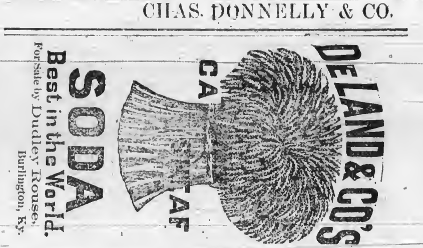


AGENTS WANTED.
USE DR SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER — CONDITION POWDER.
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM &c
WE CAN
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

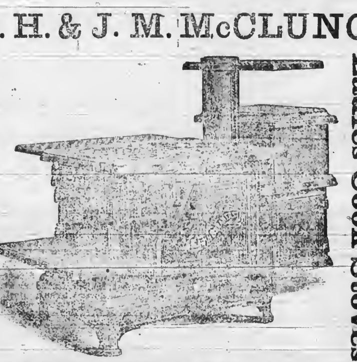
UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



SODA
Best in the World
For sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED,
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.
535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Recorder.

Local News.

It is moving time—for candidates.

John M. Finch was taken home last Thursday.

The snow was about six inches deep Monday morning.

The mud roads are simply immense and are getting more so.

B. K. Sleet, was in Burlington a few minutes one day last week.

Preparations are being made for a large crop of potatoes in East Bend.

Miss Nettie Gardner's school at Pleasant Valley closed last Monday.

The colored school at this place closed Friday with an exhibition at night.

Miss E. B. Dunlevy, of Philadelphia, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. S. P. Brady, of this place.

The small grain is looking well. The snow protected it during the severe cold weather.

The homemade sugar season has returned, but few there are who have trees to work on.

Thompson & Rogers, of Bellevue, are buying considerable tobacco in the East Bend neighborhood.

James W. Hughes, accompanied by his brother, Charley, will leave this week for Ashland, Kansas.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 10 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

Among some flocks of sheep many lambs have made their appearance, and seem to be doing nicely.

Mrs. W. F. McKim, and Mrs. Thos. Cowen spent several days with their father in Kenton county last week.

Geo. Blythe's dairy business seems to be expanding. It is a great convenience to many persons in the town.

FOR SALE—Wm Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER's, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Every other person you meet on the street is either a candidate, or has a petition or subscription paper for you to sign.

The February danger line is passed, and there is no probability of another great flood in the Ohio river at an early date.

A big river will follow the disappearance of the present snow, but we hope it will not assume the proportions of a flood.

Rev. C. K. Gibson, of Michigan, occupied the pulpit in the Universalist church last Sunday morning and evening.

The rise in the river the latter part of last week removed all the shore ice which had been a source of annoyance for sometime.

The Baptist brethren at this place contemplate holding a protracted meeting, the date for which has not yet been fixed.

In some places the pikes begin to look like the moles have been at work beneath them. Heavy wagons make their marks now.

The report reaches here that there was a cutting scrape in Florence Saturday night, the particulars of which we did not learn.

Mr. W. C. Clore, of the Bullittsburg neighborhood will leave for Anthony Kansas this week, where he will make his future home.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 42 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky. 14-tf-

The Louisville Courier-Journal has effected arrangements by which its daily edition now gets here by 12 m, the day of publication.

Dr. A. A Murat, of Constance, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner, subject to the primary election, April 3rd, 1886.

J. M. Connor went to Louisville Sunday night to invest in a lot of stock cattle for which he has several orders. He went by the way of the river.

Many of the farmers claim to have made from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds of tobacco to the acre last year, and yet the burley is considered a light tobacco.

Born—On the 15th inst. to Charles Clore and wife a bouncing boy. We are afraid that Charlie will now forget his old friends in Burlington entirely.

WANTED—1,000 men with 42 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Misses Susie Walton, of Boone county, and Mary Ryle, of Burlington, Ky. were guests of Miss Rae Ward the the first of the week.—Rising Sun Local.

"Girls, stand by the wool-hatted, jeans-coated boys, they will take care of you when all the spider legged dudes have left the country.—Sam Jones.

Theodore Cook has moved to the old homestead of Mr. Mat Acra, Frank Mullins, of Pendleton county, moving to the C. L. Crisler farm where Cook lived last year.

Alonzo Graves, of Covington, with his brother, Ben, made Burlington a flying visit last Wednesday. They were trying to buy Gabe Gaines' fine young horse.

Damson trees are exceedingly scarce in this county, and a few years since the damson was a very popular crop. Many persons think the heart of the trees became diseased, killing them.

This is the season of the year when the farmers provide protection against the next winter's blizzards, by indulging in numerous woodsawings, with big dinners as accompaniments.

The RECORDER office was the first one in town to receive a "Vallnetine," and we are under many obligations to our friends in Petersburg for the one received last Thursday. We recognized the green ink.

The protracted meeting held by Revs. Walden, of Covington, and Hendricks, of Shelbyville, closed last Thursday night. No additions—there will be preaching in that church three times in each month hereafter.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Morning Monitor, Springfield, Ill., containing quite a lengthy discourse, delivered by Rev. C. C. Conner, at the Universalist Church Sunday morning the 7th inst.

W. I. Rouse raised at the rate of 2,800 pounds of tobacco to the acre in 1885, which big yield so elated him that he forgot to finish harnessing, his team when he hauled the crop off, One of his mules working minus its collar.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

The members of the Presbyterian church at this place are soliciting money with which to provide their church edifice a new roof. Small contributions thankfully received and large ones in proportion. Those desiring to aid in the work can leave their contributions at Dudley Rouse's store.

At every town in the county there should be one or more persons engaged buying tobacco. It would not only be a great convenience to the surrounding neighborhoods by furnishing a market, but would redound to the interest of the entire community in many ways.

Married—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Berwick, Neb., on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. B. Leedom, Miss Mamie Perkins, of Hall county, and Mr. Jason L. Claflin, of Howard county. Miss Perkins is the daughter Dick Perkins, formerly of this place, and grand-daughter of Mr. Arthur Blythe.

We have printed this month four sets of sale bills as follows: T. A. Crigler, who expects to move to Ludlow, Ky., H. W. Plumer, who has bought a farm in Indiana; John W. Gaines, who emmigrates to Anthony, Kansas, about the first of March, and Eneas Barrett, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., who has rented his farm on Woolper Creek, to Nicholas Oberting.

Prof. Cole's school at Limaburg closed last Thursday Prizes were awarded the best spellers as follows: in class "A" Charles Crigler was awarded the Bible: class "B" Nellie Rouse, the photograph Album; class "C" Ora Rouse, Album. Walter Goodridge was presented with a spittoon as the homeliest man, The attendance of friends and patrons was large, and all enjoyed the occasion.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886 is even an improvement on former numbers. It contains nearly 200 pages, is printed on the best of paper and contains nearly 1,000 illustrations. It is beautiful enough to adorn the parlor table, while it is so instructive in relation to the culture of flowers and vegetables that no housekeeper should be without a copy. The work will be sent free to customers; to others at 10 cents, but if the latter afterward order, the 10 cts. will be deducted. Address, Jas Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss B. C. Wood, the elocutionist, who is well known here, and was formerly well thought of, figures just now in a scandal at Maysville. It is alleged that she has been traveling with one Harry S. Hall as his wife, both being engaged in the "entertainment" business. Hall was arrested at Maysville the other day on the charge of bigamy, but was released, the witness not appearing against him. The Central Methodist, of Cattlesburg, says he deserted his wife at that place last fall, and has been traveling since then with Miss Wood as her husband.—Carrollton Democrat.

Miss Wood is well known in Burlington, having given entertainments at this place and also taught a class in elocution in December 1883, at which time she and her class gave quite an entertainment.

Chas. Timmer, a german, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at the residence of his cousin, B. Brink, who is a resident of Constance, Ky. His death was produced by excessive drinking, bringing on an attack of apoplexy. Coroner Murat was called in and a jury being summoned returned the following verdict:

We the jury find that the dead body before us is that of Chas. Timmer, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who came to his death on the morning of the 6th inst, between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock a. m. The cause of his death was produced by excessive drinking, bringing on an attack of apoplexy, which produced death,

J. S. ANDERSON, Foreman.
THOS. SPARKS,
S. A. TANNER,
J. W. DAVIS,
JNO. KOTINYER,
HENRY KOTINYER

Dr. A. A. Murat, Coroner.

A Sudden Death.

This community was dazed last Thursday afternoon by the announcement that Mr. William Rouse who lives about one mile northeast of town was dead, having died of heart disease. The deceased after dinner went out to a field where some of his neighbors were at work, and upon returning to the house complained of a pain in his side. A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Furnish who hastened out to see the patient; and found that the pain was very dangerously located. In the mean time Mr. Rouse revived and was engaged in conversation when the grim destroyer interrupted him, and terminated his earthly career in the twinkle of an eye. It was but fifteen minutes from the time the doctor arrived until Mr. Rouse was a corpse.

Had Mr. Rouse lived until next August he would have been 72 years old. He leaves a widow and one son, the only members of his immediate family. The remains were placed in the Hopeful vault, Friday after a funeral service at the family residence by Rev. Keller of the Lutheran church.

List of names of parties presenting claims for sheep killed by dogs for year ending January 10th, 1886. and amount claimed by each.

Ben A Sleet	$120 00
W H Grant	220 00
W H Senour	33 00
Joe C Jenkins	116 00
F M Howlet	70 00
T C S Ryle	75 00
Wm W Batts	20 00
J J Stephons	16 00
Robt Adams	30 00
Mrs Harriet Walton	22 50
J H Walton	34 50
J J Rucker	8 00
Henry McGlasson	14 00
E E Souther	00 00
J J Hillard	369 00
S P Brady	45 00
Jas T Mason	44 00
Wm F L McAfee	68 00
L H Kelly	7 00
Lysander Howlett	60 00
W L Vest	125 00
O W Gaines	89 00
W P Cropper	50 00
T N Stephens	14 00
Solen Stephens	3 00
J J Huey	6 00
Jameson Aylor	88 00
Lee Gaines	8 00
Total	$1,805 50

T J Griffith, David Houstons and W B Craven's claims rejected on account of claim not being properly proven and also on account of not being presented in time required by law.

County Teachers' Association.

The fifth meeting of the County Teachers' Association, took place at Limaburgh school-house, Saturday, January 24th, 1886. Owing to the inclemency of the weather only a small number of teachers were present. The subjects were treated in a very interesting manner, and all present considered themselves amply repaid for their trouble.

Miss Virginia Southgate read a very interesting essay on the "Humorous side of a Teachers' School-life."

W. S. Cole read a carefully prepared paper on "Educational Reform."

J. C. Mack read a biography of "Pestaolozzi." Miss Nannie Bristow and J. C. Mack discussed the subject, of "Recitation."

The Association was treated to a handsome dinner prepared by the hospitable ladies of the vicinity.

The excercises closed with two songs by Mr. Cole's pupils, which were very creditably executed.

The committee on by-laws presented a report, which was adopted.

The next meeting of the association will take place at the Bullittsburg school-house, district No. 4. The following programme has been arranged;

Cube root—L. H. Voshell and E. Kelsey.

School government—O. Snyder and Mrs. Mary Walton.

Women educators, Essay—Miss Addie Hensley.

Debate—Affirmed, that the County Association is a benefit to the teachers of the county. Affirmative, J. C. Mack and W. L. Gaines; Negative, J. C. Gordon and J. B. Thornton.

All are respectfully invited to attend and take part in the exercises.

I will begin a select school in Morgan Academy, Monday, March 1st, for a term of three months. Rates of tuition $6, $9 and $12 for term, according to grade of pupils.

L. M. Whitehead.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMABURG.

The examination of the month of February is as follows: Those who are entitled to 95 per cent are Charley Crigler, Otha Rouse, Julius Rouse, Rosa Utz, Emma Rouse.

Those entitled to 90 per cent are Ellie Erigler, Jennie Rouse, Olavia Rouse, Eva Beemon, Ada Aylor, Johnnie Conrad, Arley Adams, Willie Beemon and Harvey Baker.

UNION.

Candidates are numerous.

Miss Laura Baker continues very ill.

Miss Kittie Wilkie is at home from a visit to Covington.

Misses Fannie and Shellie Youell, of Walton, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Harris, of St Louis, after a visit of several months here, has returned.

Miss Veranda Lail, of Erlanger, was the guest of Nannie Barkitt last week.

Everybody has a cold. If some Pasteur should discover that we could vaccinate against colds, how happy he would make the suffering mass of humanity.

BELLEVUE.

Several of the public schools in this neighborhood closed last week,

Rev. Fullilove preached here last Sunday morning and evening.

The literary society has closed for the season. The Monday night spelling continues.

We are now receiving our annual installment of mud—the turnpike fever has not broke out yet.

A F. Lerch, of Bunavista, Ohio, has been visiting here for several days. We hear that he will handle tobacco at this place again this season.

John Slayback has been very sick with the remittent fever for the past week, but is some better at this time.

FRANCISVILLE.

The bottom of the roads have fell out and nothing but a mud hole remains between the fences.

Mike Monts while out coon hunting the other day fell a tree on his old coon dog, killing it. Mike is in mourning.

Wm. Graves, jr. spent a few days at home last week. He is reading medicine with his uncle Dick Crisler at Ludlow.

One of James Riley's teams passed through here the other day with 5,000 pounds of tobacco aboard enroute for Covington.

Parties desiring seed potatoes of the variety known as the "White Star" will be supplied by calling on Mr. Scothorn or Wm. Hayes, of this place. They are a new variety and bid fair to be the coming potatoe.

Since our last Joe Graves has been electioneering through here for Dude Maxin, of Taylorport, for constable. Does anybody know what kind a constable a "Dude" would make? Most likely a good one, as they are no good for anything else.

FLORENCE.

John Finch is improving.

Shaking hands is all the go.

Robert Pearson is the newest man in town.

John Hunt has a very fine hunting dog, he has refused $30 for it.

Remember next Sunday is Rev. P. F. Bristows regular meeting day.

One of Mr. Swetnam's "Cat Congressmen" departed this life very suddenly last Saturday night.

It is rumored that Fred Utz is a candidate for magistrate in this precinct. Fred will make a good one.

Found—Gold sleeve button, owner can have same by calling at the Postoffice and describing property

The Odd-Fellows have made a great improvement in their hall, which will add greatly to its convienence.

The candidates in this precinct think they have the inside track, we would like to hear from the other side.

Mr. Way is erecting a pair of Fairbank scales in front of the Southern Hotel, and will soon be ready to accommodate persons wishing to weigh stock, etc.

VERONA.

Mr. Berry Whitson has returned from the West.

Mrs. N. G. Hudson and son, Gas, have gone to Tennessee in search of health.

This place has been treated to a series of cold spells of unusual severity. The fall of snow has been sufficient for sleighing, but the thaw has spoiled the fun.

Thursday morning Miss Josie Poland was very quietly united in marriage to a Mr. Castleman, from the West. Dame rumor reports several more weddings for the near future.

In the neighborhood of W. B Craven's a new school-house has been erected. The school was opened last Monday, with a fair prospect of a good attendance, and with Miss Frankie Poland as teacher.

On last Wednesday morning the 10th inst, the people were very much surprised to learn that Miss Maggie Dickerson would be married to Mr. Thompson, at 10 o'clock that morning. The newly married couple left on the next train for their home at Germantown, Ky.

The town has been enlivened by quite a number of weddings lately. On January the 27th, at the residence of the bride's mother, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Walter Scroggin, of Williamstown, Ky., to Miss Ida Mathews. They will make their future home in Williamstown.

RABBIT HASH.

Weather warm and ice thining out of the river.

Wm. Perry has moved into a house on James Hastings farm.

Mrs. Mean, of East Bend, died last Thursday with pneumonia.

Dr. Gill Rice is lying very low with consumption, he cannot survive many days.

Jas. A. Wilson lost one of his work horses last week, being the result of a wound from a snag.

Geo. W. Wilson, of Jonesburg, Mo., is visiting his brother, Hon. James A. Wilson, of this place.

Our shoe cobbler is kept busy driving pegs and making stitches. Bring in your boots and shoes.

Report of district No. 7, taught by Miss Lottie Burnette, for the last month ending Feb. 6th, 1886.

Walter Ryle has moved in the house on Mrs. McConnell's farm, lately occupied by John Hankinson.

T. A. Marshall is putting up a portable tobacco press in his barn, he has a good crop of his own to prize.

Both candidates for Circuit Clerk were in this precinct last week. They found very muddy roads but plenty of voters.

Mrs. Ben Wilson has been confined to her bed for several days with a severe cold, but is some better at this writing.

The tow-boat, Nellie Speer, has been at work for several days at the dyke, trying to get some barges off, which were sunk there last week.

Total number enrolled 45, average attendance 33. The following is the name of those whose general average was above 90: Lutie Aylor, Jno. McAtee, Omer Ryle, Roxie Walton, Gracie Walton, Katie and Beatrice Ryle.

On the above day the patrons of the school came in and settled with the teacher, each one bringing along a well filled basket, and a sumptous dinner was spread and enjoyed by all present. The patrons being so well pleased with their teacher that they have employed her to continue the school two months longer.

FOR SALE—A bull calf—8 months old a beautiful red. J. O. HUEY.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Lewis Rinhart's adm'r., &c. Plfs.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity
J B Rinhart's adm'r., &c, Defts.

By virtue of a jodgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct., term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1stday of March 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12&18 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit;

Lying and being in Boone county, Ky., known as "Parlor Grove" situated on the Ohio river in the county of Boone above the town of Taylorport, and part of a survey of land known as the Pannel Bottom and part of lot marked "B" in the subdivision of said Pannels Bottom tract among the heirs of Gen. James Taylor, deceased, beginning at the upper corner of Dr. Grubb's on said river, viz: The dividing corner between lots B and C; thence with the line dividing said lots s 28½ w 187 poles to a stake in said line corner to the land conveyed to Thos Quick; thence with the line of Quicks land s 67½ e 64 poles, to a stone; thence n 28½ e 213 poles passing a stone on the river bank to said Quicks lower corner; thence down the river and binding thereon n 83½ w 59 poles to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres of land more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Churchill Deer's adm'r. Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
Lilly A. Deer, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct., Term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1st day of March 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, & 12 months, equal instalments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

A parcel of land lying in Boone county, Ky., being lot No. 1 in the division of the estate of Jonathan Utz, and bounded thus: Beginning at a Beech tree on the side of the Burlington and Big Bone road at a point in the north line of Joel Deer; thence n 50 e 87 poles to a white oak tree on the lower side of said road; thence same course 14 3-5 poles to a stake in the center of said road; thence n 80¾ e 64 4-5 poles to a stone near a sugar tree; thence s 1¼ w 18 poles to a stone on the north bank of Gunpowder Creek; thence down said creek s 74 w 60½ poles to three sycamore trees on the south side of said creek; thence down said creek: s 50 w 120 poles to a stake in said creek, that is one pole north, and two east of a Beech tree; thence n 3¾ e 61¼ poles to the begining, containing 30¼ acres more or less.

Sufficient of the 30¼ acres will be sold to make $267 88, after which the remainder or sufficient thereof will be sold subject to the homestead right of the infant defendants, Elizabeth Deer, &c., to make $91 46.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs — In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12 day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell publicly at the residence of Nicholas Oberting, near Plattsburg, on Woolper Creek, Boone Co., Ky., on

Tuesday, Feb. 23th, 1886,

The following property:

About 30 sheep, 15 or 20 stock hogs, 2 good milch cows, 7 or 8 cattle, 4 or 5 spring wagons, 2 or 3 jolt wagons, 1 sleigh, 3 or 4 sets good harness two or three of which are buggy harness, 6 new cook stoves, 4 or 5 parlor sets, 6 heating stoves, 2 fine brood mares, each in foal by Grants jack, and have mule colts by their side, 2 fine mule colts by Gaines' jack, 1 colt by Jno. R. Cole's horse of Indiana, 1 five-year old mare, hay rake, mowing machine, all kinds of farming implements in good order, 2 stacks of hay, lot of Blacksmith's tools. Also my farm of 156 acres will be offered for sale.

The personalty will be sold on a credit of 9 months, with note and good security for all sums over $5, and for $5 and under cash.

ENEAS BARROTT.
J. M. Moody, Auctioneer.
Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

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J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a certain promisory note executed by me to one W. M. Slinker about the 1st. of January, 1886, for sixty-three dollars and due about the 1st. of February 1886, as I shall refuse to pay said note.

REBECCA P. BERKSHIRE.
January 26th, 1886. 13-3t.

FOR RENT.

Farm of about 100 acres, Good Improvements, well watered, plenty of tobacco land.

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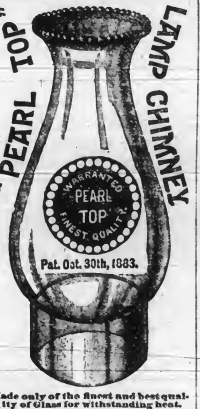

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are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

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THE RECORDER
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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE CHRISTENING.

No, I won't forgive our parson—not down to my dyin' day.
He'd orter waited a minit, that's what I'll allers say.
But to christen my boy, my baby, with such an awful name—
Why, where's the use o' talkin'? I tell you he was to blame.

You see it happend in this way: There was father an' Uncle Si
An' mother, an' each one wantin' a finger in the pie—
Each with a name fur baby, as if I hadn't no voice,
But the more they talked an' argied, the more I stuck to my choice.

"Semanthy"—this was father—"you'd best take pattern by mother,
For she named thirteen childern 'thout any such fuss or bother.
As soon as she diskivered that family names was too few,
Why, she just fell back on the Bible, as perfessers air bound to do."

"Semanthy"—this was Reuben—"'most any one else could see
That, bein' as I'm his father, he'd orter be named for me.
You say my name's old fashioned; well, I'm old-fashioned, too,
Yet 'twarn't so long ago, neither, that both of us suited you."

Then there was Uncle Silas: "Semanthy, I tell ye what—
Jest name him Silas. I'll give him that hundred-acre lot—
I'll make out the deed to morrer—an' then when I've gone to my rest,
There'll be a trifle o' money to help him feather his nest."

But the worst of all was mother. She says' so meek an' mild
"I'd love to call him Jotham, after my oldest child;
He died on his second birthday. The others are grown-up men,
But Jotham is still my baby; he has never grown since then.
His hair was soft an' curlin', eyes blue as blue could be,
An' this boy of yours, Semanthy, jest brings him back to me."

Well, it warn't no easy matter to keep on sayin' No,
An' disapp'intin' every one. Poor Rube he fretted so,
When I told him the name I'd chosen, that he fairly made me cry;
For I'd planned to name the darling Augustus Percival Guy.
Ah! that was a name worth hearin', so 'ristocratic an' grand!
He might 'a held up his head then with the proudest in the land
But now— Well, 'tisn't no wonder, when I look at that blessed child
An' think of the name he's come to, that I can't be reconciled.

At last I coaxed up Reuben, an' a Sabbath mornin' came
When I took my boy to meetin' to git his Christian name
Jest as proud as a peacock I stood a-waitin' there;
I couldn't hardly listen to the readin' nor the prayer.
For of half a dozen babies mine was the finest of all:
An' they had sech common names, too. But pride must have a fall.

"What will ye call him?" says Parson Brown bendin' his head to hear.
Then I handed a bit of paper up, with the names writ full an' clear.
But Uncle Si, 'stead o' passin' it, jest reads it over slow,
With such a wond'rin', puzzled face, as if he didn't know.
The child was beginnin' to fidget, an' Rube was gittin' red,
So I kinder scowled at Uncle Si, and then I shook my head.
"The name?" says Parson Brown agin; "I'm 'feard I haven't caught it."
"*Jee-hoshaphat!*" says Uncle Si, out loud, before he thought it.

The parson—he's near-sighted—he couldn't understand,
Though I p'inted to the paper in Uncle Silas' hand.
But *that* word did the business; an' before I got my breath
That boy was named JEHOSHAPHAT. I felt a'most like death
I couldn't keep from cryin' as I hurried down the aisle,
An' I fairly hated Widder Green when I see her kinder smile.
I've never, *never* called him by that name, an' never will,
An' I *can't* forgive old Parson Brown, though I bear him no ill-will.
—*E. T. Corbett, in Harper's Magazine.*

DON THE "BALLANTINE."

The Shock It Caused to a Newly-Married Wife.

When I was thirteen, my mother gave me a diary, with these words: "You are now old enough to begin to think like a woman, and I hope you will fill every page of this book for one year." That was in midwinter—the 15th of January. That diary, with my name, "Maud Brown," in gilt letters on the cover, lies in the corner of the left-hand drawer in the secretary, under the bottom of a large pile of diaries. I am almost afraid to count how many, for I have added one every year. There are marked days all along through them. The day my father fell forty feet on the hard pavement, and was taken up dead, was one. The next year in June my mother died, "June 15,"—and there is a great blot over the date, as if tears had followed the pencil.

That was the year I was fifteen, and after that my best friend was Aunt Polly. I was homeless and friendless, and—without a drop of my blood in her veins, but with a heart as deep as a pool that was never sounded—she opened her house of only five small rooms, and took me in. And there she kept me snug and safe till I found my "place," and then she admonished me thus:

"Such a place does not come to every fifteen-year-old girl, for the asking, very often, let me tell you; and whether you keep it or not, depends."

I think in her heart of hearts Aunt Polly believed I should be "weighed in the balances, and found wanting."

The "place" which I possessed in spite of my youth and inexperience was the refreshment table in a small country station on the B. & A. road. To stand day after day, and week after week, and month after month, and year after year, and pour coffee by the cupful, and dole out beans and doughnuts and sandwiches and squares of sponge cake, and to drop five and ten-cent bits into the little till behind the counter—that was all my ambition.

"What on earth could any one in such a place be thankful for?" lisps some dainty miss of fifteen years, who may be reading this, with her nose well turned up and the corners of her mouth well drawn down in unfeigned disgust; "I should rather die, and done with it."

All right, my little maid, but what if you found you couldn't die, just for the wanting? You have your father and mother and older sister, and a strapping brother may be, who, although he teases the life out of you, would move Heaven and earth to keep you high and dry, in a pinch.

But if your father and mother should die, and you were alone, and found that the the very roof that had sheltered you wasn't yours, and that the bread you ate belonged to another—what then? There is bitterer bread than that earned by honest toil, let me tell you. This "place was like a great plank swung down to me out of deep darkness, broad and strong and sure, and I stepped upon it with a thankful heart, but I staid with Aunt Polly just the same. Six days out of seven she washed and boiled and sudsed and rinsed and whitened clothes to the whiteness of the driven snow, and all the time she kept me and everything around her in a state of shining neatness. I liked my work and succeeded in it, so that Aunt Polly got bravely over her forebodings, and as I grew up into the estate of womanhood believed in me.

And so five years passed, so crowded full that they glided by like a weaver's shuttle, and I woke one sposhy morning to find myself twenty. I went out into the morning, through the mud and slosh and darkness, blindfolded. Blindfolded, and it must be confessed, down-hearted. Looking back at it now, I think my head ached.

The train was half an hour late, and the smoking kerosene lamps grew dingier and more smoky, as they flared and spluttered in the light that peeped slowly over the eastern hills. I was looking at them, and wondering why Jack Briggs could not take a lesson in cleaning chimneys from Aunt Polly, when the train struck the bridge, half a mile away. Only a few got off that morning, the most of the passengers remembering that they were only an hour from Springdale. I dropped the bits of silver in the till, and rinsed the cups—wondering why it took them so long to "water," and when that screeching engine would be off.

Just then Jack Briggs, whose name ought to have been Jehu, since he was always first to bear evil tidings, rushed in, and said that "something ailed the tackling and they must stop for repairs."

"What will come next?" said I, impatiently, stepping on to a chair to turn down the light which had sputtered itself into a state of imbecility.

"David and Jonathan" came next, and it was like a ray of sunlight to see them. Two men from the far West, who were always together, so I called them "David and Jonathan." Moreover they had married twin sisters, and each had more than half a dozen children. I used to think it was worth a day's wages to serve those people—the happiest, jolliest set that ever rode on a rail, and I thought it was my great fortune that they rode on my particular rail very often. The very sight of David and Jonathan always put me in my best spirits. They both came in talking together and joking each other about oversleeping, and David drew from his pockets a package of sweets and said that Tot, his five-year-old daughter, sent it to me, with her love for my birthday.

"Why," I said (more pleased than I could tell) "how did the child know it was my birthday?"

"Oh, her mother knew it and told her—she knows everything."

I reflected that I must have told her at some time, though when or why I had not the slightest recollection. I said what was indeed true, that I had never had any birthday remembrance that pleased me as much, and then, finding the room filling rapidly, I turned to my work.

Right here the strangest thing happened. I dropped the little package in the till, thinking to myself "my best birthday present," when something came into my mind like a flash:

"Your best birthday present stands before you."

I raised my eyes quickly, and what I saw directly before me, across the table, was a man enveloped in fur from head to foot. As startled as I was, my judgment came to my rescue in time to attend to his order. "A cup of coffee and sandwich."

That man drank his coffee, wiped his mouth, paid me the exact change and was off without any more notice or thought of me than if I had been a bushwhacker of Central Abyssinia—and candor compels me to acknowledge, not half so much.

And now I must make a digression long enough to say that in all my plans for my future, marriage had never entered into my thoughts. I had planned for myself a business life—and when several good opportunities of marriage had come to me, it had vexed Aunt Polly's righteous soul that I had refused them. I reassured the good creature with the promise that when the right one came I would accept him, but I settled it with myself meantime that the right one never would come. And without the least waste of sentiment I am going to confess that from the time I saw that man standing before me I as firmly believed that he would be my husband.

I didn't know if he was as poor as the Thanksgiving bird usually attributed to Job—(though why that long-suffering individual should forever be saddled with a turkey surpasses me)—or if he was as rich as the Rothschilds; he might be as much married as David and Jonathan put together, it made no difference. He would come my way again some time, and I should know him whether he were dressed in seals like an Eskimo, or like the "veiled prophet of Khorassan."

Meantime I kept my own counsel, only telling my diary all about it, that is, as much as I could compass within the space of ten lines, which was all there was to tell.

It was not till midsummer that he came again. Water lilies were on the table, and Jack Briggs had pinned a wild rose in my hair.

It was the noon express from Boston this time, and the room was full. In the press of summer travel, I used to tell Aunt Polly I longed for a dozen pair of hands, backed by a forty-pound power of heart and brain. The ice gave out right in the midst of it, and I went out to call Jack—and when I returned he was there.

I knew him the moment I set eyes on him, though the fur was replaced by the gayest and coolest of wraps. He handed me the change, after I had attended to his order and was off without a word or a look. I laughed to myself, as I brushed and re-arranged the table.

"He will come again, it may be in five years, it may be in ten, but he will come, and he will one day know me. I am in no hurry, I can wait."

The very next day he returned and went through the same performance, but I scored one point this time for I learned his name and something more. He had formerly lived in Denver, but had established a branch at Albany and would be back and forth. I thought so! I felt as if I was witnessing a play, to have acted or to have tried in any way to attract his attention would have spoiled it all.

He came, perhaps, during the rest of the summer, once in two weeks—sometimes oftener. Sometimes a friend would accompany him and I could hear snatches of talk, from which I gathered that he liked the East and should remain here for several years.

Lest this should prove an unacceptably long story, I will plunge at once "in medias res." On the "Twentieth Oct." my diary witnessed this confession:

"He looked at me to-day for the first time, *and he looked again;* the curtain is fairly up."

The next day he returned at noon. "Thought you were coming back on the Owl," said an acquaintance.

"I preferred to wait till daylight." Herein lay a secret, to which I alone had the key. I never waited on the Owl.

The next page of my diary reads like this:

October 21: "The tips of his fingers touched the palm of my hand to-day in making change."

The next time after that I had the courage to look him full in the face. He leaned over the counter and said to me a few low-spoken words with as much deference as he would have addressed the Queen. I wouldn't have spoken of this for the world, to have whispered it to the bird in my chamber would have seemed like profanation.

In the days that followed, Aunt Polly became my greatest trial, because in the depths of her honest heart she distrusted the man. But from the first it was given to me to have perfect confidence in him. Never for one moment did I doubt. Just seven years to a day after I took the refreshment table I gave it up to Jane Briggs. My friend wanted me to go before, but I begged to stay.

"Let me serve this old 'B. & A.' my full seven years," I said to him. "It has given you to me, and if I served it until 'seventy times seven I could never pay the debt.'" And then I went off for one year of study. I had saved my money wisely, and I was determined to use it well.

I was "dreadful proud;" I think poor folks usually are. And so I had my own way, and on my twenty-fourth birthday we were married in Aunt Polly's parlor, and Jack Briggs and David and Jonathan, with their wives and children, were about all there were to shake hands with us, except the minister, and then we took that six o'clock express from Albany.

We spent six months abroad, then came home. During all my journeying the coming home hung on me like a nightmare. I dreaded meeting my husband's friends. I wished I could keep him away from them forever. I was as proud as ever I was, and foolish in my new position, because I knew how ill I was adapted to it. I had never given much attention to my looks, only to respect Aunt Polly's demand for perfect neatness, but comparing myself with the ladies I met in my husband's circle, it began to grow upon me that I was handsomer than all. My chief ambition had been to appear so that my husband would not be ashamed of me—to realize that he was very proud of me was a revelation of delight. But I soon tired of much that I saw in society. The magnificence of my new home overwhelmed me. I fitted up the smallest rooms in a simple way, and there I most delighted to spend my evenings alone with my husband.

After a year of married life my faith in him was stronger than the day I was married. There was no fault that I could find in him. I had hugged to my heart the idea of spending my birthday and first anniversary with Aunt Polly. But I wouldn't go without my husband, and he told me that he had "good reasons why he ought not to leave the city that day."

Such was my confidence in him that I never questioned or demurred. As a kind of compensation for my disappointment there came a remembrance from my little friend Tot, which was of itself enough to glorify the day, and when my husband came home to dinner in the best of spirits and told me that I should "have the evening where and how I wished," I told him gayly that I would have it there with him, and nowhere else.

Now I will jump over a month. I had not yet paid my visit to Aunt Polly, when one morning my husband told me he "would go down with me the next day." "Why," I said, "to-morrow is St. Valentine's Day. We will go on the early train and I will carry her the best present she ever had for a valentine."

I don't know when anything had ever made me happier than the thought of that visit. I trilled and sang around the house all day like a school-girl going home for her first vacation. I went out and selected my present and laughed softly to myself as I thought how delighted she would be to see us, and I wondered if my bird would know me, or if Aunt Polly had kept my rocking-chair in its place by the window, and then I came home and made a fuss of packing my traveling-bag, and counted the hours till it would be time to start.

When my husband came home at five o'clock he said "he was very sorry to disappoint me again, but he really could not go with me the next day, but that I could go alone if I wished."

"Go alone!" I cried, in a torrent of tears: "did I marry you to go alone? I won't go alone."

He rose quickly, and came over to where I sat.

"Why, Maud, I had no idea you were thinking so much about it. I will surely go with you the day after to-morrow, if that will do."

"Of course it will do," said I, dashing away the tears. "I am not a baby." But I was dreadfully disappointed, nevertheless.

My husband went off early in the morning, and when at nightfall there came a note from him, that he should not return that night, I would have cried, if I had dared. But dinner was waiting, and the servants were argus-eyed. Oh, I thought, if I could live where I am not watched by a hundred eyes! I have never been used to servants. I hate servants.

After dinner, which I forced myself to eat, I took my husband's letters and carried them up to his table. Looking over the different superscriptions idly, one held my attention. It was written in a singularly clear lady's hand, and was postmarked in the city. I noticed that the sealing had not been secure, and the envelope had opened. Without stopping to consider if I was doing an indelicate act, I drew out the folded sheet and something wrapped in tissue paper fell out.

The photograph of a child—a singularly handsome boy. While I looked there flashed out at me such a resemblance to my husband that I sank down trembling like a leaf. With this was a note in the lady's writing. I must have held this an hour before I could summon courage to read it. This is what I read at last:

BALLANTINE'S DAY IN THE MORNING.—*My Darling Parpee:* I send you my picture for a ballantine. How do you like it, mon, pere? Josie says that means *you*—my father; but I like better to call you parpee. Josie says, too, that she likes the picture, because it looks like you, and she kisses it, and she hugs and kisses me lots—and says I'm her own darling child. I had it taken with the money you gave me last January, the fifteenth, when I was so sick, and you staid so long with me, and the Dr. made me take that bitter stuff that made me well. Josie is going to have her picture in the new sealskin sack you gave her. We both cry if you don't come every day, and I want a new jack-knife and some jack straws.

Josie sends love and so do I, with forty kisses. DONALD M'INTYRE.

I read this—every word—over and over till I could repeat it by heart. Then I rang the bell for Vinette. I think she thought I had had a shock, she looked so frightened.

"You are sick, madam; can I do anything for you?"

"No, I am not sick—will you call George?"

The man appeared.

"George, Mr. McIntyre is not expected home to-night."

"No, madam."

"What time does the night express leave for Boston?"

"At midnight, madam."

"You will take me to the station for that train."

"Madam?"

"I wish to take that midnight train."

"It is raining hard since night-fall, madam."

"Never mind what it is doing. I must leave the city on that train. What time is it?"

"On the stroke of eleven, madam."

"Go. I will be ready."

The man bowed and withdrew. I took the "ballantine" and put it with the letter in a sealed envelope and left it on top of the pile of letters without writing one word. I only prayed for strength to get out of that house before I died. I only hoped I should never look on Mr. McIntyre's face again. I put together a few things—nothing that my husband had given me. I took off the rich dress that I wore, and wrapped myself in a plain wool dress. It wanted a quarter to twelve when I went down stairs. My wedding ring hit on the balustrade. Hastily re-entering my chamber, I removed the ring with its keeper and laid them on the directed letter.

I stumbled along in the dimly-lighted, badly ventilated compartments of the car to a seat. That was it—stumbled. I could not see one inch before my face—yet there were no tears in my eyes. I could not put two connected thoughts together—yet I knew I was not crazy, not yet. I raised the window and stretched out my hand with my handkerchief. In a minute it was soaking wet and I bound it over my forehead. I left the window up a little and put my face close to it. The very storm that came tearing down the hill-sides and sweeping along the track where the red lights went flashing along through the darkness, was a comfort. Through all the hours of that midnight ride I saw pictures—pictures of all the outcast and "hedged in" of every clime since the world was made. I felt myself one of them—I dared not look back—I could not look forward, beyond the getting to Aunt Polly.

It was black, with the blackness that precedes the morn, when we stopped at the little station. I got down on the side nearest Aunt Polly's and plunged into the night. I know every step of the way, and straight as an arrow I went to Aunt Polly's door. I rapped on the low window-sill, holding with both hands and thinking I should die before I got in. A minute after, I hoped I *should* die, right there in Aunt Polly's arms.

It was six weeks before I opened my eyes to know anything or anybody. A soft light was flooding the room, and I lay very still wondering if I was dead. I tried to listen to a trill over my head, asking myself if they muffled canaries in Heaven. Then some one laid a hand softly on my head and told me to go to sleep. It was Aunt Polly's hand and Aunt Polly's voice, and I no longer cared whether I was in Heaven or on earth. Somebody had said that "death is a great revealer of secrets." I had gone so far down into its shadows that much of earthly obscurity melted away like mist before the sun rising.

One day I opened my eyes full and fearlessly upon a face that in my blindness I had prayed I might never look upon again, yet I did not shriek, or tremble, or cry out. I think it has been given to me to be thankful that I was spared to hear what he had to say to me. But the story was told to me in sections, as I was able to bear it.

This boy, Donald McIntyre, who bore my husband's name, and called him father, was the only child of a double cousin, hence the strong resemblance. Caring for him as his own child after the death of his parents, he had neglected to tell me, from a foolish sensitiveness, lest I might not love the child. He was very sick on the 15th of January, and—

"Oh," cried I, "don't say any more about the child. I can almost fall down and worship him, if you'll tell me about that dreadful Josie, who sends you her picture in a sealskin sack and cries if you don't come."

For reply Mr. McIntyre held a photograph case before my eyes. On one page was the veritable "Don, the ballantine," and opposite the handsomest negress I had ever seen, her portly form arrayed from head to foot in a sealskin cloak.

Now you have the story in a nut-shell. Donald and Josie were installed members of our household as soon as I was able to return, and the next year we induced Aunt Polly to come and make our house her home. I arranged a tub for her in our laundry, where she could fly for refuge when old-time habits were strong upon her.

That same year, on the 14th of February; we had a royal bequest, dimpled and sweet, done up in softest folds of wool, and there was not a prouder or a happier boy the wide seas over than "Don, the ballantine."—*St. Louis Republican.*

FARM FUEL.

A Possible Use of Corn in the Great Northwest.

You are doubtless well aware of the scarcity and high price of fuel for heating houses in by far the larger portions of the Northwest, most conspicuously in the prairie sections. Hay, and also cornstalks, twisted in long rolls, three or four inches in diameter, and then bound with fine wire, have been used, the twist being cut off in sections ten to twenty inches long. Flax straw has been tried, and burns freely, giving off much heat. At Windom, Minn., trussed prairie hay has been used as fuel for a steam mill. Five or six years since, when crossing the then almost uninhabited prairie, southward near Spencer, Ia., a tired horse needed scalded oats, and a few short sections of a hay twist brought a kettle of water to boiling heat in shorter time than any other farm fuel we had previously seen. Heretofore cornstalks have been pressed in bundles, or formed into balls several inches thick, which burn well—too rapidly, indeed, in stoves that are large enough to admit them.

But all the temporary kinds of fuel yet tried, so far as I am aware, have failed in becoming a desirable auxiliary to soft and hard coal for the Northwest. Doubtless you have seen horses sweat profusely when fed on ear or shelled corn and rapidly driven, which is evidence of the heating nature of maize, our Indian corn. But you may not have seen big stove fires made with it, as is sometimes a necessity, when the coal supply fails in the biting cold weather of some of our severe winters. I have seen a dozen or more of corn-fuel fires, and ear corn burns freely and steadily, giving off a steady heat—as strong as that given off by Crooked Creek, Fort Dodge or Illinois coal.

Corn contains a large proportion of carbon, so large that it is inferred to be the food basis of the excessive fat and deficient muscle in many of the popular hog families of our time. The percentage of starch, oil and suine, proximate forms of carbon, is eight hundred and fifty parts in one thousand, which shows conclusively that a large basis of carbon exists in corn. The practical question now is: Can this starch oil and fat be extracted as flaxseed oil is extracted, or in some modified manner?

If by mechanical pressure, or by diffusion, the fuel or oil can be got out of corn, there is certainly a big job of useful work, as there are vast stores of carbon in the large annual corn crops of this country, and it is only a question of how to separate the oil and starch from the corn. If this result can be worked out, there will be abundant supplies of fuel, as every farmer might raise corn enough to furnish a "corn-oil" supply to half a dozen farmers, and others.

Kerosene, coal-oil, gasoline, and other kinds of liquid carbon being used for fuel in considerable quantities, I perceive no objection to corn-oil, which is probably exempt from objection on the grounds of explosive or malodorous properties.—*Plymouth Co. (Ia.) Cor. Country Gentleman.*

HOOF-OINTMENT.

A Valuable Composition for the Cure of Hoof Troubles.

There are many prescriptions given for hoof ointments, some of which are good and some worse than useless. The first thing to be considered in management of the feet is cleanliness. Each night the hoofs should be wiped clean, and the mud and dirt all picked out of the soles. Too much grease or fatty substances of any kind are not conducive to the health of the horn, and their over-application should be avoided. Glycerine, applied once or twice per week, is very good, and is also less likely to gather dirt than some other ointments. Equal parts of tallow, wax and honey make a good ointment, and this can be made black by adding a little lampblack. The lampblack does not add any to the quality of the ointment, but with this it will give the hoofs a nicer appearance. Always keep the hoofs clean, and do not put on layers of ointment one after the other, thinking in this way to give the hoofs a protective covering; for, instead, you may destroy the integrity of the horn. Another mistake is oftentimes made by the shoer in rasping the foot smooth to give it a nice appearance. It should not be touched by the rasp above the clinches of the nails.—*N. Y. World.*

SHOWING OFF.

A Fault With Which Many Young Men are Afflicted.

Every boy who mingles with other boys knows the meaning of the words "showing off." It is a common foible of human nature, but it is most noticeable among young persons, because they do their showing off so awkwardly. Every one sees that they *are* showing off, even when they are not distinctly conscious of it themselves. People of maturer age, who have even a moderate amount of sense, have discovered that it is of no use for any one to try to pass himself off for anything he is not. We are all seen through by our companions—every one of us. The measure of our worth is taken correctly; if not to-day, then to-morrow or the day after to-morrow. Every individual makes about the right impression upon others, and has, sooner or later, about his just measure of respect. No one need trouble himself concerning the opinion others form of him, because it is almost sure to be what it should be.

How often one sees a quiet boy in school, whom no one particularly notices, and who even may be unprepossessing in appearance, making his way to universal esteem without trying for it, or thinking about it. He goes along doing his duty, making no pretenses and no claims, but all the while he is gaining in the esteem of others, until some incident of school-life reveals that *he* is the boy whom every one has been observing, and in whom every one confides.

There is a tendency, perhaps, to be a little unjust to boys that show off. Society is full of very good fellows who had this propensity when they were young, and who outgrew it long before they left school. Youth is the time to get rid of this folly. A father said, the other day, when he was reminded of his boy's habit of showing off: "I am glad Tom has this fault so young, as he will have the longer time to conquer it." A sure cure for showing off is to notice how silly other people look when they are doing it. We all have vanity enough left in ourselves to recognize it in others, and we are all good enough to detest our faults when we see others practice them.—*Youth's Companion.*

Loss of Flesh and Strength,
with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning, or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with disordered liver, leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of food—hence the emaciation, or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-cleansing, anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

BILLIARDS resemble matrimony, inasmuch as kisses and scratches are common to both.

Young Men, Read This.
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A PECULIARITY of stage banquets is the great variety of supes.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

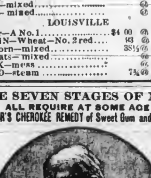
"HAVE you any old Roman weapons?" Dealer—"We have none in just now, they are being—rusted."—*Karlsruher Nachrichten.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 75
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	94	@ 95
No. 2 red	92	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38½	@ 39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32¼
Rye—No. 2	63	@ 64
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 25	@ 12 75
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 30
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 14 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@ 12 25
Lard—Prime steam	6¼	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 30
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per bushel	70	@ 75
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 55
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 84¼
No. 2 red	91¼	@ 91¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46	@ 53½
Oats—mixed	37	@ 45
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 11 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 37½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	79¾	@ 80
No. 2 Chicago Spring	78½	@ 81¼
Corn—No. 2	36¾	@ 37¼
Oats—No 2	29½	@ 30¼
Rye		@ 59
PORK—Mess	10 95	@ 11 00
LARD—Steam		@ 6 12½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	88½	@ 88¾
Corn—Mixed	47¼	@ 47¾
Oats—mixed	36	@ 37
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 87½
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 92
Corn—mixed		@ 35¼
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	93	@ 93
Corn—mixed	38½	@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—mess		@ 11 50
LARD—steam	7¾	@ 8

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN
ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein.



7TH STAGE—CONSUMPTION.
Dr. Quillian, the leading physician on Lung and Bronchial troubles, of Great Britain, recommends Mullein as preferable to Cod Liver Oil in Consumption.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

HENDERSON'S
$2.50 A PAIR
Goat and Kid Button.
The universal favor with which our LADIES' GOAT BUTTON (Stamped $2.50 on the soles) has been received, has induced us to make one of Kid also. Those shoes are now being made in large quantities and are for sale in nearly every town in the West.
We guarantee them superior in quality and workmanship to any offered to the public. They are stitched with the best silk, have solid sole leather counters and inner-soles, and are made on four widths. Please remember, Goat will always outwear Kid. TRY THEM. For sale by all dealers.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Chicago.
We are the proprietors and sole manufacturers of the Famous Red School House Shoes for Boys and Girls. Send for a set of our Fancy School Cards.

THE SILVER QUESTION.
Congress is crazy considering coinage, but if it would save lives would recommend DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. More lives have been saved with it than were lost during the late war, and for Colds, Coughs and Consumption no medicine stands the test better than DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.
New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lamp-shades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

How to Save Money,
and we might also say—time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity existing always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the ailments peculiar to woman—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

THE chicken thief is annex-hen trick fellow.—*Marathon Independent.*

A VIGOROUS and healthy growth of hair is maintained by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE newest thing in newspapers is "an organ of brass bands."—*Philadelphia Press.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

WHERE does all the bad weather go to when it clears off?—*Chicago Telegram.*

MANY imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SHEAR nonsense—trying to cut the hair of a bald-headed man.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

THE value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in colds and coughs, can not be overestimated.

NICKEL-PLATED watch—Dog with a new collar.—*California Maverick.*

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark On Every Bottle
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.
Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth.
It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*
MRS. MARY R. COLLINS, Steubenville, Ohio, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Female Weakness with great benefit, after having been treated by two physicians without relief. I now am in better health than I have been in years."
MRS. WM. H. WOODS, Lehighton, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength from nursing a strong, healthy baby. I could not do my work without this valuable tonic, and cordially recommend it."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
OF HUMAN FLESH.
Rheumatism,
Burns and Scalds,
Stings and Bites,
Cuts and Bruises,
Sprains & Stitches,
Contracted Muscles,
Stiff Joints,
Backache,
Eruptions,
Frost Bites,
OF ANIMALS.
Scratches,
Sores and Galls,
Spavin, Cracks,
Screw Worm, Grub,
Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Lameness,
Swinny, Founders,
Sprains, Strains,
Sore Feet,
Stiffness,
and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.
For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

Purify Your Blood
Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to the whole body, effecting remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, rheumatism, and that tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life.
"I was troubled with salt rheum three years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured, and my weight has increased from 108 pounds to 135."
MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
"For years I suffered from indigestion, being very restless in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I slept well and felt refreshed on waking. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me more good than anything else."
MRS. H. D. WINANS, Jackson, Mich.
"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of blood poison."
W. H. BARR, Steubenville, O.
"I have taken, by advice, a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me good. My blood was all out of order, and I felt like an old man. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes me feel young and active as a boy of twelve."
JULIUS KRATZER, Fort Wayne, Ind.
"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla last spring and can truly say it helped me very much. To those suffering with bilious complaints, nervous prostration, or rheumatism, I earnestly recommend it."
MRS. E. CARPENTER, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Purifies the Blood
"When in the spring I felt all run down and much debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla deserves our highest praise." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

All Stock Guaranteed.
Terms Reasonable.
STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions,
Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles West of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Eleven Years Past,
Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.
If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MATRIMONIAL. Largest marriage paper published. Each issue contains over 200 advertisements of parties wishing to marry. Moody's Books on Dressmaking, Tailor Systems, and Double Tracing Wheels as premiums to ladies. Mailed for 10 cents. Address THE MATRIMONIAL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Big Money Made Selling our Goods—entirely new; will sell everywhere at sight by any lady or gent. Send $1 for trial package which sells for $6. One agent sold $8 worth first day. Kitchen Solder Co., Station A, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

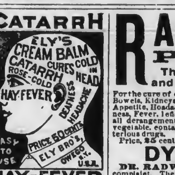
HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Fine blooded cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 50 engravings, free. N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

A.N.K.—E. 1070

HOW TO USE
CREAM BALM
Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril and draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It allays inflammation and prevents fresh Colds in the Head
NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF.
A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



RADWAY'S PILLS!
The GREAT LIVER and Stomach Remedy
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.
Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."
Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

Scrofula of Lungs.
I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. HOLT.
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR Successfully treats Chronic Diseases, Fever Sores, Etc. Consultation free. Dr. J. T. Lourey, Wekoka, Indian Ter.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALANTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists, $1 a bottle.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

THE 13 Useless Doctors!
In vain, physicians came, with subtle skill,
And tried, in turn, prescription, lotion, pill;
With saddened looks they viewed her furry [tongue,
In solemn silence stethoscoped each lung;
From moulting head to gout distorted toe,
They searched, then said, "Poor woman, 'tis [no go"!

A WOMAN'S GRATITUDE. Mrs. F. OATS, of *Shumway, Ill.*, writes: "When I had used Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' one week, I could walk all over the door-yard, and I could get into a wagon and ride two miles to see my neighbors. I had not been able to walk out in the door-yard for six months. After using the 'Favorite Prescription' two weeks, I rode in a wagon ten miles; my neighbors were all surprised to see me up and going about and helping to do my housework, after doctoring with thirteen of the best physicians we could get—and the last one told my husband that I would never be able to do my housework any more. I am thankful to my God that I wrote to you, for I had suffered from 'Female Weakness' until I had almost given up in despair."

TERRIBLE PAIN. Mrs. F. E. WILCOX, *Friendship, N. Y.*, writes: "For five or six years I had been badly troubled with female weakness and terrible pains across the small of my back and pit of the stomach. Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' acted like a charm, and cured me completely, to my great joy."

MARVELOUS BENEFITS. Rev. SIDNEY C. DAVIS, *Galien, Michigan*, writes: "I wish, in this letter, to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them, in January last, she could not endure the least jar, could walk but a very few steps at a time, and could stay up only about thirty minutes at a time. Now she not only sits up almost the entire day, but can walk around, call on her neighbors, two and three blocks away, and not feel any injurious effects at all. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her progress now seems marvelous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners, and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' the properties needed, and which we believe will bring about a complete and final recovery."
BED-FAST FOR MONTHS.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.
Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache, or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

DOCTORS FAIL. "Female Weakness" Cured.—Mrs. SARAH A. LOVELY, *Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa*, writes: "R. V. PIERCE, M. D. *Dear Sir*—Having been ill a number of years, and having tried in vain almost every advertised remedy, as well as having paid nearly a hundred dollars to our local physicians, without benefit, I was finally induced to consult you. You advised me to send for your medicines. I accordingly sent for your 'Medical Adviser,' six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' six of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' When I first began using these I could not stand on my feet. In ninety days I could walk a mile, and do light housework; whilst in six months I was completely cured, and my health has remained perfect ever since. I recommend you and your medicines wherever I go and loan your 'Adviser' to my friends. Two of our most prominent physicians who have read your great work 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' pronounce it the best family doctor book they have ever seen."

A THOUSAND THANKS. Mrs. CAROLINE BYERS, *corner Duke and Argyle Streets, Halifax, N. S.*, writes: "DR. R. V. PIERCE, I thank God, and thank you a thousand times, for the relief that your valuable medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' have given me. I am perfectly cured of a chronic sickness that had troubled me for years. How my heart is overflowed with joy and gratitude towards you, my tongue can never express."

"ALL RUN DOWN." Mrs. V. H. PETERSON, of *Lockport, N. Y.*, had suffered for three years from "female weakness," was greatly emaciated and "all run down" as she expressed it, and Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery" promptly cured her, as they have thousands of similar cases.

"DO LIKEWISE." Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *Newcastle, Lincoln Co., Maine*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

DOCTOR'S MISTAKE. Mrs. HENRY PATTERSON, of *New York City*, writes: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight months for what he called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' applying also the local treatment which he recommends in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.
For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, general housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.
NOT A "CURE-ALL." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system.
It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, eructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. Price Reduced to $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.
EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for $1.50. A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps. Address,
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886. NUMBER 16.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Chicago Doctor Who Will Build a New Style of Air-Ship.

Incorporation of a Company to Test De Baussett's Vacuum Scheme.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Articles of incorporation were issued at Springfield yesterday for the Transcontinental Aerial Navigation Company of Chicago, to establish aerial transportation lines, the capital stock being $150,000, and the incorporators Dr. Arthur De Baussett, Eugene Marguerat and Jules Lang. Mr. De Baussett is a French physician who has resided in Chicago for several years past, and has made a study of aerial navigation for over twenty-two years. Dr. De Baussett's object is to build an air ship, the length of which will be 174 feet; its width is to be 24 feet and its height 22 feet. The main cylinder will be 654 feet in length and 144 feet in diameter. It is expected to prove by the vacuum theory that it is possible to navigate the air by the laws of gravitation by overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere without filling it with hydrogen or other gas. It is intended to begin the work of building the ship in about two weeks, and it will be completed in about two months. Dr. De Baussett is confident that the search for the North Pole can be successfully accomplished by means of his air ship, which will be so arranged that it can be propelled over ice as well as through the air. He is in receipt of a flattering letter from the Smithsonian Institute concerning his invention, and is in communication with James Gordon Bennett, of New York, in relation to making an exploration for the North Pole when the ship is completed.

The Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Congressman Muller, of New York, to-day presented a petition signed by President Lillie, of the Labor League, and nearly a thousand others, praying for the prompt adjudication of the claims of laborers employed by the Government for services rendered in excess of eight hours a day. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims. Mr. Muller, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, of which he is a member, subsequently conferred with Mr. O'Neill, Chairman of the Committee on Labor where the question of allowances for time served in excess of eight hours since the enactment of the eight-hour law is also under consideration, and it was decided to arrange as soon as possible for a joint meeting of the two committees with a view to prepare a measure to cover all cases of claimants under the eight-hour law. Both Congressmen are deeply interested in the subject, and say they will use every endeavor to comply with the requests of the petitioners.

Another Chapter in a Great Horror.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Feb. 19.—The sequel of the terrible deeds enacted last evening by David Sholty, the insane man of Shirley, when he shot several members of his brother's family, and burned his brother's valuable barn is, that the demented man perished in the flames which he set. After shooting Mrs. Sholty and her seventeen-year-old daughter, he climbed to the hay-mow, set fire to the building and then, instead of fleeing, as was thought, he held himself to the grain bin, where he was first discovered, and remained there until the flames overtook him. His charred and roasted remains were found in the debris of the burned building at daylight. He had a revolver and two shot guns which he had stolen from neighbors. He was forty-four years of age and unmarried. Levi Sholty, it transpires, was not hurt, the buckshot cutting his coat only, but his wife received thirteen buckshot in her back, and is thought to be fatally injured.

A Noble Hangman.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—As the result of a statement that a well known Baronet had assisted Hangman Barry in hanging the three Netherby burglars, Sir Charles De Crespigny, in an interview to-day, admitted that he was the one alluded to. He said that as he would probably be sheriff he desired to gain experience in order that he might be prepared in case he should be obliged to act himself in the absence of the hangman. He slept in the prison during the night, pinioned one of the culprits himself, and generally assisted Berry. The latter considers Sir Charles a plucky individual who does his task well. Sir Charles appears to take a lively interest in his chosen calling.

A Dangerous Counterfeit Dollar.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Feb. 19.—Teller Henderson, of the La Crosse National Bank, has discovered a counterfeit silver dollar that is pronounced by all bank people in the city absolutely the most dangerous ever seen. It is a standard silver dollar of the coinage of 1881. The outside is silver, and the die in every substantial particular as clear as the original. It stands all microscopic tests. The only possible means of detection is by weight, it being exactly forty-seven grains short of the standard and estimated about forty-three grains short of the average.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Charles Dilke's constituency, with but a handful dissenting, voted confidence in him. The Portuguese Ministry has resigned. Servia is negotiating with Turkey for a union of Bosnia and Servia similar to that of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. A Nihilist circular has been discovered which dooms to death certain prominent officials. The Chancery court has authorized the sale of the Blenheim gallery in June. Senor Canovas Del Castillo has been absolved by the Pope of all interdictions, and the Order of Christ is conferred upon him.

Whisky and Opium Do Their Work.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., Feb. 19.—John Doyle, of Holland, a young man of twenty-eight years, was found last night lying in the street in an insensible condition apparently drunk. He was accordingly taken to jail where it was found he was in a dying condition. Investigation showed that he had been drinking in company with several young men during the evening, and every time he took a drink he was observed to squeeze a brown substance into his glass. This substance afterward proved to have been opium, but the deadly poison was not recognized by any of his friends. He died during the night.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 251 and for Canada 35, or a total of 286, as compared with 275 last week and 287 the week previous. The business casualties in the Southern States and in Canada are still above the average.

A Farmer Shot Dead from Ambush.

McLEANSBORO, ILL., Feb. 19.—John Mann, a wealthy farmer, was ambushed on the road near his home by two unknown assassins and shot dead from his horse. The motive for the deed is a mystery.

Flying Columns Through the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The Government has decided to send through the Northwest a flying column composed of A and B Batteries, and detachments from the cavalry and infantry schools. An advance will probably be made during the first week in March. General Middleton will take command, and will, as far as possible, visit the reservations where disaffection has already been shown.

Repairing the Andre Monument.

TAPPAN, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Workmen began the work of restoring the iron fence around the Andre monument. It is understood that the stone will be repaired, but that the inscription will not re-appear in its former language.

A DISCOVERY DISCOUNTED.

A Promising Test of Real Butter Overcome by the Cunning of the Bogus Makers.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—It is announced here to-day that Prof. Weber, of the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry, State University, has just made an important discovery in chemistry in connection with the microscopic tests to distinguish oleomargarine from butter. Recently, Dr. Thomas Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, announced at a meeting of microscopists that butter placed under a microscope showed round crystals marked by a plain cross, which could be found nowhere else. When the polarizer, or selenite is used with the microscope these butter crystals which are in reality only globes of fat, show four parts each, two green and two yellow. The chemical test to distinguish between butter and oleomargarine is very delicate, the only difference between the two material matters appreciable to chemists being that butter contains a small amount of butyric acid, which is lacking in the oleomargarine. The test is not always successful, and as the difference was likely to be wiped out by enterprising oleomargarine manufacturers, Dr. Taylor's discovery was heralded far and wide, and the test has been adopted wherever known. Prof. Webber has now discovered that the mixing of a little water and salt with the olemargerine, a process it always undergoes, causes the bogus butter to develop under the microscope exactly such crystals as are found in the legitimate article, and the same result can be obtained with pure tallow treated in like manner. This discovery destroys the usefulness of Dr. Taylor's discovery and strengthens the position of the oleomargarine manufacturers and venders.

WORK OF A MAD MAN.

Shoots Three Members of His Brother's Family, Then Fires a Valuable Barn and Flees to the Woods.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Feb. 18.—David Sholty, a lunatic, shot three members of his brother's family and burned the brother's barn, near Shirley, Ill. David Sholty has been demented for some years, but was not thought dangerous. Three days ago he disappeared, and his whereabouts was not known until this evening, when he was discovered in a grain-bin in his brother's (Levi Sholty) barn. Five men attempted to capture him, when he opened fire on them. The men fled to the barn-yard and were pursued by the lunatic. In the barn-yard he shot Levi Sholty in the breast, also Levi Sholty's wife, inflicting wounds in her neck, back and leg. He also shot Levi Sholty's seventeen-year-old daughter. He then fired upon Allen McCoy, but the bullet went wide of its mark. Levi Sholty and his wife are thought to be fatally wounded, but the daughter is not. David Sholty, after emptying his revolver, returned and set fire to the barn and then fled to the timber. Officers have gone from this city to arrest him. The posse is now scouring the country for the lunatic. He is supposed to have a supply of ammunition, and it is feared more blood will be shed. The barn and contents, which were totally destroyed, were worth $10,000. Levi Sholty is an old resident of this county, and is quite wealthy.

IN THE CONVICT'S FAVOR.

Remarkable Suit For Damages in a Tennessee Court.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 18.—An interesting case was decided in the Circuit Court this morning. Two years ago Wm. L. Smith was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He was placed in the coal mines of the Knoxville Iron Company under the lease system. He was placed in a dangerous tunnel by the mine boss, and the roof fell in, breaking both legs and one arm, making him a cripple for life. He sued the Knoxville Iron Company and Cherry, Morrow & Co., lessees of the State Penitentiary, for $10,000 damages. The case was on trial for over a week, and the jury returned a verdict for the full amount.

Captured Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—For some time the Secret Service officials have made strenuous efforts to locate a gang which was vigorously "shoving 'queer'" half dollars and quarters in this city and vicinity. The counterfeiters were finally located at a rather unpretentious brick building on Jackson street occupied by Mrs. Mollie Sullivan. This afternoon the officers quietly surrounded the house and a vigorous rap at the door and a demand for admittance caused the wildest commotion among the gang, but in an instant the door was opened by officers who had been secretly stationed inside the house. The counterfeiters, thus trapped, stood aghast, but were quickly placed under arrest and marched to the United States Court. Their names are Richard Harrigan, Dave Morrison and John McGuire. The man and the woman Sullivan were all arranged before Commissioner Smith. McGuire pleaded guilty, and was at once remanded to jail without bail. His confederates, who pleaded "not guilty," were placed under bonds for a hearing. Twenty half-dollars and sixteen quarters, all newly made, along with the dies, chemicals, and the entire outfit used in the manufacture of the bogus stuff were captured and taken to the marshal's office.

Indians May Not Sling Mail.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—A special from Indian Territory says: Mrs. I. Adair has taken charge of the postoffice at Tallequah, displacing John W. Stapler, who had held the position for twenty years. The change is occasioned by the decision of the Attorney General of the United States to the effect that Indians are ineligible for postmasters, not being citizens of the United States. Mrs. Adair is a white woman, the wife of a prominent Indian.

An Ingenious Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Jean Lobossong, a French cook, was found dead this morning at his boarding house, No. 404 Fourth avenue. He had committed suicide by inhaling gas in an ingenious manner. The gas jet in one corner of his bedroom was turned on full. Over the burner on the pipe was one end of an eight-foot rubber tube. This was run down the side of the wall, and on the other end of this tube was an iron pipe about a foot long. The rubber was coiled once around the body of the dead man and the iron pipe stuck in his mouth. Then over all this was placed the bed clothes and pillow. When found he had evidently been dead two days. He left a letter in French saying that he was tired of life and that he had been out of employment two weeks.

Herders Killed by Apaches.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 18.—Eight sheepherders on the ranch of Solomon Luna, Valencia County, New Mexico, near the Arizona line, had a fight with the Apaches. All the herders were killed. The Luna brothers, with two forces, mounted, have gone to the scene of the fight.

Nothing Like a Good Example.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 18.—A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday prohibiting teachers, members of college faculties, State and county superintendents and members of the State Board of Examiners, from using alcoholic and narcotic stimulants.

Two Mothers Claim the Same Baby.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 18.—A singular case of mistaken identity was developed in the Criminal Court to-day. Mrs. Bauers applied to the Court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Mrs. Myers and her husband to produce the body of a four-months-old child in Court. Mrs. Bauers claims that the child was born at the City Home and that Mrs. Myers obtained it from her with the promise that it should be returned. This statement was corroborated by the superintendent of the Home and some nurses. On the other hand both Mr. and Mrs. Myers swore positively that the child was theirs and was born at their house. They called the physicians and several neighbors, who corroborated Mrs. Myers' story. The Court gave the child to Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

FLOATING COFFINS.

An Ice Gorge in the Missouri River At Kansas City,

Cuts Away Twenty Graves from Pest-House Island, and the Occupants Float Down the River.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Feb. 22.—As the result of an ice-gorge, the channel in the Missouri river is cutting away the southern portion of an island opposite the city, on which are located the Pest-house and Small-pox Hospital. There were twenty or more graves on the island, the greater part of which have been washed away up to midnight, and the bodies floated off down the river in their coffins. There is considerable excitement along the river bank. Officials say that there is little danger of future infection. There have been no recent interments, the most of them having been made over a year ago. The city's water supply is also drawn from the Kaw river. The only living tenants of the island are one small-pox patient and his nurse. They are in no present danger from the flood.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The Emperor of China About to Call Back Home the Mongolians Now in America.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Chinese community in St. Louis has received what is alleged to be a genuine copy of an imperial proclamation requiring that on or before the 15th of the fifth moon of the present year (May 15), all subjects of the Tai Tsing Empire (China) now residing in the United States of America return home, and instructing them upon application to their Consuls free transportation will be provided from any part of the United States to any part of the Chinese Empire, except the Provinces of Tuong Tung, whose citizens because of superior numbers, are required to pay half fare. The proclamation, while it embodies no threats, intimates that the Chinese Government intends to speedily retaliate upon the American export trade and American residents in China for the long continued outrages upon the Chinese in this country. This design, if carried out, will destroy an annual export of $80,000,000 and expose 9,000 Americans to the terrors of Imperial prosecution. Most of the 80,000 Chinamen in this country are expected to obey this proclamation. Prominent Chinese residents of this city claim that no information concerning the proclamation has been received and the truth of the report is doubted. Advices from New York and Washington are to the same effect.

SLAIN FOR A WITCH.

A Frenzied Farmer Takes the Life of His Old Wife in a Horrible Manner.

OTTAWA, ILL., Feb. 22.—Clarence J. Sears, eighty-eight years old, a farmer, murdered his aged wife at their home four miles northwest of this city Saturday night. The old couple differed in their religious views and Sears, who is an enthusiast, recently arrived at the conclusion that his wife was a witch. She was nearly three score years and ten, of feeble mind, and it is said that she admitted her belief that she was gifted with the powers of witchcraft. At any rate, Sears became crazed by his hallucination and determined that it would be for the best for him to kill her. Arming himself with a handsaw, he went into a room where the old woman was seated. Their daughter-in-law and a couple of grand-children were also in the room. "Do you still believe yourself a witch?" ask Sears of his wife. Her reply did not reach the ears of the witnesses, but it seemingly frenzied Sears, for he struck her down with the heavy saw, and despite the efforts of his daughter-in-law, hacked his old wife to death. He then turned on the young woman and her children, and they were obliged to flee for their lives. Convinced that his wife was dead, Sears left the house. He was captured yesterday and lodged in jail.

Safe-Blowers Caged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The city detectives are jubilant over their success in capturing a sextet of safe-blowers who have operated successfully throughout the city during the last two months. Each one of the gang has made an unqualified confession of the full extent of their operations, and the evidence is already prepared which will probably land every one of them in the penitentiary. A complete kit of safe-blowing tools, together with a quantity of blasting powder, was found at their rendezvous, and a large amount of plunder, including $30,000 worth of papers, the result of the recent Shemit burglars, was recovered yesterday from under a pile of lumber near the Northwestern railroad bridge. In the pockets of one of the men were a number of "wild cat" bank bills and a memorandum containing the addresses of several business firms and complete descriptions of the interiors of the stores.

Six Persons Poisoned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Alexander McLane, wife and three children, and Annie Reardon, an old lady, live at No. 913 North Ninth street. They are very poor and applied to the Provident Association Sunday for assistance. A quantity of corn meal was given them, which was made into bread and eaten by all six. Shortly afterward they were all taken sick and physicians called in said they were suffering from arsenical poisoning. The doctor thinks the children will recover, though he does not feel justified yet in pronouncing the three old people out of danger. There is nothing to idicate how the poison got into the meal.

Derailed and Burned.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—A serious accident occurred this forenoon on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad, about twelve miles north of Mt. Morris. The train from Nunda to Rochester ran off the track, and the forward coach tipped over and was burned. Eighteen persons were in the coach, and all were more or less seriously injured, among them the Rev. S. D. Moxley and wife, of Nunda, and George Railston and B. F. Coffin, of Mt. Morris. Mrs. Moxley is very seriously, and Mr. Railston and Mr. Coffin slightly hurt.

Escaped Prisoners Recaptured.

CARTHAGE, MO., Feb. 22.—Sheriff Bailey has returned from Dade County with George Hamilton, James Williams, James Fortune and James O'Neal, four of the nine prisoners who escaped from jail here Wednesday. Masters, the murderer, and three others are still at large.

—A fire in Portland, Me., the other day, played havoc with a men's furnishing store. The day following one of a gang of men cleaning out the cellar saw a foot with stocking and shoe on sticking from under a pile of blackened bricks. The men were much excited, and decided at once to send for a coroner. While one started for him, another, bolder than the rest, took hold of the foot and pulled it a little. The foot and leg rapidly came out of the pile of bricks, and his companions scattered, shouting: "He's pulled off one of his legs." They were mistaken. The leg was made of papier mache, for the purpose of advertising stockings and patent gaiters.

—Last Friday night a young man started out with a companion to "have some fun." They sought their fun in drinking-houses and in getting drunk. During the search for fun, and in the progress of the drunk, one of them got a knock on the head, died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday. That was the end of his fun; and another of the participants is in jail, held upon suspicion of homicide, which may be no fun for him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FIRE IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

Over $1,500,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—A destructive fire occurred in the business portion of this city this afternoon. The loss will probably exceed $1,500,000. The fire originated on the river steamer Bladen, cotton laden, which set fire to the wharf and sheds of the Clyde line of steamers. A high wind was blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly, sweeping away the business houses on Water street for three blocks and many valuable residences on Front and Second streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the first Methodist Church, the offices of the Atlantic Coast Line, the freight depots of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Companies, the Champion Compress, two large grain mills, a saw mill, the offices and warehouses of A. Sprunt & Son, Worth & Worth, Kerchuer & Caidner Bros., S. P. Shetler & Co., and the steamer River Queen and the schooner Holmes.

CALL FOR BONDS.

They Comprise Ten Million Dollars Three Per Cents Maturing in April Next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Secretary Manning this afternoon issued a call for $10,000,000 three per cent. bonds of the issue of 1882, to mature April 1 next. The bonds are numbered as follows: Fifty dollars—Original 285 to original No. 297, both inclusive, and original No. 1,368 to original No. 1,375, both inclusive. One Hundred Dollars—Original No. 2,108 to original No. 2,148, both inclusive, and original No. 9,864 to original No. 9,879, both inclusive. Five Hundred Dollars—Original No. 1,042 to original No. 1,062, both inclusive, and original No. 4,201 to original No. 4,209, both inclusive. One Thousand Dollars—Original No. 9,031 to original No. 9,188, both inclusive, and original No. 23,588 to No. 23,653, both inclusive. Ten Thousand Dollars—Original No. 15,459 to No. 16,448, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000.

THE BURIED AT NANTICOKE.

Fears That, After All, the Dead Miners May Not Be Reached.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 21.—The officers of the Susquehanna Coal Company are very much afraid that the men constituting the recovering party at Slope No. 1 will, within the next twenty-four hours, quit work, as they have reached very close to the point of the cave in which there is great danger ahead. They have no means of escape should another rush of sand and rock come. Should they refuse to work it is probable that no other men can be found to take their places, therefore the twenty-six bodies of the miners who were entombed on December 18 will forever remain in the pit.

Sad and Peculiar Affliction.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 21.—Hattie Stanley, aged eight, daughter of Joseph Stanley, a blacksmith, is suffering with a disease that is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity. Two years ago the child, who possessed a bright intellect, was attacked with rheumatism affecting the heart to such an extent that it did not have sufficient vitality to send the arterial blood to the extremities. Her hands and feet have become lifeless, and the child is slowly dying with dry gangrene. The fingers of each hand up to the knuckles are black and withered, and her feet present a similar appearance. The child has suffered excruciating pains for the past fifteen months and looks forward to death as the only relief. The disease is often met with in aged people, but this is the only one known of which the sufferer was so young.

Fatal Encounter with Desperadoes.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 21.—A *Courier-Journal* special says: "A fatal encounter took place near Pineville, Ky., between a man named Lane and five men named Turner, on Friday afternoon. There was an old feud existing between them. The Turners are celebrated as roughs and bad men. They were in ambush, hiding behind trees, when Lane came along the road, and they all fired upon him. Lane saw one of the Turners step from behind a tree, and shot him dead. Almost immediately afterwards Lane fell, his body being pierced by several bullets.

Frozen to Death in Michigan.

NEGAUNEE, MICH., Feb. 21.—Yesterday John Kennedy and a man named Ryan set out for a neighboring mine, about six miles away. Ryan was very thinly clad and soon began to suffer terribly from the intense cold. Kennedy took him on his shoulders and carried him for two miles, but his own sufferings and exhaustion compelled him to drop his burden. Almost dead himself he was barely able to find help, which arrived too late to rescue Ryan, whose dead body was found by the roadside. Kennedy will probably survive, although badly frozen.

A Miser's Miserable Death.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Feb. 21.—Henry Johnson, a bachelor and hermit, about fifty years of age, living in East Perkiomen, this county, died yesterday, leaving considerable real estate and money. Johnson was so miserly that he would not allow himself the necessary comforts of life. During the recent cold weather his feet were so badly frozen that the soles of them became mortified and fell off. Other portions of his body were also badly frozen.

Four Men Drowned.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 21.—Yesterday morning, while four men and a boy were attempting to cross the Susquehanna, the boat capsized and the four men drowned. The boy succeeded in climbed to the boat, and was rescued about two miles below. The names of the unfortunate men are as follows: John and Frank Mast, aged eighteen and twenty, respectively, Lewis Ditrich and Charles Mathies. The lad who was saved was a son of Mathies.

Mine Explosion.

EVANSTON, WY., Feb. 21.—An explosion occurred in No. 3 mine at Almy yesterday. Fifteen men were burned, one severely. Nobody was killed. Forty men were in the mine. Fifteen days ago the men left the mine on account of gas, but were persuaded to go back. There was not gas enough to wreck the mine, though the men were blown thirty feet. The fire lasted half a minute.

Death of Ex-Senator Filsom.

HUMBOLDT, NEB., Feb. 21.—Ex-Senator G. M. Filsom died while sitting in a chair on the steps of his house to-day. His age was sixty-six years.

Paralyzed by a Fall.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 21.—John E. Stuck, a prominent citizen of Newburg, W. Va., while walking to Sunday-school, stepped on a rolling stone, which threw him to the ground and injured his spinal column. In a short time the lower half of his body was entirely paralyzed. His back is broken, and his injuries are considered fatal.

A Somnambulist's Experience.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 21.—Edward Ashley, while asleep, left his berth on a train, at the town of Atterliffe, Mich., and walked off the rear platform. He was not injured, and walked to the station and was provided with clothes, having left the berth in his night shirt.

Its Head in Its Stomach.

VILLA RICA, GA., Feb. 21.—Mr. B. J. Garrison brought to town yesterday a calf's head taken from its own stomach. The calf when born was perfectly formed except a head. Where the neck should have been an ear appeared. Some one suggested that the head might be inside, and upon cutting the calf open the head was found there.

Death of Kenward Philp.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Kenward Philp, aged forty years, an Englishman by birth, and at one time charged with forging the famous Moray letter in 1880, died this morning at his residence in Brooklyn.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—A petition of citizens of Savannah was presented praying for a repeal of the silver coinage act. Senator Mason offered a resolution calling for certain information about District Attorneys in Virginia. A favorable report was made on the House bill authorizing the assignment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a clerk to act as Treasurer of the United States in the absence of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer. An amendment limiting the detail to sixty days was agreed to, and the bill recommitted for further amendment. The educational bill was then taken up, Jackson, Maxey, Blair and Hawley speaking.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted requesting the Judiciary Committee to answer certain questions in reference to the law authorizing the Attorney General to bring suits to cancel patents. Mr. Bland's free coinage bill was adversely reported and placed on the calendar. A bill was reported from the Commerce Committee authorizing the construction of the B. & O. bridge across the Arthur kill, at New York. A bill was reported favorably to compel all vessels of the United States to carry mail when offered by U. S. officers. The bill authorizing the loan of the Government exhibits to the New Orleans Exposition was talked over the morning hour for the second time by its opponents. The Fitz-John Porter bill was discussed by Wheeler for and Cutcheon against, until 5 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 7 p. m. The night session was ordered to debate the Fitz-John Porter case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: In aid of education in the States. Providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington, D. C., to General U. S. Grant. The bill appropriates $250,000 for the purpose indicated, and provides for a commission of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives to contract for the monument. Referred. Bills passed: To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, Ky., to a sum not exceeding one million dollars; to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased Kickapoo Indians in the State of Kansas. The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians was taken up, but at 2 o'clock it went over, and consideration of the Education bill was resumed. Without further debate the Senate agreed to the amendment proposed by the Education Committee striking out the special appropriation for school buildings. An amendment proposed was also agreed to without debate providing that none of the money appropriated by the bill should be paid to a State until its Legislature should accept the provisions of the bill. Mr Ingalls moved an amendment to limit the moneys going to each State to its proportion of illiterates between the ages of ten and twenty-one. He thought it proper to make this limitation because the object of the appropriation should be to reach and remedy the ignorance that was remediable—not that which was irremediable. The number of persons constituting the class of remediable illiterates in any State should be the only class that would entitle the State to a proportion of this money.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Grant; accepting grant for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi River Canal, and increasing the pension for deafness. Bills were passed providing allowances for money order clerks, reducing the charge for money orders, and protecting homestead settlers. The Fitz John Porter bill was debated by Kelley, Thomas, Curtin and Weber. At 3:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred. Among these was one to abolish the Presidency. A report from the Judiciary Committee, with resolutions, was presented by Senator Edmunds, which condemned the action of the Attorney General in refusing certain papers called for, and declared it to be the duty of the Senate to withhold its advice and consent to proposed removal of officers in cases where papers are withheld. Consideration of the educational bill was resumed. Messrs. Ingalls and Coke opposed the measure, and Mr. Riddleberger supported it. Mr. Evarts took the floor, when, on motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Findlay's appointment on the Banking and Currency Committee was announced. The Committee on Pacific Railroads reported a bill to compel the Pacific roads to pay the United States the amount paid by it for surveying lands granted. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad land grant forfeiture was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Fitz John Porter bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Messrs. Phelps, of New Jersey, Curtin, Pennsylvania, Warner, Ohio, and Bragg, Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill, the latter closing the debate. Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, spoke in opposition. A motion to recommit and strike out the salary clause was voted down—173 to 112. The bill finally passed—yeas, 171; nays, 112. At 5:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 —SENATE.—An inquiry in regard to the killing of Captain Crawford by the Mexicans, embodied in a resolution, was refered to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. At 2 p. m. Mr Evarts spoke on the Blair educational bill, being followed by Ingalls, Wilson and Harris. The debate was closed by the latter for the day, and at 4:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kelley (Pa.) obtained leave to have printed in the Record a review of the testimony in the Fitz John Porter case. A proposition by Mr. Wheeler (Ala.), to print a review of Holt's review was objected to by Mr Steele (Ind.) A joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress and the presentation of a medal to Joseph Frances, was passed. On the first bill on the private calendar Mr Scott (Pa.) offered an amendment which gave him an opportunity to deliver a silver speech, defending the administration. He was followed by Mr. Geddes (O.) in another silver speech, which was made in spite of all objections. At 4:45 p. m. the House took a recess until 7 p. m. During the night session forty-four pension bills were passed, and at 9:30 p. m. the House adjourned until Tuesday.

English Press Kindly Note the Day.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Appropriate references to the anniversary of Washington's birthday appear in to-day's journals. The *Standard* compares the Americans of to-day unfavorably with the character of the men whose memory they are celebrating. You will bear in mind that this is the organ of the American haters, and seldom has a good word for anything on that side of the ocean. Most of the other papers pronounce the customary eulogy on the hero of the Revolution, and dwell in friendly terms upon the vastness of the State he founded.

Dalton's Writ of Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Judge Wylie has decided at Columbus that Dan Dalton must produce the returns from Precinct A. Fourth Ward, Cincinnati, before the House Investigating Committee or go to jail for thirty days. Dalton will go to Columbus to-morrow morning with the returns.

THE Greek fleet has gone to Euboea.

GENERAL BOYEN, Adjutant to Emperor William, of Germany, is dead.

THE Meininger actors of London will shortly make a tour of America.

THE Infanta Eulalia is confined to her bed with an attack of sore throat, accompanied by fever. The date of her marriage has been postponed.

THE Powers have sent a final note to Greece before blockading the Greek fleet in Salamis Bay.

—He—"It was natural, you know, that I should be attracted to you." She (shyly)—"Indeed! Why?" He—"Well, you know, your brother studied law in the same office with me, and we were admitted to the bar together." She—"But what had that to do with me?" He—"Why, don't you see, I looked upon him as a brother-in-law?" She (blushing)—"O! I see." He—"Yes, a brother-in-law de jure, as it were. Now I propose that he shall be a brother-in-law de facto as well." Then he slipped the engagement ring on her finger and their heads came close together, and the parian cupid on the mantel looked as if he was about to clap his wings and crow.

—Cremationists have now become numerous enough to warrant the publication of a magazine devoted to their interests. This magazine states that in America there are two cremation furnaces completed, three soon to be built, and ten societies besides those owning the crematoriums.

—Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent London surgeon and scientist, insists that men over fifty years old should materially reduce their daily diet.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$2 25@ 3 00	$3 50@ 4 25
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 50@ 5 00
Medium lugs	4 00@ 4 25	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	4 25@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 50
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 00	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 50@ 13 00
Selections	9 00@ 10 50	14 00@ 18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Governor, in accordance with a request made by the General Assembly, sent in a copy of all contracts with Mason, Foard & Co., lessees of the penitentiary. A motion by Senator Boles that the documents be printed and referred to the Committee on Penitentiary was adopted. Mr. J. R. W. Smith offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives to visit, examine and report upon the conditions of the various asylums in the State. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. The Senate took up the discussion of the House poison bill. It requires that all preparations of morphine and opium shall be inclosed in a package with scarlet wrapper, with the name of the preparation printed in plain white letters, a picture of a skull and cross bones, and the word "poison." No objection was made to the bill and it was passed. Senator Harris' bill providing for the management of the Penitentiary received a little attention, but the subject was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution that the Senate and House go into joint session Thursday morning at 12 o'clock to elect a Public printer and binder. After debate the resolution was adopted. Mr. Boswell has before the Committee on Judiciary a bill giving to a physician a fee of $100 for performing a post mortem examination on a body supposed to have been poisoned. The law as it now is pays only ten dollars for such services, and no physician of ability will undertake work of the character for so small a fee. Mr. Boswell thinks they ought to be paid $100. The House Committee on Criminal Laws has agreed to report unanimously in favor of the passage of the Senate bill declaring the keeping of a gambling house to be a felony.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Resolution inquiring whether the Attorney-General had instituted suit against Ralph Sheldon, late Register of the Land office, and if so, as to all facts connected therewith. Bill to amend and reduce into all acts relating to the town of Carrsville, in Livingston County. Bill to amend and reduce into one all acts in relation to the town of Earlington, Hopkins County. Bill to amend the charter of the Central Passenger Railroad Company, of Louisville. Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in one mile of Mayfield, Graves County. The Senate agreed to House amendments to the following: Bill incorporating the Paducah and Illinois Bridge Company. Resolutions in regard to asking Federal appropriation for locking and damming Licking river.

HOUSE.—The Straus bill to require the counties to support their own pauper idiots came up, and was discussed at length. Mr. Myers offered an amendment which was adopted, requiring the city of Covington to maintain the idiots living within its limits, and the county of Kenton pay for those living within its limits outside of Covington. Mr. Nesbitt's substitute requiring the State to pay $60 for each idiot, instead of $75 now paid, and the counties nothing, was voted down. Mr. Thompson's substitute reducing the appropriation from $75 per year to $35 per year for each idiot was adopted and became the original bill, and the vote on its passage stood—yeas, 49; nays, 37, and the bill was passed.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Harris offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges relating to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. Adopted. Senator Harris' bill providing for the future management of the penitentiary was called up again. First, a joint resolution by Senator Hays that a committee from both the houses be appointed to consider the Warden question, was adopted. Mr. J. R. W. Smith offered a substitute for that of Senator Hays. It also provides for a joint committee, and empowered it to report a bill for solving the difficulties connected with the Warden question. Mr. Clay offered a substitute to the latter. It provides that the committee shall be composed of three Senators and five Representatives. This last was adopted. Mr. Boles, in a very feeling speech, asked that three more Senators be added to the committee appointed to investigate the charges against his morality, and that the committee be given the power to compel witnesses to answer all questions. The Senate granted both requests, and the investigation will proceed, although the committee first appointed had agreed to report that the charges were without foundation. Senators Neal, Clay and Frederick were added to the committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson offered a resolution that the session of the Legislature be extended beyond the constitutional limit of 60 days. Quite a number of resolutions providing for afternoon and evening sessions were also offered. All the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Rules. Bills introduced: Fixing salaries as follows: Governor, $4,000; Secretary of State $1,200; private secretary to the Governor, $800; clerk in Treasurer's office, $1,000; Register of Land Office, $1,800; each judge of the Court of Appeals, $3,500; judges of the Circuit Courts, $2,500; judges of the Superior Court, $3,000; judges of the Common Pleas Courts, $2,000; Adjutant General, $1,200. To amend school laws. It proves that in addition to the tax now raised by law for common school purposes, a head tax of $2 on each voter in the State shall be imposed and collected.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Frederick, of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufacture, reported favorably on the Governor's nominees of trustees for the Agricultural and Mechanical College. These trustees are J. D. Clancy, Christian County; L. D. Bradford, Kenton County, and R. S. Sparr, of Fayette County. The report was adopted. Mr. Wallace moved to reconsider the bill which was passed some time ago, making bribery at elections punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. The motion was adopted, and the bill was made a special order for February 26. Mr. Martin offered a resolution asking concerning the rights of certain citizens to receive pay for slaves impressed into the service of the United States during the war. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Senator Harris' penitentiary bill came in for another share of attention, and several speeches were made. Senator Bryan then moved that the portion of Senator Harris' bill giving South $3,200 be struck out. This was defeated by a vote of 19 to 10. A vote was taken on Senator Harris' bill as amended by Senator D. H. Smith. Seventeen votes were cast for it and eleven against it. It failed to pass for lack of a constitutional majority.

HOUSE.—Phil Thompson's resolution to prolong the session of the Legislature called forth a number of speeches this morning. A call of the House was ordered for the purpose of voting on the resolution, the constitution providing that a two-thirds majority shall be necessary. The roll-call, before locking the doors, showed 93 members present. In view of that large number the further call was dispensed with. Mr. Blakey withdrew his amendment fixing the fifteen-day limit, and the vote was taken on Mr. Thompson's resolution, which was passed by a vote of 70 to 23.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The penitentiary bills were called up, and after considerable wrangling all the substitutes and amendments were voted down, and then the Harris bill was passed. It allows Warden South his back salary from the time he was removed, and gives absolute power to the commissioners to remove the warden and other officers. The House resolution to indefinitely extend the present session was taken up and lost for the want of the constitutional two-thirds vote. Eight senators were absent, and when they return the resolution will probably be adopted.

HOUSE.—In the House a number of private bills were passed.

Miscellaneous Items.

PERRY JENKINS got two years for perjury, and Warren Gilbert the same for robbery, at Nicholasville.

A SPECIAL to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Robert Lile was shot and fatally wounded by his father, John Lile, the noted Green County desperado, near Liletown. The son upbraided his father for getting drunk and mistreating his family, and the latter shot his boy in the back while he was ringing the bell for dinner.

NEWTON CARPENTER's horse shied with him over a bank seventy-five yards almost perpendicular near Owingsville, yet the rider escaped with a broken leg.

CALLA FERRAND, a Danville colored woman, died of religious excitement going from church.

WM. STEEL, fireman, died at Louisville, a few days ago, from an overdose of morphine.

ED COONEY and John Keown shot each other fatally, at Hawesville, quarreling over Cooney's desertion of Keown's sister, to whom he was engaged.

THERE was quite an excitement at the Cabot Street School, Newport, a few days ago, caused by the turning over of a stove in Miss Graham's room. It seems that one of the legs of the stove had fallen off, and while the fire was being stirred up it tipped over. A large can of boiling water, which was sitting on the stove at the time, was thrown off, scalding a young lad named Gus Williams and Katie Puff.

ANOTHER THING.

Where Prominent Republicans Stood in 1869 on the Question of "Executive Power."

Judging from Washington dispatches, one of the most vociferous and thorough-going of Mr. Edmunds' lieutenants in the contest of the Senate with the President is General John Alexander Logan, the son of thunder from Illinois, who never willingly lets slip a chance to lift up his voice and cry aloud. To-day, General Logan is one of the most strenuous upholders of the right of the Senate to investigate the President's reasons for suspending Republican office-holders, and in interviews with numerous correspondents he manifests a disposition to insist on all the rights which an extreme interpretation of the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office act confer upon the Senate.

It was not always thus. In 1869, when the Tenure-of-Office act was pending, General Logan was a member of the House, and his views upon the propriety of the Senatorial prerogatives were exactly opposite to those which he holds now.

At that time General Logan fought in his fiercest manner the passage of the present Tenure-of-Office act, and in his most stentorian tones demanded its abolition. His ideas upon the necessity of a total change in the incumbency of the offices were embodied in the following resolution, which he sent to the Speaker's desk and asked to have passed:

> That all civil offices, except those of Judges of the United States Courts that were filled by appointment by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, before the 4th of March, 1869, shall be vacant on the 30th day of June, 1869.

He denounced in round terms the power which the present Tenure-of-Office law could give the Senate. Among other things he said:

> The Senate now provides for itself becoming the executive branch of this Government, so far as reappointing suspended officers is concerned. * * * It (the Tenure-of-Office bill, then pending) doubly gives them the power which they have wrenched from the co-ordinate branches of the Government in reference to patronage. I do not claim that this is a contest for patronage, but it is a struggle for power on the part of the Senate, and nothing else. Although I have maintained this law (the Tenure-of-Office act of 1867, for which the Tenure-of-Office act now in force and then pending is a substitute) to be constitutional; although I have argued in favor of its constitutionality, yet I have believed and believe now that it was passed for a purpose; not because it was demanded by the constitution, but because there was a necessity for it (the Republican necessity of bull-ragging Andrew Johnson). Having once been passed the Senate are determined, seeing how well they can hold that power in their hands, never to give it up again for fear that if they give it up now you will never give it back into their hands again.

General Logan, in the last part of the foregoing quotation, "gave" the secret of the passage of the present Tenure-of-Office act "away." The Republican representatives were almost unanimous in favor of repeal, and, of course, the Democratic representatives were to a man. So were Sherman, Morton, Yates and others of the Senators. But Trumbull, Edmunds and Conkling were strenuous for maintaining "the dignity of the Senate," and holding on to all the power they had got into their hands; and they were able to control a majority of the Senators by promising that the law would not be enforced while Republican Presidents should continue to occupy the White House. That promise was kept. No attempt was made to enforce the law until Mr. Cleveland became President.

Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Cullom, Hale, Conger and Allison were members of the House with Logan and are now Republican Senators with him. They acquiesced in his remarks and voted with him in favor of repeal. Holding such opinions in 1869, which, by the way, are the simple truth, how do General Logan and the others above named justify their present course? An explanation is in order if they have one to give.

The doctrine which Senator Sherman asserted to be true in 1869—that all the important offices ought to be in the hands of members of the party in power—is true now. The President has certainly been moderate in making changes, and there is no tenable ground for maintaining that any greater necessity exists for the enforcement of the Tenure-of-Office act than existed then, when all these gentlemen were in favor of abolishing it, because it might be made to hamper the President in the exercise of the executive power which rightfully belonged to him. The following was the language of one of the leaders of the Republicans of the House in 1869, which General Logan, Senators Hoar and Dawes and the rest indorsed:

> We have now before us a proposition to clothe the Senate with power to control the appointments made by the Executive. Now, I hold that it is against the principles of this Government that its executive officer shall be called upon to do work when he can not control independent of the officers to do that work * * * Why do I prefer the Executive to the Senate? The Executive is responsible. Any officer can be called before him and the Executive can say to him: "Why do you do this?" An representative of the people can call an unworthy officer to account before the President. But the Senate sits the one Senator being a shield for another. You go to a Senator and say: "Why was not this man turned out?" The answer is: "Oh, the Senate refused to turn him out." Each Senator is able to make the same answer to such an inquiry. You can hold no man responsible.

By the constitution, the Senate has the right to advise and consent, or to refuse to advise and consent to the President's nominations. When they undertake to go further, and seek to interfere with his right of removal, as, under the lead of Mr. Edmunds, the Republican Senators are seeking to do now, they are overstepping the constitutional boundaries of their power, and the President will be sustained by the country in his refusal to comply with their demands.

It must not be forgotten that Senators Sherman, Allison, Hoar, Dawes, Cullom, Logan, Hale and Conger are on record as professed believers in the right of the President alone to control the removals, and that Senator Evarts has solemnly declared that the interference of the Senate in such matters is unconstitutional. Yet they are now asserting the right of the Senate to restore suspended Republican office-holders to office. Circumstances alter cases with them, and all regard for consistency is flung to the winds.—*Boston Globe.*

THE PITH OF THE CASE.

Wicked Efforts of the Bell Telephone Monopoly to Divert Attention from the Real Issue.

As the *Graphic* has repeatedly said in relation to the telephone controversy now violently raging, it does not matter the toss of a button whether Attorney-General Garland goes or stays, so far as the intrinsic merits of the case are concerned. The main and essential question is whether the United States Government is to be successfully bullied and driven from a perfectly legal position by the organized clamor and threats of a gigantic monopoly. The Bell Company confederated with the Western Union and with every selfish or reckless force inimical to the Administration, started out with the explicit menace that it would politically kill any public man who dared to challenge its prerogatives or obstruct its designs. Its entire crusade is aimed to divert attention from the true issue. It pointed a thousand fingers at Garland and with a thousand voices—mostly venal exclaimed: "This is Credit Mobilierism over again. He holds stock in the rival concern. It is a flagrant scandal in high places. Let this suit be tried before the ordinary tribunals."

It seems to be legitimate criticism and a plausible proposition, but what does it really imply? No single rival company nor combination of companies can in an ordinary civil process test the fundamental point involved—that of alleged fraud. Furthermore, the existing monopoly with its income of millions and its comparatively trivial expenses can afford to prolong an ordinary suit for years, perhaps indefinitely, and in the meantime can exact heavier and heavier tribute from a public which has no redress. The telephone has become in cities a commercial necessity, yet inventors are barred out from improving it unless they dispose of their improvements, to the hungry octopus holding the original patents. Why so ferociously resist a fair, speedy and final test of the validity of that patent? This is a view of the matter that has begun to impress itself on some of our most vehement contemporaries during the past few days. Nobody has yet had the hardihood to even insinuate that Secretary Lamar was influenced in his decision by any improper motive. They do not even attack Garland except by implication. He simply did what any upright judge would do under similar circumstances—he refused to act in a case in which he was personally interested.

Let Garland go or stay as may be, the Government is responsible for the existence of the Bell monopoly, and the Government must, with reasonable proof of fraud set before it, review its own action. This is the pith of the case.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

TREASURY RAIDS.

The Attempt, Through Pension Bills, to Capture "the Soldier Vote."

The figures which are given in a letter from Commissioner Black to Mr. Randall, chairman of the Appropriations committee, relative to the cost of the schemes now proposed for Congressional action in regard to increasing the pension list are simply astounding. They afford a striking exemplification of the thoughtless way in which wild plans are mooted on sentimental or other like grounds, without any consideration of the enormous expenditure to be thereby entailed. It is fair to suppose that if the data for the calculation of the cost were within the knowledge of the authors of such schemes, and were duly considered in regard to their practicability, they would never be submitted.

The inquiry of the chairman of the Appropriations committee had reference to two points—first, as to the cost resulting from the extension of time for filing applications for pensions under the acts of January and March, 1879, and second, as to the probable cost of repealing the limitation in regard to filing applications under those acts. The Commissioner shows that the cost resulting from the extension of time referred to in the first branch of the inquiry has amounted to $259,873,972 up to July 1, 1885. In regard to the second branch of the inquiry he says that if the limitation as to time imposed by the acts referred to be removed, all pensions will begin at date of the soldier's discharge, and that the result will be an increased charge on the treasury of $75,000,000, to pay pensioners now on the roll; and he estimates that the number who would be entitled to be entered on the roll would increase that charge to $302,836,200; that is, pension claims would swallow up, in effect, the whole revenue of the Government.

This is the gist of the Commissioner's statement. It is directed with all the force which a plain statement of figures can command against such reckless propositions as that of Mr. Browne, of Indiana, who desires to remove the present limitation of the Arrears-of-Pensions act to January 1, 1886. The cost of carrying this scheme into effect would be something over $300,000,000. If Mr. Browne had taken the cost into account it may readily be believed he would have long hesitated before advancing so extravagant a proposition.

The truth is—and these figures loudly emphasize it—it is high time to call a halt in regard to further extravagant legislation for the benefit of pensioners. No nation in history has acted so liberally as ours toward its disabled soldiers. What was generously given it does not now begrudge, but maintains and pays faithfully. Not only has the vast and expensive machinery of a great bureau been called into existence for the thorough consideration of every case which should be presented, but, lest any deserving claimant should be neglected, the time for making application to share in the Nation's beneficence has been amply extended. The money-limit of generous and grateful regard has been reached.

In the matter of pensioning its disabled soldiers or their dependent survivors, the Nation has done its duty. Congress has other duties to which its attention is invoked by the most patriotic considerations. It is not enough to regard the past. It is requisite also to secure the present and to provide for the future.

An evil feature in every new pension proposal is the demagogic spirit which it inevitably awakens. Congressmen vie with each other in propounding absurd plans for increasing pensions, which, if they were carried into effect, would bankrupt the treasury of the United States. Of course, many of them are not even seriously intended, and their real object is to ensnare and capture what is known as the soldier vote. But, like all insincere issues, they exercise a delusive effect on the public mind, and a belittling influence on political methods.

The time has come for answering with a decided negative every proposition to increase the pension charges of the Government whether the proposition is inspired by demagogism or corruption. Congress has done its full duty by the soldier, let it now turn its endeavor to doing its full duty to the people.—*Washington Post.*

—A New Orleans judge the other day sent a monkey to jail in default of bail bonds for appearance at trial.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE RECORDER.

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We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co., as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. P. DHANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. B. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. RYLE, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1886.

We [illegible] NORMAN [illegible] County J[illegible] primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3. '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3. '86

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

It has been twenty-one years since a Kentucky Legislature adjourned within the Constitutional limit.

Two Arizona papers, one known as the Dam and the other the Fool, have consolidated, uniting their names in one title.

We are glad to know that Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, is improving. He has been at death's door for several days.

It seems that the gamblers will have to go. The House Committee will report the "felony" bill, with expression of opinion that it ought to pass.—Capital.

The Inter-State Agricultural and Industrial Convention to be held at Jackson, Tenn., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week promises to be an important affair.

John B. Gough the noted temperance lecturer died at Frankford, Penn., last Thursday. He was stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankford, Pa., Presbyterian church.

In this issue John P. Ryle, of Rabbit Hash, is announced as a candidate for County Superintendent of schools. Mr. Ryle is a young man, and if elected will, no doubt, make an efficient officer.

Fifteen million horses are now owned in America, and more than a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from $176 to $240 each.—Cincinnati Times.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have reached the conclusion that the State cannot be redistricted in judicial districts this year, owing to a provision of the constitution that only one new district may be created every four years.

The erection of an imposing monument to General Grant in Washington City is now an assured fact. It is contemplated to have next in impressiveness to the monument erected to Washington. This latter monument cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. The one to honor Grant's memory is to cost $250,000, the Senate Library Committee having reported favorably for that amount. It is not known where it will be placed, but a site on the piaza at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue is suggested. It is also urged that the monument be in the shape of a column, rather than a statute in bronze.

It was expected that a bankruptcy law would be enacted by the present Congress, but the prospect of the measure dosen't brighten with the lapse of time. At the beginning of the session it was said that Gen. Pat Collins, of Boston—the leading Irish Democrat of Massachusetts—would have what was so wisely called the Boston Lowell bankrupt bill passed at once; but it remains on the table of the Judiciary Committee. It is understood that, with the exception of Messrs. Collins and Culberson, the Democratic members of the committee are square against the passage of the bill, and that one of the Republicans on the Committee, Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, is not over friendly to it. This condition of affairs will render it difficult for Gen. Collins to report the bill from the committee, unless some missionary work can be effectively done among the members.

The New York World prints a vivid tale from Millersburg, Dauphin county, Penn., to the effect that Samuel Motter, a vender of patent medicines, entered a hotel where a convivial crowd sat, and dared them to imitate the Lord's Supper. Beer and bread was at once set forth, and the carousers bowed in mock humility, and Motter went along distributing a bite and a sup to each. Suddenly, when he was about half through, a strange noise was heard, and looking up the men saw a sight that made their blood run cold. As near as the scared men could describe it, they declare that it was an immense ill-formed and foul beast with great cloven feet, painted horns and eyes that flashed fire. With wild yells the men rushed into the open air and scattered in every direction. Finally all reached home, except Motter, who was away for a [illegible], and at last he arrived a maniac. He was put to bed and physicians summoned, but they could do nothing for him. He raved, howled and prayed, declaring that he had seen the Evil One and that he was lost. His torture was terrible, but nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died in the wildest agony. The death bed scene is said to have been so full of horrors that it can hardly be described.

The Paducah Standard says: "A young lawyer pleading his first case in the city court a few days since and was successful. It was a case against a negro for some misdemeanor, and the young attorney was successful in clearing his client. The client being somewhat short of money paid him with a watch, a clock and three pistols, adding $2 in cash. The young attorney proudly stepped from the court-room with his first fee, but at the door he was met by that vigilant protector of the city's revenue, License Inspector McCune, who demanded of him if he had his license "Wh-at!" exclaimed the limb of the law. "Your license to practice law. The city requires every attorney at law to pay a license fee." "Well, I'll be blamed if I knew that before!" said the astonished attorney. But the Inspector was inexorable and he had to "pony up his fee." He turned over the $2, disposed of the other articles at a sacrifice, and then had to borrow $5 from a friend, to complete the amount of the officer's demand. He will hereafter make a special study of city ordinances.

Our State Geologist Proctor has returned from his English tour. As his position has been half abolished—by the Senate, the following, from a lengthy interview with him by the Courier-Journal's Frankfort correspondent will be found of interest to Kentuckians.

"What success did you have with the object of your visit to England?"

"I had two objects in view: one to secure immigration to Kentucky and the other to induce English capitalists to invest money in our railroads. In both I realized my expectations. My trip was a little hurried, and perhaps I could done better had I taken more time. I left New York on the 8th of January, and after a stormy voyage reached Queenstown on the 19th. I was in London the next day and visited the Emigration agencies, and made efforts to secure some of the better class of people for Kentucky. I think the prospects that quite a number of them will come here, are extremely good."

"In what part of the State will these people be likely to locate?"

"That is impossible to say. It depends entirely upon the immigrants themselves. If they are men of means they will go where land is good and purchase; if they have but little money they will settle in the more thinly populated regions where the land does not cost so much. I can illustrate. An Englishman possessed of considerable property, came over with his family on the same steamer with me. He intends to settle in Kentucky, and will go to some county where land is rich, because he can afford, to pay for it. Such immigrants are worth very much to the State."

The death of a Mrs. Morgan is announced as occurring in Owen county, she having reached the advanced age of 104 years.

Dan Brown the "gold brick" man is in jail at Nashville.

STATE NEWS.

Stock hogs are in big demand in Clark county.

In Mead county, gold has been found in Doe Creek and on the land of J. Woolfolk.

The republicans of Christian county have nominated two negroes for county offices, one for jailer and one for coroner.

B. H. Neale has sold to Mr. Pres. Smith, a Missouri party, his fine trotting stallion, Monroe [illegible], for $1,500.—Richmond Herald.

There are confined in our county jail 16 prisoners, four of whom are white and twelve black. Two are charged with the crime of murder, one for rape, three for horse stealing, two for stealing flour, six for gambling, one for forgery and one for stealing bacon.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

There is now a prospect that the legislature will re-establish the "Superior Court." In that event the Democracy of Henry county will present the name of Joseph Barbour, Esq., author of "Barbour's Digest," as a suitable person to be placed upon the bench from this district.

Another natural gas well has been discovered. J. R. Smith, of Valley Creek Mills, six miles south of Elizabethtown, struck a vein of gas while boring for an artesian well. The gas flows in such abundance as to fill the air about the works, and rocks taken from a depth of 700 feet are so impregnated with it as to burn with a bright light.

The peach buds are all killed, 'Squire Murphy says, a fact which he has found on examination, coupled with the experience that no peaches have been produced after winter in which the mercury went down to 12 degrees below zero. On the other hand, Mr. John Boggs says that they are not killed but that we will have a good crop this season.—Stanford Journal.

A quantity of wampum, or Indian money, has been found near Auburn, Logan county. It was buried near some Indian graves, which were opened and found to contain the bones of fourteen of the former occupants of this country. The bones upon exposure to the air, rapidly crumbled. About a half a bushel of the currency was found. The graves were about two feet deep, lined with flat smooth stone after the usual manner. The wampum, which is made of pieces of shell, indicates that the aborigines of this country did not discuss at their grand council fires bi-metalic money question.

WAGNER AS A BOY.

The Earliest Works of the Author and Composer of "Lohengrin."

Wilhelm Richard Wagner was born at Leipzig, March 22, 1813. When he was nine, he went to school, where he was the despair of the teacher who instructed him in music; he paid no attention to his practicing, but seized every opportunity of repeating the melodies that he heard, especially those of "Der Freischutz," which had already kindled his powerful imagination. Ancient history, mythology, Greek and Latin were his favorite studies, but his heart was really in none of these, for he had a secret aim which absorbed all his thoughts and feelings—he was a poet! In his eleventh year, he won a prize for the best poem on a dead school-mate, and soon after this be translated the first twelve books of the Odyssey. He taught himself English, and immediately became so absorbed in Shakespeare that he decided to write a tragedy. For two long years he toiled, and during this period he contrived to kill off forty-two people in his drama. He was forced to relent, however, and to recall them as ghosts in the last act in order to have performers enough to play the parts. Meantime he had left Dresden, where he had been living, and entered a school at Leipzig, but he had so neglected his studies for musical composition that he was put back a class; this so discouraged him that he gave himself entirely to his tragedy. When he had nearly finished it, he first heard Beethoven's music. This had so strong an influence over him that he determined to set his tragedy to music, and purchased a book on thorough-bass to prepare himself for his task. So fascinated did he become with the study that he determined to be a poet no longer, but that music should have the devotion of his life. When his family learned of his tragedy, they were much troubled, for they felt it was the cause of his backwardness at school; but when they found him to be writing music, they were in despair, for they believed it to be nothing more than a fancy, and that it might do the boy great harm. He was not to be discouraged, however, and composed in secret. But at last he was placed under the instruction of Theodore Weinlig, a man steeped in the spirit of "Father Bach," who put him through a six months' study of counterpoint. Now he learned and loved Mozart.—*Agatha Tunis, in St. Nicholas.*

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

A Woman Born to Command and to Inspire Respect.

She was a woman born to command, and since she was left alone with a family and an estate to care for, she took the reins into her own hands, and never gave them up to any one else. She used to drive about in an old-fashioned open chaise, visiting the various parts of her farm, just as a planter would do on horseback. The story is told that she had given an agent directions how to do a piece of work, and he had seen fit to do it differently, because he thought his way a better one. He showed her the improvement.

"And pray," said the lady, "who gave you any exercise of judgemnt in the matter? I command you, sir; there is nothing left for you but to obey."

I think that George Washington owed two strong traits to his mother—a governing spirit, and a spirit of order and method. She taught him many lessons and gave him many rules; but, after all, it was her character, shaping his which was most powerful. She taught him to be truthful, but her lessons were not half so forcible as her own truthfulness.—*Hezekiah Butterworth, in St. Nicholas.*

IN A PERSIAN STREET.

The Odd Things to Be Seen in the Thoroughfares of Teheran.

In such a climate as that of Teheran life is naturally passed chiefly in the open air. The chill of winter, rarely severe, seems to make little difference in the habits of the people. The shops are all open to the streets; the customers stand outside, and even the shopkeeper attends to most of his business from the exterior of the shop. If he is a baker, grocer or costermonger, in all probability he and the customer both stand in the street, retreating into the shop only when a string of camels or a dashing cortege forces them to move out of the way. A carpenter may frequently be seen arranging a piece of joinery on the pavement in front of his shop. The schools often in no-wise differ from the shops, in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare one may see twenty or thirty lads seated on their heels repeating the lesson together in monotonous tone.

Another common sight in the streets of Teheran is the itinerant barber. The Koran enjoins the masculine Mohammedan to shave his crown. The Sunnees shave the entire head excepting a long lock in the center whereby, it is said, the archangel may pluck them out of the grave. But the Sheahs or Persian Mussulmans shave from the forehead to the nape of the neck, leaving a highly prized lock on each side. It is, therefore, common to see a man of the lower classes seated on the pavement, going through the operation of having his head shaved. The remaining hair and the beard are dyed, and it is rare that one sees gray hairs in Teheran. The first tint applied is henna, an orange-yellow vegetable dye. Many consider this so handsome as to prefer it without the further application of indigo which must select. The last tint, combined with the henna, imparts a durable and rather agreeable dark-brown color to the hair. The women also have their hair dyed and join the eyebrows with the pencil. All classes make use of the bath at least once a week, the wealthy having steam-baths attached to their dwellings. No Christian is ever permitted admittance to the baths of the Persians. The public baths answer the purpose of clubs and sewing circles; the women go in the morning, take their sewing with them, and, after being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed, devote several hours to smoking the *kalian*, embroidering, and discussing the scandal of the neighborhood, which they assiduously circulate on their return home.

Another street sight of Teheran is the tea-house, equivalent to the coffee-house of Constantinople or the beer-garden of Munich. These establishments are generally thronged towards the close of the day.

Both wine-drinking and card-playing are forbidden to true believers; and, therefore, neither is seen in these places of public resort. But both are freely indulged in at home. The card-players of Persia use a set of twenty cards in five suits of four each.

It is an interesting fact that America must relinquish the claim of having invented the gambler's favorite game of poker, for it was known in Persia centuries ago. The game played by the Persians is in principle poker or brag pure and simple, and betting often runs high with them.

Another characteristic sight in the streets of Teheran is the bread. Persian bread is made in sheets the thickness of sole leather; the best quality is somewhat thinner. It is formed in the shape and size of a side of leather. The baker with bare arms dexterously raises a sheet of this dough from the counter where it is rolled out, tosses and rolls it over his left arm until reduced to the proper tenuity. With a rapid fling of both arms he then spreads it over the hot floor of the oven. In a few moments it is baked and spread out to cool. If there is a convenient ledge in the street near the shop one may see it covered with layers of bread. This bread is cheap, one cent a sheet, and what is more it is sweet and nourishing; and, with curds, cheese and fruit, forms a staple article of diet with a large part of the population. Consequently, one constantly meets with people carrying sheets of bread home with them, the women holding them in front like leather aprons.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in Century.*

JOYS OF WALTZING.

Bill Nye Learns to Waltz and Experiences Unspeakable Pleasure.

I had just learned how to reel around a ball-room to a little waltz music, when I was blown across the Mississippi in September last by a high wind, and broke one of my legs, which I used in waltzing. When this accident occurred I had just got where I felt at liberty to choose a glorious being with starry eyes and fluffy hair and magnificently-molded form to steer me around the rink to the dreamy music of Strauss. One young lady, with whom I had waltzed a good deal, when she heard that my leg was broken, began to attend every dancing party she could hear of, although she had declined a great many previous to that. I asked her how she could be so giddy and so gay while I was suffering. She said she was doing it to drown her sorrow, but her little brother told me on the quiet that she was dancing while I was sick because she felt perfectly safe. A friend of mine says I have a pronounced and distinctly original manner of waltzing, and that he never saw anybody, with one exception, who waltzed as I did, and that was Jumbo. He claimed that either one of us would be a good dancer if he could have the whole rink to himself. He said that he would like to see Jumbo and me waltz together if he was not afraid that I would step on Jumbo and hurt him. You can see what a feeling of jealous hatred it arouses in some small minds when a man gets so he can mingle in good society and enjoy himself.—*N. Y. Star.*

—A woman will face a frowning world and cling to the man she loves through the most bitter adversity, but she wouldn't wear a hat that was out of style to save the Government.—*Norristown Herald.*

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1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

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Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (Henry Watterson Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the Cheapest. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the estate of Dr L. H. Piatt, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and settle same at once. Those having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, without further notice.

JOSIE PIATT, Adm'rx.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court Kentucky

Lewis J W Snyder, &c., guard'n — Plff.
vs — Notice of sale in equity.
Eliza J Snyder, &c. — Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, March 1st, 1886 at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property ordered in judgment, to wit:

28 acres of land on Gunpowder Creek in this county bounded by Mrs. Weldon's dower, the lands of A. D. Robbins, John Mitchell and others.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Tilford Sullivans, adm'r, — Plff.
vs — In Equity.
T. L. Hawkins, — Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, March 1st, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

Lying and being in this county at two Dogwood trees, and a stone a corner of Leander Setter's, running along the line of Wm. Whites to a beech tree on the branch; thence along the line of Perry Ryles to a stone; thence back to the beginning, containing 8 acres and a fraction;

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $183 40

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff; T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and P. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. F. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—I. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Rennaker, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gouge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

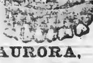
F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.

LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - KY

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal Instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business Intrusted to my care A trial solicited. 12-1y

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for Insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property Insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

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Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent. C. L. Crisler, Assessor

LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

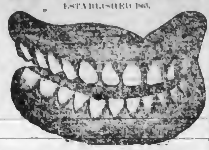
B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52 3m

City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 1868.



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by use. Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted, the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

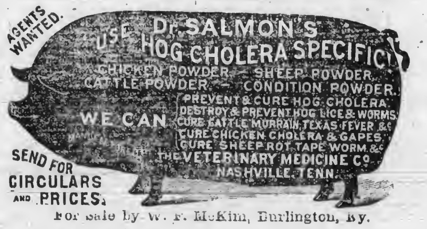
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM &c
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

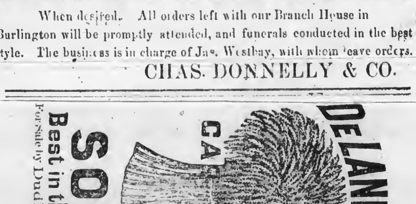
UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave, Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Recorder.

Local News.

The Democratic County Committee is requested to meet at the Court-house at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, March 1st.

J. G. Furnish, Chrm'n.

Last Friday was a glorious (?) day.

Young lambs seem to be doing well.

Ed Rice who has been in Kansas for some time arrived at home last Saturday.

The condition of the roads grows worse.

Some persons have opened their sugar camps.

The weather the past week admits of no comments.

Charley Hughes started yesterday for Clark county, Kansas.

Next Monday is both County and Quarterly Court day.

Don't forget John W. Gaines' sale on the 4th of next month.

The short route to China will be open as soon as the ground thaws out.

Monday was Washington's birthday. It was not observed in Burlington.

There is considerable pneumonia in the country, and some cases are quite severe.

The sheep fund this year will pay twenty-six and three-fifth cents on the dollar.

Mrs. Dr J. M. Grant is visiting the family of Simeon Terrill near Big Bone this week.

One of the old land marks in Bucktown has been torn down, and is to be replaced with a new building.

A mule in a team on Hon. Reuben Conner's farm had its leg broken, while hauling fodder one day last week.

FOR SALE—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

The public school teachers of this county will vote the Boone County Deposit Bank a great convenience at least.

Many of the farmers are now anxiously awaiting an opportunity to commence breaking land for the coming crops.

The Presbyterians are meeting with considerable success raising money for repairing their church building at this place.

Mrs. Mollie Gullion, of Carrollton, and who has been with her mother at this place for several months returned home last week.

Quite a good crowd attended H. W. Plumer's sale near Francisville last Tuesday, and property sold brought very good prices.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky. 14-tf.

The Harrodsburg Democrat has come out in a bran new dress, and looks as handsome and bright as one of the sweet sixteen of its locality.

A very large crowd attended Barrott's sale Tuesday, and things generally sold well. A large portion of the crowd was candidates. They were thick.

St. Valentine's day fell on Sunday this year.—Ex.

Which was hurt the worse by the fall, St. Valentine's day or Sunday.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Esq. B. H. Ryle, of the Carlton district was in town last Saturday. When the roads are in their present condition it is 25 miles from Burlington to Carlton.

Sheriff Clutterbuck presented Mr. Cowen with another boarder last week. A young colored boy who was indicted at the last term of court for housebreaking.

Mr. Henry Kotmyer, of Constance, has just completed a small engine, which he made with his own hands. It is supplied with steam from the Ferryboat, and works to perfection.

Venus Lodge I. O. O. F., of Florence is repairing its hall, which when done will present a most handsome appearance. We are glad to note such unmistakable evidence of prosperity on the part of Venus.

Captain George W. Terrill, of Boone county, Kentucky, and Mrs. McComas, daughter of Commodore Hull, were married at the M. E. Parsonage on Monday by Rev. C. W. Lee.—Lawrenceburg Register.

When at the post office sometime notice what a difference there is in the man's countenance that gets a letter enclosing a check or money, and the poor fellow that gets a letter with a "please remit" in it.

One night last week some one tried to break into E. E. Utz's residence. Mr. Utz was aroused by his wife who heard the noise, but in going to the door the would-be burglar heard him and took his departure.

Prof. L. H. Voshell, of Indiana, was in town last Saturday. The Professor's school at the junction of the Woolper and Petersburg and Burlington pikes will close next Friday, when he will hie himself home to work up his agrarian interests.

Sam Cantwell, who was indicted by the last grand jury for selling whisky, and arrested by Deputy Sheriff German and lodged in Cowen's Castle a few days since, gave bail last week, for his appearance at the next April term of Circuit Court.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Peall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Easter will fall on April 25th, this year the first time it has been so late in 152 years. March 22 is the earliest date that it can appear on Sunday after the first full moon following 21st of March. It will not again fall on the 25th of April until 1943.

Last Friday evening about 6 o'clock the alarm of fire was turned in, calling the "Bucket and Ladder" company to the St. James Hotel, situated on Union Square between Washington and Jefferson Streets. The fire was only the burning out of a chimney.

If you will take a slip of paper and place thereon in figures your age in years only, leaving out the days, weeks and months. Multiply the sum by 2; then add 3,770; then add 2; then divide by 2; then subtract from the result obtained your age and you will obtain figures that will surprise you.—Ex.

Schooll will begin at Morgan Academy, Monday, March 1st, in charge of L. M. Whitehead, Principal. The primary branches or study will be taught with other branches to suit the highest grades of pupils, including Composition, Rhetoric, Physiology, Philosophy, Higher Mathematics, Latin, &c. Bookkeeping will be taught and completed by close of term. Rates of tuition reasonable.

An old tobacco-grower, speaking of the cultivation of the weed in general, remarked that land was much injured by allowing suckers to grow up after the tobacco had been cut. It is a useless exhaustion of the chemicals necessary for the growth of the plant. As soon as the crop of tobacco has been cut the stumps should be pulled up, and this can easily be done with an old-fashioned ...ang hoe. Let the farmers remember this very reasonable suggestion.

One day last week a young lady in this place saw a little inocent mole in the yard, and she got close enough to it to put a pan over it, then she laid a saw-buck on the pan, and put a big rock on top of the saw-buck, having the mole, as she thought, secure, ran into the house and got her brother to go and kill it. They marched out to where the prisoner had been, removed the saw-buck, &c., but the mole had gone. Now, the trouble with the brave girl is, where did that mole go to.

We hear it whispered around that ere the wild winds of March have passed another one of Burlington's young men will leave the life of single cussedness and take unto himself a better half for the remainder of his days here on earth. If this be true, "Old Boy," the RECORDER shall be a weekly visitor to your cheerful fire-side, and all that we ask of you is to read its columns, and donate $1 50 a year for the support of the printer. Here is our ☞. Hold on! congratulations are not in order yet.

Many of our readers doubtless have faith in the goose bone as a weather indicator. For the benefit of those who wish to possess such a weather prophet we give the following, which we find in an exchange: "The real bone can only be obtained from a goose that was hatched out in the spring, the month of May is said to be the best. The goose must not be killed until Indian summer has passed away. After cooking remove the breast bone, scrape it clean, then wash it in warm water and let it dry for a day or two. When it has been prepared, hold it up to the sun, or in front of a lamp in a dark room is better, and the discoloration can easily be deciphered. To one who knows the bone the reading is as plain as a book.

To the Democratic voters of Boone County.

It has come to my knowledge that there is being circulated in some portions of the county, a report that I was *unduly influenced* in my course of conduct, upon the occasion of the granting of a tavern license to B. Von Bogan, at the January term of the Boone County Court. Without taking up more space than is absolutely necessary, I will simply say, that such report is a *lie from beginning to end, most infamous in its conception, and most [illegible] in its nature, originated by my enemies for the sole purpose of injuring my good name* and circulated by them for the purpose of carrying out the base plot to defeat me for the office of County attorney.

I have only to add, that a person who would thus wantonly and in pure malice, stab another in the back with the vile knife of slander, is a villain of the deepest dye, and is doubly one, when such slander is given currency for the purpose of injuring the fair fame of a young man who seeks to make an honest living and at the same time win an honorable reputation as a lawyer. I hope my friends will do me the justice to treat this matter as it deserves to be treated, and give it the *lie* whenever occasion may require it.

Very Resp't'y, L. C. YAGER, jr.
Florence, Ky.

List of names of parties presenting claims for sheep killed by dogs for year ending January 10th, 1886, and amount claimed by each.

Ben A Sleet	$120 00
W H Grant	220 00
W H Senour	33 00
Joe C Jenkins	116 00
F M Howlet	70 00
T C S Ryle	75 00
Wm W Bolts	20 00
J J Stephens	16 00
Robt Adams	30 00
Mrs Harriet Walton	23 [illegible]
J H Walton	34 50
T J Rucker	48 00
Henry McGlasson	14 00
E E Souther	60 00
J J Lillard	369 00
S P Brady	45 50
Jas T Mason	44 00
Wm F L McAfee	68 00
L H Kelly	7 00
Lysander Howlett	10 00
W L Vest	125 00
O W Gaines	30 00
W P Cropper	51 00
F N Stephens	14 00
Solon Stephens	3 00
J J Huey	6 00
Jameson Aylor	88 00
Lee Gaines	16 00
Total	$1,848 50

T J Griffith, David Houstons and W B Craven's claims rejected on account of claim not being properly proven and also on account of not being presented in time required by law.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 10 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BRO'S, Petersburg, Ky.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BELLEVUE.

The Bellevue school closed last Friday. We learn there are several applicants to teach the spring term of our school.

The entertainment we spoke of sometime since has started on the back track—too much of the "dramatic" in it.

Joshua Rice and family, of Waterloo, have moved on S. D. Rice's farm near Middle Creek. We hear that he and J. H. Walton will prize tobacco there.

No plant beds burned in this part of the county yet. If as much ground will be set in tobacco this season as is now contemplated, with a favorable season largest crop will be raised here that ever has been raised.

GUNPOWDER.

Mis Lou Barlow, of Burlington is visiting relatives here.

Albert Beemon, &c., killed three coons last Friday.

The debating society at Pleasant Valley is still in progress.

Some of those who have tobacco on hand would like to see a buyer in this community.

Geo Barlow has been gathering up the chickens that was given to him as presents.

Miss Nettie Gardner's school has closed, and Miss Nettie left for her home in Burlington, last Wednesday.

There is a great deal of sickness in this vicinity. Bob Barlow, who has been on the sick list is some better at writing; Mrs. Frances Blankenbecker and little Eva Rouse are both quite sick at present.

GAINESVILLE.

Weather clear and cool.

James Horton, of Limaburg, was in town Sunday.

The party given by the widow Stephens last Wednesday night, the 17th inst., was a success, a large crowd being in attendance.

Sam Jones tried to stir the people up about here and we think he succeeded wonderfully. Some of our people started to hear Jones, and got as far as Lawrenceburg, stopped, meditated, and at last decided to stay and hear Rev. Callop, Baptist, and Rev. Smith, Christian. One of the party went on—heard Jones in the morning, and thought he would see a little of the city while waiting for the afternoon services to begin, but alas! those winding stairs, how deceitful, how unmerciful, always leading one astray.

LION.

FLORENCE.

The Goodridge boys have 150 lambs.

Milton Goodridge, of Oldham, is visiting his parents at Mechanicsville.

Rev. H. C. Morrison, of Covington, filled Bro. Bristow's pulpit at this place Sunday. He delivered an eloquent address.

Mr. Gaunt, candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, from Carroll county, made us a visit last Friday, and he addressed those he met in a gentleman like manner, and from his tone he is likely to be the next attorney.

The hotest contest that has ever taken place since Florence has been an incorporated city, was that last Saturday for Police Judge, between Chas. Bradford and Frank Varner. At 2 o'clock the vote stood 0 for Bradford and nothing for Varner, and Varner's friends seeing his situation, chartered a wagon and run in all the voters from the different Wards, and when the poles closed the vote stood 21 to 20 in favor of Varner.

HEBRON.

T. A. Crigler's fox hound sold for $3 75.

Health of this community is very good at present.

Miss Lila Rouse is visiting relatives at Loveland, Ohio.

Woodsawings are the order of the day in this neighborhood.

The public school taught by J. B. Thornton will close next Friday.

The candidates make their appearance in this place once in awhile.

The Lewis Conner farm was rented Saturday, in lots amounting to $444.

G. M. Riley was in our village last week, hard at work taking down property, dogs, &c., on his list.

There will be a larger potato crop planted in this vicinity this season, and not quite so much tobacco

Jacob Crigler will supply this market with maple molasses, as soon as the weather will permit him to open his camp.

The sale of T. A. Crigler last Saturday was largely attended. Everything brought fair prices. Corn sold for 39 and 40 cents per bushel.

A spelling school was organized at this place last Saturday night, and will meet every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Everyone is expected to attend.

By some cause our County Paper does not reach this office until Saturday night. It should not reach here later than Thursday. [The cause is on the trains, and as soon as the new men on the route learn their business we will have them there on Thursday. The new men are Democrats.—Eds.]

RABBIT HASH.

C. G. Riddell is ferrying while Ben Wilson is sick.

B. C. Calvert left last Saturday for a visit to Louisville.

Ben Wilson and wife are confined to the house with colds.

Mrs. Hattie Morrison is confined to her room with rheumatism.

Mrs. Steele, of Rising Sun, is staying with her daughter, Hattie Morrison, this week.

Aunt Betsy Holmes is in her 92 year and has stood the severe winter as well as she has for several years.

George Duncan returned home Tuesday, from his trip south, his brother John, and Val Hills remained in the south.

This place was all in a stir for awhile last week, over the horse puzzle, but it was decided that $30 was the gain in the trade.

Rabbit Hash is not altogether slighted in the county campaign. We have John P. Ryle as a candidate for County Superintendent. One we think will exercise all his mental and physical power in behalf of the duties of the office. He is a man of good moral habits, and an earnest worker in educational welfares.

If the people in the Bellevue and Burlington precincts intend to take possession of our physician, Dr. Cowen, just notify us in time, so we can get another and not be left alone. He was at A. J. Barker's last Thursday to witness the arrival of a "dishwasher." On Middle Creek Dink's stock will have to be cared for awhile by some one, for he will spend all of his time teasing the little thing.

FRANCISVILLE.

A new and in most cases fatal disease has made its appearance among the the dogs of this vicinity. It is something like a distemper at first, but latter assumes a form similar to hydrophobia. Alf Whitlock has lost two or three of his valuable hounds, Thomas Hafer has lost some of his, while several cur dogs in the neighborhood are also effected.

We omitted to mention in our last communication the marriage of Wm. Bowman and Miss Barbra Schaffer. They were married at the residence of Mr. Chris Barlow's, Rev. Robt. Kirtley officiating. We are told it was a very pleasant affair, it is probable that if we had had a stool, we would not have forgotten to make mention of it at the proper time.

We are surprised that there are so many intelligent people throughout the county of Boone that do not patronize a home paper. A subscriber that stops his paper, or refuses to subscribe for a home paper, on account of the small sum of $1 50, should be supplied with medical almanacs at the public's expense. We would advise those given over to a habit of defauding their neighbors out of pure cussedness, to subscribe for the RECORDER, profit by its teachings, and experience a change of heart, that the general wellfare of the community may be promoted.

One of the most pleasant and sociable events that has taken place in this vicinity in a long time, was at the residence of Mr. Josh Masters, Thursday evening, the 11th inst. Quite a large number of guests were invited to witness the marriage of Mr. Thos Howard and Miss Linda Aera. Notwithstanding the fearful condition of the roads, quite a goodly number were present. The bride and groom with their attendants, who, by the way were Mr. Manless Goodridge and Miss Ella Aera, sister of the bride, presented a very fine appearance indeed. Rev. Robt. Kirtley officiated in tying the hymenial knot. After being made "bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh" and had received the congratulations of their friends, supper was announced. Headed by the contracting parties the company marched out to a table spread with all the luxuries of the season; ample justice was done in devouring the rich viands prepared for the occasion. After supper the company, with a few exceptions adjourned to a room prepared for the merry dance. Here they tripped the light fantastic toe until the wee' sma' hours of the morning. Pro. Riley and Beall furnished the music, which was rendered in fine style. Taking it all in all the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Masters, and their untiring efforts in making it agreeable for all present, was, in our humble opinion a success. When the time came to adjourn the well wishes of all were left with Tom and his bride.

Miss Lucy Rice is visiting her brothers in Covington.

Mr. A. G. Winston has his house and lots advertised for sale in this issue.

FOR SALE—A bull calf—8 months old a beautiful red. J. O. HUEY.

Mrs. Annie Graves and daughter, of Florence, the other day sent the inmates of the poor-house a couple of baskets of delicacies.

John W. Rice, of Anthony, Kansas, is visiting his father in this county, and who has been very sick, but we are glad to report him much better.

The wife of James R. Parker died at the Walnut Street House, Cincinnati, last Wednesday. The funeral took place Friday, and the remains were interred at Spring Grove. Mrs. Parker was 44 years old, and a daughter of the late N. R. Steadman, of Aurora.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

I have been intending for a month past to write, you asking to acknowledge through your columns the kindness, fidelity and the skill of Dr. E. W. Duncan, of Walton, in his treatment of my boy at Richwood last December. He had a severe and tedious case of typhoid fever. The doctor watched him carefully and daily for nearly six weeks, until recovery. Money can never measure the value of such kind attentions. Yet he generously refused to make any charge. All who wish the attendance of a gentle, skillful and faithful physician, will find it in Dr. Duncan. Very Respectfully,

Rev. H. F. [illegible]
Fulton Ky.

FOR SALE.

My Homestead property in Burlington of about 6 acres of land, dwelling of 7 rooms, store house of 4 rooms, cellar, barn, carriage house, meat house, corn crib, ice-house, filled with ice, never failing well and cistern, excellent varieties of fruit and grapes, grounds ornamented with shrubbery and shade trees, all under plank fence. All these improvements except dwelling and well, I have made new regardless of cost since I bought the property about 14 years ago. Title perfect. Will sell low and on easy terms if sold soon.

A. G. WINSTON, Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs — in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

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Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements,

SUCH AS

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Churchill Deer's adm'r. Plffs.
vs [Notice of sale in equity
Lilly A. Deer, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct., Term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1st day of March 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, & 12 months, equal installments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

A parcel of land lying in Boone county, Ky., being lot No. 1 in the division of the estate of Jonathan Utz, and bounded thus: Beginning at a Beech tree on the side of the Burlington and Big Bone road at a point in the north line of Joel Deer; thence n 50 e 37 poles to a white oak tree on the lower side of said road; thence same course 14 8 5 poles to a stake in the center of said road; thence n 80½ e 61 4-5 poles to a stone near a sugar tree; thence s 1¼ w 18 poles to a stone on the north bank of Gunpowder Creek; thence down said creek s 74 w 60½ poles to three sycamore trees on the south side of said creek; thence down said creek s 50 w 120 poles to a stake in said creek, that is one pole north, and two east of a Beech tree; thence n 8¾ e 61¼ poles to the begining, containing 30¼ acres more or less.

Sufficient of the 30¼ acres will be sold to make $267 88, after which the remainder or sufficient thereof will be sold subject to the homestead right of the infant defendants, Elizabeth Deer, &c., to make $91 46

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned,

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*, and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs — In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. D'ts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered to the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12 day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

C. D. Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity.
James Marshall's h'rs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky. begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sitting shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Lewis Riebart's adm'r. &c. Plffs.
vs [Notice of sale in Equity
I B Riebart's adm'r., &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct., term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 1st day of March 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12&18 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

Lying and being in Boone county, Ky., known as "Parlor Grove" situated on the Ohio river in the county of Boone above the town of Taylorsport, and part of a survey of land known as the Pannels Bottom and part of lot marked "C" in the subdivision of said Pannels Bottom tract among the heirs of Gen. James Taylor, deceased, beginning at the upper corner of Dr. Grubb's on said river, viz: The dividing corner between lots B and C; thence with the line dividing said lots s 28¾ w 187 poles to a stake in said line corner to the land conveyed to Thos Quick; thence with the line of Quick's land s 67½ e 61 poles to a stone; thence n 28¾ e 213 poles passing a stone on the river bank his [illegible] Quick's lower corner; thence down the river and binding thereon n 84¾ w 59 poles to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres of land more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with those terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

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Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

DR. DeJOHNS,

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a certain promissory note executed by me to one W. M. Slinker about the 1st. of January, 1886, for sixty-three dollars and due about the 1st. of February 1886, as I shall refuse to pay said note.

REBECCA P. BERKSHIRE.
January 28th, 1886. 13-3t.

FOR RENT.

Farm of about 100 acres, Good Improvements, well watered, plenty of tobacco land.

The above farm is situated on Riddell's Run Creek adjoining Conley's Store. For full particulars call on or address RICHARD CLEMENTS, Union, Ky.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Italian & American Headstones, &c

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM

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The demand for the Improved Mason & Hamlin Pianos is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.

100 Styles of Organs, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

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CALL AND SEE US.

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540 MADISON AVE. COVINGTON, KY.

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PETERSBURG, KY.

We are still in the trade with a better class of Fall & Winter Goods and Lower Prices than was ever known in this county. We can sell you

FLANNELS

direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,

are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,

Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

GROCERIES.

Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at **Bottom Prices**, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

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None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

— DEALERS IN —

Carriages, Buggies

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Spring Wagons.

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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

→ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON←
—SHORT NOTICE—

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

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Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Advantages. 1. Exemption from temptations of city. [illegible] 2. [illegible] eating, sitting and working together. 3. Classes divided into small sections [illegible] 4. Expenditures made [illegible] of Superintendent. 5. Government [illegible] to the character of each individual cadet. 6. A faculty who associate with the cadets. 7. A system of military discipline which develops the body and imparts lessons of authority and prompt obedience. Address Col. R. D. ALLEN, Farmdale, Ky.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE DEACON'S RIDE.

On his cool back porch sat Deacon Brown, the richest and fattest man in town.
Before, behind, to left and right, showed meadows dotted with gold and white.
And, grazing there in the pastures green, fifteen fine Jerseys as ever seen;
The regular herd book stock were they; and how much butter they made each day
I hardly would dare attempt to say.

No greater joy had Deacon Brown than to sit on the porch, as the sun went down,
And view his acres, so broad and fine, and feast his eyes on his Jersey kine;
But now his face wore a look much vexed, and he drummed his knees in a way perplexed,
As, sitting snug in his tilted chair, he gazed at the goodly show and fair
Of bovine beauties grazing there.

Well might the deacon muse and frown, and vaguely scratch his smooth, bald crown;
For a Jersey heifer, his pride and boast, the one of all that he valued most,
Had taken it into her head that she not like her meeker sisters would be,
And so, at sight of the milking pail, would lower her horns and thrash her tail,
And kick till her kicking power would fail.

All sorts of cures had the deacon tried; but, alas! for a good old churchman's pride!
"The finest heifer in this 'ere town" would never a drop of milk give down
For one whole day, tho' coaxed and fed with the "cream of the place," so the deacon said;
And when thrice she'd knocked the good man over, as if barn-yard mud were a field of clover,
He vowed in his wrath, as a deacon may, that he'd sell the creetur the very next day
To the village butcher, and risk his pay.

Yet now, as he sat and thought it o'er, it seemed that his cross was indeed most sure;
He could not do it, 'twould break his heart from his goodly heifer this way to part!
Just then strolled toward him his elder son, who never a bit of work had done,
But fished in the brook through the live-long day, instead of helping get in the hay,
Or "lift" at the farm work in any way.

So the deacon frowned a frown most stern: "'Twas time that a lazy youth should learn
To earn his salt; 'twas different when he was his age—the men was men,
No idle care-naughts; and going to school made something besides a college fool."
Then, growing milder: "Wall, 'bout Peachblow—I reckoned a cure you'd hap to know
In that heathen gabble you chatter so."

Quoth the idle scapegrace, with twinkling eye: "I've heard of a cure which you might try."
Then some Latin words he gravely said. "If on to her back a weight is laid
She'll give milk straight way, and quiet be." Said the doubting deacon: "I'll try and see."
Out in the stable Peachblow stood, calm chewing her cud, as a heifer should.
Spoke the deacon: "William, you're young and spry; you can climb on her back now quicker'n I.
You'll do for the weight. I'll fetch the stool and milk the critter; you just keep cool."
But scarce had the hopeful gained his seat when out flew the placid Peachblow's feet,
And milker and milking stool upset in a way too hurried for etiquette.

And the deacon roared in his wrath: "Get down! I'll try myself—that'll bring her roun'."
And puffing and grumbling, with Will to boost, he found himself on his novel roost.
But, alas! with what little certainty can we plume our minds on things to be!
For just as the deacon, with voice elate, cried: "Go to milkin'; you needn't wait!"
The stanchion was loosed by some luckless Fate,
And wildly out through the open door dashed—as she never had dashed before—
The frightened heifer, with snorts and bounds, and her load of a hundred and ninety pounds.
The roaring scapegrace, behind was left; while, like a creature of sense bereft,
Young Peachblow flew with her frantic feet, a-bellowing down the village street.
To the district school boys what a treat!

The deacon's neckerchief flapped in the wind, his hat blew off and was left behind;
His eyes bulged out; his face grew white; his fringe of hair stood up with fright!
The children scampered with laugh and hoot; the dogs all started in mad pursuit;
The geese they squawked, and the chickens flew; the wives ran, startled by such ado;
Out rushed the husbands, to cry: "Halloo!"

And the good old parson, with face aghast, flew to the gate as the deacon passed.
What a dreadful scandal throughout the town might rise, from this frolic of Deacon Brown!
Was he drunk or crazy that thus he'd ride? And loud as he could the parson cried:
"Stop! stop! Brother Brown! Oh! where will you go?" And back from the dust came these words of woe:
"The Lord and this cow, sir, only know!"

But she stopped at last, this steed so gay; she stopped quite short in a sudden way
Struck out her heels, with a graceful poise, and the hundred and ninety avoirdupois
Shot over her head and into the dirt, with buttonless breeches and tattered shirt.

* * * * * * * * *

Sadder and wiser Deacon Brown led Peachblow home as the sun went down.
And all the question [illegible] of him to say was that he might tell them some other day.
But Peachblow was lamblike enough that night; was milked very meekly, and seemed all right
And the deacon mused: "Wal, the heathen may have tu-t-rate cow cures, but I must say:
"They are *tryin'* to old folks, anyway."

—*Mary C. Huntington, in N. Y. Independent.*

THE OPAL RING.

How It Brought Happiness Instead of Misery.

The few short, indistinct, but fateful words had been spoken that fixed the destiny of two human lives, showing to the one that she was beloved, to the other that his love was accepted and fully returned, and now Harry Holmes and Margaret Ellslie sat, hand clasped in hand with fondest pressure, enjoying to the full the delicious silence of trusting and trustworthy love. The first audible words were those uttered by Harry as he slipped from his little finger a ring that had been all the evening glowing and sparkling with the sunset tints of a summer cloud.

"Margerie, dear," he said, "I could not bear to go so far away and leave you unfettered by any tie that should bind you to me, and let me hope that this little reminder may often send your thoughts out after me till I come again to claim my wife."

The ring was slipped over the slender finger and a kiss bound it to its new ownership. The bright blush of acceptance had scarce flamed into her delicate cheek as the girl's eye rested upon the pretty circlet that was the acknowledged token of her not unwilling thralldom, when it suddenly paled and disappeared; a quick shudder ran over her frame, and her lips parted to give utterance to the single word: "Opal!"

"Why! Margerie, dear! what is it? Do you not like opals? I took especial pains to get this very setting, because I thought it showed to good advantage the lovely tints I have so often heard you praise. Do not you remember, dear, that evening on Forge Hill when the sky above was all one glory of softest masses of purple and crimson clouds, and then you talked of the lovely opal tints, and in my heart I vowed that were it ever my good fortune to claim this dear hand as my own I would deck it with the rarest opal that could be found on this side of the water. Speak to me. Do you not like it? I will exchange it for anything that will please you better."

"It is lovely, Harry, and I do like it—but—Harry—"

"What is it, dear? Be frank, be like your own self and tell me—but what, love?"

Margaret marked the tone of disappointment that lurked beneath her lover's fond words, and was conscious of a strong disinclination to change this his first gift for anything that could be bought to replace it; she was not a little ashamed to confess the foolish superstition that has rendered this, one of Nature's loveliest productions, a tabooed offering; therefore, with a little feminine diplomacy, she strove to change the current of his thoughts, by flattering his vanity.

"Nay, Harry, how can I be otherwise than sad, when I know that to-morrow at this hour we shall be far apart, perhaps never to meet again? You are going to encounter danger, perhaps death; and even though life and health may be spared, you may, perhaps, forget me in other scenes and among fairer faces, and—"

"Margery! Margery dear! If the entire devotion of all my past life has not convinced you that you are to me the one woman in the world, you are indeed a little sceptic, and deserve to be punished, so—and so—". "But, Margery," he resumed, after the gentle penance had been inflicted and endured, "why did you look so doubtfully at my poor ring, and why did you shiver as if a ghost had suddenly passed before you? Have you any unpleasant association with a ring of this kind that would make it an unkindness on my part to ask you to wear it? Do you know, dear, that this stone was a gift to my mother, the very last from my father before he went away on that voyage from which he never returned. She valued it more than all her other jewels, and in almost her last moments charged me to have it reset for my wife when I should have found her. I think she guessed right well who that wife would be before I told her all my hopes, and she assured me you were the one above all others she would have chosen to console me for her loss, and now— Why! Margery, love; you frighten me! I never saw you so."

For the girl, in a very passion of weeping, lay sobbing upon his breast. But Margaret would not then for worlds have confessed the simple truth, that superstition had gifted the opal with the power to bring into the life of its possessor all the train of evils that are fabled to have been turned loose upon the world by the morbid curiosity of Pandora; and ashamed of her weakness she soon wiped away her tears and smiled pathetically into her lover's face, and they talked on and on into the night about the happy home that they would share when he should come back to claim her and transplant his flower into the new soil of a distant land.

And so they parted. Harry Holmes departed the next day on his long journey by sea to the then untried and golden shores of the new El Dorado. Margaret's home was one of wealth and luxury; herself the unspoiled favorite of fortune. An only child, surrounded by everything that could charm the eye or please and satisfy the refined taste, she yet retained the sweet simplicity of habit and thought that marks the truly noble soul. One only weakness marred the otherwise almost perfectly well-balanced mind, superstition—a dread of baleful influences, a vague fear of some unknown power which should work harm to herself and those she loved, clouded her otherwise just perceptions, and dimmed her reason, as the moist breath dims the luster of the diamond.

For months after Harry's departure Margaret wore her ring, despite the first tremors that had shaken her serenity, until her fears were quieted and her forebodings laid to rest. Frequent letters told her of her lover's safe arrival, of his flattering prospects, his success in all his undertakings, his fond remembrance of the loved ones far away, herself the dearest of all, and breathed a spirit of hope that cheered every toil—the hope of returning at no distant day to claim his life's companion. And Margaret was, as ever, the light of her home, the pet and pride of her parents, whose lives were bound up in her.

Suddenly, as out of a clear summer sky, came the first flash, the first ominous peal that betokened a coming storm. There was heard from the East, from the West, from the North, and from the South the crash of falling houses. Business men began to look grave, to shake their heads ominously, to hedge and guard against the fury of the tempest that roared around them. Margaret's father had long been considered an oracle in business circles, and his opinion on any financial operation was considered definitive. But now, for the first time in a long and successful career, he began to doubt, to hesitate, to dread any ventures, to determine upon a course of action and suddenly to change his plans in such a way as involved serious sacrifices. Then came grave mistrust of the soundness of his own judgment, superstitious fears that he was fated to failure; and so through all the gradations of hesitancy, anxiety and dread, he went downward step by step to the most morbid fatalism.

The remainder of this part of my story is soon told. Loss of capital, loss of credit—it is difficult to say which was cause and which effect—but the result was what we have all read and seen in too many such cases.

"If it were for myself alone," the unhappy man would murmur, stopping for a moment in his restless pacing up and down his counting-room. "But my poor wife and Margaret! Why, oh why did I go on to this depth of ruin? Why did I not take warning from the foolhardiness of others and stop when I might have saved something from the wreck. Too late! too late! I must go down and drag them down with me." And so round and round in the treadmill of thought and anxiety and dread he paced the weary way till worn-out nature succumbed, and the wife and daughter first learned from his dying lips the story of their destitution. Mrs. Ellslie's attachment to her husband had been true and perfect. Too much overcome by her bereavement to comprehend the other misfortunes that had befallen her, she quietly folded her hands over her broken heart and speedily followed the husband of her youth and love. And now poor Margaret awoke from the stupor of grief to find herself alone and destitute. Some brief space was allowed her to realize her position, and then she went out into the world, that had hitherto been to her so bright a home.

Ours is not the usual story of faithless friends who forgot in the hour of adversity the friendship which had been their pride in days of prosperity. Eager hands were stretched out to assist poor Margaret in the rough paths which her feet must tread, and loving proffers of friendly aid were made in all sincerity, but she had an independent spirit, and while she felt deep gratitude for generous and appreciative love, she shrank from a state of dependence which she felt must be her destiny if she did not otherwise assert herself. A small pittance remained of the large fortune that her father had once possessed; the sale of her valuable trinkets increased the fund materially and enabled her to remove to a distant city and establish herself in a school for young children, in which she had moderate success. And now there stretched out before her prospectively the long, dry, dusty road of daily duties, uncheered by one hope of change or variety, for in all the weary months of her great sorrow she had never once been gladdened by word or token from the absent lover, and she had at last accepted the theory that the change in her prospects had wrought a corresponding change in his sentiments and that she had nothing more to hope in and from him. As if her cup of sorrow were not full and bitter enough, but must be filled to the brim and drained to the dregs, poor Margaret was laid upon a bed of sickness. The overwrought nerves avenged themselves upon a frame weakened by care and unaccustomed labor; the throbbing temples and labored breathing warned her to give herself a respite from the teaching of her little flock, and it was with a great thrill of terror and heart-sickness that she faced the stern necessity of acknowledging herself too ill for further effort, and felt in its full bitterness what it was to be friendless and alone. Who does not know all the torturing considerations that rushed upon her—the loss of her means of support, the diminution of her scanty resources, the horror of debt incurred without means of payment, the ever recurring mental calculation of how many weary days of closest economy she could subsist upon the small sum remaining to her. She hoped fervently that she might die; life had so few attractions and death no fears.

But, though her disease was slow and lingering, she became at length conscious that she was beginning, little by little, to gather up her shattered forces and creep back into the life that had in it so little promise. Some immediate step was necessary to gain the means of meeting pressing needs. She had retained, through all her misfortunes the last loving birthday gift of her father, a costly watch, and the fateful ring that she now looked at shudderingly and cared no longer to keep. She found on inquiry an honest and accommodating jeweler who was ready to undertake the sale of her valuables, asking only a moderate commission, and to her great relief was soon put in possession of a sum that she hoped would enable her to tide over the time until she could again find remunerative employment. Out of the many advertisements for lady copyists, saleswomen, workers in fine needle-work, etc., which she answered she was at last so fortunate as to meet with one honest want which she could honestly satisfy, and after weary months of hope deferred she found herself the hired and tolerably well paid occupant of a writer's desk in an insurance office, and here at last the tired wings of our storm-beaten bird might fold themselves in needed rest. Her work was neither laborious nor uncongenial, her remuneration ample for her needs and secure in payment, her hours of rest abundant, and her home in the quiet family of a childless widow was one in which she had the assurance of giving quite as much as she received in pleasant companionship and pecuniary aid. And here we might leave our little heroine to fight on in the brave battle of life in which she has hitherto met with such varying success; but were we to do this our story would be without its lesson.

Coming one evening to her home at an hour rather later than was her custom, after a day of nervous depression, feeling more keenly than for a long time before her utter loneliness and friendliness, her want of the companionship of congenial minds and her dispiriting change of position, she entered the house with slow step and wearied feet. Pausing for a moment to shake off some snow flakes that powdered her outer garments, she opened the door of the little parlor, which was the common sitting-room of the family, and entered, expecting to find only its usual occupant her hostess. The tall figure of a bronzed and bearded man occupied the rug before the cheerful fire. A start of surprise, a swift glance of wonder and recognition, the exclamation of the name of each by the lips of the other, and in an instant Margaret was clasped in the arms that opened to receive her, and Henry Holmes, from the height of his six feet of strong manhood, looked down with moistened eyes upon the palid face of his unconscious Margaret, his "pearl of great price."

When restored calmness and the certainty of living and waking happiness gave to her the strength to listen to her lover's past experience, Margaret heard a story of a long and dangerous illness in a mountain miner's cabin, attended only by rough frontiersmen, of letters lost in transit, of intelligence delayed, of patient search for her, first in the city of her former residence, then among the patrons of her little school, who, in the hurry and bustle of their own more fortunate and happy lives, had lost sight of her and ceased to interest themselves in her well-being. "And now, Margery, I have found you at last, and we have met never to be parted again. This very night—now, within the hour—you must give yourself to me for all our lives, 'till death us do part.' The formalities have all been observed. Your landlady has told me all she knew of your story, and while waiting for your return I have taken all the necessary steps. A clergyman will be here in a few moments. See, here is a ring made of the first gold I ever dug out of the rocks of California. I vowed that it should make my wedding ring, and it fits your finger like a charm. Look up, dear girl, and tell me that you will be glad to wear it for my sake."

"But this is so sudden; so hurried, dear Harry; my black dress; surely you would not—

"Surely I would not myself, nor let you be superstitious about the color of a dress. We will take care of that hereafter. Fate has led me a will-o'-wisp journey long enough. I will have no more of it. I will have you now at once and forever. Shall I not, Margaret?" And he had his will, and Margaret never went back to the chair and desk of the office.

A few months passed in wandering in foreign lands brought back the color to Margaret's cheek, the light to her eyes, and elasticity to her spirits; and then, when she had become again the gay and joyous Margery of his recollections, her husband brought her to a lovely home, where for many years she was the light and blessing of his life. The fateful ring was never mentioned. Margaret at first dreaded that he would inquire what had become of his first gift, but if her husband ever thought of it, he never spoke his thought. Twelve years of happy wedded life had passed away, when, at the close of a bright summer day, spent in sharing the pleasures of their country home with city friends, Margaret and her husband were seated upon the verandah watching the frolics of their two children upon the lawn which sloped down to the Hudson. They were silent, but happy in the perfect love and trust of entire confidence and unchanged affection. Suddenly Margaret turned to her husband: "Harry, there is a question I have often wished to ask you, but you have always seemed to shrink from the subject whenever I approached it, and I have never ventured to pursue it, may I ask it now?"

"Surely, Margery, there is nothing you may not ask me," he replied.

"Do you remember, dear, when you first found me and were telling me of your long search before you got any clew to my residence, I asked you how you at first discovered me and you answered, as it afterward seemed to me, evasively—though at the time I did not think of it—that it was knowledge gained through an old friend that enabled you to trace me. Tell me now, Harry, who it was and how you were led to the right place at last."

"Tell me first, Margery, do you still retain any remnant of your old superstition about opals? Would you accept from me, in honor of your birthday to-morrow, an opal ring?"

"Oh, Harry, no! Think. That opal was a parting gift from your father to his wife and was ominous of all the sorrow she felt in her great loss. It was the forerunner of the misfortunes that darkened my life, and it was only after I parted with it—for I did part with it, Harry, when I thought you faithless and my need was pressing—that my happiness came back to me. Give me no more opals. It is weak and foolish, but that ring cost me too much."

"See here, Margery, see what for more than twelve years I have kept concealed from you and carried near my heart," and Harry took from a tiny box the old gage de amour that had played such an important part in their life history. "This, dear, is the friend that told me where to find my wife. The jeweler who wrought my gold into the ring you wear was looking over some specimens I had brought from the mining country, when he brought out a tray of rings to compare some stones with those I showed him. Among them lay this ring, which I instantly recognized. A few words of inquiry gave me the address you had left. From that I easily traced you to the house in which I found you. I bought the ring, and for years have wanted to put it back on your hand, where it belongs. Have we not all these years been prosperous and happy; happy in each other, in our children, in our lot in life, our hopes for the life hereafter? Are you now afraid of the baleful influence of the opal, Margery?"

For reply Margaret held out her hand, the jewel was restored to its old place upon her finger, and her tears of love and thankfulness were bright as the sparkle of the opal ring.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A CLOSE CALL.

Narrow Escape from Four Murderously-Inclined Ruffians.

"That, indeed, was a hair-breadth escape," exclaimed Jonesey's partner, when Harrison had concluded the relation of a war reminiscence, "but what, in your opinion, was the tightest fix you ever got into?"

"Well," answered Harrison, after relighting his pipe, "I reckon the closest call I ever had was in Kansas, in 1871. I was on my way West, going from Texas to California—quite a ride on horseback—with six horses and five hundred dollars in cash in my pocket. Any company is better than none when you are on a long trip and passing through a strange country, and on the way I had fallen in with a mulatto of whom I had known something in Denison and with whom I had journeyed for several days prior to our arrival in Parker, a small town almost on the Nation—(Indian Territory) line, and right abreast of the Delaware reservation.

"At Parker, where he was somewhat acquainted, and which we reached about noon, I sold four of my horses at a bargain. The sun was intensely hot during the day-time, the moon was nearly at its full, and, as it was fine riding at night, we concluded to rest until evening. I slept for an hour or two, and at 7:30 was ready to start. Along came my colored friend on time, accompanied by two Cherokee Indians, mounted, and a half-breed on foot. Bob allowed they were friends of his who were going to a camp about twelve miles distant, and asked if I had any objection to lending my other horse to the half-breed. I agreed, and we rode on, the half-breed and I in front, and the others following. We proceeded on our way pleasantly enough for six or eight hundred yards, I having as little suspicion of impending danger as though I had been at home in old Virginia on the plantation. As we traveled on I watched a small dark cloud which was about to obscure, or partially obscure, the moon. We had just entered a little patch of woods at the bend of the river, the silvery orb had penetrated the outer edge of the cloud, when suddenly—as I afterward remembered, for I thought nothing of it at the time—I heard those in the rear closing up on us. Then one of the Cherokees, a six-footer, rode alongside of me, seized my bridle, and in another instant leaped to his feet, crying out: 'I speck a Delaware too much for you!'—trying to pass himself off as one of that tribe.

"I recollect the scene as though it had happened only yesterday. 'Twas just about as dark as it now is outside—a very dim moonlight. Immediately the whole plot flashed upon me. The negro knew of my selling the horses and that the money received was upon my person, and had naturally conjectured that I had more besides. There was no time to lose; quick and decided action only could save me if anything could, for it was undoubtedly their intention to kill me after if not before robbing me.

"The Cherokee stood between his horse and mine, and in a second I swung my animal around, bringing the robber's wrists between the shoulders of the two. I wore a pair of big Mexican spurs, and I put them to good use till I could hear the bones of his wrist fairly cracking. Meantime, I had drawn my Derringer—it snapped. Instantly I pulled my bowie from my boot and made a desperate lunge for him, exclaiming: 'I speck not.'

"But he was too quick for me and I missed him. Again I sank my spurs in up to the rowels, and, brandishing my long bladed knife, I gave an old-fashioned yell, the like of which I reckon they never had heard, and charged on the others behind me.

"'Give me the road, dogs, damn you!' I shouted, and at them I went. It was my only chance. I could not go on. I must regain the town. And they gave me the road, too! Resistance on my part against such odds had been so unexpected, and the whole affair had occurred in such a short space of time, that they failed to recover from their surprise until I had ridden through their midst and placed a good fifty or seventy-five yards between us. Then they began shooting—pop, pop, six or seven times—but I rode back unharmed to Parker."—*Chicago Herald.*

THE HANDS.

How They May Be Protected in Cold Weather.

If the hands are stained, use a handful of clean sand in the water, rubbing in on the stains. This sand can be rinsed off and kept in a dish for daily use. Oxalic acid will take off stains, but it is rank poison and dangerous to have about; it also makes the hands exceedingly harsh. They must be washed thoroughly in tepid water to insure its entire removal, then rubbed with glycerine. The use of too much glycerine makes the hands moist and cold or clammy and very disagreeable to the touch. Never hold the hands near the fire while rubbing with glycerine, as it dries in places before penetrating, leaving the hands harsh.

Many housekeepers have rough hands in winter, which grow very painful, cracking open on the knuckles, the cracks extending into the palms of the hands. They take their hands out of hot soap-suds or starch to hang clothes in the wind. If they did not use hot water, and the hands were thoroughly dried before going out, this would be avoided. A pair of white woolen stockings, cut off rounding at the ankle and sewed across, with a thumb sewed in, make a very comfortable pair of mittens for hanging up and taking off clothes. Pin them fast to the sleeves with large safety pins before going out, having first stretched the arm upward, then they will not come loose and the wrists will be protected. After bringing in the clothes, if the mittens are put in the clothes-pin bag they will be kept clean and in the right place.

Hands are injured in very cold weather by lack of protection at the wrists, as large veins and arteries are exposed. The blood is chilled in passing into the hands. Every one can not have handsome, white and shapely hands, but every one can have clean and comfortable hands.—*Toledo Blade.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Feed plenty of carrots and plenty of grain, keep the cows warm, and you may have fairly yellow butter in winter. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—Diarrhea in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion, eight eggs being used to a pint of water, half a tablespoonful being taken at a dose and, repeated every two hours.—*Chicago Times.*

—One of the merits peculiar to blue-grass as a pasture feed is said to be that the longer it is pastured the more it will yield, provided, however, it is not grazed too closely, and stock is kept from it in the spring until the soil is so dry as to be firm.—*Albany Journal.*

—A breast of mutton should cook in about three-quarters of an hour. First boil it very gently for half an hour in enough boiling salted water to cover it, and then put it between the bars of a double wire gridiron, and quickly brown it on both sides, seasoning it with salt and pepper.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg-shells which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way. If you have plenty of oyster and clam shells, or ground bone, the amount of lime in the egg-shells is scarcely worth saving for your fowls.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Good bright straw may be used as a substitute for hay or corn fodder when it is more plenty or cheaper than the latter. It needs a little extra grain to go with it, as it does not contain as much nutriment as the hay. It is better adapted to growing stock than to milch cows or working horses. Colts and young horses thrive on it.—*Exchange.*

—"Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit." But do not prune too much. Just enough to let in sufficient light and air to give the leaves their fair quota is right. A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Dainty Biscuits: Beat very lightly one egg, pour it over a pint of flour, add a glass of milk, and chop in one tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed. Work thoroughly together, break up pieces the size of marbles, which must be rolled as thin as your nail. Sprinkle with dry flour, as you roll them out to make them crisp; stick with a fork and bake quickly.—*The Caterer*

HOUSEKEEPING.

Look Upon It as a Business and Be Systematic in Your Work.

Housekeeping should be conducted on system. No business is well conducted without systematic rules which are strictly adhered to. Housekeeping is as much a business as book-keeping, though but few housekeepers ever look at it in that light. There should be a place for every thing, to begin with. A great deal of vexation, of loss of time and extra labor results from not having things where they belong. If you are in a hurry to find any thing, it generally happens that it can't be found; or, if found, it has to be hunted for. This can all be avoided by forming the habit of putting each article in its proper place and keeping it there when not in use. It is an easy matter to do this when once the habit is formed. Do not allow yourself to "lay any thing down" wherever "it comes handy to do so." If your kitchen has not conveniences of the kind required, make them or get them made. Insist on having a set of small drawers in which to keep spices, etc., near your mixing table. Have these drawers labeled plainly. Have a place by itself for such vessels as you use for baking and other cooking. Never let these vessels get into any other department. This concentrates your labor; there will be no necessity for running here and there for what is wanted. When you want anything you know where it is.

Let the idea of a place for every thing and every thing in its place be carried out in all departments of the household. To reduce housekeeping to a system, you must arrange your work after a plan, and let this plan be adhered to. Take it up in an orderly way—not, as so many others do, in a jumble, doing a little of this now, and then a little of that, or trying to do half a dozen things at the same time. Get one thing out of the way before you begin another. Think your work over and decide the order in which it can be done to the best advantage, and, having ascertained from experiment what that order is, make it the daily programme. In a short time you will see household matters moving like clockwork. There will be no clash, no confusion. In doing housework, it should be the aim of the housekeeper to save time and labor as far as possible. Where one step will answer never take two. By having things in their proper place, and knowing just what is to be done, at a particular time, you can economize time and labor to a great extent. Some women make half a dozen trips to the cellar where one would be sufficient if they worked as well with their heads as they do with their hands. They do not take the trouble to think, before going to the cellar or storeroom for one thing, that several other things will be required from that place. All might be brought at the same time, and thus much time saved and many steps. It pays to think these things out

The kitchen should be roomy. No woman can do housework well in small cluttered-up rooms. Let it be arranged as conveniently as possible. Have a place for the accommodation of dirty clothes, and teach the children to put all their soiled garments there when they are exchanged for clean ones. This will remove the necessity of making a trip to every room on wash-day. Insist on having the occupants of each room strip the clothing from the beds and hang before the window to air, on arising. If this be done, by the time the morning work is out of the way in the kitchen, the chamber work can be attended to. By making it the rule to have everything in its proper place, other members of the family than the housekeeper can find needed articles readily and without throwing everything into confusion. Let the bill of fare be varied from day to day. When you get hold of a good recipe put it in a scrap-book, which should be kept in every kitchen. In a short time you will have a large number of recipes which you can rely on, and reference to this will suggest variations in the daily food. Never admit anything but a tested and reliable recipe. Every kitchen should have a set of measures and scales for use in making cakes and other articles which must be compounded carefully and accurately as regards proportions. *Philadelphia Call.*

Good Grounds for Hope.

"Do you think you will be acquitted?" asked a New York gentleman of a prominent man who was indicted for bribery.

"Yes, I think so."

"Has your lawyer given you grounds to think so?"

"No," responded the hopeful client, "but I have given him grounds to think so. I've deeded him all my real estate as his fee."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

HISTORICAL GEMS.

The French Crown Jewels and Their Probable Fate.

The gems and jewels of France have been famous for generations, and interest in them is revived by the report that the Chamber of Deputies have "agreed that they should be sold to provide funds for aged workmen." The richness and value of this great regalia have been prominent in literature and politics ever since the remarkable report made concerning them to the French Assembly in 1791. In the list then made there were carefully described 9,547 diamonds, 506 pearls, 134 sapphires, 150 emeralds, 71 topazes, 3 Oriental amethysts, 8 Syrian garnets and 8 other stones not designated. The estimate value of these treasures, together with the bijou and mounted parures belonging to the crown amounted to nearly 30,000,000 francs, or about $6,000,000. The most famous of these gems was the diamond known as Le Regent, valued at 12,000,000 francs, and that other diamond equally famous, called Le Sancy, valued at 1,000,000 francs.

The mysterious theft in September, 1792, of this magnificent and matchless collection was a nine days' wonder. Many of the finest of these gems have never been recovered, and time has failed to reveal the authors of that gigantic theft. The Regent diamond was found in a ditch beside one of the alleys of the Champ d'Elysees. When the "Little Corporal" became Emperor he made great efforts to restore the national regalia to their former beauty and value. The various countries of Europe were searched for the lost gems, and it is said that many of them were recovered. Other gems were added to the regalia, so that in 1810 there were no fewer than 37,393 precious stones recorded in the inventory of the crown. In 1849 so many additions had been made in the meantime, the casket contained 64,812 gems and precious stones of all kinds, valued at over twenty million francs.

The famous Regent was the foundation of the fortune of William Pitt, British Governor of Madras, who bought it of a Parsee merchant for $60,000. Pitt took it to London, had it cut, and then offered it for sale. The royal house of Great Britain declined to purchase it, and afterward it was bought through the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV., for 3,375,000 francs. That was in 1717, and 1791 a commission of experts placed its value at 12,000,000 francs, and even that sum is exceeded by the valuation of the present time. It found its way to Holland, where Napoleon cast eyes upon it, and, when his fortunes improved, he recovered it, and had it set in the handle of the sword of state. Since then it has been removed and so arranged in its setting as to be placed at will either in the crown or used separately.

The jewels of the crown were displayed to the public during the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1855. Since then there have been valuable additions made to the Louvre collection, the most recent and noted being that of the late Mme. Thiers, who possessed a rare jewel, a necklace of precious stones of the sixteenth workmanship, and regarded as without a rival in Europe, except among the regalia preserved at St. Petersburg.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A man who had never seen the inside of a law court until he was recently introduced as a witness in a case pending in one of the Scottish courts, on being sworn took a position with his back to the jury, and began telling his story to the Judge. The Judge, in a bland courteous manner, said: "Address yourself to the jury, sir." The man made a short pause, but, not comprehending what was said to him, forthwith continued his narrative. The Judge was then more explicit, and said to him: "Speak to the jury, sir—the men sitting behind you on the benches." The witness at once turned around, and, making an awkward bow, said, with great gravity: "Good morning, gentlemen."

—The youngest performer in the London theaters is the infant that takes part in the baby song in the last act of "My Sweetheart." It is eighteen months old, and is the fourteenth child of a working gunmaker in Edinburgh. It is put to bed every afternoon at four, is brought to the theater at nine, and is in bed again half an hour later, earning for this duty, it is said, more than its father.

—A Maine farmer astonished even the natives by his ingenuity in keeping warm. On the forward part of his sled was rigged a small tight shanty, in which were a comfortable seat and a hot stove. Two small holes admitted the reins and a pane of glass let him see whither he was going.—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 50	@ 3 85
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 94
No. 2 red		@ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	39	@ 40
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 31
Rye—No. 2	65	@ 66
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 25	@ 12 75
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 90	@ 9 80
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 14 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 30	@ 11 25
Lard—Prime steam	6½	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 30
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 75
POTATOES—per bushel	60	@ 65
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 55
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 84¼
No. 2 red		@ 91¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@ 54¼
Oats—mixed	37	@ 45
PORK—Mess	11 75	@ 12 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 8 35
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	79¼	@ 79¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80½	@ 82¼
Corn—No. 2		@ 38
Oats—No. 2	30	@ 30½
Rye		@ 50
PORK—Mess	11 05	@ 11 10
LARD—Steam		@ 8 10
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 89¼
Corn—Mixed	48	@ 48¼
Oats—mixed	38	@ 40
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined	7½	@ 7¾
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 87½
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 92
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 31¾
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	93	@ 94
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 32½
PORK—mess		@ 11 50
LARD—loan	7⅝	@ 8

Poisoned by Scrofula

The taint of scrofula in the blood should be got rid of or serious consequences may result. Consumption is undoubtedly scrofula of the lungs, and in its early stages may be cured by purifying the blood and building up the system. For this Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled. It also cures scrofula when it appears in the form of running sores, boils, bunches in the neck, catarrh, or in any other manner. While it purifies, Hood's Sarsaparilla also vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about three months. Before that time my blood was in a terrible condition. After taking it for about one month my appetite was better and my general health greatly improved. For a medicine as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla too much can not be said." L. L. Linen, Bagbee House, Putnam, Ct.

"I have been troubled with scrofula for three years, having running sores on my leg. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am getting well rapidly." Asa Elbet, South Bend, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

—Dr. Haecker, of Leipsic, has investigated the sensation known as tickling, which he styles a variable, intermittent excitement of the nerves of the skin. He says it produces a contraction of the blood vessels, and that the consequent diminution of pressure on the brain, permeated with blood vessels, is so considerable as not to be without danger; that powerful expiration operates against such a diminution of pressure, and therefore laughter, which is simply intermittent forced movements of expiration, is a decided remedy for the effects of tickling.

—A police prosecution in Birmingham has brought to light the fact that the "temperance wines" which are sold all over England without a license contain from seventeen to nineteen per cent. of alcohol.

Dr. Samuel K. Cox, Washington, after a careful analysis, pronounced Red Star Cough Cure purely vegetable and most excellent for throat troubles. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Hon. Thos. L. James, ex-Postmaster-General, indorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-cure.

There is one thing to be said in favor of coasters. They don't want the earth.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Asking One's Age.

A lady asked a gentleman his age. He replied: "What you do in every thing"—X L. So does Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein excel all other medicines for coughs, croup and consumption. Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.

If you will only practice long enough at setting a steel trap, you will be sure to get your hand in.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why, I can not tell."

It has often been wondered at, the bad odor this oft-quoted doctor was in. 'Twas probably because he, being one of the old-school doctors, made up pills as large as bullets, which nothing but an ostrich could bolt without nausea. Hence the dislike. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and no larger than bird-shot, and are quick to do their work. For all derangements of the liver, bowels and stomach they are specific.

It seems a little strange that when we are tired we can best rest by retiring.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's large treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 160 pages, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Every bride is beautiful, and it is a mystery where all the plain married women come from.

* * * * Rupture, pile tumors, fistulæ and all diseases of the lower bowel (except cancer), radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

It's the little things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

When a run once starts on a bank the more check you give it the worse it is for the bank.—*Oil City Derrick.*

The most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

The right hand is the most sensible member of the body. It never gets left.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Why is an ice-cream fiend like a crematory? Because he is a cream-ater.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative powers.

A corner in pork—the tip of the pig's ear.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Tooth in—Getting acquainted with a cross dog.—*Hot Springs News.*

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

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The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1888.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

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The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and Druggists recommend it.

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Superior Nutrition—the Life.

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THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED. AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SHIPPING DEPOT JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

Don't Give Up.

I have been troubled with catarrh in head and nostrils so bad that there were great sores in my nose and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work. My nose and head are well. I feel like another man.—C. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm as the best cure for catarrh [illegible] cases a perfect cure.—Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

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OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites,

OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swinney, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886. NUMBER 17.

AN EASTERN BLIZZARD.

Velocity of the Wind Something Phenomenal.

Buildings Unroofed and Great Damage to Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The wind played havoc with housetops all over the city to-day. Shingles were blown in the air and tin roofs were torn from their fastenings and hurled to the ground. A three-story house opposite the public buildings in Juniper street was unroofed and the mass of tin was suspended above the yard in the rear. The spire of the Arch street Methodist Church swayed ominously this morning, and those who passed that way gave the building a wide berth, but it still remains in position. The velocity of the wind to-day reached forty-five miles an hour.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 26.—A wind-storm of a most disastrous character has prevailed in this neighborhood for the past twenty-four hours, and still continues. Houses have been unroofed and chimneys blown down. This afternoon two of the large stand pipes of the Lochiel Iron Works were toppled over, one of which crashed into the works. Fortunately no person was injured. The damage throughout the country will be considerable.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—One of the heaviest gales of the season set in last night and continued to-day. The temperature was four degrees above. About 9 o'clock last night, while the wind was blowing a strong gale, a lady, said to be a sister of the late ex-Governor Seymour, was blown from a Lake Shore train between Erie and Dunkirk. She attempted to pass from the dining car to the sleeper with her husband, and no sooner stepped upon the platform than she was carried swiftly off the train. The train was backed nearly a mile before they found the lady, who had escaped death, but received a deep gash over her left temple.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning a huge telegraph pole at the corner of Maryland and Alabama streets was broken short off by the high winds. Other poles in the neighborhood were broken or pulled down in quick succession, and several streets were blockaded with fallen poles and inextricable snare of wires. Many horses were entangled, and a panic was narrowly averted. A furious blizzard prevailed during the night in this vicinity and for a long distance down the Eastern coast. At Portland twenty inches of snow has fallen, and it is still snowing. Business is at a standstill. The Grand Trunk Railway is blocked at Bethel, and between there and South Pass is in bad condition. At St. John, N. B., the snow is the heaviest of the season, and the wind is blowing sixty miles an hour. At Westfield the steeple of the First Congregational Church was turned completely over and thrust through the roof of the building into the audience-room.

ENTERPRISING LAWYER.

He Divorces His Wife, Remarries, and Elopes With Another Woman.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Feb. 26.—A lawyer named Wm. Makepiece, from Dunlap, Ia., together with a woman and two children, was arrested in this city to-day. Charges against him are embezzlement, stealing a team of horses and carrying off mortgaged property. Makepiece was a collection lawyer at Dunlap and became enamoured of a young lady from Des Moines, named Katie Vogel, whom he married, having previously procured a divorce from his wife. He took his new wife to Denison, Ia., left her, returned to Dunlap, and eloped with Mrs. Donaldson. In doing so he appropriated a team of horses and carried off his mortgaged property, besides leaving several claims of clients in an unsettled condition.

Great Co-operative Store Scheme.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 26.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has on foot a scheme to establish, in this city, a huge depot or store, from which will be distributed supplies of flour, groceries, boots and shoes, tobacco, etc., to subordinate stores throughout the manufacturing communities of the country. Manufacturers and merchants in this and other cities have agreed to furnish the supplies either at minimum wholesale prices or on commission. The goods will be the same as sold to the wealthiest classes, and will all be marked by the association. Prominent among the subordinate depots will be Wheeling, W. Va.; Steubenville and Bellaire, Ohio; Greencastle, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Bayview, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Birmingham, Ala.; Wheeling, Ala.; Ironton and Portsmouth, Ohio; Ashland, Ky.; Cincinnati and Mingo, Ohio; the various cities of the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys, including Cleveland—in short, all of the localities in which are cities and towns employing organized labor, and more especially Amalgamation members.

A Romance of South Mountain.

WOMELSDORF, PA., Feb. 26.—Conrad Nagle, aged seventy-five years, who for many years lived the life of a hermit on South Mountain on the land of Samuel Long, was found dead in his hut yesterday. The old man lay stretched upon a buffalo robe and the wood fire in his hearth was out. Three days ago, when he was in good health, he predicted that he would die February 25 at 4 o'clock in the morning, and it is firmly believed that it was about that time he died. There was no evidence of a violent death, as the old man looked as if he had peacefully passed away. Fifty years ago he lost his wife and immediately after that he went upon the mountain and selected an extremely wild and unfrequented place and vowed he would never leave it nor again mingle with the people of the world, but would prepare himself to meet the soul of his dead wife.

A National Shrine.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Senate to-day passed the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Drexel Cottage at Mt. McGregor in which General Grant died.

A Singular Accident.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—A most agonizing accident happened this afternoon to Henry Dilg, an expressman, with headquarters in the Court-street market space. With a number of other drivers he was engaged in performing gymnastic feats on an iron bar in the market house. In giving himself a long swing his left leg caught on a butcher's meat hook sticking out from the wall. The pain caused him to loosen his grip on the iron bar, and he hung head downward by his leg. The weight of his body tore the flesh and muscles of the limb in a sickening manner. He was lifted off the rack by his comrades, and sent to the hospital in a patrol wagon. The wound is not serious, although it may render him a cripple for life.

Mormons Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 26.—Frank J. Cannon and Angus Cannon were held to-day in $1,000 bail each for assault on U. S. Attorney Dickson. S. A. Kenna was discharged. H. I. Gowans, W. H. Lee, H. J. Faulger, all defiant unlawful cohabitors, were sentenced each to six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic.

MATTOON, ILL., Feb. 26.—Scarlet fever is epidemic at Toledo, Cumberland County. The public schools have been closed, and the Circuit Court was adjourned prematurely to avoid spreading the disease.

Murder in First Degree.

FLINT, MICH., Feb. 26.—The jury in the case of Fred Foote, charged with the murder of Andrew J. Brink, saloon-keeper at Fenton, on the evening of December 29 last, this afternoon brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner listened coolly to the verdict and was remanded to jail to await sentence.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co. report business failures for the past week as follows: United States 214, Canada 34; total 248, against 266 last week and 275 the week previous. More than half the failures occurred West and South.

TORN FROM THE ALTAR.

Excitement and Indignation at a Pennsylvania Revival Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special from Reading, Pa., says: Revival meetings in the village of Temple, six miles from here held by Rev. Ulysses Grant Glick, have attracted very large crowds. Tuesday night there was a scene of extraordinary excitement. Lena Myers, a prepossessing brunette, aged seventeen, was at the altar among many other penitents. Her relatives not wishing her to become a member of the Evangelical Association, rushed through the crowded congregation up to where the young lady was kneeling, and endeavored to take her away. They were opposed by the singing and praying members of the congregation who forced the intruders back. The lady's sister took hold of the praying, weeping girl, and attempted to pull her away, but the disturbers were pushed back with considerable force, and their efforts to pull her out proved unavailing. There was intense excitement among the congregation, some of whom threatened vengeance if the girl was not allowed to seek religion in her own way. The constable of the village was appealed to, but he positively declined to interfere. Order was finally restored. Thus far thirty-two penitents have joined the Evangelists. People attend for miles around, and one woman, aged eighty years, walks three miles every evening to participate in the exercises. Miss Myers was among the happiest of the penitents last night, and says she will yet gather all her relatives into the fold.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Two Children Whirled for an Hour Around the Shaft of a Mill.

READING, PA., Feb. 25.—A man named Lillie owns a mill at Shamokin Hill. His twin daughters, Katie and Susie, aged 6 years, strayed to an upstair room in the mill where a shaft was revolving. While at play the little ones ventured too near the machinery and their clothing caught in the shaft, and they were drawn around it and whirled with each revolution. After being thrown around for an hour they were found by an older sister, who had come to look for them. When the machinery was stopped their bodies were found to be terribly lacerated. The skull of Katie was badly fractured and her body in other ways much mutilated, causing her death. Susie still lives, but her chances of recovery are small. Her entire body is more or less injured, several bones being broken.

GERONIMO GOES BACK,

After Refusing to Surrender Unconditionally.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Feb. 25.—Word has just reached here of a meeting between General Crook and Geronimo, at Sauva Ranch, the day before yesterday. The chief and five bucks, in consultation with General Crook asked permission to return to the reservation unconditionally. General Crook refused, demanding an unconditional surrender. Geronimo declined to give himself up, and after a consultation left for his camp, keeping the white flag flying for several miles. Chief Nana and another are still held as hostages. Geronimo is reported to have ninety bucks, besides women and children with him. No attempt will be made to follow him. It is not known what he will do.

A STRANGE FATALITY.

An Old Lady Accidentally Killed By a Pet Mastiff.

ANSONIA, CONN., Feb. 25.—Yesterday morning the wealthiest lady in Derby, Mrs. W. R. Slade, died from injuries received from her pet mastiff playfully springing upon her while in the cellar, throwing her down and breaking her hip. Her grand daughter, Miss Josie Hill, was to have been married yesterday afternoon to Chas. H. Alling, a wealthy manufacturer of Birmingham, and over two hundred invitations had been sent to friends in New York, New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury. They were recalled Tuesday, and yesterday afternoon the marriage quietly took place at the bride's residence, only the intimate friends being present. A handsome fortune was bequeathed the bride by the grandmother.

The Emancipation of Labor.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies to-day joined in sending a telegram to the British workmen in the House of Commons, proposing a joint International movement in the interest of laboring men. The main objects of the proposition are to be the securing of a reduction in the hours of labor; improvement in the sanitary condition of workshops; proper limits to the work obtained of women and minors, and an absolute prohibition against allowing children of either sex under fourteen years of age to work at all in shops or factories. The telegram suggests that the British workmen join those of French in inviting the workmen of America and over Europe to send delegates to a congress to be held next September, in some place to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of discussing means to emancipate the workmen of all countries.

Dan Dalton's Dilemma.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—At noon to-day Judge Robertson granted a writ of habeas corpus for County Clerk Dalton on the application of his attorney, C. W. Baker. The application was necessitated by the action of the House Committee in demanding the poll-book of Precinct A, Fourth Ward. Mr. Baker stated that his client, Mr. Dalton, was perfectly willing to produce the returns of that precinct, but was unable to do so while they were in the possession of the Senate Committee of Investigation, who refuse to deliver them up to him until they have concluded their work. Judge Robertson permitted Mr. Dalton to go on his own recognizance to appear for a hearing next Wednesday, and fixed the bond at $500.

Insane from Starvation.

ERIE, PA., Feb. 25.—A most distressing case of starvation was discovered here at an early hour this morning. Fred Saunders, wife and two children came here from Cleveland a month ago, and he being unable to find employment, and being without means, was sorely distressed. For several days he refused to eat anything, giving his share of food to his wife and two famishing children. His hunger and distress overcame him this morning and he was found a raving maniac, tearing the hair out of his head and attempting to kill himself. The case has excited the profound sympathies of every one.

A Jail Delivery from a Steel Cage.

SENECA, KAN., Feb. 25.—Three prisoners broke out of the Nemaha County jail last night. A reward of $500 is offered for their recapture and return to the sheriff. The jail is a patent steel cage, and was considered absolutely safe, but the prisoners drilled the rivets holding the cage door, and then cut through the brick wall inclosing the cage.

Cut in Two by a Saw.

PIEDMONT, MO., Feb. 25.—Moses Ferry, head sawyer for the Penn Lumber Company, was killed at their mills this morning. He was accidentally thrown before one of the large circular saws and his body was cut in two.

Judge Mitchell Drops Dead.

DES MOINES, IA., Feb. 25.—Judge James L. Mitchell, of Nebraska, while addressing the convention of early Iowa law-makers, in this city, this afternoon, dropped dead on the floor of the opera-house. He was just concluding his speech with the sentence, "I love the old soldiers of Iowa," when he fell to the floor in an apoplectic faint, dying immediately.

Letters of Mahomet.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—Experts declare that there are autograph letters of Mahomet among the papyri acquired in Egypt by Archduke Rainer.

COMES IN LIKE A LION.

Travel Delayed in Maine by Three Feet of Snow.

Mercury Twenty Degrees Below Zero, With High Winds, in New Hampshire.

CALAIS, ME., March 1.—Aroostook County is snowed under fully three feet on the level. Trains are blockaded in all directions. Provisions have been forwarded by men on snow-shoes, and everything is being made to make passengers comfortable. Zero weather, with a strong northerly wind prevails. No Western mail has arrived since Friday night.

HOULTON, ME., March 1.—This section is experiencing the worst snow-storm known for twenty-five years. It has stormed continuously for four days. The roads are impassable and trains have been canceled.

DOVER, N. H., March 1.—The surrounding towns this morning reported the mercury as ranging from ten to twenty degrees below zero, and that a high wind was prevailing.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., March 1.—This city is blockaded by snow. Since Friday night no trains or mails from the West have reached here.

THE STAR OF HEAVEN.

The Man Who Establishes a New Order Makes a Good Thing of It.

WARRENSBURG, MO., March 1.—Charles H. Smith who was arrested here on last Friday night, had succeeded, by a well devised swindling scheme, in defrauding the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties to the amount of $20,000. His plan was as follows: He pretended to have been specially ordained by God to form a new secret order, from which was to grow a new and the only true religion. Accordingly he began establishing the Order of the Star of Heaven. He would grant a charter to any six persons who applied for it, provided each paid into the common funds twenty-five dollars. Charter members pledged themselves not to take more than six more members into a Lodge, thus allowing only twelve members of a lodge. Then he had prophetic visions in which great avenues of wealth were opened up to him. On the basis of these visions he induced his dupes to mortgage their farms to the order, and thus it became a sort of loan association. The secretary had charge of the notes, deeds and mortgages of the lodge, which he turned over to the treasurer, who converted them into cash. Smith was financial agent of all the lodges, and here is where the swindle is. When the lodge was organized the first duty of the financial agent was to purchase land near some town, divide it into town lots, which were purchased by members of the lodge from the financial agent, as follows: A member paid $50 for a lot—one-third cash and a note for the balance, bearing ten per cent. interest, and gave a mortgage on the lot. He then got $50 of the treasurer and gave it and his note for $100 to the financial agent, and gave the treasurer a receipt for $50. The agent returned the $50 to the treasurer and had the note for $100. In this way each member got a lot and the agent many notes of from $100 to $500 each. The notes were good. The agent sold them and got rich in this manner. His victims are numbered by the hundreds.

Exciting Experience with Burglars.

WHEATON, ILL., March 1.—Two burglars entered the residence of L. L. Hyatt at an early hour Sunday morning. One of them held a revolver to Mr. Hyatt's head, while the other ransacked the house. After they left Hyatt arose, got together a posse of neighbors and started in pursuit. The burglars were surprised while eating breakfast at Turner Junction. One of the posse presented his gun and ask them to throw up their hands, which they did, but suddenly one of them dashed out of the door, followed by H. D. Compton, who filled his back with bird shot, which brought him down. He got up and ran for about two miles, but was finally chased into a barn. Two of the party entered and called upon him to surrender. He attacked them and tried to get away the revolver carried by Charles Mack. In the struggle it went off, the ball hitting the burglar between the eyes, but not killing him. Both burglars were brought to Wheaton and consigned to the care of the sheriff. The wounded man will probably die.

A Church Damage Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The trustees of the Baptist Church at Crab Orchard, Ky., presented a bill to Congress for $500 damages, said to have been inflicted on the church building during its occupation by the Federal forces as a hospital. The Committee on War Claims, to whom the bill was referred, report against its passage for the reason, as stated, that there never has been any attempt to collect the claim from the Quartermaster's Department, nor is there any proof showing that there was any objection upon the part of the trustees of said church, nor is there any proof showing that said property was taken possession of, or used by authority of any commanding officer authorized to issue an order.

A Terrific Powder Explosion.

XENIA, O., March 1.—The Miami Powder Works, near this city, had another explosion, this morning, the worst thus far. A large drying-house, containing 50,000 pounds of powder, and three men, who were at work in the building, were blown to atoms. The force of the explosion was most powerful and terrible. Buildings a mile away were wrecked. The concussion was felt for a distance of sixty miles, and many mistook it for an earthquake. A small portion of the body of one of the men was picked up two miles from the scene of the explosion. The report of the explosion was heard a hundred miles away. In Xenia every building was shaken, and much window glass broken.

Bad News for Buckeye Farmers.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—Secretary Chamberlain, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that the cold spell of the week just passed has been very damaging to wheat and the outlook is now very poor. Two or three weeks ago the outlook was for a more than average crop. Thursday night, however, the ground, being full of water, froze tight in two hours, probably throwing the roots of the wheat out of the earth and killing the plants.

Those Newark Dogs Not Mad.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The seven dogs which were bitten by the dog that bit the children sent from Newark to Paris for treatment by Pasteur, and which have been in quarantine ever since, will be released to-morrow, as no symptoms of rabies have been developed.

—Mr. Bonner's Maud S., as an admirer tells, stands in her box as modestly as if she was not the wonder of the world. Her disposition, too, unlike most fast horses, is perfect. Gentle and playful as a kitten, and affectionate as a dog, she is beloved of more men than any woman in the world. When her glossy neck is stroked she rubs her pretty face against your sleeve and acknowledges the attention with gratitude.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Almost every mother would cheerfully face death to save her children, but not one in a thousand could display the Spartan endurance of Mrs. Wheeler, of Dakota, who upheld a flaming can of gasoline until her arm was roasted to the bone, and by this heroic sacrifice saved her two children, who were playing on the floor.—*Chicago Standard.*

—An elderly gentleman is seen to tread on a piece of orange peel and come heavily down on what may be politely called the large of his back. To him, polite stranger, raising his hat: "Excuse me, sir; would you mind doing that again? My friend didn't see it."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Testing the Power of an Ecclesiastic to Annul a Christian Marriage.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Last December Elizabeth Globensky, daughter of a rich property owner, was married to her cousin, Daniel Wilson, by Rev. Dr. Doudet, a Presbyterian preacher. The parties were Catholics, but of full age, and the registrar issued them a license. A Catholic priest refused to marry them, as the parents of the lady, who is an heiress, objected to the union. Mg'r Fabre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, was appealed to by the mother of the bride to declare the marriage null and void, which his lordship did, and the Archbishop of Quebec confirmed the Bishop's action. The case has occupied the attention of the Superior Court here for some days. Counsel for the mother laid down as an indisputable proposition, that as the parties had not abandoned their religion, they were subject to laws to which the State had extended, as a protection, its sanction. Counsel for the husband maintained that while England had conceded religious liberty to the Roman Catholics of Canada, it could not be inferred therefrom that it had divested the Protestant Church of her right to celebrate the marriages of all Christians; also that the decrees of the Council of Trent, on which the Bishops had based their decisions, were never promulgated in Canada. Moreover the judgment rendered by the Privy Council in London in the celebrated Guibord case clearly showed the absolute nullity of ecclesiastical decrees of that kind. The case was taken under consideration by the court, and the judgment is eagerly looked for to settle the point that has been raised for the first time.

TERRIFYING SIGHT.

A Circus Elephant on a Rampage at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—"Hunkey," an elephant belonging to the menagerie of John B. Doris, the showman, became unmanageable to-day while her trainer was endeavoring to teach her the see-saw trick, and, after exciting all the other animals by her roaring until there was terrible discord of noise, ran headlong against the side of the building, bursting out several panels, and through the opening she made her escape. The infuriated beast did considerable destruction about the Exposition grounds, where the winter quarters of the show are located, and forced an opening through the high fence surrounding the grounds in the same manner that she had escaped from the building. The next thing she came in contact with was a barbed-wire fence, on which she lacerated her trunk and breast in a frightful manner. Her keeper overtook her here, and, in trying to force her back to the grounds, sunk a spear in her ear. It broke off, the head of the instrument remaining buried in the flesh. She leaped over the barbed wire, tearing several long, ugly gashes in doing so. After reaching Fall creek, a mile distant, she gave vent to her rage by demolishing a small bridge over the stream. She was prevented from coming toward the city, and after two hours of terrifying conduct she voluntarily returned to her quarters again, forcing her way through the fence and bursting out another opening in the building, where she quietly submitted to being chained.

SAM JONES AT CHICAGO.

He Produces a Good Impression on His First Audience of Three Thousand People.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Sam Jones' four weeks' revival season opened here to-day at the Tabernacle erected for Moody's use. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the church was filled before the time for services to begin, full three thousand persons being present. The revivalist's appearance and manner was such as to put him on a good footing with the congregation from the start. He prefaced his sermon by a plea for free and easy good fellowship, and his own attitude was that of a man in his own home, talking to a friend. The sermon was an earnest one, preached from the text: "Let your light so shine," etc., and appeared to impress the audience deeply.

Female Type-Setters.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 27.—A six days' type-setting contest, one hour and twenty minutes daily, between female compositors, closed to-night. The final score was: Miss Kauni, 24,950 ems; Miss Davis, 24,650 ems; Miss Francis, 24,475 ems; Miss Hammond, 15,825 ems. The prizes were a gold watch to Miss Kauni, a silver watch and chain to Miss Davis, pearl-mounted opera-glasses to Miss Francis, and $20 in cash to Miss Hammond. Three of the ladies beat the best record made in a similar contest last week between male compositors from the leading newspaper offices.

Pan Electric Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Speaker Carlisle intends appointing the committee of nine members of the House, under the Hanback resolution, to investigate the Pan Electric Telephone affair, on Tuesday next. No indication has yet been given as to who will compose the committee or when the work of investigation will be begun, but it is believed that some of the oldest and most experienced members will be selected and that there will be an organization for and a beginning of the investigation next week.

The Police Commissioners Ousted.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—The Ohio Supreme Court has rendered a judgement of ouster in the quo warranto cases against the Cincinnati police Commission, but refused to oust Superintendent Hudson, who was elected for one year. The action of Governor Foraker in removing the Commissioners is thus sustained. In the Hudson case the decision was unanimous, but in the Commissioners' case Follett dissented.

Workmen Discharged.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28.—Between three hundred and four hundred men were summarily discharged by the Champion Malleable Iron Company, of this city, for signing a petition asking for an increase of ten per cent. in wages.

Arrested for the Aldridge Outrage.

WINDSOR, ILL., Feb. 28.—Wm. Price, a neighbor of the Aldridge family, was arrested this afternoon, charged with being the fiend who tortured Miss Georgie Aldridge and hung her to a tree until she was nearly dead. Suspicion has been directed against Price from the first. It is alleged that the evidence against him is strong, but the prosecution refuse to divulge any facts in advance of the preliminary examination.

Date Fixed for a Double Execution.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Feb. 28.—Governor McEnery has decided that the execution of Pat Ford and John Murphy shall take place on Friday, March 12.

Grave-Yard Gas.

WASHINGTON, GA., Feb. 28.—A singular death is that of Clarke Thornton, of this place, which resulted from poisonous gas inhaled, which seeped through into a grave he was digging by the side of another. The other men at work with him left the grave as soon as they detected the gas, but Thornton, thinking there was no danger in it, remained and died.

Americans Crowding into Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28.—The hotels here are crowded with American and English tourists. Several Americans interested in a proposed hotel on the American plan are also here.

Killed by the Electric Light Current.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Feb. 28.—About 7 o'clock this evening, as Hugh Oliver, aged 23, an employe of the Evansville Electric Light Company, while at work on the dynamo, accidentally placed both his hands in connection with the electric current and the full strength of the 8,000-candle power dynamo passed through his body, killing him instantly.

A Queer Fancy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Mary Jane Cleveland, teacher in an Orphans' Home at One Hundred and Tenth street, this city, has received permission from the courts to change her name so it will read Mary Grover Cleveland. She said Jane was too humdrum.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The consideration of bills on the calendar was proceeded with. A joint resolution, authorizing one or more army officers to accept services under the Corean Government, was changed to the form of a bill and amended, limiting the period for such services to three years. It was laid aside for further amendment. The bill to enable National banks to change their name, location and capital by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, was taken up. Pending action the morning hour expired and the consideration of the educational bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the DesMoines river lands, Iowa, was reported and passed. The bill to tax fractional portions of a gallon of spirits was taken up, and speeches made against it by Butterworth, and in its favor by Morrison and Worthington. Wise, of Virginia, got the floor and attempted to inject a speech in reply to Brady on Virginia politics, but he was interrupted by Morrison, who objected. The Chair finally ruled Mr. Wise out of order. He announced he would take his opportunity on Saturday next in general debate. Mr. Butterworth offered a substitute for the pending bill, but it was rejected and the original measure passed. The House at 5 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and bills reported from committees. Among the latter was one, which was passed, to relieve the political disabilities of Robert H. Anderson, of Georgia. The bill fixing a day for the meeting of the Presidential Electors was ordered printed and placed on the calendar. The committee reported the bill authorizing a bridge across the Arthur Hill for the B. & O., to New York. The Senate recalled a resolution, agreed to yesterday, providing for flowers for the Pension Building. Bills were introduced for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the adulteration of food and drinks, and authorizing retaliatory measures in case of unjust discrimination, by proclamation of the President, and also an inter-State commerce bill. Consideration of the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians was resumed, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—A memorial of 122 New York savings banks, asking for the repeal of the Bland silver law, was presented. The act incorporating the Eads Ship Railway Company was reported from the Commerce Committee. The Committee on Military Affairs reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The Post-office Committee reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. The Public Lands Committee reported a bill to forfeit the grant of the Outonagon and Wisconsin railroad. The Delaware and Maryland free ship canal bill was reported from the Committee on Railways and canals. The Hennepin Canal bill was taken up, Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, concluding his speech in its favor. Mr. Powell, of Illinois, followed, but the morning hour having expired, the pension appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, explained its provisions. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, made a strong political speech. He provoked a lively debate, and prevented action upon the bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—Mr Mitchell delivered a speech on the bill for the abrogation of all treaties permitting the immigration of Chinese to the United States. Mr. Hale moved to go into executive session. On the statement of Mr. Beck that the Democrats were not ready to consider the nominations of the Maine Collectors, Mr. Hale withdrew the motion, giving notice that he would renew it on Monday. The educational bill was then taken up. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison reported resolutions directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric Telephone matter, which after a brief but exciting debate was adopted. The Committee on Accounts reported a resolution empowering the Post-office Committee to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent telegraphic monopoly. Power to send for persons and papers was also granted, and an appropriation of $1,500 authorized. The immediate deficiency bill was reported. The committees were called for reports of a private character, after which the House went to the private calendar. Several private bills were passed. At 4:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Immediately upon assembling the House, under a previous order, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp (Ga.) in the chair) for general debate on the state of the Union. Mr. Candler (Ga.) submitted an argument against the suspension of silver coinage and contended that there was no sound basis for the prediction made by the "gold bugs" that the continued coinage of silver would have the effect of driving gold out of the country. Mr. Lanham (Tex.) spoke in support of a bill previously introduced by him to disapprove an act of the Legislature of New Mexico preventing the introduction of diseased cattle into the Territory, arguing that it was unconstitutional—that it interfered with inter-state commerce. Mr. Jones (Tex.) advocated the free coinage of silver and earnestly opposed the proposition to suspend the operation of the Bland act. Mr. Wolford (Ky.) spoke in support of the Mexican pension bill, introduced by him, and thought that it should not be antagonized because it would include Jefferson Davis in its provisions. Mr. Reagan (Tex.) suggested that Jefferson Davis had once written a letter, asking that his name be excepted from the provisions of a Mexican pension bill if its insertion would endanger the passage of the bill. Mr. Wolford replied that that noble sentiment of Jefferson Davis made him [Mr. Wolford] only more desirous of including him in the provisions of the bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—SENATE.—The Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the suspended account of officials. The minority report of the Judiciary Committee was submitted on the case of the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, at the request of Mr. Hoar, was discharged from further consideration of the Riddleberger resolution, and the Pugh substitute, relating to the right of the Senate to ask for the President's reasons for removals, the Judiciary Committee having already made reports. Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment to prohibit roads effected by the inter-State commerce bill granting passes to legislators or Government officials. A bill was introduced to legalize the incorporation of National trades unions. At 1:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and considered the nominations of Collector Chase, of Portland, and Pillsbury, of Boston. The doors were reopened to hear the President's message giving his reasons for not furnishing the Senate with private papers. A resolution by Harris to lay the message on the table was opposed by Edmunds, and a motion to print it was supplemented by another motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee. By a party vote—32 to 27—the message was first referred to the Judiciary Committee, and then ordered printed. The Senate again went into executive session, and at 5:35 p. m. adjourned. The nominations of Chase and Pillsbury were rejected.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the appointment of LeFevre, of Ohio, as a consulting Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia. An article charging that Captain Eads had been upon the floor of the House in violation of the rules was read. A resolution of inquiry was proposed with an amendment relating to the violation of the rule prohibiting smoking. Both were laid on the table. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced. A resolution was offered by Springer, of Illinois, directing an investigation of the expenditure in the Pension Office under the present and previous administration; also the charges of partisan management. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill caused considerable discussion and the House finally adjourned without action at 5:30 p. m.

—To make Coney Island once more a resort for quiet, respectable people the property-owners are discussing the need of doing away with nuisances such as "little booths, sausage shops, photograph stands, beershops, whirligigs and other small enterprises." One nuisance to be abolished was mentioned as the blowing and tooting of wheezy-voiced horns away up in the cupolas of ten-cent museums, that fairly blow respectable people out of their hotel windows.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—To keep postage stamps in the pocket or memorandum book without sticking, a New Orleans post-office clerk advises people to rub the sticky side over the hair two or three times. The oil of the hair coats the mucilage and prevents it from sticking.

—It is estimated that the United States produces enough lumber each year to load 1,428,681 railroad cars, each averaging 7,000 feet. This would make a train 8,500 miles long, or about one-third around the globe.—*Chicago Times.*

—An Augusta (Me.) lady has ordered a set of false teeth for her old pony.—*Boston Post.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley
Trash	$2 25@ 3 00	$3 50@ 4 25
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 50@ 5 00
Medium lugs	4 00@ 4 25	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	4 25@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 50
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 00	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	9 50@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—The committee appointed to investigate charges of immorality against Senator Boles reported that "after diligent search and investigation and a full hearing of all the facts and testimony in regard to said charges your committee are fully satisfied that the said statements are without any foundation in fact; that the conduct of Senator Boles has been most exemplary during the period referred to in said articles." Bills Passed: Authorizing the adjutant-general to loan Post No. 39, G. A. R., at Augusta, Ky., certain guns, etc. etc. To prohibit sale of all intoxicating liquors in Graves County. Requiring officers of all charitable institutions in Louisville to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties; to establish a system of common schools in the town of Dixie, Henderson County; amending article 6, chapter 62, of General Statutes; to amend section 1, article 16, chapter 41 of General Statutes.

HOUSE.—Fifty-one new bills were introduced in the House this morning, but none of the old ones were passed. An attempt was made to repeal rule No. 40 of the House, which prohibits the suspension of the rules to pass a bill, but the matter was postponed. The bill to abolish the office of Public Printer was made a special order for next Tuesday. Adjourned until the 23d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Sparks, the Senator from Jessamine County, offered a resolution, asking the Kentucky Congressmen to oppose any proposed alteration in the tariff laws on the subject of hemp, and any of the goods manufactured from that article. Out of this resolution grew a debate which took in the entire range of the tariff. The majority of the Senators were in favor of the resolution. Some of them said they were in favor of a reduction of the tariff, but they desired it to be done on a proportional basis. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 4. Mr. Hayes moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate last Friday refused to extend the session beyond the constitutional limit. The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 21 to 11. Mr. Hays then moved to make the motion to prolong a special order for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and it was adopted. Mr. Simon's bill to make a person convicted of a felony incompetent to vote, or serve on a jury, was called up. Mr. Simon stated that honest people objected to felons having the privileges of citizenship and he thought they should be deprived of them. The bill was passed. It provides that persons who have been convicted of a felony in another State and emigrate to Kentucky shall be deprived of citizenship here.

HOUSE.—The House passed bills to incorporate the Mount Freedom and Jessamine County Turnpike Company; to incorporate the Homestead Building Association; to amend the Boone County road law; to fix and change the time for holding the regular term of the Bath Court of Common Pleas; to amend an act entitled an act to arrange the business of the Union Circuit Court; to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of Newport; to incorporate the Allensville Seminary; to incorporate the Snead & Co. Ironworks; to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Green River Baptist Church, in Ohio County; to incorporate the town of Slaughterville in Webster County; to incorporate the Journeyman House Painters' Association of Louisville; to incorporate the Limestone Building Association of Maysville, and about one hundred other measures.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The House resolution extending the session beyond the constitutional limit was passed by a bare majority, the vote being 26 to 10—26 being necessary to pass it. The following bills were passed: To regulate the building of turnpike roads in Nelson County. House bill amending the charter of the city of Covington, authorizing the city to issue bonds to pay the school debt. To incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lexington. Authorizing the city of Newport to build a bridge between Covington and Newport. The bill continuing the Superior Court till 1890 then came up, and all amendments were voted down, and upon the passage of the bill the vote stood yeas 21, nays 13, and a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

HOUSE.—The Senate Penitentiary bill came up in the House this morning and took up the principal part of the session, and finally passed by a vote of 54 to 35. The bill is a compromise measure, and gives Mr. South back salary to the amount of $2,750, and he goes out of office in ten days after the bill is signed by the Governor. The following bills passed: To amend the charter of the town of Harrodsburg. To incorporate the Bowling Green and Northern Railroad Company. Empowering the city of Bowling Green to erect and maintain a system of electric lights, and to issue bonds for said purpose. For the benefit of Hardin County, and to dispose of a surplus in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—A number of local measures were attended to. Governor Knott's message vetoing the Pleuro-pneumonia bill was read. An effort will be made to pass it over the veto. The landlord and tenant bill was referred to the Committee on General Statutes. The pauper idiot bill was called up, but it was soon referred to the Committee on General Statutes, and the Senate adjourned. Now that the session has been indefinitely extended, many of the members give it as their opinion that the Legislature will be here until the 10th of May.

HOUSE.—Mr. Letterle called up the bill allowing pupils between the age of twenty and forty years to attend the night schools of Louisville, without charge. Mr. Owens offered an amendment that the pupils admitted to the night schools over twenty years of age should not be counted among the school children of the State, and no pro rata should be paid on them out of the public school funds. Amendment accepted and bill passed. The Senate bill to continue the Superior Court was taken up, and, on motion, was refered to the Committee on Court of Appeals and Superior Court, with leave to report at any time.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The following bill was introduced by Mr. Berry: Whereas, The spirit of our civilization is more and more inclined to recognize the rights of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and too often the iron hand of capital is oppressive to labor; therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Section 1. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the State of Kentucky. Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. Bills passed: Authorizing Pike County to issue bonds to build a Court-house and other buildings. House amendment to bill establishing night schools in certain cities in this State. House bill to empower the jailor of Campbell County to appoint a deputy. The Judiciary Committee reported that the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill should pass, the opinion of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Senate took the same view of it, and passed it over the Governor's veto by a vote of 20 to 15. Incorporating the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia Railroad Company. Bill creating the Nineteenth Judicial District.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: To empower the County Court of Bath County to subscribe to the capital stock of turnpike roads; to amend an act to establish the County of Knott; to amend an act entitled an act amending the charter of the District of Highlands, in Campbell County; to amend an act to apportion the State into eleven Congressional Districts, putting Knott County in the Tenth District; to empower the Bath County Court to levy an ad valorem tax for county purposes; to regulate the fees paid pro tem. commonwealth attorneys. The bill provides that no such attorney shall be appointed except when the regular attorney is absent, and his fees shall not exceed $7 per day; that in misdemeanor cases the county attorney shall serve and in felony cases he may appoint an assistant. The bill to continue the superior court was reported favorably by the committee, but a vote was not reached on it to-day.

Miscellaneous Items.

AT Newport, a few days ago, all the preliminaries for the wedding of James Murray and Miss Maggie Hutchinson were arranged. The bride was dressed and on being asked if she was ready replied "Yes." She arose to her feet, gave a heavy sigh and fell over a corpse. Suppose heart disease.

WM. LANE and three brothers named Turner quarreled about a tract of land, near Yellow Creek, Bell County, which resulted in the killing of Lane and one of the brothers named George Turner.

THE name of the post-office at Chinquapin Rough, Jackson County, has been changed to Annville.

DAVID B. CLAY, a medical student, dropped dead in his father's house in Henderson. The deceased was about thirty years of age and unusually bright.

BURGLARS are at work in Shelbyville. Several dwellings were broken into the other night, including that of Aleck Logan, jr., from which $90 in money and various articles of clothing were taken. Maj. W. C. Bullock's residence was entered a few evenings since, but nothing of value was taken.

A NUMBER of buildings burned at Versailles on the 20th; loss, $10,000.

A HOME PICTURE.

A Domestic Sketch of "Hancock, the Superb," by One Who Knew Him.

Walking up from the little dock at Governor's island, past the blue-coated sentry pacing up and down in front of the pay department offices, down the clean asphalt walk shaded by many trees, one comes to a row of comfortable, old-fashioned frame houses—officers' quarters. The first of this—a big double house with a broad gallery in front like a Southern house—is the commanding officers' quarters, and in this house General Hancock lived for fifteen years and died. Enter. Plenty of space for light and air. A wide hall runs from end to end, and turning to the right there are two big old-fashioned drawing-rooms. Opposite the entrance to the first hangs on the wall a beautiful full-length portrait of a young girl of fourteen or fifteen. Before it stands always a vase of flowers. This is the portrait of "Ada, sole daughter of his house and heart"—the daughter forever loved and lamented, who died in 1875. How strange must look that house without General Hancock's soldierly figure moving about—always meeting guests at the door and escorting them with old-time courtesy to his own gate—for General Hancock was the soul of hospitality. Did you ever see him salute a private soldier? Then you have missed seeing the finest act of courtesy a man could perform—for he returned the salute of a drummer-boy as punctiliously as he did that of a General of the army.

That hospitable door will open for him no more—his place is henceforth on "Fame's eternal camping ground." Let those who knew him tell of him in his daily walk, his everyday life.

All things small and weak loved General Hancock. The children on Governor's island adored him. They swarmed over his house, and when Mrs. Hancock protested mildly against their being admitted to romp in the drawing-rooms General Hancock took it so much to heart that she yielded. It was in vain that the officers' wives on the island forbade their children to go so often to the Hancock house, thinking they might be troublesome. They would go and stand before the gate, pressing their little wistful faces against the iron railing until they caught sight of General Hancock. He would have the whole gang inside the gate in a minute. "If your mothers say any thing to you," he would say, "just tell them that I am Major General Hancock, and I won't allow my authority to be disputed here." Of course the youngsters were only too delighted to take this view of the matter. As a batch of the urchins under ten years old agreed once respecting some new domestic ordinance: "Our mammas better not try that. We're solid with General Hancock and he won't let em." General Hancock's idols were his three grandchildren, George, Myra and Ada, and when he was prepared for burial some of their toys and playthings were found upon his bed of death, where they had left them. They were the children of his son, Russell Hancock, now dead, and their home was ostensibly in Mississippi, but General and Mrs. Hancock would send for them early in May and keep them until after Christmas every year. General Hancock's grandson, who was his namesake, died the very day he was nominated for president in 1880. Ada is a gentle "mother-child", very like Mrs. Hancock in her quiet, sensible ways. Myra, named after Mrs. Hancock, is General Hancock all over, and was the dearest to her grandfather's heart. She is a delicate, spirituelle child, with beautiful features and the softest manner—but a regular Trojan. She is not afraid of any thing on the face of the earth, and could stand an enfilading fire as well as General Hancock himself. The General delighted in her prowess and her reputation as a a warrior. She could vanquish a boy twice her size in single combat, and had terrorized every youngster on the island into a state of abject submission. The fact is, General Hancock had established a unique state of things among his little friends on the island. The boys had their orders never to dispute with the girls about any thing, and the slightest infringement of this brought out a terrible threat of the guard house for the offender, so the boys were completely cowed by the girls.

General Hancock was a man of strong domestic affections, and he never got over his daughter's death. A singular circumstance occurred at the time he lost his son, Russell Hancock. On the 26th of December, 1884, his daughter-in-law and her three children started to meet Russell Hancock, who was at that moment dying in St. Louis, although neither they nor General Hancock knew any thing of his illness. After putting his daughter-in-law on the train at New York he returned to Governor's island and seemed depressed all day. That night he went to his room but his gloomy feelings prevented him from sleeping. He told Mrs. Hancock that he felt as if some calamity were hanging over him. She told him it was the going away of the children that made him so unhappy. He insisted it was not. As the night wore on he became so uneasy that he arose, dressed himself, and went down stairs, prepared, as he afterward said, to hear terrible news. At six o'clock in the morning he saw a messenger coming up the path to his house, and opening the door received the dispatch telling him of his son's sudden death.

General Hancock had more sources of grief than his domestic losses, and for years he was a very unhappy man. He never got over his defeat of 1880. It is not meant that he was soured by it—no word of complaint ever was heard from his lips—but it broke his heart. He was a man of intense ambition—an ambition unmixed with any thing ignoble—and he was gratified beyond measure at the method of his nomination. He thought at eleven o'clock in the night of the election of 1880 that he was President of the United States. He went to bed and to sleep, but Mrs. Hancock staid up. At two o'clock she woke him. "Garfield is elected," she said. General Hancock said not a word. He maintained this reticence to the end. He had a hope for 1884, but when his name was not mentioned in the convention he laid aside his aspirations forever.

The affection and admiration he aroused in Southern people peculiarly touched both him and Mrs. Hancock. In New Orleans after his celebrated "order No. 40," he could not go to the opera without awakening a storm of applause which interrupted the performance for several minutes. The French opera boxes there are arranged with a movable lattice, which when it is down, prevents the audience from seeing into the box although the occupants of the box can see and hear perfectly well. He would have the lattice put down and slip into his box as quietly as possible, but the people invariably found him out, and would cheer him to the echo until he would be compelled to show himself. He was so modest about this that Mrs. Hancock said she could scarcely get him to the opera with her, so much afraid was he that it looked like a bid for popularity.

The Democrats in Congress have had a very serious idea for a long time to have the grade of General of the army re-established, and to put General Hancock in the place. Besides the tribute to him, it would put Lieutenant-General Sheridan's nose out of joint, and the Southern Democrats can not forget the savagery of Sheridan's warfare. They said it would make an example of the way the better sense of the republic regarded the difference between civilized and uncivilized warfare. Not one word, however, did they ever get out of General Hancock on the subject. Half the Democratic members of Congress had been his electors, but any thing like scheming was foreign to General Hancock's nature.

On the Sunday night a week before his death, when his mortal illness was already upon him, an officer going away on sick leave called to tell him good-bye. General Hancock treated his illness lightly, but the officer said: "General, you look to me like a sicker man than I am." On leaving General Hancock said: "You seem to be a little hoarse; here." He went to a drawer and got out a fine, white muffler. "But I don't like to rob you of this," said the officer. "Keep it; keep it," replied General Hancock, in his hearty way, as, with his own hands, he tied it around the officer's throat and fastened it securely. This little thoughtful act was typical of the man. As generous as the day is long, he forgot himself for his friend—and this he had been doing, consistently, all the days of his life.—*Chicago News.*

THAT "SAVINGS" BANK.

How the Republicans Robbed the Colored People—Present Condition of Their "Institution."

The act of February 21, 1881, repealed the law under which three commissioners were appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank, and made the Comptroller of the Currency a single commissioner, with a salary of one thousand dollars a year, in addition to his regular pay, for performing that service. Eleven years have now been consumed in that business. The whole cost of this protracted "settlement" has fallen upon the assets of the poor depositors whose hard earnings were stolen by a ring of Republican thieves.

By the act above cited all claims not presented within six months after its passage, and all dividends not called for within five years, were barred, and their amounts were to go to the benefits of other depositors. In 1883, at the expiration of this limitation, the doors were reopened under certain restrictions.

The last report of the commissioner shows that the receipts during the year were $9,379.08, and the disbursements $9,001, exclusive of $1,500 deposited as security for costs in causes before the Supreme Court of the United States. Of this latter sum there was paid for dividends $1,405.19; and for barred claims under the act of 1883, $3,931.05, or a total of $5,336.24.

The remainder of $3,664.76 was paid for salaries, attorneys' fees, commissions and a multitude of little expenses. That is to say, more than a third of the whole disbursements went into the maws of leeches that are sucking the few remaining drops of blood in this shameful concern.

The record is revolting, but it is consistent with the whole legislation on the subject. After the ignorant depositors had been robbed by Republican laws, which took away their original security, Congress imposed on them three commissioners with $3,000 a year each, and a costly machinery of attorneys, clerks and the like, whereby a large portion of the assets were eaten up during seven years of this scandalous burden.

When public opinion revolted at that outrage, then the law was changed to the present form, which, on a most limited scale, continues the imposition by like methods. And it is coolly proposed by the commissioner that Congress shall make good the stolen deficiency by an appropriation of the people's money. This recommendation is made after Republican Administrations allowed the thieves to escape without an attempt at punishment, and, indeed, elevated some of them to prominent places in the Government.

Thousands of these deluded colored people either died without having received a dividend or disappeared without leaving a trace behind them. It is high time the business was wound up, and a clerk of one of the departments should be assigned to that small task without any compensation or charge against the little fund that still remains to be distributed. And Congress should at once repeal the act allowing the Comptroller of the Currency an additional thousand to his salary for signing his name at the expense of these victims of rascality.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There is no law of the land to prevent the Senate from declaring what are "the rights" of that corporation in relation to papers, documents or information in the possession of the Executive; but there is also no law of the land to prevent the Executive from declaring what are the rights of that part of the constitution in relation to the same. If the declarations of the two disagree, who shall decide? Only one answer is possible. The Executive must decide for itself, but not for the Senate, and the Senate must decide for itself, but not for the Executive. Neither has power to prescribe, define or declare the prerogatives, duties or faculties of the other. When, therefore, Senators get into a controversy with the President, respecting the prerogatives or duties of the latter, which do they think will win?—*Chicago Times.*

—President Cleveland's use of the appointing power is not entirely consistent with his pledges previous to his election, but it has been more nearly in harmony with sound principles of public administration than was that of any Executive who preceded him within fifty years. "Upon the fair and honest exercise of this power," says Judge Story, in his commentary on the constitution, "must in a great measure depend the vigor, the public virtue and even the safety, of the Government.—*Boston Budget.*

—The Senate will make a great mistake if it insists upon its own privilege of secrecy while demanding the abrogation of the President's.—*Providence Journal.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MARCH 3, 1886.

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We are authorized to announce Col WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democrat'c par y.

We are authorized to announce GEO C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a caddidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. RYLE, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendant, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1866.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce W. E. VEST as a candidate for reelection to the office of Survey, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

THE fund for the widow of Gen. Hancock amounts to $25,568.

In Bourbon county fodder is selling at 12½ cents per shock, and corn $1 75 per barrel.

WE have seen no electrotypes and biographical sketches in the *Capital* since the election of Public Printer.

MAJ. ED FINNLY, of Louisville, and W, L. Jett, of Frankfort, secured the Kentucky Post-office Inspectorship.

THE State will only allow $35 per year for pauper idiots, and if more is required the counties in which they live will have to supply the deficiency.

THERE is an association in Paris whose object is to help drunkards home at night. If the patient is too far gone to give his address, the club cares for him until he can.

THERE is one good thing about the Legislature. When they get a good bill before them, it is generally passed. For instance, "a bill to extend the session."—Passed, 27 to 13.

Knott county, which for two years has held the anomalous position of a county at large, being without representation in Congress, has been added to the Tenth District by act of the Legislature.

GRANT county is trying to agitate a ghost story in the shape of a haunted house. Some strange and unexplainable shadows are seen flitting across the windows, are the foundations upon which it is built.

SINCE the Press of the State has been poking the Legislature, that awful body has got down to its work, and last week the Boone County road law was amended and another navigable stream was made.

THE Senate Penitentiary bill that passed the House, gives Mr. Smith $2,750, and he goes out of office in ten days after the bill is signed by the Governor. That is big money to get a man out of office. We would be willing to take half as much and never get in the office.

QUIETLY, without display or noise a great revival of religion is progressing in Louisville. It may be said to have begun with the remarkable series of meetings held at Walnut-street Baptist church by Rev. F. P. Hale some weeks since, and has extended until it embraces nearly all the Protestant churches in the city.

A LARGE number of bills prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors have been introduced in the General Assembly. Thus every two years a large area of territory is added to that already covered by local option laws. The State must, as a matter of course, eventually become a prohibition State, under the operation of the above prohibitory class of legislation.—Capital.

THE following are the internal revenue receipts for the Sixth Collection District of Kentucky for the month of February, 1886: List, $67,-95; beer, $4,125 50; spirits, $261,-992 70; cigars, $1,519 20; tobacco, $24,743 02; special tax, $150 25, total, $292,589 62. Total amount collected by Geo. H. Davison, Collector, to date, $2,531,597 86.

THE House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in Congress have completed the Post-office Appropriation Bill, and it will be reported to the House. The bill appropriates for the postal service, during the fiscal year, the sum of $54,-326,588, an increase of $625,598 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and a decrease of $659,579 as compared with the department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is 147,142,252 and the estimated deficiency (indefinite) is $7,443,914.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, says:

"There is a well defined impression here that Hon. Thos. L. Jones, who came so near being the present Governor of Kentucky, is on the verge of good luck. It is impossible to penetrate the mysteries of Secretary Bayard's department, but it is believed that the President will shortly announce Col. Jones as the American Minister to the Austrian Court. Col. Jones is averse to again becoming a candidate for office in Kentucky, but he would be pleased with a place of distinction in the diplomatic service, and there has come up to Washington a very earnest popular expression in his behalf from many parts of Kentucky. He evidently has a stronghold upon the affections of the people in the interior of the State, and the President is impressed with the conviction that the appointment of him would give wide-spread satisfaction. He has large wealth and possesses personal accomplishments that would enable him to represent the country most creditably abroad.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says: "It is said that there are two crimes which carry their expiation with them: adultery and murder. The idea is that, whether detected or not, these particular infractions of the laws alike of God and man embrace within themselves the seeds of ultimate punishment. They are self-tormenting. They prey upon the mind. They beat against the heart. They burrow beneath the surface, and create internal conditions of remorse and regret, which far exceeds any mere statutory penalties. Any yet, paradoxical as it may seem, no offenses in the calender are committed with so little preparation and reflection. The burglar, the forger and the incendiary usually go about their work in a prudent, business-like way. Their methods are eminently cautions and crafty. They provide their implements, arrange their plan of escape and exercise a certain discrimination in selecting their opportunity. Not so in cases of adultry and murder, which, when brought to light, show a radical disregard of every principle of safety, sagacity and discretion. Each day furnishes examples in proof of this."

Some days ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature to appropriate $3,000 for the benefit of the Kentucky exhibit at New Orleans. The bill still hangs fire in the Legislature, and has seemingly been lost sight of. The sum asked by Commissioner Smith is a very modest one. He should have not less than $5,000. Two years ago the Legislature appropriated $12,000 far the same purpose, and every one who has visited the Exposition this year assert that the Kentucky exhibit gotten up by Commissioner Smith excels in every respect that of the former Exposition, and to get it up and arrange it must have cost more money than was expended on the Kentucky exhibit two years ago. There is no doubt but that Commissioner Smith's exhibit will result in great good to the Commonwealth, for it is perhaps the best advertisement of her resources she has ever had. Our Commissioner has manifested great activity in making Kentucky's exhibit equal to that of any other State, and the splendid results are due alone to his untiring efforts. He has expended his own means in this matter and relies on the Legislature to reimburse him. That body should give him $5,000 by all means, as this amount will both reimburse him and modestly recompense him for his worth.—Lex. Press.

A man sent 25 cents to learn how to make $50 a week at home working on a capital of $1, and received the following printed slip: "Fish for fools, as I do."—Butler Citizen.

Several years ago, while the people of West Tennessee were alarmed at the approach of yellow fever, Judge F. convened court at Bolivar. Court had been but a few days in session when the report from Memphis caused additional excitement. There were many witnesses attendant upon court, and very naturally, they importuned the Judge to permit them to go home. The business part of the community, willing to run any risk for the sake of trade, declared that the disease was not yellow fever. A number of physicians with, it soon appeared, more learning than judgment, repaired to the court room and assured the Judge that no danger of an epidemic was to be apprehended.

"The disease," said one of the medical gentlemen, "is not yellow fever but is zipuporastorp."

"You are wrong, doctor," said another physician, "for investigation proves it to be posurcuticeai."

"No" said another doctor, "you are both wrong. I admit that it is not yellow fever and that it can never become an epidemic, but is nothing more or less than an exaggerated type of costinetordigpji."

Then there arose a heated discussion in which the judge was unable to take a part. He waited patiently until the discussion cooled down, then turning to the doctors, said:

"I have been much entertained and greatly instructed by the discussion which you gentlemen have so ably conducted. I do not pretend to say what the disease is, for I am not versed in such sciences. It may be acute jehossiphot, exaggerated pollywog, inflamatory jim crow or a mild type of epluribusunum, but there's one thing I do know. It's d—d ketchin' and I'm going to adjourn this court."

Sam Jones says: "I would steal before I would sell whisky. The traffic, I know, has great money power. It requires the right kind of a man to refuse $200 rent from a saloon-keeper, and accept $50 from a dry goods merchant for his room. There are many Methodists that rent to the devil at $150 a month; and the devil's rent will soon turn to fee simple and drag them down to hell. I saw in one of the papers that last Sunday was the most orderly in Cincinnati for years. I believe in good behavior, and if I could not go to heaven would at least prefer to be a gentleman in hell."

Carlisle and Hill for the Presidency in 1888 is a good, strong team. Carlisle is the coming man for the next coming President, and Hill, of New York, will make a strong tail to the kite, through some strong Eastern man and a tariff and silver platform would carry all the Western States.—Texas Reporter.

THE report of Hon. John F. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture, shows that Franklin county raised last year 2,363,548 pounds of tobacco, an increase of 1,063,943 over the production of the year previous. The total tobacco production of the State was 226,137,027 an increase of 71,299,-063 over 1884.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Greenfield, who lives near Guthrie, and who is known as the champion hog raiser of the county, recently sold a hog which tipped the beam at 1,359½ pounds, net. This was undoubtedly the largest hog ever raised in this country, if not in the world. Dr. Greenfield informs us that one ham when trimmed and prepared for hanging up, weighed 125 pounds.—Clarksville Democrat.

A singular fact aptly illustrative of the defects in the system of State assessments is, that the returns for 1885 shows that the number of acres of land in the State was 344,233 less than the year before! It is said that a good deal of the land in this part of the State is rolled up ready to move, but we have heard of no actual removal of lands from the State lately. Are any pauper counties missing?—London Leader.

Press Opinions.

Up to date, it would have been better for the State if the Legislature had not assembled. Its chance now to redeem itself is to pass the Hewitt revenue bill, and adjourn on the 27th.—Hickman Courier.

The proposition to levy an *ad valorum* tax on all property in Kentucky is meeting much favor in the General Assembly. The State is hard up for money, is in debt and can't borrow a nickel. Obviously something must be done.—Lexington Transcript.

For a body that started out so auspiciously, the Legislature is a sad disappointment to everybody, and it ought to adjourn when its time is up and go home. It is as costly and useless an institution as ever assembled in Frankfort.—Stanford Journal.

Let the Legislature limit the right of appeal from Circuit Courts to those cases in which the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, is $100 or more, and in a few years we may dispense with one at least, of our Appellate Courts, saving thereby to the State thousand of dollars annually, and to littigants many thousands more.—Cynthiana Democrat.

The present Legislature is full of spoilsmen. This was proved by their action in the penitentiary Wardenship, when the disposition to reward a favorite, regardless of cost to the State, was so evident. The admonition from the Governor and the Auditor of an empty treasury and no further power to borrow money go unheeded, and it seems there is a fixed determination to get everything in sight and leave nothing that is nailed down.—Owensboro Messenger.

The press of Kentucky has, for years, with a strong and united voice advocated the development of the mineral resources of the State, and it has a suit against the abolition of the Geological service, and Bureau of Immigration. These departments of the State government are the main reliance for the future welfare of the State of Kentucky.—Elizabethtown Messenger.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A well borer at East Los Angeles, Cal., found the tusk of a mastodon or elephant at the depth of forty-six feet recently.

—All the fruit and other trees in Santa Barbara, Cal., are being dug up and English walnuts planted in their stead. The craze is rapidly spreading.

—"What is the difference," says a French paper, "between a gentleman and a valet?" "Solely this, that whereas they both smoke the same cigars, only one of the two pays for them."

—The Samoan name for a lady is "tomaleis." The word is so near tomatoes as to suggest that the original common name for tomatoes was "love apple," and in French it is still pomme d'amour.

—Dr. Holmes, by his new novel, has inspired the formation of a freshly coined word, "Gynephobia," meaning a constitutional horror of women, which will be applied to men who suffer torture in the presence of women.

—Queen Natalie, of Servia, bought forty American sewing machines recently, and set seamstresses at work on them in the palace at Belgrade, making garments for the troops, which she cut out with her own hands.

—The following is said to be a good remedy for sleeplessness: Just before retiring run up stairs two or three times just as fast as you can, until you are thoroughly winded; that will start the blood from your brain, and you will sleep all right, sure.

—James Russell Lowell has given to the Massachusetts Historical Society an autograph letter of Robert Burns, dated at Dumfries May 21, 1793. Mr. Lowell received the letter from the widow of Bryan Waller Proctor (Barry Cornwall), mother of Adelaide Proctor.

—Now that Mr. Vanderbilt is dead and his property divided, the papers are discussing who is the richest man in the world. The richest man in this or any other world, be his possessions large or small, is he who is the most contented and the happiest. Who is he?—*Troy Times.*

—Mr. T. Harrison Garrett, of Baltimore, is the owner of a half-eagle of 1815. There are only three of these coins known to be extant, and they are valued at five hundred dollars each. One of them is owned by L. G. Parmelee, of Boston, and the third is in the Philadelphia Mint.—*Baltimore American.*

—The Agricultural Department makes it appear that there are in the Union 285,000,000 acres of unimproved land, 445,000,000 acres of forest, and 730,000,000 acres of unimproved and waste timber land. The forest product during the census year was about 18,-000,000,000 feet board measure.—*Washington Star.*

—In 1668 William Penn fought a duel in France. It was not a duel according to the code, but when, for some affront, a gentleman drew his sword, Penn drew his. The Quaker showed that he was the best swordsman, disarmed his adversary, and inflicted upon him only a sermon on the evils of a quick temper.

—In the City of Nocera, Naples, lives Maddalena Granata, aged forty-seven, who was married at the age of twenty-eight to a peasant—just nineteen years ago. Maddalena Granata has given birth to, either dead or living, sixty-two children, fifty-nine of whom were males. She enjoys florid health, and is robust.

—Doctors say that women should be cautious how they call to offer sympathy to neighbors having sick children. Women's clothing offers inducements to fugitive bacteria, and several instances have been recorded lately in which contagious diseases are known to have been brought about by germs carried into the household in the folds of heavy woolen fabrics.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Two years longer will be required to complete the revision of Webster's Dictionary, on which President Porter, of Yale, and others have been engaged for some time. The compilers will endeavor to perfect the introduction of multitudinous new words which have come into more or less common use during the last decade, such as boycott, dude and others. There will be, however, a careful avoidance of strictly slang terms and idioms of only limited use.—*Hartford Courant.*

—A London *Times* correspondent at Malaga asserts that the large sum of money contributed in England for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Spain has been devoted to the restoration and reconstruction of churches, convents and other religious establishments. It was placed in the hands of the Archbishop, and none of it has reached the destitute and suffering people for whom it was intended. Indeed, they have been kept in entire ignorance of the existence of the charity.

—The Mexican papers are having a good deal to say about a great anthracite coal bed in Sonora, comprising about six thousand square miles. The California papers are becoming interested. The San Francisco *Call* says: "These coal fields can be reached by rail over nearly a level country, and it is estimated that the coal can be mined and laid down in San Francisco for five dollars a ton. The estimate seems very low, but at twice that figure it would be a favorable proposition, bearing in mind that Pennsylvania anthracite sells here at from thirteen dollars and fifty cents to fifteen dollars a ton wholesale."

Bound to Be Agreeable.

Landlord—Well, what do you think of the house? Fine neighborhood, eh?

Prospective Tenant—I dare say. But the rooms—look at the rooms! Why, I couldn't swing a cat around, if I wanted to.

Landlord (cheerfully)—Oh, yes, you could! There is no objection to your swinging around as many cats as you please. I don't care about a little thing like that, and if necessary I'll provide the cats.—*Philadelphia Call.*

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Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

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— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —

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Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

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A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

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The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

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It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

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W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PUBLIC SALE!

At the W. T. Winston farm, two miles from Erlanger and two miles from Anderson's Ferry, on

Saturday, March 6th, 1886,

The following property:

86 head of Sheep, 1 Cow, 2 young Horses, lot of Corn and Oats in bin, Hay in stack, and some Farming Implements.

Terms—All sums of $10 and under that amount cash; over $10 six months time, with approved security, will be given.

L. C. STEPHENS, Agent.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Petersburg & Burlington turnpike company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the towns of Petersburg and Burlington on the 1st Monday in April 1886, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors for the ensuing year.

N. S. WALTON, Secty.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable,

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,
Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice.
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
34-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

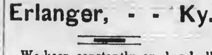
LUMBER.

Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

JENKINS'



ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st. dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Couer de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price.

J. D. NORRIS & Co.

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 27 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

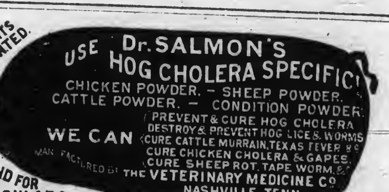
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC.
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
For sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.

DELAND & CO'S
CAP SHEAF
SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.
535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
Second Door Below Sixth Street.

Subscribe for the Boone
County Rcorder.

Local News.

The windy month is here.

Prepare to burn plant beds.

March is making a very nice start.

R L. Crigler, of Covington, was in town Monday.

H. C. White, of Grant county, attended court Monday.

The price of tobacco came down a notch last week.

The flow of sugar water this season is said to be copious.

Tony Cook lost one or two of his fox hounds, a few days ago, by death.

R. S. Cowen is the assessor for the Boone County Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—A bull calf—8 months old a beautiful red. J. O. HUEY.

Mrs. Cyrus Riddell and daughter are visiting her sister at Riverside, Ohio.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 10 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

Joe Reed has returned home from Petersburg for a sojourn of two or three weeks.

Rev. John, Presbyterian, occupied the pulpit in that church at this place last night.

April Fools Day will be on the third day of the month, with some of the candidates.

Mr. S. A. Palmer and family, spent Sunday with ther relatives at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana.

Miss Mary Thompson was at home, Monday. She will teach a spring term of school near Hebron.

We have several communications that we are compeled to hold over, but will appear in our next issue.

Columbus Carlisle, of Kenton county, died of heart disease one day last week. He was sick but a few hours.

Henry Hall, who has been confined in jail since his altercation with John Finch, was bailed out Monday.

Jo. C. Revill has bought A. G. Winston's house and lots in Burlington. Mr. Winston will move to Hebron.

Shadrach Hathaway, of Rising Sun, aged ninety-three, has quit making shoes on account of failing eyesight.

Our press got out of fix last week just after we had gone to press, was the cause of the badly printed paper.

FOR SALE—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Miss Mary Ryle after a pleasant visit of several weeks, with Miss Susie Walton, near Rabbit Hash, returned home Monday.

The young folks had a very pleasant time Monday evening at the residence of O. F. Bange. Dancing was continued for sometime.

A large crowd attended court Monday, many persons coming in on foot. Candidates were numerous, and politics were at high tide.

The Parlor Grove property was sold at Commissioner's Sale Monday to G. W. Paxton for $89 per acre. The tract contained eighty acres.

A Methodist revival at Rising Sun, Indiana, has been the means of securing upwards of one hundred and twenty accessions to that church.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky, 14-tf-

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Judge Drane was in town Monday in the interest of his canvass for Circuit Judge. The Judge has been among our people for the last eight or ten days.

Charley Riddell and a Mr. O'Hara, of Williamstown, spent Sunday and Monday in Burlington. Mr. O'Hara was exhibiting to the people a patent farm gate.

Harry Smith, of Aurora, has been awarded $7,500 damages from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for injuries received in the Delhi accident about a year ago.

The Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Fair will take place on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th days of August, being the same week during which the Fair has been held for four years past.

Henry Florence and wife, of the Verona neighborhood, lost two children by death last week, and at last accounts had two more very sick. They have the sympathy of all who know of the sad occurrences.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled.

L. O. BRISTOW.

Esq. A. G. McConnell, of Rabbit Hash, was in town last Friday. Mr. C. is preparing to move to Harper Co., Kansas, and expects to start this week. The RECORDER will have quite a list of subscribers at Anthony, if Boone county keep moving there. We now send five paper to that place.

Died—At the residence of her son-in-law, H. Clay White, near Williamstown, Ky., February 22th, 1886, Mrs. Sarah Woodford, in the 68th year of her age. Mrs Woodford was born in Montgomery county, this State, June 28th, 1818, and resided in Burlington and Union, this county, for about six years.

"Pa, does the sausage come out of his hole on Candlemas day and look 'round for its shadow, so as to make an early spring? Ma says it does." "What are you talking about?" says the papa to the little boy. "It's the ground hog that comes out of its hole, not the sausage." "Well, ain't sausage ground hog?"

J. W. Owens received one thousand five hundred sacks of corn by barge from Boone county, Ky., last Saturday morning, and it was delivered to his warehouse, by dray. This gentleman received a second barge, containing the same amount of corn, from the same place last Tuesday morning.—Aurora Independent.

We are sorry to announce the death of John C Stott, one of Petersburg's most estimable young men, and the junior member of the firm of Stott Bros. who were engaged in a thriving mercantile business. His death occurred on Tuesday of last week after a brief illness with pneumonia. Besides a young wife the deceased leaves an extensive circle of friends to mourn his death.

Mr. Richmond Reed, a veteran journalist of Louisiana, and uncle of Joe Reed, is visiting his relatives in this part of the country. It will be one half a century next June since he saw his brother William Reed, who now lives in Covington. Mr. Reed came to Cincinnati to attend the Editors Convention in Cincinnati last month, and is taking advantage of that trip to see his brother and family who thought he was numbered among the dead until recently.

Mrs. Berkshire widow of the late W. C. Berkshire and mother-in-law of A. B. Parker, of Petersburg, died on Wednesday afternoon, February 24, after a short illness of less than a week, aged 61 years and 6 months. Mrs. Berkshire was born in Virginia and came to Boone county when about 9 years of age, and has resided in Petersburg every since. She was a good Christian woman, universally known and liked as such by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She leaves seven daughters to mourn her death. The funeral services were held at the Christian church, after which the remains were conveyed to their last resting place.

The Aurora, Independent of the 24th inst., says: Mr. John D. Norris, of Petersburg, Ky., was over here last Monday. He is one of the happy possessors of the trotting stallion, Jenkin's Almont, that he and his partners John Berkshire and Joe Ferris, recently went to Minnesota, to buy and bring back to this locality. Following is what the Evening News, of Hastings, Minn., Dec. 6, 1885, says of this horse: "We are glad to know that Mr. J. C. Meloy, of this city, has recently purchased of Dr. J. R. Howes, of Brainerd, Minn., and brought back to this place the stallion "Almont Boy," formerly Jenkins' Almont. The horse is looking fine, he never had even a blemish on him, and now looks better than when he left here three years ago. We are glad to see the horse brought back to our city again and hope he will be kept here next season, as we think he is one of the best stock horses in this county, or any other. He has a record made on a slow one-half mile track, of 2:33½. He also has a colt four years old, owned by J. T. Phelps, of Minneapolis, which has shown a one-half mile at a private trial (several watches being held on him) in 1:10. Several more of his colts, one and two years old, are very promising."

Last Friday night the house occupied by W. L. Riddell came near being destroyed by fire. While absent campaigning, his niece, Miss Nettie Gardner, stays with his wife at night. They retired about 9 o'clock that night, having left the fire in the grate in a safe condition. About 10 o'clock they were aroused by a wagon passing along the street, when they smelled smoke from woolen goods. They hastened down stairs to investigate, and upon opening the door to the sitting room, which is immediately below the bed room they occupied, they discovered it so full of smoke that they could not enter it. Closing the hall door they gave the alarm, which was heard by John Palmer, who happened to be on the street and in a few moments he had the town thoroughly aroused. The bucket brigade, composed of men and women, was on hand instantur almost, and what threatened to be a serious fire was soon extinguished, the only damage being the destruction of a breadth of carpet and the burning of a hole in the floor 2x3 feet. Had it not been for the timely discovery of the fire there might have been a loss of life as well as property. How the fire was communicated to the carpet cannot be understood. To those who assisted in putting out the fire Mr. and Mrs. Riddell extend their hearty thanks.

The following is the bill in regard to the sale of certain poisons, which has passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of September, 1886, it shall not be lawful for any druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines to sell or offer for sale any sulphate or other preparations of opium in any bottle, vial, envelope, or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall have, in addition to said scarlet label, lettered in white letters, plainly naming the contents of said bottle, and having the word poison and the skull and crossbones marked thereon.

SEC. 2. That anyone violating the provisions of the above section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $50, at the discretion of the court or jury, for each and every violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Hon. Reuben Conner was in town Monday, the first time since the Legislature met. He was kept busy giving information on the various topics of legislation in which his constituents are interested.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GAINESVILLE.

Several loads of tobacco have passed through this last week enroute to J. W. Berkshire.

Mrs. Manning has been very sick for several days with neuralgia, but is much better at this writing.

The Teachers' Association Saturday, was a failure, there being but two teachers present. Although the patrons of the school atoned somewhat for the disappointment, by bringing in baskets full of everything nice to eat, and spreading it out for the benefit of all. Everybody enjoyed it immensely, and gave Prof. Mack the praise of being a nice house-keeper. An essay read by Miss Addie Hensley was very nice.

BELLEVUE.

The Bellevue correspondent in last week's paper, was off when he sold the dramatic club, had too much of the "dramatic" in it, and any ill winds he may blow, will be like his breath on a frosty morning, visible only to himself and he will be made to stand off and exclaim, "Great is the determination of the club!"

All reports to the contrary about the extreme cold weather destroying the fruit crop in this section of country, our city merchants inform us that they are now receiving the largest crop of "Hen Fruit," that has ever come to this market, and that too, of the best quality, and realizing fair prices.

While cutting wood one day last week, James Breen cut his foot quite severely, and walking home through the snow caught cold in it, which caused it to inflame, from which he was laid up the past week, he is now getting better.

A disease has made its appearance among the dogs in this vicinity similar to that described by your Francisville correspondent last week; several dogs have already died with it, and a number are sick.

Mr. Edward Huey, of Hancock Co., Illinois, who has been visiting in this county the past two months, returned home last week, Miss Katie Walton accompanied him, to visit relatives.

Our city fisherman, Jas. Smith raised several nets of fine fish last week, which were the first catch of the season. He has no trouble to dispose of them at good prices.

Mrs. Samuel Eggleston died last Monday a week of consumption her husband is very low at present with the same disease.

Mrs. Lew Brittenback and child of Carrollton, Ky., are visiting Will Brittenback and family this week.

Last Saturday evening Rev. Fulllove, lectured in the Baptist church on the "Pyramids of Egypt."

John W. Rice, who was visiting his father last week, returned to his home in Kansas.

Uncle Sam Wingate and family have moved to the Waterloo neighborhood.

Miss Katie Arnold will teach the spring term of school here.

WALTON.

Our community was startled from its peaceful reverie Sunday the 28 ult., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the sad announcement of the death of Mr. C. M. Carlisle, one of our most estimable citizens, who lived on his valuable farm 2 miles south of this place. For several days previous to death, he had at frequent intervals, complained of slight rheumatic pains, but gave the matter no serious consideration until Sunday, after partaking of his usual amount of breakfast, the fast shifting pains heretofore located in his limbs, seemed to be concentrating at the heart, and at 2 o'clock p. m., after medical aid had exhausted every available remedy, his spirit severed its connection with mortality, and donned the immortal robe. Mr. Carlisle was the only son of Hon. R. M. Carlisle, deceased, and brother of Hon. Elijah Green's wife, and a cousin of Hon. John G. Carlisle, who has been notified by telegraph. He leaves a most devoted wife with no children, to accompany her lonely walk down the falling shadows of life. No man has been more beneficial to this community than Mr. Carlisle. His hospitable home was ever open to the needy and distressed. He was the poor laborer's friend and counselor in the hours of want, sickness or death, when he was ever present with kind words and benevolent deeds. He was also a model farmer, and greatly attached to the raising and training of fast and blooded stock, of which he had many. He also engaged, a few years since, extensively in the tobacco trade, thereby giving employment to a number of laboring men. In this enterprise success attended his efforts as in all other instances. In a word, he was a man of whom we were proud and with reluctance train our minds to the reality of his untimely end. The remains will be interred at the Baptist cemetery at this place Wednesday the 3rd at 11 a. m., after the funeral discourse by the evangelist, Rev Dunlap. Deceased was 48 years of age.

Editors, can we, by a petition or pursuasive means or coersive measures induce our postal authorities to give us a morning mail on the Southern Railroad north. Florence, Richwood, Gunpowder, Burlington and Erlanger are all interested in this. Make an effort in this direction and we will join in the demand. The present postal facilities give Burlington her mail from this place one day late, or, in other words, a letter sent from this place by the 5 p. m. train, the only train north, reaches Burlington at 2 o'clock p. m. the following day, the distance being only 18 miles. We can facilitate this delivery with the old method of horseback delivery.

Esquires Norman and Baker have honored our town with their presence on several occasions, but we have failed to meet with either of the aspirants. Give me a call, gentlemen would be glad to meet you. There seems to be about an equal chance here, and more interest manifested in the selection of county judge than any other official, and we are glad we have such approved material to select from.

Esq. T. F. Curley, our popular merchant and magistrate, has recently received a commission from his excellency, J. Proctor Knott, giving him all the powers and privileges and prerogatives of a Notary Public. The Squire's shingle will be conspicuously floating too the breeze in a few days.

R. F. Cleek is slowly recovering from his recent severe illness.

GAVE IT UP.

Why a Bookseller Will Hereafter Keep No Illustrated School-Books.

A wan school teacher entered a bookstore near Greenville, Miss., a few days since, dragging after her a small fat boy, who held in one little paw a mutilated "first reader," and with the other wiped his weeping eyes and pug nose.

"Have you any first readers except these?" asked the school teacher.

"Any except these?" repeated the book man. "Why, ma'am, these are the nicest little books I sold you the other day, surely you haven't any objection to them?"

"They have pictures in them and the boys can't learn anything from them," said the tearful teacher.

"Not learn because of the pictures; impossible! Why, ma'am the pictures are put there for the purpose of helping the scholars to learn. Allow me to give you a lesson in the art." Then turning to the boy: "Come, sit in this chair, my man, and let me see if you are not a wise fellow; take your book and begin here on this page, now look at the picture, then spell the word."

The boy, having cleared away sufficient tears and dirt to enable him to see, sat upon a chair with his stumped-toed boots two feet from the floor, and taking the book began:

"D-o-g, dog."

"Ah," said the book-seller; "you see, ma'am. Now, my man," he added, sitting down and closing his eyes complacently, "now, my man, proceed."

"R-a-t, mouse. P-i-g, hog," proceeded the boy.

"No, no, not so fast," cried the bookseller, startled. "Why, you see this fellow eating cheese is too large to be a mouse, so we call him a rat; and this animal eating potato parings is too small to be a hog, so we call him a pig; understand? Well, go on, then, and look attentively at the pictures."

"P-a-i-l, bucket. I-n-k, inkstand," spelled the boy, gazing at the pictures.

"No, no," cried the book-seller, and began to explain. The explanation lasted some twenty minutes, after which the book-seller said again:

"Understand, now? Well, then go on again and be sure to look close at the pictures so you will know what they are." The boy began again with his nose almost touching the page.

"V-a-t, tub. Q-u-i-l-l, feather. O-x, cow."

"Stop!" roared the book-seller.

The boy stopped, put down the book and took up a howl.

"Madame," said the book-seller to the school-teacher, "I will order a lot of unillustrated first readers to-morrow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW IT IS DONE.

Working Up to the Point of Affectionate Intimacy.

Did you ever listen to a young couple working up to that point of affectionate intimacy at which they call one another by their Christian names?

"It has been a lovely party, hasn't it, Miss Jackson?"

"Lovely, Mr. Wilkins."

"I have known you a long time, Miss Jackson."

"And I have known you quite awhile."

"I've often heard my sister speak of you."

"And my brother is always talking about you."

"Is he? I hear so much about you that I feel quite at home with you."

"It's a lovely night, isn't it, Mr. Wilkins?"

"Beautiful. I think Edith's such a pretty name."

"Do you? I don't like it."

"Edith."

"What did you say."

"O, nothing; I was merely repeating the name."

"I don't like all men's names. I like some. I like Phillip and Ferdinand, and—"

"What do you think of George?"

"That's your name. George."

"I beg your pardon."

"O, nothing; I was only repeating the name."

"What a lovely night it is, isn't it, Miss Edith."

"O, there! George Wilkins, what did you let me slip on that cobble for?"

"Pon my word, I didn't do it; Miss Edith."

"Well, we are home, or I am, Mr. George."

"I am very sorry."

"So am I. I'm so much obliged for your escort; I've had such a lovely time."

"And so have I."

"Good night, Mr. Wilkins."

"Good night, Miss Jackson."

"Good night."

"Good night."

"Good night—Edith."

"Good night—George."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Statistics of the Jews.

The *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Marseilles estimates the total number of Jews in the world at 6,377,602: that is, 5,407,602 in Europe, 245,000 in Asia, 413,000 in Africa, 300,000 in America, and 12,000 in Oceanica. The European Jews are distributed as follows: 1,643,708 in Austria-Hungary, 561,612 in Germany, 60,000 in Great Britain, 3,000 in Belgium, 3,946 in Denmark, 1,900 in Spain, 70,000 in France, 2,652 in Greece, 7,373 in Switzerland, 8,693 in Holland, 36,289 in Italy, 600 in Luxemburg, 200 in Portugal, 260,000 in Roumania, 2,552,145 in Russia, 3,492 in Servia, 3,000 in Sweden and Norway, and 116,000 in European Turkey. There are about 150,000 in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, 15,000 in Persia, 47,000 in Asiatic Russia, in India and China 19,000, and 14,000 in Turkestan and Afghanistan. In Africa there are about 35,000, in Algeria 100,000, in Morocco 55,000, in Tunis 6,000, in Tripoli 200,000, in Abyssinia 8,000, in Egypt 8,000 scattered over the desert, and about 1,000 at the Cape of Good Hope.

—Amateur poet—"Again the MS. of all my new poems has been returned to me. O, if I only knew how to win the editor's favor!" The editor's friend—"O, that's very easy—don't send him any more of your poems."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

In this issue we announce W. E. Vest as a candidate for re-election as county surveyor. He is a good surveyor and attentive to his business.

Our valuable correspondents communication from Walton, was too late for last week's issue.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C.

FOR SALE.

My Homestead property in Burlington of about 6 acres of land, dwelling of 7 rooms, store house of 4 rooms, cellar, barn, carriage house, meat house, corn crib, ice-house filled with ice, never failing well and 2 cisterns, excellent varieties of fruit and grapes, grounds ornemented with shrubbery and shade trees, all under plank fence. All these improvements except dwelling and well, I have made new regardless of cost since I bought the property about 10 years ago. Title perfect. Will sell low and on easy terms if sold soon.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B'C C.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

R. D. Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
James Marshall's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y, 1886.

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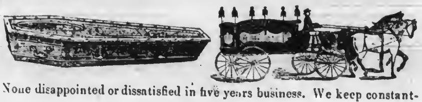

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LEARNING THE VERBS.

Signifying to Be, to Do, or to Suffer.

"To be?" Well I followed the track,
That gave me a chance of existence;
But I honestly own, looking back,
That it's prettiest viewed from a distance.
Just now it seems easy and bright,
But I haven't forgotten my scrambles
Over horrible rocks, or the night
That I spent in the midst of the brambles.
At times from the path I might stray,
And thus make the journeying rougher.
But still I was learning the way,
"To Be, or to Do, or to Suffer!"

"To do?" I have worked rather hard,
And my present position is cosey;
But I haven't done much as a bard,
And my prose—well, of course it is prosy!
The schemes and the aims of my youth
Have long from old Time had a floorer,
And I doubt—shall I tell you the truth?—
If the world be a penny the poorer!
If you can not your vanity curb,
You must either, my friend, be a duffer,
Or you haven't yet learnt that a verb
Is "To Be, or to Do, or to Suffer!"

"To suffer?" I took my degrees
Long ago in that branch of our knowledge,
Where our hearts and our hopes are the fees,
And the universe sees as a college.
I have had, as it is, rather more
Than the usual share of affliction;
And that much is remaining in store
Is my very decided conviction.
But I find myself growing with years,
Insensibly tougher and tougher;
I can manage, I think, without tears,
"To Be, and to Do, and to Suffer!"

I have stated the facts of the case,
But Heaven forbid I should grumble;
And I need not complain of a place
That suits my capacities humble.
I have learnt how "to be"—well, a man:
How "to do"—well, a part of my duty;
And in "suffering" own that the plan
Of the world is all goodness and beauty!
Still at times from the path I may stray
And thus make the journeying rougher;
But at least, I am learning the way
"To Be, and to Do, and to Suffer."

—*W. Jeffery Prowse, in Boston Transcript.*

MIRANDA CARMICHAEL.

A Strange Woman Possessed by a Strange Love.

"Thirty years," said Miranda, half aloud, "thirty years."

It was one of those sad anniversaries that round so many lives—not wicked, but wasted; harmless, yet empty. She had always been dependent until now. That was ended—but what was going to begin?

She was walking back and forth on the lawn which lay fresh and green beneath its spreading trees. It was one of those days that seem full of hope and promise. The soft expectancy of spring thrilled through the air; the young partridges were piping from the coverts in their half-learned cadences. And yet, Miranda was walking as the blind walk.

Ever since Miranda could remember, she had lived under her uncle's roof, with her brother Henry, and her cousin Tevis Holmes. Tevis was the child of Mr. Carmichael's favorite sister, while Miranda and Henry were the children of a brother, whom he had disliked. They understood that they were to be punished for Tevis' misdeeds, and that he was to be caressed for the same reason; and they accepted the situation resignedly.

Miranda could remember a few days of childish play and pleasure that had been happy; when she, a pretty little girl with long fair curls, had been alternately teased and petted by Tevis, in his rough, boyish way. But under their uncle's wise rule, Tevis rapidly developed into a tyrant, and Henry became a sullen, silent boor, who bore the whole world a grudge, and shunned the society of those who should have been his proper associates. Miranda, in time, became necessary to her uncle, as housekeeper and nurse. She had an inflexible gentleness of demeanor which enforced respect. He had even been heard to growl out that Miranda was the only woman in the world who knew how to hold her tongue. In fact, she was one of those women whom one instinctively respects, who could never be suspected of anything mean or petty. Mr. Carmichael was the the richest planter in that section of Mississippi. His fields, trim and fertile as a well-kept garden, stretched for miles along the new railroad that darted fiercely across the silent country roads, and startled the forest solitudes.

Tevis, of course, was to be the heir of this prosperous domain. But Tevis was a prodigal nephew. The old homestead saw him seldom, except when he needed money. He was too busy sowing that harvest of wild oats, of which the devil is the reaper. Mr. Carmichael, with a patience that seemed endless, forgave his insolence and ingratitude and spendthrift recklessness; until at length there came a still wilder revolt, and after an angry scene with his uncle Tevis left the house. He returned to it three months afterward on hearing of his uncle's death. Then he found that the whole property had been left to Miranda, to the exclusion of Henry and himself. His anger amounted at first to frenzy. The old man was in his dotage—the will should be broken. But he found that could not be done, and gave himself up to sullen despair.

In one corner of the grounds and close to the road, lay an irregular pool, around the borders of which tufts of prickly pear clustered thickly and jostled their heads together, as if they were hurrying down to the water to drink. A straggling hedge of cherokee partially screened this spot from the lawn and road. Tevis was standing here, looking down at a girl who was seated on a log by the edge of a pond. He possessed a manly strength and beauty that had triumphed over his dissipation of years; yet there was something undefinably coarse in the vivid coloring of his face, and the strong white teeth, showing between his red lips, had a carnivorous look. His companion had the plump figure and blunt, unformed features of a mulatto, associated with a complexion of milk and roses, bright brown hair and the bluest eyes that are ever seen. Most people found the general effect very good. This was Miss Jones, known to all the country-side as Kitten; and she and her twin sister, Chicken, were the belles of all the neighborhood dances. They lived in a tumble-down house, overflowing with boys, and girls, and dogs; with an invalid mother, and a father who was always in debt.

"It's the meanes' thing!" she cried.

"My luck's turned," he answered, gloomily. "I knew something was going to happen wrong, when Sultan jumped across the road at the gate there, and didn't want to carry me through. The worst of it is, there's nothing to be done." Kitten's face was raised, and she did not appear to heed his words.

"There's your cousin Miranda," she remarked; "there, don't you see her? over the top of the hedge. How she does creep about!"

Tevis followed the direction of her gaze, and saw the head of Miranda above the green and budding boughs. Her hair, of an infantile blondeness, was cut short over the top of her head and forehead, where it lay in silken rings; and this, with the bronze-colored eyes, set rather far apart beneath the wide sweep of the brown eyebrows, gave an almost child-like character to the upper part of her face. But the length from ear to chin was too great, and, turned at certain angles, or in certain lights, her features took a worn and wasted look. Her skin had a pallor, not transparent, but opaque, which never kindled into a blush. Perhaps she did not observe these two, or perhaps she did. The blank, unseeing look passed from her face, and she turned quickly away.

"She doesn't see us," said Tevis.

"Oh, doesn't she?" was Kitten's satiric rejoinder.

"No; she's always up in the clouds."

"She's managed mighty well for a person who's always up in the clouds."

"Well, this is all beside the question," he said, somewhat impatiently. "Run along home, Kitten. Things are different from what they were three months ago, and your folks wouldn't be so delighted now, as then, to see you in my company."

When Miranda returned to the house after her lonely wanderings she found Tevis sitting on the gallery steps, with his head between his hands. Now, as always, when she glanced at him, a certain austere look passed across her features.

"Still hanging about the old place, you see," he said, trying to speak carelessly. Then, breaking afresh into anger: "It's cursed hard."

"I wish you to believe that I would be glad if you had it all, Tevis," said Miranda; "if only I had enough to live on."

"Well, I do believe it. But there's no use talking."

She stood before him, tall and slim in her black draperies. Her lips parted as if for speech; but were compressed again. A sort of metallic luster came into her bronze-colored eyes.

"There is one way," she said, at length.

"Hey?" said Tevis, raising his head.

"There is one way. You might marry me."

"Marry you! Why, Miranda, you know you hate me like poison."

"I hope I hate no one," she replied, coldly.

"I have laid the proposition before you. You must do as you think best."

At this moment Caleb, one of Mr. Carmichael's old servants, hobbled around the corner of the house, looking at something he held in his hand.

"Dis de secon' cur'ous aig I foun' dis week," he muttered. "Sumpin's gwine happen, shore." He was attracted by the sound of voices, and paused artlessly to listen, with mouth a-gape.

"It's very good of you, Miranda, to want to do the square thing," said Tevis, after a pause—"and—yes—I suppose we might as well marry each other, since there's no other way."

Caleb hastened around to the kitchen.

"Lillie Blanche!" he exclaimed, "ain't I ben tellin' you sumpin's gwine happen?"

"You is," assented Lillie Blanche, with an indifferent twirl of the skillet; for Caleb suffered those disadvantages usually felt by a prophet in his own country.

"Well, what you reckon?"

"Dunno."

"Why, Miss Mirandy's gwine marry Mas' Tevis."

"Law!"

"An' he says he hates her worse'n pisen; but dat's de onlies' way to git back de prop'rty."

"What a talk!" commented Lillie Blanche. "He's a mighty fine lookin' man; but he ain't fittin' for Miss Mirandy to wipe her feet on."

When Miranda told her brother of her intended marriage, he snarled at her: "You're too old for such nonsense."

That day Dr. Stacy came to see her. He was as little like the typical country doctor as can be imagined—a tall, slender man, with the face and head of a dreamer. In fact, he had enough of poetical temperament to make him undecided, unpractical and a self-torturer. He had loved Miranda in silence for two years, ever since he had come into Mississippi from a neighboring State. There had always seemed to be some good reason why he should not speak after he had made up his mind to do so, and thus time had passed. Once, during her uncle's illness, he had spoken a few words, but she had whispered: "Not here, not now."

To-day he came to her, full of hope. "Miranda!" he cried, joyfully, when they met; but no smile answered him. "I may speak to you now," he said; "I may tell you how I love you."

"No, no!" she cried; "you must not. I am going to marry my cousin. It is the only way to give him back what should be his own."

"My God! you are going to sacrifice yourself. It will be a living death."

"I must."

"O, Miranda! I can't give you up."

She made no reply, but only clutched the balustrade beside her with a tense grasp. She had the hand of an enthusiast—fine and somewhat wasted, with a burning palm and the blue veins standing out strongly on its dry whiteness. Not a saintly hand; rather that of some fierce ascetic, wandering in thorny deserts, torn with hunger, beating the air with passionate prayers.

"Forgive me," said the man, whose love was all gentleness. "I have no right to make you suffer because I am unhappy." There was a silence, and then he said: "Is it all over—forever?"

"Forever," she muttered; and he left her. Kitten was waiting for Tevis in the strip of beech wood that bordered the road. It was a charming spot, very green and fresh; but she neither saw nor felt its charm. Her face, turned intently toward the bend of the road around which he should appear, was very pale, and had lost all its prettiness of coloring; the characterless features looking almost refined, thus sharpened by anxiety. In a moment, Tevis, on his strong bay horse, dashed into sight. The whole thing was characteristic of the man: the sweeping gallop—the abrupt halt—the easy spring to the ground—and he stood before her in his triumphant strength and beauty. He approached her quite jauntily. Yesterday it had seemed that he was to be turned out in the world to pick up a living as best he could; perhaps, even, to work. That fear was removed. To marry a woman he did not like was not pleasant; but what was it compared with the terrible alternative of honest toil?

"Tevis, Tevis," cried Kitten, springing up. "Is it true?"

"Is what true?"

"That you're going to marry Miranda—that old maid—oh!"

"Yes, Kitten, it's true, I'm sorry to say. I have to. There's nothing else to be done. But you needn't mind—she hates me."

"I don't believe it—I'll never believe it. She loves you—she's always wanted to get you away from me."

Tevis gave a deep-chested laugh at this absurdity.

"That's a good joke—Miranda loving me! Why, she hates the sight of me. She used to be a good enough sort of girl, in old times; but now it gives me the creeps when she fixes those queer eyes of hers on me. She could marry Dr. Stacy if she chose, and that is why I say she is acting handsomely."

Kitten replied nothing; but sat with her plump little hands wrung together—a picture of despair. Her vacation was ended. For the past year or so, Tevis had been holding out glittering prospects to her. She was to marry the rich Mr. Carmichael's favorite nephew—to be whirled away into enchanted regions like a fairy princess. How the other girls had envied her—even her sister, Chicken—and she had given herself airs of superiority. They would envy her no more. They would exult over her. Oh blistering thought! The vision had faded—the dream had vanished. She longed for pleasure, for change, for excitement, with that passion of which only a country girl, who has been smothered all her life among green boughs and silent fields, is capable. It was all over. She had nothing to put in the place of what she had lost. She lifted her face to him, tragic in its terror of the future. In truth, nature had formed these two for each other—to live together a life of selfish ease and luxury, untroubled by any thought of any other human being's pain or suffering.

"Look here, Kitten," said Tevis, drawing her toward him, "don't fret about it. It isn't as if I loved her, and it isn't as if I was going somewhere far off. We can always see each other."

She tore herself passionately from his grasp. "Oh! it's easy for you to talk that way," she cried, in a hoarse voice.

He was thinking of the gratification of the moment, while she regretting the carriage in which she should never ride, the jewels that should never adorn her pretty person. Tevis frowned heavily. Now she was beginning to make herself unpleasant, and that was a thing he could not forgive.

"Well, I must be going," he said, with a feint of moving; but Kitten did not speak nor look up. "Kitten, I say!" She made no answer. "Oh, all right! if you're in the sulks," and he started away in good earnest, with a muttered oath at the unreasonableness of women.

Having had time to reflect, Henry said to his sister, with an attempt at an air of good-fellowship: "About your marriage, Miranda?"

She turned her coldest glance upon him.

"I am no younger than yesterday," she said.

"You need not be uneasy. I will provide for you."

She could not listen to his muttered thanks. It seemed that if any one gave her fair words it was because he expected to be repaid for them.

Tevis and Miranda were married as quietly as possible. The whole neighborhood was surprised. The air was full of feminine murmurs—"The idea of that lovely Miranda sacrificing herself to such a man, just that she may give him back the property!" or, "She is the *noblest* woman."

It was the beginning of October. Summer was dying in an agony of fever. The dry air, which quivered as if restless with pain, was full of the pungent odor of burning pine brush, that stung the nostrils and made the eyelids smart. The smoke clung sluggishly to the parched fields; the pond shrank between its borders. Volumes of dust rolled up from beneath the hoofs of Tevis' horse, as he climbed the hill. The sky was of a burning blue, with masses of bright, white cloud piled in the east. Tevis was going in to New Egypt. He looked older than the few months that had passed since his marriage seemed to warrant. There was a fagged, lusterless look about his eyes, and heavy lines showed around his mouth. The quiet, respectable life he had been leading had acted upon his nature like a slow poison. It was the new railroad that had caused the growth of New Egypt. The original Egypt, a mile away, sat retired with dignity beneath its shadowing trees. There was but one tree in New Egypt, and that was a pine—its site having been formerly a cotton-field.

The smart little depot had quite a pretentious air, but it was more ornamental than useful, as the enterprising baggage-master had turned the warehouse into a family bed-room and the ladies' waiting-room into a kitchen, from which issued a strong smell of onions and a sound of frying. The other buildings had lost something of its look of raw newness, and had taken on a peculiar appearance of old age in youth, like that of a young person stricken with paralysis. With a wise economy of paint and whitewash the builders had adorned only those portions of the houses that could be seen from the railroad, but the single coat of paint had been washed by the rain, and blistered by the sun, and the whitewash hung in leprous scales. Every one appeared to sleep, except a drove of pigs that wandered about, turning up the soil with those rude plowshares given them by nature. An old New Egyptian crawled out of a neighboring cabin, with a bucket in his hand, evidently in quest of water; but his heart seemed to fail him, and he sat down to rest on the doorstep.

Tevis drew up near him, and called out: "Has Biggins got back from Dry Creek yet?"

"H'm?"

"I say, has Biggins got back from Dry Creek yet?"

"Dunno."

Satisfied with the information he had received, Tevis went on to one of the frame stores gabling to the street, where the top of a goods box, nailed to one of the gallery posts, bore this legend, scrawled in letters in various stages of development:

SALOON.
—BY—
SAM BIGGINS, ESQ.,
J. P. and Commissioner of Deeds.

Squire Biggins, as he was called in recognition of his judicial dignity, was engaged in serving Ashleigh Cabell and Randolph Forster in that one of his dual capacities which, if it brought less honor, certainly brought more profit to his establishment. These two were typical young men of the neighborhood. They were boon companions of Tevis, and welcomed him with boisterous heartiness and an invitation to "take something." To their surprise and evident chagrin he declined the proffered hospitality, and handed the squire a written memorandum.

After glancing at it Biggins said: "I'll draw up the papers right off and bring them out to your place in an hour or so."

"Be sure you do," Tevis replied, and passed out.

When he had ridden beyond earshot Cabell, who was now backed against the counter, leaning on the elbow of one of his arms and the hand of the other, in that slouching attitude of slovenly ease so much affected by the loafer around country stores, remarked: "Holmes is gettin' mighty unsociable since he married Miranda Carmichael; ain't he? What's he up to, anyhow, squire? I'll bet a bale o' cotton it's some devilment."

"I don't know exactly what it is; but I reckon I could make a pretty close guess, if I was to try right hard," replied the squire, with a knowing look under his spectacles.

"Wants a power of attorney from Miranda to sell old man Carmichael's New Orleans stocks; don't he?" suggested Cabell.

"Well, that's about the size of it, Cab; and what's more, this looks mightily like he was goin' to get it too," the Squire said, tapping the memorandum Tevis had given him.

Cabell and Ashleigh exchanged glances full of intimations of special and private knowledge of the matter, and went out, leaving the Squire to "draw up the papers" out of a form book.

When Tevis returned home, he found Miranda lying in the hammock on the gallery. His footstep did not arouse her. The hammock hung motionless, neither moving nor swaying, and one of her arms that had dropped over the side hung nerveless and inert. Her face looked colorless and gray beneath the infantile hair. How still she lay! almost as if—his heart gave a terrible leap in his breast. At this moment she opened her solemn and childlike eyes and gazed at him with a smile. It seemed as if she must be coming back from some pleasant dream. But this was only for an instant. The old rigidity returned to her features and she arose from the hammock. "What's the matter?" Tevis demanded, huskily, "you look old."

She steadied herself by the rope with a feebleness of movement that might have appealed to his strength. "I feel old," she said. She was about to leave him, when she glanced back and saw him still standing there, looking at her. "Do you wish to speak to me, Tevis?" she asked.

"Biggins says he'll be out here in an hour or so, and then you'll have to sign those papers, you know."

"Very well. I shall be ready."

Biggins kept his word. He was on the spot within an hour, and proposed reading the power of attorney to Miranda; but she declined to hear it. Tevis put the document in his pocket, and he and Biggins rode away together. Miranda was alone that day; but to this she was accustomed, for she had always led a solitary life. The light seemed to wane slowly, and sunset was followed by that breathless pause and stupor so well known to dwellers in the South. The dull dusk crept on by degrees. Outlines of familiar objects became blurred and fantastic in the uncertain light. The chorus of forest voices had arisen, and now and then a bat swooped past with that sound like the vibration of a tense bow-string. At length the leaves began to stir a little—the waters of the pond trembled in the darkness—and the night wind sprung up, bearing the cool, damp odors of the woods and streams.

Presently, from her seat on the gallery, Miranda heard the roll of wheels, the slamming of the gate, and saw a carriage approaching the house. Some heavy, unconscious burden was being lifted out. "What is it?" she cried, in a sharpened, trembling tone. Several voices began to speak at once. The news was exciting and they thought of Miranda rather as an audience than as a wife.

The cold, unsympathetic voice of Randolph Forster rose above the rest: "Tevis was in the front passenger coach. At Nelson, the engine and tender took the switch, an' this threw the baggage car across the main line, an' the front passenger dashed up on it, an' c'reened over. Tevis pitched right out o' the window under the wheels, an' was used up like you see him. He hasn't spoken; but I don't believe he's quite dead yet."

"The only one badly hurt," added Cabell. "There was Kitten Jones sitting right beside him, an' not a hair of her head was touched."

"Shut up—his wife," growled another.

But Miranda neither shrieked nor fainted. When the physician had done all that could be done for a dying man, she was left alone with her husband. While she watched beside him she saw that he had opened his eyes. She bent over him and he made a feeble movement. "Why, Kitten," he murmured, "Kitten—" These were his last words.

Dr. Stacy had ridden over to see Miranda, for the first time since her marriage. But he did not find her at home.

"She's jest up at de buryin' groun'," volunteered Lillie Blanche. "You kin find her easy."

Dr. Stacy turned his steps toward the family graveyard, where several generations of Carmichaels were sleeping in the midst of the fields, surrounded by the sounds of the plowing and hoeing.

As he climbed the hill he could see Miranda sitting beside her husband's grave. Even at this distance he was struck by the absolute abandonment of her attitude. Her head was thrown back against the marble column, and her arms were cast by her sides, with the palms upward. A passing wind ruffled her sombre garments and fluttered around her fair hair.

"Miranda," said Dr. Stacy, going to the heart of the matter, "do you remember the day when I told you that I loved you?"

"That was long ago," she murmured, in a voice from which all the substance and sweetness seemed gone.

"Yes, too long. Then why should we waste more happiness? We have lost too much already. Your sacrifice is ended."

Miranda raised her eyes to his face. "I loved him," she said.—*Julie K. Wetherill, in N. O. Times-Democrat.*

SNOW IN THE STREETS.

How It Is Removed in London at a Very Moderate Expense.

The question, what is the best way of disposing of snow in the city streets? is much discussed. One man suggests that the city should appoint officials to stand along the docks and *buy* all the snow that may be offered at a certain price per cartload, pay for it on the spot, and see it dumped into the river. The wise inventor of this method thinks that since almost all the carts and wagons are idle during the prevalence of snow there would be a universal turnout of the unemployed class, and the whole island would be cleared of snow in two days.

In London the snow is emptied in pits excavated for the purpose, with perforated iron bottoms under which there is a coil of pipes heated by steam. In these pits the snow is rapidly melted, and the water runs away into the sewers. In this manner the snow from the business parts of the city is rapidly removed at a very moderate expense.

In Milan the removal of the snow is let out by contract at so much per inch. As soon as the snow ceases falling the city engineer, in the presence of certain officials and the chief contractors, measures the depth of snow on stone slabs which are completely sheltered from the winds. This measurement furnishes the basis for computing the price which the city is to pay for each ward and district. There are portions of the city which present peculiar difficulties, and for cleansing these the contractors get a larger allowance.

On a winter's day in Milan, after a fall of snow, there will be as many sometimes as three thousand men in the streets sweeping and shoveling.

The remarkable circumstance is the small sum of money which it costs Milan to get entirely rid of its snow. In the winter of 1874-5 the total fall of snow amounted to a little over three feet six inches. The expense of its removal was about forty-two thousand dollars. The winter before last the fall was only five and a quarter inches, which was removed for five thousand two hundred dollars. The city, we should add, furnishes all the implements employed except vehicles and horses. Generally speaking, it costs to remove the snow from the streets of Milan about one thousand dollars an inch.

One thing is certain: The snow should be removed from our cities within forty-eight hours after it has fallen. It is the worst possible economy to let it remain to thaw and freeze and freeze and thaw from November to April.—*N. Y. World.*

Remedy for Painful Wounds.

Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. I have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promised speedy recovery.—*Country Gentleman.*

—The King's palace in Corea is now lighted with electricity of the Yankee brand.

A GERMAN INN.

Teutonic Love and Reverence for the Huge Feather-Bed.

On a large, detested square a rambling inn threw open its hospitable doors, and welcomed us as if we were the one party in the world the host had been looking for since the inn was opened. The storm was not so severe but we could straggle around the town in the evening and explore the dimly-lighted streets. The sultry air, scarcely cooled by the rain, made the interior oppressive, so we wandered around as long as we could, and then sought our quarters. We found that the rooms had been prepared for us with careful attention. Every thing was neat and fresh and comfortable. In about five minutes after retiring to our respective chambers we all appeared in the hall way again, in various stages of undress, clamoring for the servant. A blushing chambermaid soon appeared, and was shown in turn the three couches, each with a mountainous feather-bed as a coverlet, incased in a sack of white linen. Explanations and expostulations were of no avail. She could not understand the cause of our complaint, but insisted on the purity of the home-spun linen and the softness and the lightness of the feather-bed coverlet. At last the whole household was aroused, and after great difficulty the proprietor was made to conceive the fact that we could not sleep that sultry August night under a feather-bed which would have suffocated us in mid-winter. After earnest declarations that all Ribnitz people slept under one feather-bed in summer and under two in winter, he was obliged to confess that there had never been a call for upper sheets and blankets in his house, and he had none. We, as a last resort, severally emptied the feather-bed out of its sack, and used this as a sheet. But for the perambulating watchmen, who made night noisy with their unintelligible hourly cries, we would have slept soundly.—*Cor. Chicago Interior.*

A BOLD THIEF.

He Mounts the Carriage Steps and Steals a Fair One's Pocket-Book.

A correspondent writes: The following adventure, which my daughter experienced, may, if made known, be useful in putting the public on their guard. Driving in a single horse brougham, and having a small box on the front seat before her, she had been calling at a West End bank, and subsequently had visited a house in Greek street, Soho. Shortly after quitting this house and while driving through Soho Square, in open daylight (between three and four p. m.), both windows of the carriage being open, she was startled by the appearance of a man standing on one of the carriage steps, who suddenly leant forward, pushed one arm into the carriage window, and snatched away a pocket-book which my daughter had placed on the top of the little box in front of her. The surprise was so great that my daughter could, of course, do nothing but stop the carriage. The bold and adroit thief had then decamped, and was seen at a distance running away, though some bystanders, who saw the event, ran after him; it was to no purpose. It is likely that the thief may have tracked the carriage from the bank, or he might have taken his chance of robbing one of the many carriages which frequent the Soho bazar in the square.—*London Times.*

A Count's Idiosyncrasy.

The death is announced of Count Emeric Sommisch, a Hungarian magnate, who was known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia, and it obliged the Count many years ago to throw up his commission in the army. The Count died at an advanced age on his estate in Sclavonia. He was a distinguished agriculturist, an excellent landlord, and on all subjects but that of horses, asses and mules a man of sound judgment. He would not allow any animal of the equine kind to come upon his lands, so that visitors who rode or drove to see him had always to alight at his park gates. He himself for many years used a vehicle drawn by trained deer, but latterly he went about his estate in a carriage with a team of oxen. His horror of horses is said to have been innate, as there was no accident in his life to account for it.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE MARKETS.

	CINCINNATI, March 2.	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 50	@ 3 85
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	4 15	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	94	@ 97
No. 2 red	94	@ 96
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37½	@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2		@ 65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 25	@ 12 75
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 35	@ 9 70
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 13 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 10 87½
Lard—Prime steam	6⅜	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	29	@ 30
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 70
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 15	@ 3 55
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 95½
No. 2 red	92½	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45½	@ 50
Oats—mixed	37½	@ 45
PORK—Mess	11 75	@ 12 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 30
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	79¼	@ 80¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	79⅛	@ 80¼
Corn—No. 2	36⅝	@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2	29	@ 29½
Rye		@ 59
PORK—Mess		@ 11 65
LARD—Steam		@ 6 02½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 60	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	91	@ 91¼
Corn—Mixed	47½	@ 47⅝
Oats—mixed	30	@ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined	7⅛	@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@ 4 87½
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 25
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 91½
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30¾
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	93	@ 94
Corn—mixed	38	@ 38½
Oats—mixed		@ 33
PORK—mess		@ 11 25
LARD—steam	7¾	@ 8

A Pretty Hancock Anecdote.

Policeman Phillipps, who has guarded the Twenty-second street crossing of Broadway, New York, for the past twelve years, tells this story of General Hancock, who always used to take the 'bus at Phillipps' corner: "I lent the General a quarter once under peculiar circumstance. I had picked up a sandal in the middle of the street. There was a one-legged newsman at the crossing, named Dick, in those days, and as the rubber fitted him, I gave it to him. That night General Hancock asked me if I found a rubber. I told him I had and mentioned the fact that I had given it away. He said he didn't see what any one could do with one sandal. When I explained that Dick was one-legged he thought it a pretty good joke, but asked me if I couldn't get it back. I handed it to him the next morning. 'Did you give the man any thing?' he asked. On my telling him I had not, he called to me to give Dick a quarter and he would hand it to me when he came up town. He remembered to give it to me the same night."—*St. Louis Republican.*

U. S. SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, says St. Jacobs Oil cured him of rheumatism.

Hon. R. M. McLane, U. S. Minister to France, certifies to the power of Red Star Cough Cure, which costs but twenty-five cents a bottle.

IN close application to business nothing on this footstool exceeds a mustard plaster.—*Chicago Mail.*

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISING is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

AMONG our Chinese brethren we notice Ah Tom, Ah Sing, Ah Chong, but no Ah There. Is he dead?—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Oldest Tree.

Which is the oldest tree? The elder, but the old mullein plant is the oldest in worth, for it is now recognized of more value than cod liver oil in consumption. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

A cow died in Springfield, O., from eating too many apples, which gave rise to some trouble in cider.—*Chicago Ledger.*

* * * * * Pile tumors, rupture and fistulæ, radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WOULD it be disrespectful to sing Old Hundred on the birthday of a centenarian?—*The Interior.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A WALLET, like a jackknife, is only useful when open.—*New Haven News.*

DRY and gray hair will become moist and dark by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

SOMETHING highly prized, yet always given away—a bride.—*Hot Springs News.*

USE Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for all bilious attacks.

THE two ears of civilisation—pion-eer; front-ier.—*Philadelphia Call.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

ALL a farmer wants is the earth.—*Lowell Citizen.*

FOR sudden colds, hoarseness, or irritation of the throat, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A YOUNG lady wrapped up in herself is a delicate parcel.—*Chicago Telegram.*

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.
Trade Mark
On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

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Everybody needs and should take a good spring medicine, for two reasons:

1st. The body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season.

2d. The impurities which have accumulated in the blood should be expelled, and the system given tone and strength, before the prostrating affects of warm weather are felt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine. It purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up the whole system. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Purify Your Blood

Remember, we do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do impossibilities. We tell you plainly what it has done, and submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our experience warrants us in assuring you that you will not be disappointed in the result.

"I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure medicine. It cured me of terrible headache, and cured my little girl of swellings in her neck which had been lanced twice." MRS. F. E. LORD, Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"When in the spring I felt all run down and much debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be the best remedy for impure blood I have ever taken." M. H. BAXTER, ticket agent, P. & R. Rd., Bound Brook, N. J.

Tone Up the System

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite and refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." JOHN S. FOGG, 106 Spruce Street, Portland, Me.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me, for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for general debility and was wonderfully benefited by it." J. P. JOHNSON, Martin's Ferry, O.

Mrs. C. W. Merriott, Lowell, Mass., was completely cured of sick headache, which she had had 16 years, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES AND WHY.

CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS, BACK ACHE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY? Because it is the *only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea*, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient if retained in the blood, *to kill six men.* It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languor, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

WHY? Because it has a *specific and positive action* on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an Impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, *arise from congestion* and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must as surely follow as night does the day.

WHY Warner's Safe Cure is acknowledged by thousands of our best medical men to be *the only true blood purifier*, is because it acts upon scientific principles, striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. *For, if these organs were kept in health all the morbid waste matter so deadly poisonous if retained in the body, is passed out.* On the contrary, if they are deranged, the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and *carrying death* to the most remote part of the body.

WHY 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity, arise from impaired kidneys, is shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its *direct action*, positively restores them to health and full working capacity, *nature curing all the above diseases herself when the cause is removed*, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health take it to *avoid sickness*, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

We also *Guarantee a Cure* and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, also that every case of Liver and Kidney trouble can be cured where degeneration has Not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has established its claim.

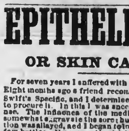
AS A BLOOD PURIFIER, particularly in the Spring, it is unequaled, for you *can not have pure blood* when the kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. *The doctors can not compare records with us.* Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Red School House Shoes.



HENDERSON'S School Shoes for Boys and Girls are solid and attractive. They will not disappoint you. ☞ BEWARE of IMITATIONS! They are shoddy frauds. Any manufacturer, jobber or retail dealer, who offers for sale a Shoe with a picture of a school house placed upon the sole thereof (which is not made by C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago) is *liable to prosecution.* ☞ Look for the Little "Red School House" and see that Henderson's name is on the label before you buy. Send for a set of our fancy School Cards.

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For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.
MRS. JUICIE A. McDONALD.
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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Several suits are progressing in the Supreme Court in regard to counterfeiting well-known trade-marks. Druggists are cautioned against handling imitation CARBOLIC SALVE. If parties who desire the *genuine* ask for HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE they will find the *only* remedy for curing burns, bruises, cuts, sores, wounds, etc. The *best* healing Ointment.

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800,000 ACRES of Choice Hardwood Farming Lands for Sale on EASY TERMS to ACTUAL SETTLERS. EXTRAORDINARY inducements offered. NO DROUGHTS or CYCLONES! Full Particulars, with good Map, FREE. Address C. L. COLBY, Land Commissioner W. C. R.R., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
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AGENTS WANTED for a New, Good-Selling HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE. ☞ Send 2 cent stamp for sample and terms to A. GOUSIEN & Co., 306 William Street, New York.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is a SURE CURE for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.
A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
Malaria in Its Various Forms.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
For the cure of all Scrofulous, Skin and Blood Diseases.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists.

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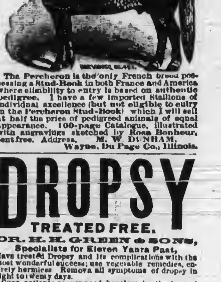
500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS
Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.



The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

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DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Eleven Years Past,
Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.
If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

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We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS or any other Cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted prices for same.
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Electrotypers and Stereotypers,
177 & 179 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI.

Don't Buy SEEDS
without writing for our Catalogue. Our prices DEFY COMPETITION, and Seeds are NEW, PURE, TESTED, RELIABLE. FREE Catalogue, invaluable to all, of 136 pages, including Plants, Fruits, and price list, with 800 illustrations. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.
New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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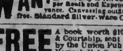

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FREE A book worth $10, on Love & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub Co., Newark, N. J. Send stamps for post'g. LOVE

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886. NUMBER 18.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Mount Etna Again in a State of Eruption.

Snubbed by the Queen—Heidelberg's 500th Anniversary in July.

LONDON, March 5.—A telegram just received here announces that Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. Cinders and stones are continually being thrown up, and it is supposed that lava is coming out of the crater, and as it is covered by a dense mist no proper observations can be taken. Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at the foot of the mountain.

BERLIN, March 5.—A brilliant jubilee in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Heidelberg University, the oldest in Germany, is to be held in July and August next, and will continue for a fortnight. A local wine-grower has offered to fill the famous Heidelberg [illegible], holding eight hundred hogsheads, with the best of Rhine wine. The students are arranging a grand historical procession to take place August 8, in which all the costumes worn in Germany since the foundation of the University will be represented. Thousands of strangers from all parts of Europe will participate in the festivities.

LONDON, March 5.—Charles Russell, Attorney General, went to-day to Buckingham Palace to be knighted. After waiting an hour, he received word from the Queen that she was fatigued by the "duties of the drawing room," which she had been holding, and must postpone the ceremony. Russell withdrew from the palace in indignation. He says he will refuse Knighthood. It is believed that the Queen is irritated at his pronounced home rule views.

LIMERICK, March 6.—The grand jury, eighteen to three, to-day adopted resolutions favoring home rule for Ireland, immediate settlement of the land question and expressing confidence in Gladstone and Parnell.

LONDON, March 6.—Gladstone authorizes denial of newspaper reports that he has drafted a home rule scheme and shown it to his friends.

The Strike Over.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The strike of the street car drivers in New York and Brooklyn is ended. The railroad directors concede twelve hours and $2 a day. Other points of difference are left to Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell for arbitration. At noon Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell, acting in the capacity of arbitrator, effected a settlement of the strike with the Dry Dock and Battery Railway Co. The agreement, which was drawn up upon the basis of a compromise, provides that the men shall receive $2 for twelve hours' work a day, and be allowed thirty minutes for dinner. In case further differences should arise between the company and its employes they will be referred for settlement to Commissioner O'Donnell as arbitrator. The settlement of the Dry Dock and Battery road strike ends the matter on all the other roads, who were acting in sympathy.

McCormick and the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The fact that several managers in the East have recently discharged some of their men avowedly because of their being Knights of Labor, has caused a rumor to be circulated that there is on foot a concerted movement by manufacturers to break up that order, and that the action of the McCormick Reaper Works in this city is an initial step in that direction. C. H. McCormick was asked if it were true, and he replied: "No, sir, it is not. We are not fighting the Knights of Labor or any union. We have not heard of any such movement. We intend to employ our workmen without regard to whether they belong to a labor union or not."

Knights of Labor in Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Providence special says: Recent aggressive action on the part of the Knights of Labor has put the entire body of Rhode Island textile manufacturers on the defensive. Yesterday a formal meeting was held at which every textile manufacturer in Rhode Island was represented, and they each and all pledged themselves to the extent of five per cent. of their respective payrolls for the purpose of defending their interests. The sum thus pledged amounts to about $1,000,000.

Robber Murderer Hanged.

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., March 5.—Clarence Gray, alias Isham Collins, who murdered R. H. Scott while attempting to rob the latter's store at Paradise, Christmas eve, 1884, was hanged here to-day. Grey had been feigning insanity for a month past, but on being informed last night that there was no hope for him, suddenly resumed his natural state of mind and walked up on the scaffold with a steady step. He made a speech denying his guilt.

Postal Clerks' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Postmaster General to-day transmitted to the House his reply to the resolution asking if he had expended any portion of the $81,800 alleged to have been appropriated by the last Congress to increase the salaries of railway postal clerks, and if not, the reason therefor. The Postmaster General says that these salaries have been unchanged for nine years, and that no reason is known to exist why the compensation is not as adequate as heretofore.

A Remarkable Library.

LISBON, March 5.—The executors of the will of the late Don Ferdinand, Duke of Saxony and Titular King of Portugal, have discovered in his library a remarkable collection of suppressed books and pamphlets. The collection numbers 6,000 volumes and is believed to contain a copy of every important piece of forbidden literature which has been printed in Europe during the past twenty-five years.

Chinese Still Going.

PORTLAND, ORE., March 5.—About 3 o'clock this morning 125 Chinese, at work as wood-choppers and grubbers, near Mount Tabor, three miles east of here, were driven out by a mob of between sixty and eighty whites, most of them masked, and marched to the ferry, whence they were conveyed to this side. It was an exact repetition of the outrage committed last Sunday night in the outskirts of Albina.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States, 207; Canada, 39; total, 246; against 248 last week, and 236 the week previous.

Sale of the Morgan Art Collection.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The third and last evening's sale of pictures collected by the late Mary J. Morgan brought to Chickering Hall to-night a larger audience than previously attended. The majority of the buyers were millionaires and speculators. Eighty pictures were sold and brought $487,925; total amount of sales for the three evenings, $885,300—about a quarter of a million less than they cost Mrs. Morgan.

Embezzlers Arrested.

BRADFORD, PA., March 5.—Thos. Christie and Horatio King, two young clerks in the First National Bank in this city, have been arrested for embezzling $60,000, which they lost in speculation.

Suicide by Jumping Out of a Window.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—John Barrington, an aged patient in the Insane Department of the Allegheny City Home, jumped head first from a third-story window this morning and was killed instantly.

The Miners Win.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—The miners at the Weinman & Vogel mines, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., who struck several days ago for an advance of a half cent per bushel in the price of mining, will return to work to-morrow, the operators having granted the increase.

BATTLE IN THE STREET

Between New York Police and Street Railroad Strikers.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The strike on the Dry Dock Road continues. The reserve police of all precincts below Fourteenth street was detailed at the Grand street stables this morning. This afternoon an attempt was made to start a car on the Cross street line, under the protection of 1,200 police. At 2:50 a car started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the starters' stand at East street. There the line of march was formed. First came six platoons of police, then followed the car, inclosed in a hollow square of police numbering 100. The rear was closed by six more platoons of police. The force started amid the hooting, yelling and shouts of derision from the mob. No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse-car lying on its side. It was lifted from the track by the policemen who formed the advance guard of the column. Thereafter progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of the car, in which were some minor officials of the company and a sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with the wrecks of street-cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through the car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed, and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands lining the streets. Oaths, hisses, calls, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound. The car was lifted back on the track and proceeded. At Ludlow street another window was smashed and rotten eggs were thrown. At Allan street a blockade was met. Cars of the Second avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones again flew and another car-window was broken. The obstructions were removed, and again the car moved slowly on. At Eldridge street more blockades were found, and the crowd attacked the police and a general fight took place, in which clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets. Grand street merchants, alarmed, took in their stock, closed their doors and put up their iron shutters. At the Grand street station of the Third Avenue Elevated road was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen long lines of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion. All travel was suspended. It was 2:45 p. m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed crossways of the street. From Mulberry street to Center the rioting began again. A stone thrown against a car struck Sergeant McEver. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From there to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury, many were clubbed and a number of police struck with stones. Broadway was reached, after a hard struggle, at 3:05 p. m. Here fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. The hissing, hooting and yelling was continuous, and stones continued to drop among the escort. At Wooster street a pile of bricks fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This removed, another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the workmen. As the car went towards North river the factories on either side poured out their thousands of employes, who met the police with execrations and reproaches. At West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached the men were allowed to rest ten minutes after their terrible march. They then returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to their progress. During the trip both ways the cars were obliged frequently to change from one track to the other. The strikers yelled and hooted, but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There was another barricade, but it was soon removed and then the way was clear to the stables, which were reached at 4:30 p. m. The strikers and the police left before 5 o'clock. A number of the strikers and police were injured in the engagement.

STORY OF A CLOCK.

The Fortunate Discovery of an Instrument Bequeathing a Vast Estate.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., March 4.—David Baylor, a prominent citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, died a few days ago. The discovery of the will made by him was under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Cook was reared by him, and he promised to give her an old-fashioned clock of his. He also said he would do something for her two sons before his death. No will could be found, and at a sale of his property Mrs. Cook bought for $50 the old hall clock which had been promised her. In attempting to fix a loose screw she discovered an envelope sealed with wax and marked "David Baylor's will." When this paper was opened it proved to be his will, in his own handwriting, by which he had devised all his property, both real and personal, to Mrs. Cook and her two sons, share and share alike, except $8,000 to the Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian school near Farmville, Va. His estate is appraised at $200,000.

A PLUCKY LITTLE MAIDEN.

The Daughter of a Sick Sheriff Takes a Convict to Prison.

DETROIT, March 4.—Hattie McKny, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Sheriff McKny, of Tuscola County, was at the Michigan Central Depot yesterday on her way to Jackson prison, having in her custody Samuel Woodman, who was sent from Tuscola County for one year for assaulting his wife with a carving knife. Hattie is a sprightly little maiden, and when asked if she was not afraid to bring such a strong and desperate man to prison, replied: "Oh, indeed no; I don't handcuff him, but I have a revolver in my pocket, and I keep him in sight all the time. If he was to start to get away from me I would call for assistance, and some of the men on the train would help me. My father is sick or he would have brought the prisoner himself."

Rope-Walker Takes a Tumble.

HAGERSTOWN, IND., March 4.—Yesterday evening a travelling performer upon the rope and trapeze named Frank Burnet, of Winchester, O., was giving an exhibition here, the rope broke, and he was thrown to the ground. The heavy iron balance pole fell on him, breaking his leg in two places and badly crushing him.

Orphans' Schools to be Investigated.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4.—Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy, accompanied by a stenographer, will to-day begin an investigation of the charges made against the management of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools by the Philadelphia *Record*. All the schools will be visited and witnesses examined.

Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Archbishop Corrigan was invested with the sacred pallium in this city to-day. The ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Gibbons, Cardinal-elect; Archbishops Williams, of Boston; Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Elder, of Cincinnati. Archbishop Ryan's sermon was a masterpiece of eloquence.

National Live Stock Highway.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Coke to-day, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill setting apart for ten years a tract of the public land in Colorado, two miles wide, as a national live stock highway.

The Dalton Habeas Corpus Case.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The Supreme Court had an early session this morning and affirmed Judge Wylie's decision in the Dan Dalton habeas corpus case. Every Judge concurred, and the House Committee on Privileges and Elections are now more than ever anxious to fetch Dalton and return to the bar.

A Salesman Found Dead in Bed.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 4.—John Pearson, a salesman, traveling for a number of New York firms, was found dead in bed this morning at the Lindell Hotel. A small bottle, partly filled with morphine pills, was found in his room, but it is generally believed that his death resulted from natural causes.

GAS EXPLOSION

At the Uniondale Coal Mine, Near Connellsville, Pa.,

By Which at Least Six Lives Were Suddenly Taken, and Sets on Fire the Mine in Which Were Twenty-three Men.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., March 8.—Shortly afternoon to-day a series of explosions took place in the Uniondale mine at Dunbar, four miles from here, by which two men were killed and twelve others received injuries which will prove fatal in at least four cases. There were twenty-three men in the pit. The first explosion occurred about 12:30 this afternoon. It was a terrific shock and was followed by two others in quick succession a few minutes later. The first explosion caused the death of the two men and injured three. The rest ran toward the mouth of the pit, but before they reached it the other explosions occurred. The lights were blown out, the dust blinded the men and the passage-ways were blocked up and all escape cut off. The pit was on fire and a horrible death awaited the imprisoned miners. Nine of them, who had been working in another entry, managed to make their way out before the mouth of the pit was choked up. The force of the shock can be imagined, as it caused the men in Morrell, Calvin and Wheeler, the adjoining mines, to drop their tools and rush panic-stricken to the top. The ground rolled and quaked so that many fell down, and three or four in the Morrell mine were violently thrown against the walls and seriously injured. Everybody rushed toward the Uniondale mine. In a few moments an opening was made, and several rushed forward to enter the mine, but were repelled by a volume of flame. It took several minutes for the smoke and fire to clear away. The cries of pain and the moans of the injured were pitiable. They were lying in every direction, burned under masses of debris. Several of them were horribly burned. Their suffering were terrible. Twelve of them were found in a dying condition, two others were dead, mangled almost into an unrecognizable mess. The killed are: John Williams, trackman, aged forty-five years, wife and four children; Joseph Miner, aged fifty years, wife and nine children. Injured: Jacob Cope, aged fifteen years, burned internally and externally, can not live; Cal Martin, nineteen years, burned about the head and internally; can not live; Wm. Starling, colored, burned and internally injured, will probably die; Smally Martin, leg broken; Wm. Shaw, aged seventy years, dangerously burned; Isaac Frey, Peter Blunt, Hiram Higbe, Wm. Ross, Thomas Owen, Pitt Ross, Mal Hannan and Peter Kear. James M. Reid, one of the owners of the mine, attributes the explosion to fire-damp, which came from the Morrell mine belonging to the Cambria Iron Company.

HUNTING IN A CAVE.

Kansas Sportsmen Have a Huge Picnic With a Pack of Prairie Wolves.

LAWRENCE, KAN., March 8.—A day or two since a farmer living in the southern part of this county came into the city with the report that he had discovered a cave on his farm that was inhabited by prairie wolves, and from what he could find out they amounted to about 300. He had killed a few, but they would not come out, and he was afraid to enter the cave. Preparations were at once made to raid the den. A large party arrived at the place yesterday morning, and turning the dogs loose, one or two of them rushed into the cave, and were at once torn to pieces. A force of men then commenced operations, and in a short time had a hole into the cave back of the wolves. Two men entered and all the dogs that could be found, and then advanced on the rear of the mass of animals, who had by this time assembled in the front part of the cave. The dogs became frightened and beat a retreat, and the men, after firing a few shots, also got out. After an all-day skirmish, the hunters decided to make a dash and drive out their prey and kill as many as possible. All drew back out of sight from the front, and two men again entered in the rear. This time they succeeded in causing a stampede, and in a short time the cave was empty. The shooters did some good work, and by the time they were through about 100 wolves strewed the ground. The others escaped, and the party returned minus four dogs, but covered with glory. A grand hunt is proposed. It is supposed that the animals wintered in the cave.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

Two Weeks Given the Legislature in Which to Remove the Convicts.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Four out of five companies of soldiers who are at the Greenwood mines in Pulaski County, Ky., to protect State property and the convicts against the threatened onslaught of the free miners, left for home to-day. The Lexington company and the Gatling gun still remain, but it is thought they will be ordered home in a few days. The free miners have promised not to molest the convicts, stating that they will give the Legislature that time to pass laws removing the convicts from the mines. The free miners are orderly, but determined, as the question is one of bread to them.

STARTING THE SPRING DRIVE.

Three Hundred Thousand Head of Texas Cattle Ready for the Trail.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 8.—Reports from the stock growing sections of Texas show great activity in the cattle industry. Preparations for the spring drive are complete and several herds will be started up the trail within the next ten days. Careful estimates show that the drive for 1886 will reach 300,000 head, and may, with fair prices and increasing demand, exceed that number. Prices for stock cattle vary, northwestern cattle yearlings being quoted at $12 per head and "twos" at $14, while in southwestern Texas yearlings sell at $7, and "twos" at $10 per head.

Death of Mrs. Horatio Seymour.

UTICA, N. Y., March 8.—Mary Bleeker, relict of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, died at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling at 8:30 to-day. The late governor removed Mrs. Seymour from his country home to Mrs. Conkling's on account of her illness, and while attending her was attacked with his fatal illness.

A New Political Party.

DECATUR, ILL., March 8.—At a meeting of the Knights of Labor here to-day, a new National political party was formed, to be known as the United Labor Party of America.

—Experienced lumbermen have always held that timber cut in the spring was not durable for building purposes. Recent scientific investigations sustain this belief. It is shown that the richer the wood is in phosphoric acid and potassium the more likely it is to rot and mold; wood cut in the spring contains eight times as much of the former and five times as much of the latter as when cut in the winter.—*Montreal Witness.*

—A clairvoyant of Butte, M. T., has brought a fifteen thousand dollar suit against the city because she twisted her ankle in a hole in the sidewalk. The authorities reply that if she is a professional seer, she ought to have seen the hole, but that she will never see the fifteen thousand dollars.

—A Pennsylvania woman deserted her husband and then brought suit against him for failure to support her. And yet women think they are abridged in their rights.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Numbers of people speak of the popular and expressive word "crank" as a slang expression. But it is a legitimate term found in the dictionary, with its definition.—*Chicago Times.*

ABUSING SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Shocking State of Affairs at the Mt. Joy (Pa.) Orphans' School.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Special dispatches from Harrisburg, Pa., give a painful account of the shocking abuses found by the Governor of the State at the Mt. Joy Soldiers' Orphan School. The story of the boys is a sad one. At the investigation a sickly-looking boy named Smith testified that he had not been supplied with clean stockings for two months, and when, at the request of the Governor, he took off his shoes, his stockings were found to be mere rags. The Governor ordered new stockings to be brought for the boys, and they put them on. It was also discovered that the little blue cotton shirts the orphans wore were used for weeks before washing, and they not only wore them in day-time, but also slept in them at night. Manager Kreider, who has had charge of the school for a short time, when asked to give some idea of the cost of running the institution, produced bills which showed the average cost of board per day for each scholar to be 13 1-5 cents. The investigators were accompanied to-day by two members of Post 58, G. A. R., of Harrisburg. The Governor and party to-day visited the bath room. In the little room, ten feet square, they found sixteen boys huddled together, and the miniature bath-tub was packed with boys like sardines. As the little fellows clambered out of the bath-tub they either had to dry themselves on wet towels or huddle shivering around the hot boiler until they were dried. Among the number were boys with scrofulous diseases, and all wiped on the same towels. The members of the Grand Army from this city secured the socks taken from the boy Smith, and brought them here. Smith's father was formerly Commander of the Grand Army Post in this city. Manager Kreider was asked about the boys' religious instructions. He said they got some, but he did not know about the girls, who were cared for by the matrons. Thomas Barry, a little Harrisburg boy, was wearing a shirt he put on December 23, and had worn it day and night ever since. His coat and vest he got from home, because the school gave him none. At one time during the examination Attorney General Cassidy was so overcome that tears filled his eyes. The investigation will be continued Monday.

MORMON WOMEN.

The Female Portion of the Saints Uphold the Doctrine.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 7.—A large meeting of Mormon women was held in the theater yesterday till a late hour. Many speeches were made and a protest adopted. The speech to uphold the right of women to go into polygamy said that thousands of women in the east, now in prostitution, would be glad to be made wives such as the speakers were. It was maintained that the Government here had no right to say women shall not marry. It might as well take the opposite course, and compel virgins from cloisters to marry. Such social preferences should be respected. The Government had no right to interfere. The protest declared that womanhood had been outraged in the Utah courts in questions about expected maternity, fathers of children, etc. Suffrage was declared to be a vested right in women here not to be attacked. An emphatic denial was made that they voted otherwise than according to their free will. "Noble women" who had refused to answer questions propounded by the courts were eulogized, and the action of Judge Zane and U. S. Attorney Dickson in requiring testimony from a legal wife against her husband in unlawful cohabitation cases, was condemned. The wives and mothers of the United States were called upon to come to the assistance of the women of Utah in their resistance to interference with their rights. A committee was appointed to memorialize the President on the subject.

The Millers.

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 7.—Mrs. Miller, mother of Joaquin Miller, who two years ago married a boy 20 years old and was deserted by him, obtained a divorce at the last term of court. On Friday she married again at Eugene, Lane County, the groom being a young man named Kline.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arthur L. Mackayo was to-day granted a divorce from Maud Miller-Mackaye-McCormick, the daughter of the poet Joaquin Miller. The case will be recalled as of interest recently in Chicago and this city.

Government Tea Farm in a Bad Plight.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissioner Colman, of the Department of Agriculture, has quite an unfavorable report upon the Government tea farm at Summerville, South Carolina. Vardell, the superintendent, writes him that the severe winter and protracted cold weather have stripped the tea plants of their foliage. He says that he thinks some varieties are dead to the root. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the experimental tea farm had better be abandoned.

A Minister Found Dead.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 6.—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., professor of theology of the Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and well known throughout the country, was found dead in bed this morning. Dr. Sloane was formerly president of Geneva College, at Northwood, O., and for twelve years officiated as pastor of the Twenty-third Street (New York) Reformed Presbyterian Church. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Convict Miners.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—Several hundred citizens of Pulaski County, Ky., gathered at the Greenwood coal mines and informed the superintendent of the convicts employed there that he would be allowed two hours to take the convicts and property away as they intended to burn all the buildings in the camp. After a parley they consented to allow him two days for consideration. Governor Knott has ordered several companies of militia to the scene of the trouble.

Travelers Attacked by Indians.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., March 7.—News is received here to-night that a band of thirty Apaches attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles southwest of Nocosari, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican named Zess. The Indians, who it is believed belong to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where McKerton was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion, James Moser. The band then started south and camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to settlers, and went in the direction of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Knights of the Switch Arrested.

WABASH, IND., March 7.—Eight men of the number who attacked the house of Reuben Swonk, at North Manchester, dragged him out and whipped him nearly to death, on Thursday night, were arrested to-day by Sheriff Walter, and all gave bond for their appearance in the Circuit Court. About fifteen more arrests will be made.

A Severe Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, March 7.—An earthquake has occurred at the city of Cosenza, in Southern Italy. The shock was so severe that a number of houses were thrown down. One person was killed and several were injured.

Terrible Accident to Three Men.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 7.—Charley Bolton, aged seventeen, was instantly killed; Clem Bolton, his father, had his skull broken, and may die, and Thomas Shary, a neighbor, had one arm and two ribs broken by the fall of a tree the men were felling in Barbour County yesterday.

Mistook His Daughter for a Burglar.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Charles C. Marple, a florist living in Gloucester, N. J., shot his daughter yesterday morning, mistaking her for a burglar. The wound is very serious. Miss Mary Marple, the victim, is a pretty and intelligent girl, twenty years of age.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented, including one from the employes in the Government workshops, praying for compensation for extra time over eight hours. Mr. Edmunds reported adversely the bill providing for the gathering of marriage and divorce statistics. The House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows was reported with an amendment to increase the pensions of minor children to four dollars per month. The Educational bill was taken up, and Mr. Call made a speech against the Allison amendment. He was followed by Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Berry, Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Blair. The amendment was favored by Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Logan.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported the bill extending until January 1, 1888, the time for filing application for arrears. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. A reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bland resolution calling for information in regard to the circulation of standard dollars, was referred to the Committee on Coinage. The pension appropriation bill was taken up. Messrs. Townsend and Cannon spoke. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, replied to the recent speech of Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. He was followed by Mr. Butterworth.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SENATE.—The Chair laid before that body the President's message on the treatment of Chinese, with other messages relating to the Indians. A resolution was agreed to calling for a detailed statement of payments into the sinking funds since 1877. A report by each Senator, to be made on Monday next, of the name of his private secretary, was called for by a resolution, which the Senate adopted. The educational bill was discussed by Messrs. Harrison, Edmunds, Hoar, Logan and Plumb. An amendment offered by Senator Dolph was rejected. At 4:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 p. m. adjourned, having confirmed Collector Hedden at New York and several postmasters.

HOUSE.—The President's message on the Chinese trouble was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with colleges established in the several States. The Pension Bureau investigation resolution was reported and placed on the House calendar. Consideration was resumed of the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on tests of iron and steel, but the morning hour expired before action was taken. Debate on the pension appropriation bill was then continued. Butterworth, (O.), Norwood, (Ga.), Breckinridge, (Ky.) and Brown, (Ind.), spoke, and at 4:55 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and referred. A bill was passed to accept the Grant mementoes from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt. The Fitz John Porter bill was reported. Mr. Riddleberger explained his remarks of yesterday in regard to private secretaries. Mr. Logan gave notice he would call up the bill to increase the efficiency of the army. The educational bill was taken up. Speeches were made by Harrison, Blair, Gibson, Logan. An amendment by Logan appropriating two million dollars to build school houses in sparsely settled localities was adopted. At 4:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned to give Senators an opportunity to attend Mrs. Hawley's funeral.

HOUSE—Executive communications recommending appropriations were referred. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, made a minority report against the Eads ship railway bill. A bill to promote agriculture was reported. After speeches by Grosvenor, Rogers, Reagan, Cabell, Springer, Ryan, Burrows, Henderson, Warner, Hammond, Goff and Anderson, the pension appropriation bill was passed, Bennett, of North Carolina, casting the only vote in the negative. The House adjourned at 7:15 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for certain information in regard to the Dolphin and other cruisers. The educational bill was taken up and amended in several particulars. Messrs. Edmunds, Plumb, Blair, Call, Hoar, Teller and Chase took part in the discussion and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 36 to 11. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year $7,000,000, the second year $10,000,000, the third year $15,000,000, the fourth year $13,000,000, the fifth year $11,000,000, the sixth year $9,000,000, the seventh year $7,000,000 and the eighth year $5,000,000, making $77,000,000.

HOUSE.—The Urgency Deficiency bill, which appropriates $634,452, was taken up after a call for reports of a private character. After considerable debate the bill was passed by a vote of 227 to 20. The private calendar was then reached, and two small bills passed. At 4:30 a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. At the night session fifty pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The proceedings of the House were without interest, being for general debate only.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—SENATE.—The names of Senators' private secretaries were given in a letter from the Secretary of the Senate. Petitions were presented from the Knights of Labor favoring internal improvements. Mr. Vance offered a resolution for the report of the bill repealing the civil service law. An inquiry was directed into the condition of the record of the war, and the expenditure necessary to place them in proper condition. Mr. Bowen addressed the Senate by unanimous consent, on the subject of his bill to provide a new basis for the circulation of National banks. At 3:20 p. m. Mr. Bowen concluded, and upon the announcement of the death of Senator Miller, of California, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Thos. R. Rudd, member elect in place of the late Joseph Rankin, of the Fifth Wisconsin District, was sworn in. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, denied that he had anything to do with the withdrawal of Major Merrill's nomination for promotion in the army. Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced. The inter-State commerce bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce. A bill was passed increasing the limit of cost to $500,000 on the public building at Rochester, N. Y. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Miller, of California, were offered, and at 4:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

Foreign Notes.

THE Spanish elections have been fixed for April 4, and the Cortez will meet on May 11.

THE Russian Government proposes a conference at Berlin to fix the terms of Bulgarian unity.

MAILS have been stopped between Kiel, in Holstein, and Korsor, in Zealand, by shoals of floating ice.

MISS MARIE VAN ZANDT is seriously ill at St. Petersburg. She is attended by the Czar's physician.

THE Duke of Seville, who was recently imprisoned for insulting Queen Christina, of Spain, was pardoned by the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Eulalia.

LORD ROSEBERY, the British Foreign Secretary, has consented to make room for a number of Turkish officers in the Egyptian army by displacing British officers.

—Kingston-on-the-Hudson is a well-known town to theatrical people, for it is very often selected as a place where new plays are first brought out. The actors call this "trying it on a dog." Here it was that Aimee made her debut in an English-speaking part, and plays like George Hoey's "Rizpah," "Summer Boarders," "The Girl I Love," and "Partners in Crime" were first tried in Kingston. Kingston isn't proud on this account; on the contrary, it is inclined to grumble at its peculiar distinction.—*Troy Times.*

—"What is the first thing you endeavor to teach a young man when he goes to work in your store?" was the question asked of a successful Elmira (N. Y.) business-man a day or two ago. "Well, the first thing that I endeavor to teach him," was the response, "is that he don't know any thing about the business. He will then be willing to begin at the bottom and master the whole trade in detail." There seems to be considerable sense in the gentleman's remarks.—*Elmira Gazette.*

—A kindling wood factory at Mt. Tom, Mass., turns out ten thousand bundles a day.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 00@ 3 00	$3 25@ 4 25
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 50@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 3 75	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 00@ 4 25	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 00	6 00@ 6 75
Medium leaf	5 25@ 6 25	7 00@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	9 50@12 25
Selections	8 00@10 50	14 00@16 00
Burley wrappers	@	18 00@20 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Incorporating the Ohio Valley Telephone Company. Giving sheriffs and ex-sheriffs two years further time to collect uncollected taxes and fee bills. Fixing the boundary line between Hart and Larue Counties. To permit Garrard County to issue bonds for certain purposes. To provide for funding of the debt of Harrison County. For the government of mass-meetings and political conventions in Kenton County. Authorizing city of Bowling Green to erect and maintain a system of electric lights. Amending charter of city of Louisville relating to privileges of policemen—preventing them from discussing the merits of candidates for office.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: To provide for holding two additional terms of the Christian Circuit Court. To provide for registration of voters in the city of Lexington. To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the pay of Commonwealth witnesses in felony cases and regulating the manner of claiming attendance." To incorporate the Trotters' and Breeders' Association of Mason County. Senate bill incorporating the People's Bank of Fulton. Senate Bill to incorporate Frankfort Water Company. For the benefit of Stony Point and Seamansville Turnpike road in Bourbon County. To incorporate the Lexington Industrial School. To prohibit the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in the county of Larue.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Incorporating the Hartford Railroad Company; House bill giving the sheriff of Letcher County until the first Monday in May to execute his official bond; House bill amending an act to establish the county of Knott; House bill amending an act apportioning the State into congressional districts, by putting Knott County into the Tenth District, for the benefit of Common School District No. 37, in Boyd County; to regulate continuances in criminal and penal cases. Senator Alford, of Lexington, asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the removal of the State Capital from Frankfort.

HOUSE.—The bill incorporating the Economic Heating Company, of Louisville, giving it the exclusive right to sell and vend natural gas for ten years in the city of Louisville was reported. The company wanted thirty years but the committee reported in favor of only ten. The Hewitt revenue bill was then reported by the committee and an attempt was made to postpone its consideration till next week, but enough dilatory motions were made to prevent a vote until the hour of adjournment arrived. It comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Incorporating the Illinois and Paducah Bridge Company; to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Larue County; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one mile of Park, in Barren County.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Amending section 16, article 1, of chapter 61 of general statutes, so that jailers may be compensated for the fuel necessary for prison purposes; giving the County and Circuit Court Clerks the further time of two years to collect their fee bills; to require railroad companies to have and keep recorded in each county the name of its chief officer or agent in that county, upon which summons may be served.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Gilbert called up a joint resolution from the Committee on Banks and Insurance, calling for information from the Governor as to whether they make monthly reports, as required by law. It was adopted. The Senate then took up and passed the bill giving ten years further time to sheriffs, ex-sheriffs and constables to collect taxes and fee bills. The report of the State Geologist was presented and referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures. Mr. Feland offered a joint resolution looking to a final adjournment on April 1. Mr. Bryse's resolution to suspend the rules and take up the resolution was defeated, and it consequently lies over one day. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Representatives Thomas and Jackson had a few words this morning over a remark made in a speech by Mr. Thomas. Things looked warlike for some time, but white winged peace finally spread her wings over the threatened battlefield, and all was serene. Mr. Owens introduced his first bill this session, entitled: An act regulating the exemption of personal property from execution, attachment, distress, for rent and fee bills in this Commonwealth. The remainder of the session was devoted to local bills.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—SENATE—Bills passed: Authorizing the Boyle County Court to levy an ad valorem tax to pay ordinary expenses; to authorize the trustees of the city of Stanford to issue bonds to pay off outstanding indebtedness, and buy street lamps; the resolution to remove the capital was made special order for next Friday. It was favorably reported by the Committee on Appropriations; the Senate did nothing of any importance, and adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bobbitt offered the following resolution: "Whereas, It appears from reliable information which struck this House like a cold wave from the frozen zone of poverty that the bottom of the State Treasury has been reached, and that our poor old pauper mother can not pay her day laborers, and, whereas, she protected us in our infancy; therefore, be it resolved, that we will not desert her in distress, but will continue to serve without compensation, and will remain in session until the autumnal insects shall plaintively predict our approaching fall." The first bill in the order of the day was an act to prohibit the sale of liquor in Carter County, which called forth a torrent of oratory. Finally Mr. Mulligan got the floor, and called attention to the outrageous provisions of the bill. He said it allowed a hotel-keeper to be convicted and fined without ever being arrested or summoned. "If we pass this bill it will be the apex in the monument of our absurdities. It will be a solemn acknowledgment that we are incapable of taking care of ourselves, much less making laws for others. After half an hour spent in filibustering, the bill was passed and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

TREASURER TATE has notified Auditor Hewitt that he could pay no more money on his warrants. The cash in the treasury is exhausted, and those who have claims against the State must wait until some more comes in. The members of the Legislature have applied for their per diem, but they can not get it and will have to wait with the others.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Renake, Harrison County, with J. N. Renake postmaster.

TUMBLER BAKER, the colored preacher, and his son George, who were in jail at Danville several days charged with the murder of Dan Lewis, also colored, have been declared not guilty.

AT Harrodsburg Millie Kimble, an old negro woman, while cooking, caught fire and was so badly burned she can not live.

HUGH GAILES, white, and Will Matthews, colored, were playing with a pistol at Frankfort, when it was discharged, the ball entering Matthews' forehead, producing a fatal wound. They knew it was loaded.

A NEGRO and a revolver robbed Prof. Kutaleb's residence at Louisville of $50 at high noon.

A RESOLUTION of sympathy with Ireland was offered by Mr. Smith, of Hancock, in the House a few days ago.

E. H. MCPHERSON, aged thirty-nine, of Covington, ended a long course of inebriety by morphine suicide at Evansville, Ind. Formerly a Colonel in the U. S. A.

A HARDIN COUNTY damsel has sued a Presbyterian minister for $20,000 damages to her affections. The minister, after promising to marry the young lady, changed his mind and married another.

COVINGTON has a religious revival, the outcome of Sam Jones' labors in Cincinnati. In one-half of the evangelical churches services held nightly are largely attended.

JOHN W. GREEN, for the murder of John Marshall, received a sentence of eleven years from Georgetown.

SENATOR FELAND offered a joint resolution recently providing for an adjournment of the General Assembly on All Fools' Day. It may be remarked, says the *Courier-Journal*, that Senator Feland is not a jester, but a man of rare discrimination and a judge of the fitness of things.

GEORGE OVERMAN, an old pioneer of Covington, is dead.

THE Democrats of Woodford County nominated J. W. Gillespie, county judge; R. H. Stout, sheriff; D. R. Shipp, jailer; assessor, D. O. Harris; circuit clerk, L. C. Bailey; county clerk, John S. Moore.

REFUSES TO COMPLY.

The President's Reply to the Senate's Demands

For Papers Relating to Suspensions From Office.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President sent a special message to the Senate to-day in regard to its demands for papers, in which he takes the ground that papers relating to suspensions from office are not official papers, and consequently he does not feel justified in sending copies of them to the Senate. The following is the message:

To the Senate of the United States—Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of departments attached to the Executive branch of the Government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption, the correctness of which, I suppose will be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were for use by the Senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to.

Though these suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same or to interpret for myself my acts or motives in the premises.

In this condition of affairs I have foreborne addressing the Senate upon the subject lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body.

But the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, lately presented and published, which censures the Attorney-General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon the question of such suspensions, will, I hope, justify this communication.

[The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Dustin papers and the reply of the Attorney-General thereto, and says:]

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto the issue is thus stated by the Committee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report: "The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves."

I do not suppose that "the public offices of the United States" are regulated or controlled in their relations to either House of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of Government under the constitution and the laws, and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their construction, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as to the pride of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the Executive branch of the Government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the Executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents, or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And, though no such paper or document has been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications.

The letter of the Attorney-General in response to the resolution of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official paper or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The latter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official; and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, paper and documents of the same character, as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Every thing that had been written or done on behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office.

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney General, or any other head of a department, is the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise, but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens, who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation, or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to Executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate.

Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered?

Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same, whether they are kept in the Executive Mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power or transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of Senatorial duty it can be easily removed.

The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory or other requirements making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discrimination. And I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon moral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of Senators, or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate.

While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the rights of the Senate to papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial progress of trial or impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the Executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the Constitution, which, in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the Constitution by express provision, superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held under a familiar maxim of construction to exclude every other right of interference with Executive functions.

In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in some way curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the Constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate, when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days of the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President "to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reason for his action in the case." This statute, passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of the Executive to legislative will to furnish itself a law for that purpose instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right.

The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation, it would justify the present Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked in passing, that under this law, the President has the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reasons there or, instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the department.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely repealed, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability or disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his actions.

With these modifications, and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captious obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion. And yet the great general and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of Chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modified form, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal, and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency. I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has since been repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now, in effect, applied to the present Executive instead of the law, afterward passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the Senate?

The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and Executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the Constitution, my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the Chief Magistracy which I must preserve unimpaired to all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands.

To the end that the service may be improved the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment. I will continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and take the place of suspended officers. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I can not think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the Constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the Executive branch of the Government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

It has been claimed that the present Executive, having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as it injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication.

I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power; and the declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against an unjust suspension in the justice of the Executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of Executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed; but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my actions as to such suspensions have caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends and willfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees, conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate, that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

—The Boston *Post* thinks that the tendency of women to speak of the ballot as though it were an improved kind of broomstick is calculated to make the men nervous.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MARCH 10, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.

One year	$1 50
Six months	75
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Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 Column	1 year	$88
½ "	1 "	40
¼ "	1 "	20
⅛ "	1 "	20
¼ "	½ "	10
⅛ "	½ "	6

We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co., as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. RYLE, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, '886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce W. E. VEST as a candidate for reelection to the office of Survey, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

Hon. Superintendent and Boone Co., Teachers' Association:

As I was deprived of the pleasure of meeting with you at your last two meetings and discharging the duties your request made obligatory upon me, I hope you may not consider it inapropos for me to adopt the present method of discharging, at least, in part those obligations. By reference to the programme for your meeting at Union, you will ascertain that the subject, "School houses in Kentucky compared with those of other States," was assigned me. If I had had any option in the matter, that subject would not have been assigned me, for, to deal impartially with it, will redound in placing the educational facilities of Kentucky in somewhat an unenviable position, as compared with our adjacent States, and it is unpleasant, very unpleasant with me to say any thing derogatory of home or of home surroundings; therefore I will be as concise as duty will allow.

Kentucky was admitted into the Union, as a State, in 1792, and in '84 she had 5,182 public school-houses, the valuation of which, together with their furniture, was $2,285 104, making the average valuation of each house and furniture, $369,90. And the average monthly salary of her male teachers was $21 75.

Ohio was admitted in the Union, February, 1801. In 1884 she had 12,264 public school-houses, which together with their sites and furniture, was worth $23.610,838 making an average value of $1,925 21. And she paid her male teachers an average monthly salary of $37.

Illinois was admitted in December 1818. In '84 she had 11,914 public school-houses, which with their sites and furniture, was valued at $17,995-000, making an average value of $1,-510 40. And paid her male teachers an average salary of $44 17 per month.

Missouri was admitted in 1821, in 1884 she had 8,537 public school-houses which, with their sites and furniture, were valued at $9,871,647 making an average valuation of $1,-157 50. And paid her male teachers an average salary of $44 per month.

I deem it unnecessary to make any further comparisons and will leave these facts for you to consider. Allow me to say that, notwithstanding these facts, I hope and reasonably hope, that the time is not very remote when we will more than ever feel proud of the title Kentucky School Teacher, and when we will be amply rewarded for the voluminous and grave duties that are required of us.

I cannot even meditate about the educational facilities of Kentucky without the greatest solicitude. The seeming indifference of parents as to the building, constructing and furnishing school-houses, so as to best secure the comfort and the development of the mental and physical powers of their children, is inexplicable; when, upon the other hand, they do not hesitate at the most lavish expenditures to adorn their form and features. Can it be, that, they consider the adornment of their form and features of more value, than the health and proper development of their mental, moral and physical powers? If there is one thing more marvelous to me than another, amid the many mysteries that surround the presence and potency of wrong in this world, it is the enthusiasm with which it is promulgated; it has the most fiery apostles, the most diligent missionaries and the most subtle advocates; it creates and circulates literature that blurs the commonsense and consciences of millions; it takes captive our greatest words and prostitutes them to false meanings. Liberty, right and duty have all served as banner cries for the most vile and base persons; they are to day serving as banner cries to many who seek to injure, if not destroy, Common Schools in Kentucky.

Nice school-houses, properly furnished, lighted and ventilated will accomplish much more than secure the comfort and protect the health of the pupils; they will aid in causeing them to appreciate the surroundings, in cultivating in their youthful minds a sensibility for the beautiful, and to perceive that those and all other beauties are scattered along their pathway through life by Divine Wisdom, as links of beauty and persuasive orators, to bind their hearts to nature and elevate their souls to God. The best education is that which gives the broadest reach to the mental vision and arouses most perfectly the activities of the mental and moral will and links them most closely to the spiritual nature from which they emanated. The work of every School Teacher is moral and intellectual, or it is a fraud upon society. It is the teacher's prerogative to inspire his pupils with lofty motives, to teach them obedience, to recognize authority, and how to obtain moral, mental and physical development.

I cannot get my consent to dismiss the subject without expressing an opinion, warranted by facts, that, marked progress has been made in Kentucky, in educational matters: but important however, as good school houses are, we cannot reasonably hope for very great or rapid improvement until our present school law is properly amended, until school trustees are made the lawful agents of their constituents: and they employ teachers soly upon business principles and no longer allow themselves to sacrifice qualifications and other considerations to cheapness, kinship and church relations.

Never before, in the history of our country, was such deep and general interest felt in the cause of *free schools*; I hope such interest will increase from year to year, and make itself felt in new laws and regulations, that the popular demand for general education will continue to grow and that the waves of agitation will refuse to be quieted until the consummation of a grand and efficient school system shall honor the name of Kentukky throughout the civilized world. Respectfully,

Wm. E. Clutterbuck.

Florence, Ky.

The following dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is causing a good deal of comment among the people at Frankfort just now: "Senator Alford, from Fayette county, has introduced in the Legislature a bill to remove the seat of Government to Lexington. There is a quiet scheme on foot to bring the Capital here, backed by a majority of the Legislature. Lexington and Fayette county will donate $250,000 to secure it. The State Treasury is empty, and the State has borrowed all she can up to the constitutional limit, Well-informed legislators say a bid of that amount from Lexington will get the capital. Lexington and Fayette county have property worth $12,000,000, and can afford to make the bid, and they will do it. Lexington is the railroad center of the State, and easily accessible from all points.

As soon as the House was called to order last Friday, Mr. Bobbit offered the following:

Whereas, It appears from reliable information, which struck this House like a cold wave from the frozen zone of poverty, that the bottom of the State treasury has been reached, and that our poor old pauper mother can not pay her day laborers; and whereas, she protected us in our infancy: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not desert her in distress, but will continue to serve without compensation, and will remain in session until the autumnal insects shall plaintively predict our approaching fall.

The resolution was declared out of order by the Speaker.

The sale of Pierre Lorillard's race horses at his farm in New Jersey on the 27th ult., was the largest ever held in this country. Twenty-seven head brought $140,000, an average of $5,500 per head. The highest price was $29,000, brought by Dew Drop, a three-year-old filly by Falsetto, dam Explosion. She was bought by the Dwyer Bros., whose purchases amounted to $70,000 which they paid for five horses.

The Glasgow Times says that a Bourbon county dog, assisted by his colored owner, has caught since last fall twenty-five coons—'possums and polecats not counted. Among his trophies is the skin of an albino raccoon which he caught in the Sulphur Spring woods some weeks ago; the fur of this animal is very fine, and as white as cotton, except the stripes of the tail, which show a faint tinge of brown.

The collections from internal revenue during the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, amount to $65,878,117, which is $1,535,157 more than the collections during the corresponding period last year. There was an increase of $134,579 on spirits, an increase of $974,406 on tobacco, and an increase $496,941 on fermented liquors.

The President has appointed J. C. Mathews, a colored gentleman, of New York, to be Recorder of Deeds. This is the office which was held by Fred Douglas. There were quite a number of white applicants for this position, who have done yeoman service for the Democracy.

In this issue appears a statement of the Farmers and Traders National Bank in Covington at the close of business hours, March 1, 1886. The stockholders have a valuable investment, presided over by a man than whom there is no better bank officer in the State.

An Iowa statesman has won fame at a bound by introducing a bill compelling people about to marry to furnish the County Clerk proof that they are able to maintain and support each other and take care of the children if they have any.

At the Democratic primary election held in Woodford county, last Saturday, J. W. Gillespie was nominated for County Judge by 187 majority, and Stout was nominated for Sheriff by 22 majority.

Jeff. Bowling, the Rowan county desperado, who was recently convicted at Newark, Ohio, of the murder of John Douglas, and sentenced to be hanged June 25, has been denied a new trial.

The legislature is now represented as favoring an adjournment about the first of next month. We don't believe it will indulge in any such practical jokes about that time.

Hon. T. A. Robertson has been selected by the Kentucky delegation in Congress, as Representative on the Democratic Congressional Committee for Kentucky.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, died in Washington Monday after a long illness. He was chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs.

An exodus of negroes from North and South Carolina, to the extreme West has begun, and thousands are preparing to join in the movement.

At Dixville, in Mercer county, last week there were eight births, and all boys but one. Mercer is getting ready for 1888.

The President has appointed Brig. Gen. Terry to the Major-Generalship made vacant by the death of Gen. Hancock.

There are two hundred and thirty eight indictments set for trial at the present term of the Christian county Circuit Court.

The Kentucky Senate passed a bill to make a person convicted of a felony incompetent to vote or serve on a jury.

The tobacco men of Henderson Kentucky, have purchased over 10,-000,000 pounds of tobacco this season.

The road supervisors of this county will receive their commissions in a few days for the ensuing year.

A fatal disease that puzzles the best veterinary skill has appeared among the horses near Glasgow.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature imposing a fine upon merchants who sell toy pistols.

The House has passed the bill to cut Ballard county in two and call one-half Carlisle county.

The removal of the capital to Lexington is creating some uneasiness in Frankfort circles.

A bill has been offered in Congress to repeal the Civil Service law.

Gen. Buel has assumed charge of the Pension Office at Louisville.

Henry county will take a vote on the liquor question in August.

Mrs. Seymour, widow of Horatio Seymour, is dead.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

Press Opinions.

We are satisfied that among the many foolish acts of the present legislature the most foolish was the repeal of the Geological Survey law.—Owenton Democrat.

Wouldn't it be well enough for the solons to turn their attention to a disease that is known as hog cholera, which has caused a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to our farmers and hog dealers and feeders?—Owenton News.

A representative requires all the panoply necessary to the grandeur of his station and the importance of his constituency. He considers a pass incense under the noses of the great people, without reference to his comfort or saving.—Paducah News.

If economy be the plea for this action, abolishing the Geological Survey, the Kentucky legislature should have voted a reduction of its salary one-half. One thing is certain, the Geological Survey has cost less and been more benefit than a dozen Kentucky State Senates.—Hazel Green Herald.

The State of Kentucky seems in a very bad way. The pleuro-pneumonia steal was vetoed by the Governor in the interest of the people, and in his veto message showed clearly its unconstitutionality. Notwithstanding this the Senate passed the bill over the Governor's veto. What do they care for consitution? What do they care for the rights of the people?—Paducah Standard.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The man who went to the country for "rest and change" says the waiters got most of his change and the landlord the rest. *Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—It is always safe to talk about the weather. If one's conversation can not be logical, the next best, of course, is for it to be meteorological.—*Boston Transcript.*

—An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Evansville Argus.*

—No, Minerva; we are not hankering for society notes with a very large-sized bank. Plain every-day bank notes are rich enough for our blood.—*The Ratchet.*

—Minnesota taxes dogs at their appraised value, and the 60,000 in the State foot up $197,000. The lowest figure for any canine is ninety-two cents.

—"O, do not take from me the past," wails the poet. Rest easy, son. nobody wants your past—each has his share of that commodity. What we want is a mortgage on the future—a good fat one and fully secured.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" The telegraphic report that "the Puritan hugged the Genesta all the way down the bay to the whistling buoy" is said to have led to three matrimonial engagements in a Western town.—*Springfield Union.*

—Who came out ahead? Mrs. Smith was reading in a paper, scientists say the way to sleep is to think of nothing. When Smith broke in: "I should say that you would sleep all the time, my dear." "No doubt," Mrs. Smith responded, "for I think a good deal of you."—*Boston Budget.*

—It is no use to talk to a man about the beauties of the ever-sounding sea and the joyousness of its silvery sands when he has just come back from a seaside hotel where he has had to sleep on a shelf in a clothes-closet and had to keep a tack hammer under his pillow to kill the bugs with.—*Fall River Herald.*

—A young housekeeper asks the Norristown *Herald* how to keep the juice of pies from soaking into the under crusts. To which the editor replies: "Our culinary education is extremely limited, but we should think that lining the under crust with sheet iron would nicely overcome the difficulty."

—The faithful pump-handle:

How dear to his heart was the pump in the back yard
Where the milk he'd diluted until it looked blue.
The handle, the spout, and the pails that the blackguard
With the chalky white mixture the bottoms did strew.
O, the old wooden handle,
The iron bound handle,
The worm eaten handle,
That stood in the yard.
—*Boston Budget.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$577 951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 91
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserved agents		55,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 52
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 33
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 22
Premiums paid		31,512 50
Checks and other cash items	812 31	
Bills of other Banks	3,800 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	130 27	
Specie	10,600 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363,452 03	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 24	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

James S. Wnyne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

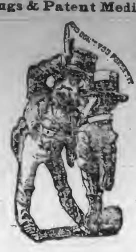
A. Kloentrup, Notary Public,

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.



— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea.—

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use.

From a gallon can down to the smallest.
WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 **THE COURIER-JOURNAL.** 1886
AN ORGAN OF
LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.
AN ENEMY OF
Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (Henry Watterson, Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged **Representative Newspaper of the South**, is **Democratic** in politics, and first, last, and all the time is **for a reduction of the War Taxes** as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the **Cheapest.** Its **telegraphic news** facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the **news of the week** from every section of the **World.** It gives to its readers, throughout the year a greater number of **Serial and Short Stories** by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a **Model Political and Family Paper.**

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FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we **send free of charge** a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, **giving our full list of premiums,** to any address.

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Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PUBLIC SALE!

At the W. T. Winston farm, two miles from Erlanger and two miles from Anderson's Ferry, on

Saturday, March 6th, 1886,

The following property:

86 head of Sheep, 1 Cow, 2 young Horses, lot of Corn and Oats in bin, Hay in stack, and some Farming Implements.

Terms—All sums of $10 and under that amount cash; over $10 six months time, with approved security, will be given.

L. C. STEPHENS, Agent.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Petersburg & Burlington turnpike company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the towns of Petersburg and Burlington on the 1st Monday in April 1886, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors for the ensuing year.

N. S. WALTON, Secty.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.,
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley. North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vern, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday: A. D. Riley, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday; S. P. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—I. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Chas. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. Riddell. H. P. Stephens.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care A trial solicited. 12-1y

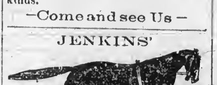
W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.
Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

JENKINS'



ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Gray's Highlander; 3d dam by Conerde Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G, 2:25¼; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price.

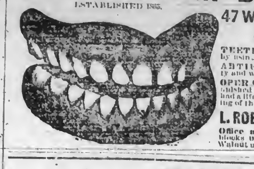
J. D. Norris & Co.

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 185.



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a lifelong experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.
L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 2? Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

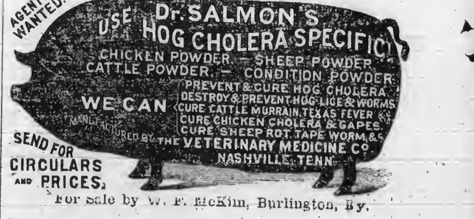
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six foot at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

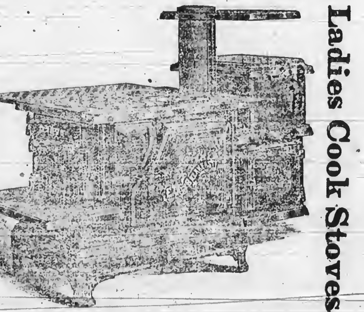
For sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY,
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westley, with whom leave orders.
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.

DELAND & CO'S
SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES,
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED,
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
Second Door Below Sixth Street.

Subscribe for the Boone
County Rcorder.

Local News.

Yesterday was pancake day.

Tree-molasses are now on the bill of fare.

The season for moving has opened, who next?

Mrs. Hulett was visiting in Covington last week.

Some of the farmers commenced plowing last week.

Gaines Rice spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

R. B. Reed, attorney of Union, was in town last Thursday.

The small boy now goes around with his pockets full of marbles.

Will Pink, the Rising Sun portrait painter, was in town Monday.

Joe Acra moved last week to Henry Clore's farm on Middle Creek.

Mr. Allen Conner, of Florence, has been quite sick for several days.

Prof. Whitehead commenced school in the Morgan Academy, Monday.

The roads were in good condition for moving last week—little rough.

Mrs. Benj. Sandford has a loom up and is now prepared to weave carpets.

J. M. Conner expects to have a good saddle stallion at this place this season.

Attorney Dorsey and Mrs. Rinehart, of Cincinnati, were in Burlington Sunday.

John I. Bruce has been confined to his house with sickness for several days.

Sam Jones says if the people would quit lying the lawyers would starve to death.

The little boy, the big boy and the grown men, may be daily seen playing marbles.

Jo C. Revill now occupies the property he purchased of Mr. Winston in Burlington.

There will be preaching at the Universalist church, Sunday morning at the usual hour.

Mr. A. G. Winston and family moved last week into their elegant residence near Hebron.

Mrs. Julia Elstun, of near Union, was the guest of her sisters at this place, last Thursday and Friday.

The first of this month only shows what delightful weather March can provide when so disposed.

A very large portion of last year's crop of tobacco raised in the lower end of th s county remains unsold.

Johnny Palmer is quite lame, the result of an injury received by a horseshoe nail being driven into the cap of his knee.

Mason Minor and wife, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, were visiting relatives in this neighborhood the latter part of last week.

Georgie Terrill, son of Simeon Terrill, of Big Bone, is boarding at Dr. Grant's, and attending school at Mrs Saxton's.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 10 cents per bushel in yard at

STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

FOR SALE—Wm Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky, 14-tf-

To keep abreast with their work many of those who will cultivate tobacco this year were busy preparing and burning plant beds last week.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

We understand that C. K. Gibson, of Michigan, has been employed to preach for the Universalist church, at this place, and will move his family to our town.

County Clerk has issued since the first of the year fifteen marriage license. Which will be the means of starting thirty persons down the road of double happiness.

We understand that Mark Collins has opened a restaurant in Covington, and would be glad to see the people of Boone county when in that place. We wish you success Mark.

Mr. Frank Sayer, of Florence, made us a very pleasant call last Saturday, and while here added another name to our subscription list. Frank has got to be quite a stenographer.

Rev. Fullilove, occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church at this place, Sunday morning and evening. The third Saturday in next month is the day set for ordaining the deacons of the church.

In the list of claims of sheep killed by dogs, F. M. Howlett's name appeared in the list for $30, when it should have been M. E. Hance. We put it according to copy, and the mistake was made in copying the list.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

The largest crowd that was ever at a public sale attended John W. Gaines, sale last Thursday. Mr. Gaines prepared dinner for the crowd, and everybody had plenty to eat, and there was enough left to feed a great many more. Things sold brought very good prices.

The Harrodsburg Democrat says: The family of W. Crigler, from Carlisle, arrived Wednesday, and have moved into the house recently purchased of Mr. A. G. Vivion. Crigler's new store is the place you are looking for." Mr. C. was formerly a citizen of Florence, this county.

Before the Legislature adjourns we are going to try and have a "cat bill" passed, prohibiting cats from running at large. We honestly believe every cat in town was at our house night before last, and we are the loser of a good nights rest thereby. We hope the next meeting of the convention will be held in another end of town.

Last Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, the public school building at Lawrenceburg, Ind., containing 1,100 pupils, mostly small children, caught fire and damaged the building to the extent of $3,000. Fortunately no lives were lost, but great excitement prevailed, and parents became almost wild, and rushed frantically to the burning building. The board of trustees met as soon as the fire had been suppressed and made arrangements to continue the school. The property was fully covered by insurance.

Last Thursday evening between the hours 3 and 4 o'clock the residence of Mrs. Cloud, widow of Wm Cloud, near Hebron, was the scene of a double wedding, at which time her daughter, Miss Mary B. was united in marriage to Mr. Ab H Quick. Also at the same time the groom's sister, Miss Bertha Quick, was married to Mr. Jas. A. Barlow, of the Gunpowder neighborhood. The ceremony was performed by Elder E. Stephens in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The contracting parties have the best wishes of the RECORDER in their new undertaking.

About 20 men and boys and as many tin pans, horns and other noisy instruments, assembled at the residence of Owen Aylor, near Limaburg, last Friday night and charivaried Ab Quick and Jim Barlow and their brides. After letting the boys have as much fun on the outside as they wanted, and making themselves hoarse, Ab went to the door, invited the crowd in the house, passed around the cigars, which he had secured for the occasion, and invited them to be seated, after which banjo solos and comic songs were produced by Profs. Kupp and Mundo, and the boys after congratulating the happy couples, left for their homes, well pleased with the evening's fun. Ab knows how to entertain a crowd of that kind, as he had been the captain of the same company in just such battles.

The Fair Grounds will be the scene of many lively trotting matinees during the coming season, and already half of the box stalls have been engaged by trainers who handle long strings of fast horses. Sam Cooper of Cleves, will occupy ten stalls, and among the flyers he brings will be several of national reputation. William O'Brien, of Covington, has made arrangements for a number of runners that have wintered at Latonia. Walker & Burge have four trotters that can make 2:40 appear slow. Norris and Grant, the most liberal patrons of the turf in Boone county, will occupy a number of stalls, according to their usual custom; and Charley Cole will make his best efforts in sustaining Dearborn county's reputation. It is evident that the interest that is being manifested among our local horse men is greater than ever before, and the result will be a booming big Fair next fall. Lawrenceburg never takes a back seat when it comes to holding a successful Fair.—Register.

Corn Show.

To the Farmers of Kentucky:

With the view of directing the attention of the farmers of Kentucky where to obtain Seed Corn of the best varieties grown in the State, the Annual Corn Show will be held at this office on the 24th day of March, 1886.

The following premiums will be awarded: First and second premiums at $15, and $10 each for the following varieties, viz: White Corn; Yellow Corn; Bread Corn; Pied or Mixed Corn. A premium of $15 for the best sample of Hominy and Cattle Corn, each. Each sample must be sent in a separate package, marked with the name of the exhibitor and the name of the variety, and the package may be sent by freight at the charge of this office. Each sample must contain not less than 30 ears. The weather has been so extremely cold that it is questionable how far the corn germs have been affected by it. Too much caution therefore cannot be exercised in the selection of seed corn. It is my purpose to purchase about 75 bushels of the premium corn for distribution through the members of the Legislature in the various counties.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Commissioner.
Frankfort, Ky.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MCVILLE.

Pleasant Valley school closed on the 15th ult., with the usual interest manifested by the education—loving patrons, who spread a tempting and bountiful dinner for all who were present, for which we can only express our warmest gratitude. As it afforded not only temperal feast, but one of gladness and social feeling. And such a feast is a joy forever!

The following is a part of the report which may be of interest to the school patrons: Number enrolled, 37; highest number in attendance, 35, lowest number in attendance, 18; general average 29; per cent of attendance, 74, number absent on account of neglect of parents 19.

I am well pleased with the above reports, with the exception of the last item. Now dear friends, there is no subject relating to the welfare of our social condition for which we should show a greater solicitude than popular education. If 37 per cent of your children of school age grow up in illiteracy, it is sufficient to cause for free education to fall far short of its purpose. Besides being a public duty as a citizen of the State, and a member of your own community, it is a most binding obligation, which every parent owes to his child. In these days, of advantages, those who do not educate must serve.

"The education of everyone is essential to the well being of all, and the resources of all should provide instruction for each and every one." I appeal to your manhood to arouse to duty. Ask your trustees to levy a tax, support them in the act, lengthen your schools and educate your children.

But, Dear little ones:—I cannot close without thanking you for the many pretty little letters received from our post office, (the desk drawer,) I did not, on account of sickness, get to read them until I had been at home several days. And how much pleasure I had that stormy afternoon, sitting by a bright, blazing, wood fire, taking up scrap after scrap of various advertising-paper, goods wrappers, fly leaves, &c., on one side of which were written the dearest little letters that ever a teacher did receive.

BELLEVUE.

Last Sunday night about 12 o'clock Mr. Jonas Clore was stricken with paralysis in the right side. He has been under the medical treatment of Drs. Riley and Furnish. He seems to retain consciousness, but can only, at intervals communicate his wishes to those around him. This morning, Monday, he seems to be some better.

Last Saturday morning Aunt Betsy Garnett was stricken with paralysis, since which she has not been able to communicate with those about her. From her extreme age, 91 years, the end seems to be near with her.

Col. J. R. Akin is removing one of the old land marks of this part of the county, in cutting away the large maple grove near the mouth of Willoughby creek. It has long been noted for the buzzard roost there.

It is now near the middle of the month and we have not heard the croak of a frog, which is the sure harbinger of spring. At present indications are not favorable for an early spring.

Tom Clore and Bill Moody spent a good part of last week in the barbershop shampooing each other, using their new method, which we are not at liberty to give to the public.

The fine spring-like weather last week induced some of our planters to venture out to the woods, where they burned and sowed a few plant beds.

Stock of all kinds in this vicinity have passed through the severe changes of the winter in good condition.

Morgan Rice, of Bullittsburg, was visiting his Bros. Scott and D. G. Rice last week.

Last week Joseph Sachel and family, of Waterloo, moved to Owen county.

Miss Etta Moody is teaching the spring term of school at Willoughby.

The County Assessor is visiting a number of our citizens this week.

Quite a number of tenants have changed places here this spring.

John E. Walton, of Florence, spent last Saturday with friends here.

The spelling school has been changed from Monday to Friday nights.

HEBRON.

Mr. Editor we desire to give the readers of your paper some little idea of what a live place Hebron is. There is more business, first-class business, to the square foot than any place in the county, or any other county. We have three blacksmiths and one striker; 3 wood workers that will put up anything from a toothpick to the finest and best sleigh or carriage, and at prices that are always astonishing; a tailor who makes the merchant tailors of Cincinnati ashame of their prices and work; a shoemaker that will defy the world to produce better work for the same money; three carpenters that have a reputation over the entire county, besides a good portion of Hamilton county Ohio; two stores that sell everything that is wanted by man or woman to satisfy the inner man or adorn the person, and at prices that persons who try the city come back disatistied, they are so obliging that anything they may not have they will get it for you cheaper than you can get it; a first-class drug store with two of the most accommodating clerks you will find any where; an undertaker that always has what you want, at prices that not only brings the trade of Boone and Kenton counties, but a share of the trade in Hamilton county, Ohio, having had three orders from Cincinnati within the last seven months, and each one says they come because they do better than in the city; a saw and grist mill that always satisfies its patrons; a soldier whosoever tries, comes back again; besides we have 4 timber buyers, 6 hay haulers that buy at top prices; two school teachers that teach the scholars and please the patrons, (something rare), 1 mail carrier, 2 rock breakers, 2 hucksters, but no gentlemen of leisure, no dudes and no paupers.

A spelling school is under headway in the Hebron Hall and is largely attended.

A literary society was organized at the Constance school house the other night.

James M. Utz has declined to run for constable in the Taylorport district.

GAINESVILLE.

The election is all the rage here. We had a candidate to spend the day with us Friday. He was very agreeable and received many assurances of a warm support here. We want a voting place established at this place next primary election, comprising this school district. Such an arrangement would be a great convenience, besides it would secure a fuller expression from the people about here.

Thos. S. Whitaker has a valuable horse with lock jaw, resulting from a severe case of "quitto." He will doubtless die, as he is unable to take any kind of nourishment.

The turnpike road company are making a much needed improvement here, for the safety of the traveling public by building a substantial fence on each side of the fill.

Thomas Hyne, one of the literary luminaries, of Ashbys Fork, is shortly expected to occupy the late residence of I. J. Daughters.

Mrs. Emma Beall, of Hebron, and Miss Emma Moreland, of Limaburg, were visiting Mrs. Mannin, Sunday.

Mrs. Dr. Longfield, of Missouri, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. T. Gaines near here.

E. M. Gaines has moved from Chas. Gaines' to his home near Bullittsburg church.

Mrs. Manning our estimable gatekeeper is still quite ill.

VERONA.

The school taught by Miss Poland at the Oak Ridge school-house near this place is well attended, the seats are filled, and there are several more to go. We think she expects an assistant in a few weeks. We hear she had an applicant to teach music, but could not accept on account of having no room.

Died at her home near this place, February 27th, Mrs. Sarah Myers, she was buried in the Bethel cemetery—funeral by Rev. L. Johnson. She leaves a husband who has been helpless for several years, to mourn her loss.

Candidates, bad roads and turnpikes are the subjects being discussed at present. Mr. Simeon Craven said that he had not realized that he was three times seven, until he met the candidates.

John Horton and family will move next week to his farm lately purchased near Williamstown. Jas. Cummins and wife of Georgetown, will occupy the house made vacant by Mr. Jones.

Considering the roads there was quite a crowd out to hear the temperance lecture, delivered by Bro. Cochren at this place Sunday, Feb'y. 28th.

Most of the farmers of this vicinity have sold and delivered their tobacco. We understand that E. E. Fry still holds his crop at 10 cents.

Ed Farrel has returned from a visit to relatives at East Baltimore, O.

Dr. Jones is very busy.

GUNPOWDER.

Farmers in this community are losing a great many of their old sheep, they take sick and die inside of twenty-four hours. If some good sheep raiser would come and tell us what to do for them, we would be very thankful.

Henry Tanner gave his sister, Miss Fannie, a birthday party on 4th inst., and an enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

Farmers are having very good luck with their lambs. Hold on to your lambs, you will get $4 25 for them.

Some of the young folks enjoyed a pleasant evening at Miss Emma Beemons last Wednesday.

Boys, hunt up your shotguns, tin pans and sheep bells and be ready for Jim Barlow when he comes home.

Nice weather last week for the farmers to do their spring work.

Mrs. Barnet Rouse has been on the sick list for sometime.

No plowing has been done in this neighborhood yet.

Mrs. Sarah Rouse is on the sick list.

UNION.

Miss Nannie Bristow has returned from a three week's visit to Covington, and will begin a private school next Monday, and solicits the support of her old patrons and the patronage of all who have children to be educated.

Some time has elapsed since any gossip from this place has appeared in your columns, and the public must be satisfied, so "once more unto the breach."

W. M Rachal and H. G. Blanton spent part of last week in visiting friends in Cincinnati and Covington.

Wm. Wilkie, Esq., has moved to Dr. Blanton's residence, having rented his own house to N. H. Patterson.

S. W. Tolin was in town last Saturday looking after his political interests.

Miss Maggie Schmitt, of Covington, is the guest of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Tilley's friends at this place were sorry to hear of the death of their only child Tom, aged about 15 years. He first had measles which was followed by pneumonia. Tom was a very sprightly boy.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled.

I. O. BRISTOW.

Robt. Craig, of East Bend, stayed in Burlington Monday night enroute to the city with two splendid norman horses which he intended to sell.

A FINE BULL.—Our fine, red bull will make this season at $5, money due when service rendered.

T. D. Goodridge,
J. J. Berkshire.

HADN'T ANYTHING.

A Traveler Whose Poverty Could Not Be Equaled.

An awkward, ill-favored boy, while on an Arkansaw railway train, approached a man and said;

"Mister, won't you please help me along?"

"You are going along fast enough. If you are in a hurry why don't you get out and walk."

"I mean, won't you give me fifty cents."

"What for?"

"I have fits and——"

"Great Cæsar, do they have to pay a fellow to have fits in this country? Up where I came from people don't have to pay for fits."

"I am not able to work——"

"Well, don't do it. I don't care if you never work any. I am not so very fond of work myself."

"All i want is money enough to pay my fare to Jenkinville."

"What do you want to go there for?"

"My brother lives there."

"Well, what have you got against him?"

"I want to live with him. Won't you please give me money enough to——"

"Have fits, you say?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you are better off than I am. I haven't even got fits. I haven't anything. Go on off some where and amuse yourself.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Cruel Thing to Do.

A physician, writing in the *Medical Review* about cases of cancer, says: "I can not bear to say cancer to these patients. If they are told that they have a cancer they go down hill rapidly. Some years ago I was asked to see a case in this city. The doctor said to me: 'This is a sensible Christian lady, and I think if you find a cancer it would be best to tell her so.' I found a cancer and told her so. She took the announcement very calmly at the time. A short time afterward I saw the physician and asked him about this lady. He said: 'She is dead. She had been going around the house, but after she knew that she had a cancer she never got out of bed and went down hill rapidly.' It is a cruel thing to do, so never do it if you can avoid it."

—The Great Eastern is the champion coal consumer of the world. She burned 2,877 tons of coal during a ten days' run from Liverpool to New York —*N. Y. Herald.*

—Dr. f. Wallo, of the Lewisburg University, received the prize of $1,000 offered by the American Sunday-School Union for the best essay on "The Lord's Day of Rest."

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Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
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J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs. in equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL. M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

R. D. Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
James Marshall's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plfl.
vs in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

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Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

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direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

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are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

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Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

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Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

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THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

MY LITTLE LAD AND I.

I take a little hand in mine,
And walk the village street,
With chirp and chatter as we go,
In mingled converse sweet,
And pleasant salutations
From every one we meet:
Dear little lad and I.

I take the little hand in mine,
To climb a neighboring hill,
To pluck wild flowers, or to trace
A laughing mountain rill,
By which, when weary or athirst,
We pause to drink our fill,
Dear little lad and I.

I take two little hands in mine,
My boy upon my knee;
I listen to a pleasant voice,
Made rich with notes of glee;
I feel a breath against my cheek,
A breath of life to me,
Dear little lad and I.

I take those little hands in mine;
I hear a prattler's tongue
Repeating childish thoughts and songs,
So sweetly said and sung:
In harmony with spirit harps,
For Heavenly music strung;
Dear little lad and I.

With those two little hands in mine,
I think of other days;
One generation full of years
Between our parting ways,
And yet our souls clasp hands across
The chasm, in close embrace;
Dear little lad and I.

Those little hands so very fair,
God keep them ever white;
Those little feet, unfettered yet,
May they e'er walk aright;
That little life, so precious now,
May it be ever bright.
Dear little lad, pray I!

—*Clark W. Bryan, in Housekeeping.*

A GRAND DEFENSE.

Wives, Heroines and Widows in a Day.

It was a June day in Arizona. At Roberts' Ranch on the Gila, there was a feeling of perfect peace and security as the sun climbed high into the heavens. Roberts was planting in a field half a mile from the stout log cabin, while his wife was busy with household cares. There were horses and cattle in an inclosure a quarter of a mile from the house, and a pony, which was permitted to ramble at will, cropped the grass around the cabin.

Such was the situation when the wife heard two or three rifle shots and the war whoops of Indians. She sprang to the door to see that her husband was making for the house at his best speed, while three Indians followed him up and fired as they ran. Geronimo's Apache devils had broken loose and taken the war path. The ranchman's wife understood at a glance what was occurring. Her heart gave one great throb, a terrible weakness overcame her for an instant, and then she seized the Winchester rifle from its hooks, grabbed the long-barreled "Navy" from its holster, and ran with all speed to meet her husband. He fell before they met, shot in the back; his left arm had been previously broken by a bullet.

"Mollie the red devils are loose," he said as she came up and kneeled beside him.

"If there are only three we can beat them off," she replied as she made ready to open fire.

The Indians had halted within rifle-shot to counsel. Her first shot bored one of them through and through, and the other two retreated to broken ground half a mile away.

"I'll carry you to the house and then watch for them," she said, as they disappeared. Blood was pouring from his wounds and oozing from his mouth, and it was plain that he had been mortally hit.

"It's no use," he groaned. "I've got to die right here. In half an hour there'll be fifty of 'em and they are sure to capture you."

"I'll stay with you."

"Not another moment! Run to the house, get all the cartridges, and then mount the pony and then ride to Gilpin's. The upper trail's clear."

"Oh, George, I can't leave you."

The revolver was under his hand. His fingers clinched over the butt, and he whispered: "Mollie, kiss me."

She bent over him with a sob in her throat, and his hand worked the revolver around until the muzzle touched his side. There was a smothered report, and she sprang up to see his limbs stiffen in death. She did not scream out—she did not totter and faint. She imprinted a kiss on the dead face, and as she rose up her teeth were set hard and her eyes had the glare of a wounded wolf's. She ran to the house, taking rifle and revolver with her, and in five minutes was galloping towards McGilpin's, having neither saddle nor bridle, and holding fast to weapons and cartridges. As she left the ranch bullets whistled about her head, and shouts of vengeance came to her ears.

It was just such a June day at McGilpin's, five miles above. The sun beat down with a warmth which called the crickets from their nests in the grass, and kept the wild bees humming their satisfaction. The ranchman was fashioning a new helve for his axe in the shade, and his wife had the noon-day meal ready for the table. Suddenly the old man looked up, and next instant he was on his feet and shading his eyes with his hand.

"Jehosaphat! Quick mother—fasten the back door, down with the windows, and pull the shutters to. Roberts' wife is coming up the trail with a dozen Injuns after her."

He seized his Winchester and ran down the trail to cover the approach of the woman. Her pony seemed to understand that it was life or death, and was straining every nerve. The Indians had not followed her from the ranch, but had come in on her from the Santa Cruz river trail, and had kept her under fire for the last two miles. As soon as the ranchman appeared the Indians, eleven in number, drew rein.

"Whar's George?" asked McGilpin, as the pony halted beside him.

"Dead!"

"And the bucks are in war paint. Go inside, woman. It's no time for grief!"

Owing to the river on one side and the wire fence on the other, the Indians could not scatter at once. They must approach the ranch under the ranchman's fire, if at all. He waited for them, but they hesitated and held a consultation. During this respite the women made the house secure, filled a barrel with water and turned a number of horses loose and forced them to cross the river. While they were accomplishing these objects a part of the Indians were cutting the fences, and the rest were in consultation. The ranchman stood like a rock, his eyes noting the slightest movement, his breath coming faster, and a feeling in his heart that this was his last day on earth. A pillar of black smoke told him that Robert's ranch was being destroyed to the west, and another to the east betrayed the fate of another neighbor.

When the Indians had cut the fences to give them fair approach to the house, a warrior started up the trail with a white handkerchief in his hand as a flag of truce. Approaching within revolver shot he halted and called out:

"Indians no hurt; Indians want dinner!"

The quick eye of the ranchman detected two dismounted redskins dodging from cover to cover to gain the rear of the house. The idea was to parley until they were in position.

"Indians go 'way after dinner—no hurt anybody—no take hosses!" shouted the flag-bearer.

With a movement so quick that the other had no time to prepare for it, the ranchman brought his rifle to an aim. There was a loud report, and the buck fell from his horse. As he tumbled from his saddle the pony made a jump or two, but there was another report, and the beast rolled over. Next instant there was a shot from the cabin, and one of the pair of skulkers uttered his death yell. When the smoke rose the ranchman was no longer to be seen. He had retreated to the house. Filled with chagrin and a desire for vengeance, the Indians now dismounted and crept nearer, and in a few minutes the cabin was being assailed from every point of the compass.

Within there were two pale-faced women and a grim, determined man. The structure was roughly built of planks and logs, undivided by partitions. There were only four windows, and these were protected by stout shutters, which were pierced with loopholes. The weapons were two Winchesters and two revolvers. The ranchman's first move after getting inside was to divide his force so as to cover the windows. He then pulled out the chinking at the corners of the cabin to make other loopholes, and each one of the trio took a post of observation and defense. Scarcely a word had been exchanged since the arrival of Mrs. Roberts. Each one reasoned out for himself or herself: "A gang of Apaches have broken loose from their reservation and are on the warpath. They will burn and slay until a force can be raised to overpower them. It may be a week before that force is in the field. Surrender means to be burned at the stake. A desperate resistance may drive them off."

There was Roberts, the husband of a year, lying dead and scalped, and horribly mutilated on his freshly planted field. His stock had been shot down or driven off, and the red flames had licked up his cabin, but there were no tears in the blue eyes of the wife as she peered from one of the loopholes. Tears would have dimmed her vision, and watchful eyes were needed there.

For an hour or more the Indians maintained an unceasing fire, but without inflicting the least damage. They were then joined by a party of seven, coming from the east, and it soon became evident that some decisive step was to be taken.

"I know what they will do," said the ranchman, as the reports of rifles died away. "They will divide into three or four parties and assail the house from as many sides. If they can't batter the doors down they will try to set the house on fire. Each of you take a revolver and I will use the rifles. Be cool—we can drive them back."

The three had been waiting at their stations ten minutes when the rush was made. The sixteen Indians divided into bands of four, and one in every band carried a lighted torch. The ranchman broke one band by killing the buck with the torch and wounding one of the others. From the loopholes the women wounded two more, but presently the two doors were vigorously attacked, while the torchmen ran from point to point with their blazing brands. In bodies of four or five the redskins threw themselves against the doors, but it was a vain effort. Each had two bars across the inside. The attack did not last three minutes. As the Indians retreated the ranchman flung open a door and rushed out and seized the only torch which threatened damage, and he was under cover again before a shot was fired at him. In that attack the Apaches lost two killed and three badly wounded.

After a rest of half an hour a number of redskins crept near and began to fire blazing arrows at the roof. A few struck, but no damage resulted. Then the rifle firing recommenced; and it was while peering through a loophole that McGilpin received a ball in the eye and fell back dead before he reached the floor. A woman's shriek—a woman's wail—that was all. For ten seconds the widows were women again. Then came a shout which warned them that they must be heroines while a red devil lingered. There was a second rush at the house. The revolvers cracked as before—the whole house shook as the doors received shock after shock. Yells, whoops and screams, and report of firearms loaded the air for three minutes, and then deep silence fell upon the ranch. The Apaches had been repulsed again. Each woman sprang the empty cartridges from her revolver and replaced them, and continued her watch. By and by they looked out, to see the band at full gallop two or three miles away.

Geronimo was there in person. His bucks were the red devils of the West. Two women had beaten them off. Five of his men had been killed and five others so badly wounded that they were forced to return to the reservation and lie hidden, while be continued the raid, which was brought to a close only a few days ago.

At sundown an officer and escort with despatches drew rein at the ranch. There was no one to answer the hail. The men dismounted and looked in. In the center of the room lay the ranchman, cold in death. Beside him—each with her face hidden in her hands, each rocking her body to and fro—were two widows, poor, weak women, through whose powder-stained fingers the tears found their way. Wives at morn—heroines at noon—widows at sunset.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A HARD SCHOOL.

Bob Burdette Discourses Upon Patience and Strength.

My dear boy, if a man can only cultivate patience and strength it seems to me he will be a good neighbor, a pleasant man to do business with, a safe man to trust, and the kind of a man the world loves, even though he lack wisdom, and hath no genius, and can't tell a good story or sing a note. How much does the fretful, restless, hurrying old world owe to the patient man who finds his strength "in quietness and confidence," who can be patient with our faults, our fancies, our wickedness; who can be quiet when the softest word would have a sting; who can wait for storms to blow over and for wrongs to right themselves; who can patiently and silently endure a slight until he has forgotten it, and who can even be patient with himself. That's the fellow, my boy, who tries hy patience and strength more than any man else with whom I have to deal. I could get along with the rest of the world well enough if he were only out of it. I can meet all my other cares and enemies bravely and cheerfully enough. But when myself comes to me with his heart-aches and blunders and stumblings, with his own follies and troubles and sins, somehow he takes all the tuck out of me. My strength is weakness and my patience is folly, when I come to deal with him. He tires me. He is such a fool. He makes the same stupid blunders in the same stupid way so many times. Sometimes, when I think I must put up with him and his ways all my life I want to give up. And then the next time he comes to me with his cares and the same old troubles he seems so helpless and penitent that I feel sorry for him, and try to be patient with him, and promise to help him all I can, once more. Ah, my dear boy, as you grow older, that is the fellow who will try you and torment you, and draw on your sympathy, and tax your patience and strength. Be patient with him, poor old fellow, because I think he does love you, and yet as a rule you are harder on him than any one else.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A REFORM YEAR.

A General Review of the Trials and Triumphs of the Democracy.

The end of the first year of President Cleveland's term of office is near at hand. It has been a busy year and one fraught with great consequences. The manifold difficulties in the way of the first Democratic Administration upon a return of the party to political power after a lapse of a quarter of a century can scarcely be appreciated by the country. It only comprehends results. Mr. Cleveland himself was a year ago an unknown quantity. The country knew what Governor Cleveland was; of what President Cleveland would be it knew nothing. That it believed in him and trusted him was evidenced by his election and installation as President. At the very threshold he was confronted by two facts: that a large proportion of the Democratic party, composed of ante-bellum material, expected him to resume administrative power where Buchanan left off; that a larger proportion, composed of the new Democracy, expected him to establish his Administration on the basis of reform. The first-named element contained the old line politicians, the second a new generation of voters. Long accustomed to feats of political legerdemain and inured to falsehood, the politicians met the new Administration with the assumption that ante-election promises were void and that now that professions of reform had served their turn they would be cast aside as useless. * * *

Having vainly striven against fate and Grover Cleveland, the corrupt elements of the country hastened to make their peace with the new regime. Jay Gould, the worst of the lot, was the first to congratulate the new President. Before the ink of the operator who announced the recount in New York was dry Jay Gould, controlling the majority of the newspapers of New York, the Western Union and the Associated Press gave in his allegiance to the new Government. Those combinations that could not see their way sat down and waited. They were led by their corrupt and venal press to expect an early disruption of the Democratic party under President Cleveland. They saw his difficulties at once and waited an opportunity to take advantage of the first split. Their hired organs fostered the spirit of bitterness between the two factions; encouraged dissensions, because in the weakness of the Administration or its total failure their interests might survive unscathed. Their common energies were devoted to an effort to force the President from his reform platform into the gutter of his predecessors. It was to this end the discontent was magnified and urged on to open rebellion. When it became apparent that the attempt to create a diversion must fail, the disappointment of the jobbers was intense. As day by day the President grew stronger with his party as well as with the country, and the success of the reform Government was inevitable, the horde of rascals became alarmed and desperate. The Administration had begun to reach out for them. The Interior Department had begun to press the Pacific railroads for their dues; the Post-Office Department had refused to divide four hundred thousand dollars as a subsidy to steamship lines for carrying the mails; the Navy Department had destroyed the jobber Roach at a single blow and, finally, the Department of Justice stepped in and ordered the telephone monopoly into court. At each successive step of an honest Administration the jobbers howled with rage. They have now joined forces in their hostility to the Administration and the war has at last openly begun.

The Land Office thieves are against the reform Administration.

The Mormon gang of polygamists are against the reform Administration and are willing to move heaven and earth for its overthrow.

The lottery swindlers are against the reform Administration because it is preparing to move immediately upon their works.

Finally, name any wicked and corrupt combination, a corporation for an illegal purpose, a set of jobbers of whatever character, the aiders and abettors of the same, or those who sympathize with them, and you will find them opposing the reform Administration of President Cleveland.

It will not do to treat lightly the combined influence of all these interests. For it is now evident that they have in a certain sense pooled their issues against honest government. They represent millions, ten of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, real and watered stock. They are in possession of franchises which are principalities in resources and which extend their corporate influences to the remotest corners of the country wherever a wire is stretched or a rail laid. They own newspapers and control, to a great extent, the metropolitan press. Their salaried agents swarm about Washington and occupy seats in both houses of Congress. If the combination of jobbers embraced no political interests they would be powerless to produce results. Their hue and cry would fall upon the public ear like the sighing of mighty pines of the forest, weird and unearthly, but harmless.

But these rings of monopoly and subsidy and contract and polygamy and jobbery of every kind have apparently effected a combination with the political elements of hostility to President Cleveland. During the past few weeks the lieutenants and captains and commanders of the Blaine wing of the Republican party have been in close consultation in Washington. They have come in pairs, singly and in detachments, to avoid the appearance of collusion. Their presence, however, has not escaped the lynx-eyed correspondents, who have promptly announced that the Blaine boom for the next Presidential nomination has been placed upon its feet. Coincidental with their presence here the corruptionists renewed their attack upon the Administration all along the line. Every Blaine organ of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities joined in the concert. This junction of jobbers was easy and natural. It was complete. Every correspondent in Washington known to be friendly to the Blaine interest began at once to nag the Administration, telegraph reports of dissensions in the Cabinet, of resignations of Cabinet officers and distort the relations between the President and his party. The alleged Democratic journals who opposed Cleveland's nomination, opposed his election and oppose his Administration joined in the tidal wave of defamation and lying and are now working in harmony with the "jobbers' brigade" in their community of interest with Mr. James G. Blaine. The junction is a reunion of original and cognate forces.

This brief review of the first year of honest government will sufficiently illustrate the successful Administration of President Cleveland. It will also serve to show the varied, formidable and corrupt character of the combination against him. Public criticism of his Administration must be taken, as appears by this summary, with the following allowances:

First—It may be paid for in a party organ at a dollar to five dollars a line.

Second—It may be inspired by legitimate political hostility.

Third—It may be the malice of disappointed office-seekers.

Fourth—It may be from an owner of telephone stock.

Fifth—It may be the opinion of an operator in or holder of Pacific railroad securities.

Sixth—It may be the defense of an individual or corporations out of pocket from the failure of the steamship subsidy.

Seventh—It may be one way of an enterprising Presidential candidate in reaching out for a renomination.

Eighth—It may have its origin in a Mormon apostle.

Ninth—It may come from the Roach lobby.

Tenth and last—It is pretty likely to come from sources which have cause to deplore honest government.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

He Will Hand Down His Office to His Successor Untrammeled—He Will Not Be Driven by the Senate.

It is evident from the report and resolutions laid before the Senate by Mr. Edmunds that the Republican majority is determined on a factious opposition to the Administration. It is equally plain that no public interest is to be served by this opposition, for the President has more than intimated that he is perfectly willing that the Senate shall have any papers relating to removals which it asks as a matter of courtesy but not of right. He maintains that as President certain executive prerogatives are intrusted to him which he must protect and hand down unimpaired to his successor. They are a public trust and must be upheld. The constitution provides that the Senate must be consulted in the making of certain appointments, but it is silent as to any advisory or restrictive relation of the Senate toward suspensions or removals from office. This leaves the President free to make suspensions and removals, and it can readily be understood how any limit or restraint on the power of removal would render the Executive weak, indecisive and ineffective.

But the chief purpose of the majority in the Senate is to convict the President of bad faith in failing to redeem his Civil-Service reform pledges. Not that the Republican Senators are so deeply enamored of this reform for its own sake, but they hope to use it to the discredit of the President. Fortunately for Mr. Cleveland they are barking up the wrong tree. In his letter to George William Curtis, president of the Civil-Service Reform League, he made no pledge not to make any removals for political reasons. On the contrary, he expressly indicated that he would remove a certain class of office-holders, whom he designated as "offensive partisans."

In spite of the most persistent pressure from a party very hungry and very thirsty, Mr. Cleveland has stood by his ante-election principles with remarkable steadfastness. At his inauguration he found the offices almost wholly in the possession of Republicans. As the first year of his Administration draws near its close two-thirds of these are still in office, and where Democrats have taken the places of the remainder a very small percentage indeed are the successors of suspended Republicans. Moreover, in these cases it is believed that the President is entirely willing that the public shall know the causes which in his opinion justified their suspension on the ground of "offensive partisanship." This, however, is not what the Republican Senators want or they would "request," not "demand," the papers relating to suspended officials. They are only intent on forcing the President to appear as refusing to give information to the legislative branch of the Government, when in fact he is anxious to give it if only asked for it in a manner consistent with the full preservation of his prerogatives. The President is understood to be in full accord with the theory that every paper relating to the appointment, conduct or removal of Federal officials shall be accessible, not only to Congress but to the whole world.

How entirely factious is the aim of the Edmunds resolutions is proved by that relating to removals of discharged soldiers and sailors. This is craftily worded to convey the impression that such soldiers and sailors have been removed, and without cause. It does not make the charge boldly, but by way of innuendo. It presents nothing that can be denied because it fires in the air. It formulates nothing but a general oratorical statement of a recognized principle. It hints at a great wrong, but stops short of averment. It is unworthy of the signature of Senator Edmunds, or of any other Senator who has signed it, except Mr. Ingalls, who has always been one of the kind of men "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike"—one who loves to send arrows flying in the dark.—*Chicago News.*

FIGHT AGAINST EDMUNDS.

The Blaine Republicans Organizing to Prevent His Return to the Senate.

The State election in Vermont will occur on the 7th of next September. The Legislature then chosen will meet a month later, and will elect a United States Senator to fill the seat now occupied by Hon. George F. Edmunds whose term expires in March, 1887. If Mr. Edmunds goes out of the Senate then, he probably goes out of public life. No Republican statesman that we can think of—not even Hon. Ira Davenport—is less likely to receive the next Republican nomination for President.

Mr. Edmunds has a strong fancy for public life. The fact that he is now ably endeavoring to figure as chieftain of the thick and thin Republicans of the Senate, when it is only two years this month since he was coyly smiling encouragement in response to the ardent approaches of the Mugwumps, is perhaps explained by the present situation in his own State of Vermont.

According to the disinterested testimony of Hon Hiram Atkins, Mr. Edmunds has a hard fight in prospect for this spring and summer:

> "I do not think that Senator Edmunds will get one vote in four of the Republicans in our Legislature. I have come to this conclusion within a week from reports which have reached me from all over the State from Republican sources. The Blaine Republicans in Vermont are organizing against his re-election. The fight will be Edmunds and anti-Edmunds, and it will be savage. I do not say that Governor Smith will be the candidate against him. All the latter's friends say that he is not a candidate. But it is determined to make the fight against Edmunds. Some of the leading Republicans in the State have declared against him. Franklin, Windham and Caledonia Counties are the only ones in which he is sure of a majority. Some of the counties will hardly return an Edmunds man to the Legislature. The Democrats will vote for their own candidate, but in towns where they are in a hopeless minority the Democrats will take sides where the contest is between an Edmunds and an anti-Edmunds candidate for the Legislature."

This report of the state of politics in Vermont comes from a close observer and a Democratic leader who has only an indirect interest in the war of retaliation that the friends of Blaine are waging against Senator Edmunds.

Many of the Vermont Republicans look upon Mr. Edmunds as almost another Dr. Burchard. The resentment of the friends of Blaine now has an opportunity to measure its strength. The result of the campaign to prevent the re-election of Senator Edmunds will be the first accurate indication of the present vitality of the Blaine cause.

It is only a little more than two years before the next Republican convention will meet; and Mr. Blaine, having finished the second volume of his great historical work, is now once more a man of leisure.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—An English lady has arrived at Orlando, Fla., with nine children, a parrot and forty pieces of baggage.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Victims of the Malady at Paris.

There were according to Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, 19 deaths from hydrophobia in Paris last year—a number higher than in previous years; and yet the number of stray dogs destroyed was also higher, viz., 5,060. Of these 19 persons, 15 were males and 4 females. The youngest was a little girl 5 1-2 years; the oldest, a man of 63. The time of incubation varied from 19 months (in the case of a young man of 26) to 29 days (a child of 11). In only one case was the time of the bite unknown. Excluding that and the exceptional case of 19 months, an average of about 2 months is arrived at for the time of incubation. As to duration of the disease, the extreme limits were 1 day and 8 days, average 3 1-2 days. In no case were the lower limbs bitten. In 12 cases out of 18, the upper members were bitten, especially the hand (9 times out of 12), the wrist twice; in 6 other cases it was the face (5 times) and the skull (once) that were attacked. Lastly, in 17 cases of the 18, the bite was that of a dog; in the remaining case, it was a cat. It will be noted that the statistics relate only to deaths from hydrophobia.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The immense quantity of peanuts grown in Africa, South America and in our own Southern States afford not only a pleasant article of food but a very large source of oil production. The seed contains from forty-five to fifty per cent. of nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, not unlike olive oil, and used for similar purposes; it is a non-drying oil, which changes but little by exposure to the air, and remains fluid even at several degrees colder than thirty-two degrees, Fah. A very great quantity of soap is manufactured from this kind of oil; indeed, some of the finest toilet soaps imported from France are of this material.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—An accomplished friend of mine has his own card catalogue which is his "personal index" to those statements which he has thought important enough to note in this way. It consists of more than ten thousand cards alphabetically arranged, referring to as many as ten thousand different topics, and telling where these topics are handled. This seems a very large index. But if, in the reading of every day he made only four such notes and put them in their places, which would cost him perhaps two minutes daily, he would have an alphabetical index of fourteen thousand topics in ten years.—*Edward Everett Hale, in the Chautauquan.*

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, of Maryland, says that St. Jacobs Oil is a marvelous pain-cure.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

The dress-coat must go. Every little while a six hundred dollar-clerk is mistaken for an eight-hundred-dollar waiter.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

"Frailty, thy Name is Woman."

—*Hamlet.*

That she is frail, often in body,
"'Tis true, 'tis true 'tis a pity,
And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best restorative tonic for physical frailty in women, or female weaknesses or derangements. By druggists. Price reduced to one dollar.

"Buffaloes are bred in Kansas," it is said. They are meat elsewhere.—*Boston Post.*

We can not renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

Advertising is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Victims of youthful indiscretions, suffering from nervous debility, lack of self-confidence, impaired memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

As there is little pleasure without payin', it is probably this that makes life so dollarous.—*Norristown Herald.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

A million dollars in gold weighs the same as a ton of coal—about eighteen hundred pounds.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

The telephone girl thinks that this is a hollow world.—*Chicago Tribune.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

The best thing to take before singing—Breath.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 9.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 45	@ 3 80
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	4 10	@ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	96	@ 97
No. 2 red	94	@ 95
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@ 38½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No 2	64	@ 65
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 80
Good Mediums	10 00	@13 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@10 87½
Lard—Prime steam	6 50	@ 6 62½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 70
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 30	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 96¾
No. 2 red		@ 96
Corn—No. 2 mixed	49½	@ 50
Oats—mixed	37½	@ 43
PORK—Mess	11 50	@11 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 27½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	79¾	@ 80¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80½	@ 82¼
Corn—No. 2	37¼	@ 38
Oats—No 2		@ 29¼
Rye		@ 59
PORK—Mess	10 20	@10 32½
LARD—Steam		@ 6 05
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	92	@ 92½
Corn—Mixed	46½	@ 47
Oats—mixed	36	@ 37
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@11 00
Lard—Refined	7⅛	@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 50	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 12½
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 91
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 30¾
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 95
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 33
PORK—mess		@ 11 25
LARD—steam	7¾	@ 8

March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it this season.

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"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and consider it a splendid blood purifier." J. P. Wildsmith, North 7th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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The cockney is blind. He can not see an Heaven if it is before his I.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

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A recent Western blizzard blew off a mule's tail. It didn't dare to tackle his heels.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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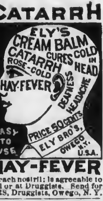

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CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE. G. W. Lotz, *Trudhomme, La.*, writes: "For four years I suffered from liver complaint and attacks of bilious fever; loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, sometimes diarrhea, pain in the back of the head, right side and under the shoulder-blades, fullness after eating, general debility, restless nights, tongue coated, etc. After taking four bottles of 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I find I am as well as I ever was."

A BAD CASE. Samantha Gaines, *Lockport, N. Y.*, writes: "For six or eight years previous to 1880, I had been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back, also across my shoulder-blades, with considerable bloating of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing spells. I was induced by my step-daughter, Mrs. Warner, of Olean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

GENERAL DEBILITY. S. L. Fisher, *Sidney Plains, N. Y.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. *Dear Sir*—My wife suffered for several years from general debility. She had become a confirmed invalid. The physicians who attended her failed to help her, and it seemed as if she must die. On reading one of your Memorandum Books, it occurred to me that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' might help her. I procured a bottle, and, after its use, a change for the better was noticeable, and after using five bottles, she was a well woman. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."

GIVEN UP TO DIE. Liver Disease.—Merrit Street, Esq., Druggist, of *Bluff Springs, Ala.*, writes: "Miss Eliza Glenn, of this place, had been sick for more than a year with a severe affection of the liver, but when she was at the lowest, she bought three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from me, and, although before using the medicine she was given up to die by all the attending physicians, her father assures me that she has now fully recovered."

MALARIAL FEVER. Mrs. Caroline Simmonds, *Medina, N. Y.*, writes: "I have been troubled with symptoms of malaria, with fever, for three years, but after using three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' I am happy to say that I am entirely cured, and to-day I am perfectly well and able to do my own work."

DYSPEPSIA CURED. Dyspepsia.—Lucy A. Wood, *Taylor's Store, Va.*, writes: "After many years of great suffering from the evils of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good it has done me. I do not suffer any pain from eating, and I enjoy life as well as anybody can wish."

DIARRHEA AND COUGH. Mrs. Curtis Bogue, *West Enosburg, Vt.*, writes: "Two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured my cough and chronic diarrhea. It has worked like a charm in my case. It is truly wonderful. I walked over a mile last week to recommend your medicines."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

ABSCESS OF LIVER. Isaac Gibson, *Kenwood, Pa.*, writes: "My wife is getting well fast. When she began to use your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' our best doctors in Indiana County said she would die. They said your medicine would do her no good; that she had an ulcer on her liver as large as half a loaf of bread. Well, sir, to our surprise, when she began using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' she commenced spitting up phlegm for some two weeks, and then commenced spitting up corruption and blood (it looked like what comes out of a blood boil) for some ten days. She now has been well for weeks."

Boils and Carbuncles.—J. Adams, Esq., *Toledo, Ohio*, writes: "I have used nine bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the result is I am to-day free from boils and carbuncles for the first time in many years."

Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. Johnson, *Georgetown, Ky.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me at once. I had a very bad sore on the back of my left hand for five months, and it cured that, as well as constipation and indigestion, from which I was suffering very much."

SCROFULOUS SORES. Mrs. A. L. Cory, *Hadley, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "My son, aged fifteen years, was taken down last January with swellings on his right shoulder, left hip and knee. He lay helpless for five months, when great abscesses formed, four of which continued to discharge at the time he commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' under your advice. Now, after having used four bottles of the 'Discovery,' he is almost well and walks three-fourths of a mile to school every day. A scrofulous sore on his arm, which ran constantly for two years, has healed completely under the influence of the remedy named."

"Fever-Sores."—Mrs. A. H. Crawford, *Linn Grove, Buena Vista Co., Iowa*, writes: "I am the person who wrote to you two years ago for advice respecting fever-sores on my leg. I took six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

Scrofulous Tumor and Sore Eyes.—Mrs. S. E. Graydon, of *Greenwood, S. C.*, writes: "My daughter has been entirely cured of scrofulous sore eyes and a large tumor on her neck, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have great faith in all your medicines."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of cod-liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

LUNG DISEASE. A Wonderful Cure.—Daniel Fletcher, Esq., *Gloucester, Mass.*, writes: "Nearly five years ago, I was taken sick with a disease regarding which the three physicians who attended me were unable to agree. One of the foremost physicians in Boston called it a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for that, nearly killing me with physic; another, a homœopathic physician, thought I had consumption. When taken sick, I weighed 157 pounds. I suffered from a heavy cough, night-sweats, kidney troubles, etc., and was reduced so rapidly that my physicians gave me up. They were unable to help me in the least. At that time I weighed but ninety pounds, and had not been able to lie down, but had to sit up in order to breathe. I had been confined to my room for six months, expecting to die. I was so bad at times that I could not allow any one to come into my room, as I could not talk; nor was I able to walk. I picked up one of your memorandum books on the floor of the hotel where I was boarding, and after reading it I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the first bottle brought me around so that I could walk around the room all day. I soon began to build up, and gained so rapidly that it astonished me. I have taken no other medicine since then, and have used perhaps twenty bottles in all of this medicine. I stopped taking it in August, one year ago. I feel that it has saved my life. I now weigh about 160 pounds, and I think, and my friends with me, that this medicine saved my life. It certainly is worth its weight in gold, and I consider it a wonderful remedy from its effect in curing all my ailments."

SAVED HIS LIFE.

REDUCED TO A SKELETON. Consumption Cured.—W. J. Hartley, *Vera Cruz, Ala.*, writes: "I met with an old friend of mine not long since, and he told me of the very low state of health he had been in and he applied to our best doctor, but gradually grew worse under his treatment; was reduced to a skeleton, had a fearful cough and was thought to have consumption. While in this low state he made a visit to see his relations, and while in a distant town, he purchased a bottle of medicine called, 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' and took it, and by the time it was used he was as well as he ever had been. When I saw him, he looked to be in the bloom of health. His statement caused a great deal of inquiry, as he is a man of high standing."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. Joseph F. McFarland, *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Consumption Cured.—J. Anthony Swink, *Dongola, Ills.*, writes: "For five years I suffered very much from a terrible cough and debility. More than a year since I commenced to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has completely cured me. I thank you for the splendid health I have since enjoyed."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886. NUMBER 19.

LABOR'S WAR.

Number and Extent of Strikes Throughout the Country.

Fifty-one Thousand in 1886 Vs. Eighteen Thousand in 1884.

NEW YORK, March 12.—One year and a quarter ago Bradstreets published the result of an investigation into the decreased number of hands employed in prominent lines of industry, and among other exhibits was one that there were in the United States 17,550 employes on a strike, a large total as compared with any preceding date, excepting during the railroad strike of 1877. Of the total given 7,100 were coal miners, 5,000 of these being in the Hocking Valley alone; there were 2,250 Massachusetts and Rhode Island cotton-weavers, 1,200 Connecticut hatters, 5,000 Philadelphia shoemakers (locked out), and 2,000 Philadelphia carpet-weavers. At the present time the increasing number and the magnitude of strikes is due in a large part to efforts to put wages up to former levels and to secure recognition from employers for employes' organizations which seek to reduce hours of labor, enforce exclusive employment of Union men, advance the rate of wages and prevent the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor. It is found that on Thursday, March 11, the date of Bradstreet's inquiry, there were on strike at prominent industrial centers east of the Rocky Mountains no less than 51,000 employes, as compared with 18,000 in December, 1884. Classifying the strikes, it is found that the total of bituminous coal miners is 21,480, against 7,100 one year and a quarter ago; of textile workers is 10,380, against 4,250, and of boot and shoe employes 4,075, against 5,000 in December, 1884. While the great nail strike west of the Alleghenies has not ended, and does not promise a success for the strikers, the number resisting the mill owners is about 4,000. At the latter date the strikes were in almost all cases against a reduction of wages, or its equivalent; at this time they to a very large extent are for higher wages.

A NEW INVENTION.

Company Organized in New York to Operate the Telegraph Printing Machine.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Abner McKinley, of Canton, brother of Representative McKinley, is here, having been elected Secretary of the National Printing Telegraph Company, recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of one million dollars. The company has purchased the patents on an invention by Samuel V. Essick, of Alliance, of an instrument which will transmit printed messages in page form. They propose to form sub-companies at various centers in which they will hold stock and to whom they will sell instruments, the sub-companies to form and manage exchanges. The new instrument somewhat resembles a type-writer, and can be worked by unskilled operators. Mr. Essick claims that it can be worked with almost the same electrical resistance as can the ordinary telegraph instrument. Ex-Judge Rooney, of this city, is President of the company; Lewis J. Morrison, Vice-President, and Mark W. Samuel, Treasurer and Manager. Negotiations are in progress with parties in Pittsburgh, Hartford and Toledo to supply them with instruments.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN OREGON.

A Chinese Laundry Blown Up and a Colonel of Militia Knock Down and Shot.

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 12.—Early this morning an attempt was made to blow up the Chinese wash-house at the corner of Third and F streets with giant powder cartridges. The perpetrators evidently knew little of the use of dynamite, as they placed it on the front porch, which was demolished, but the main part of the house was uninjured. About midnight Colonel J. K. Phillips, Commander First Regiment State Militia, was assaulted near his residence in East Portland by two men, knocked down and robbed. As he lay on the ground he was shot, the bullet passing through his lung; probably fatal. Colonel Phillips has been outspoken of late on the outrages against Chinese, and the leaders of the mob have threatened his life.

New York Scenes Duplicated.

TORONTO, ONT., March 12.—This morning an attempt was made by the street car company to run a car. An immense crowd gathered about the stables and obstructed its passage. Coal carts, express wagons, etc., were turned upon the track, completely blocking the car. The police were powerless. The crowd made a rush at the car, broke all the windows, and knocked down both horses and driver. A call for more police was made, and a strong force of both mounted and foot officers arrived soon after. The mob was beaten back and several arrests were made. About two o'clock this afternoon a second car started with better success, the police using their clubs effectively. One man had his head split open. At 3:10 p. m. there were several cars running with three policemen on each. The strikers claim the mob was composed of loafers and roughs, and that the strikers had no hand in the affair.

Ignominious Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, ORE., March 12.—Louis O'Neil was hanged this afternoon for the murder of Lewis McDaniel in this city, November 14, 1884.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—P. H. Ford and John Murphy were hanged to-day in the parish prison for the murder on December 1, 1884, of Captain A. H. Murphy. The two men were hanged while completely insensible and apparently dying from poison self-administered the night before to escape, by suicide, the disgrace of the gallows.

Proposed Fusion of Grangers and Knights.

LANSING, MICH., March 12.—In the State assembly of Knights of Labor yesterday a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to confer with the grangers. It is thought this will result in the practical fusion of the two, the farmers accepting the platform of the Knights of Labor.

Will Boycott Employers of Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 12.—The boycott clause in the platform presented to the anti-Chinese convention amid tremendous cheering, was adopted. Ex-Senator Sargent, who had strongly opposed the clause, immediately informed the chairman of his withdrawal from the convention.

A Highly Important Invention.

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—A patent for the safe distribution of natural gas throughout the various mains has just been granted. It covers the process of mixing air with gas in such proportions that while the danger of explosion is taken away all the heating qualities still remain, the heat units being consumed in perfect combustion

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 214 and for Canada 25, a total of 239, against 246 last week and 248 the week previous. Failures are on the decline in every section of the country, especially in the Eastern and Middle States.

General Crook and Geronimo.

EL PASO, TEXAS, March 12.—Reliable reports received here from Southern Arizona deny the statements widely published and telegraphed North to the effect that General Crook and Geronimo had a pow wow near the Mexican line. There is every reason for believing Crook has not met Geronimo, as the local papers from that part of Arizona state very positively that Crook and Geronimo have not come together.

Fire Marshal Killed.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Battalion Chief Francis Mahedy, who was killed to-day by the collision of his wagon with an engine while on his way to a fire, was forty-seven years old, and had been a member of the fire department for twenty-seven years.

WAR'S ALARMS.

Lively Night for the Militia at Greenwood Mines.

GREENWOOD, KY., March 14.—Last night, at 12 o'clock, a rumble and roar, and then a loud explosion and violent concussion, shook the earth around and about the tents of the watchful soldiers. The drum beat to arms, and as soon as possible the company were in line and on the alert. Every eye was turned toward the spot from which the deafening sound came. A brilliant blaze lighted up the hill behind the tents. No word was spoken save the whispered commands of Captain Veach, to be on the lookout and fire low. After standing at the barricade for a few minutes no further demonstrations were made, and the company again returned to the camp. This morning after breakfast a squad of men were detailed to search the surrounding hills and find the cause of the explosion. On the top of the second hill, in the rear of the camp, they found a quart bottle filled with giant or blasting powder, primed and fused with a miner's fuse. On the ground near was found another fuse, which exploded a similar bottle, and pieces of glass were found scattered over a space of twenty or more feet. Captain Veach has the bomb now in his possession, and it will now remain with the company as a trophy. The purpose of the attack on McKeever is now thought to be plain. It was the purpose of those who attacked him to stun and then throw these bombs into the stockade, and thus do all the damage necessary for the convicts to escape, and at the same time destroy the building.

A NEW TELEPHONE

That Transmits Speech from New York to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A very successful experimental test of a new telephone, the invention of G. C. Turnbull, of Baltimore, was made here to-day over a wire extending from Washington to New York, a distance of 240 miles. Conversation was carried on throughout the day without difficulty, and with results showing that the human voice could be transmitted over this long distance louder and more distinctly than it ordinarily is over the short city circuits of other telephones. Mr. Turnbull claims for his invention, which was only patented last month, an improved method of making the carbon contact in the telephone transmitter, as well as an improvement in the apparatus for collecting the sound waves at the receiving end of the line.

DOWN AT SEA.

Steamship Oregon Struck by a Schooner, Sinking in Eight Hours After the Collision.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Cunard steamship Oregon, nearing New York, was run into by a schooner, this morning, and her side crushed. She sank eight hours afterwards. Her passengers and crew, numbering 846 people, were safely landed. The passengers lost their baggage and only a portion of the mail was rescued. The Oregon was the finest vessel ever put afloat in the history of the world, and the fastest. She is the third Cunarder lost, but the company still holds its noble record of never losing a passenger, and that of never losing a mail-bag is only now broken.

Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Last December Postmaster-General Vilas received a letter postmarked Cheyenne City, Neb., and signed "From a Christian," in which the writer confessed that in 1864, while in the post-office at Peru, Neb., "the devil tempted" him to steal a letter containing $40. He also confessed that he had about the same year abstracted $100 from a letter sent by a soldier in Nebraska to his wife. He inclosed $145 by way of reparation for the crime. Since the receipt of the letter the postal authorities have succeeded in finding Enoch Riggles, of Plum Hollow, Iowa, the rightful owner of the $40, stolen more than twenty years ago, and the money has been sent to him. The authorities have as yet found no clew to the soldier whose $100 was stolen.

Edison Beaten in His Latest Patent.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The *Post* says Mr. Thomas A. Edison has filed an application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train. Last October Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the Patent office, and without any newspaper notoriety, a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to wires upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between two rails, and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same, and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelps.

Burned to a Crisp.

HIGHLAND, ILL., March 14.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock Albert T. Miller's little boy met with an accident which proved fatal this afternoon at four. The parents had left the little fellow in bed, and in some way, while they were in another apartment, the boy got hold of some matches which were lying on the wash-stand near the bed. The matches became ignited and the bed caught fire. When the distracted parents discovered what had occurred the little boy's limbs were burned to a crisp. The upper part of his body was also very badly burned.

Heavy Train Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Masked robbers on a Rock Island and Pacific west-bound express, while the train was between Joliet and Morris, Ill., secured admission to the express car, where, after a frightful struggle with the messenger, the latter was overpowered and murdered, and the car robbed of about $25,000. This work is supposed to have been done by some convicts lately released from the Joliet penitentiary, who boarded the train at that point.

A Sad Occurrence.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 14.—Mrs. Nellie Hickox, of Niles, Mich., came here two days ago in search of her husband, who had deserted her. Yesterday she saw him on the street and beckoned to him. He started to run from her, and she dropped dead. She was married to Hickox one year ago, and was worth $10,000. He gambled it all away, and then deserted her. The woman was highly connected.

No Model of the Bell Telephone.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—No model of the original telephone patented by Prof. Bell can be found in the Patent Office.

Saloon Robbed and Burned.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 14.—An incendiary fire in Henry Blumenberg's saloon and residence, to-night, caused damage to the extent of $3,000. Insurance in German Fire and Marine and Ætna Fire and Marine, all of Wheeling. Some costly oil paintings were destroyed. The place has been fired five times, and has been robbed regularly for a year. Valuable goods were stolen to-night before the fire.

Fatally Poisoned With Red Ink.

DETROIT, MICH., March 14.—Myron Nowland, a school boy, of New Boston, Mich., was fatally poisoned by red ink, with which he had made some letters on his hand.

England to Evacuate Egypt.

CAIRO, March 14.—Lord Roseberry, the British Foreign Secretary, has instructed Sir Henry Wolff, the British Commissioner in Egypt, to arrange for the reduction of the army of occupation by six regiments and the withdrawal of the British troops from Assouan and the Egyptian troops from Wady Halfa.

Soldiers' Bounty Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Second Comptroller Maynard has decided that volunteer soldiers who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the President's proclamation of May 30, 1861, and were mustered in before August 6, 1861, are entitled to the full bounty of $100.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

The Toledo (O.) Linseed Oil Mills Destroyed.

Naphtha, Used in a Patent Extracting Process, Believed to Have Caused the Disaster—Loss, $140,000.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—The mills of the Toledo Linseed Oil Company, which burned last night, were among the largest in the country. The origin of the fire is unknown, the theory of spontaneous combustion and that of incendiarism both having supporters. The building where the fire started was devoted to a new patented process for extracting the oil from the crushed seed by percolation, naphtha being the agent employed to effect this. There were over one hundred barrels of this dangerous fluid in the building, stored in iron tanks, which exploded almost simultaneously. The shock was like an earthquake. The fire department had not yet reached the scene, and but few spectators, or the loss of life would have been terrible. Frank Longmore and William Kirkman, two Lake Shore railway employes, were standing across the street from the building, and the broad sheet of flame was driven across, enveloping them, scorching off their hair and eyebrows, and burning their hands and faces till the skin hung in shreds. Their injuries, while serious, are not fatal. The night watchman of the Dayton and Michigan roundhouse was in the cab of a locomotive blowing an alarm on the whistle, and was blown out of the cab by the concussion, but received only a few bruises. Stark, the telephone boy, had his face badly cut by window glass, but is not seriously injured. Numerous minor casualities from the explosion are reported. The inflammable nature of the buildings, filled with linseed oil and flax seed, and the woodwork, saturated with oil, prevented any portion of the works being saved. The company's office was also burned. The Dayton and Michigan roadmaster's office, bunk-rooms and blacksmith shop, and several smaller auxiliary structures were all burned. Three or four cottages near by were badly scorched, as well as partly wrecked by the explosion, while the window glass in all structures within several squares suffered more or less. There were three large buildings and several smaller ones. All were destroyed totally except the boiler-house. The old process mill was valued at $60,000, its machinery at $25,000. The new process mill and machinery cost $40,000. These figures include stock of oil and seed on hand in each. The Yaryan Manufacturing Company, which owns the patent on the new process, loses $8,000 worth of machinery. The total loss on the linseed oil works, including the Yaryan Company's loss, is $130,000. Loss of others, including railroads, $10,000. The insurance on the new process mill is put at $30,000, of which the New York Mutual holds $10,000. The other buildings and machinery were insured for $50,600 in twenty-seven companies, none having over $5,000. The company will rebuild at once and continue the business.

PROBABLY A CLEW.

Cross-Examination in the Express Robbery and Murder Case Followed by a Strange Disappearance and the Absence of the Notes of the Examination.

CHICAGO, March 15.—A very important fact in connection with the investigation of the express robbery on the Rock Island and Pacific road was made public this morning. It seems that at a conference of the express and railway officials and the detectives yesterday, the baggageman, Watts, was placed under a rigid cross-examination. Mr. Wygant's secretary took full notes and went from the hotel where the conference was being held to the office to write out his notes. He did not arrive there, and after some hours search was instituted, no trace of the missing young man could be found. It is understood that under the severe cross-examination of the detectives, Watts made some valuable statements, but just what he has admitted can not be ascertained. News has reached Chicago that two men, suspected of being two of the principals in the robbery and murder, are under arrest near Joliet, Ill. The report is that on Saturday afternoon three men went to a farm-house a few miles from Joliet, and asked to obtain work. The farmer engaged the men, but thinking their actions and appearance suspicious, kept a close watch on them, and sent word to the authorities. One of the men got wind of the farmer's suspicions, and disappeared, but the other two are now under arrest. The youthful McDonald turned up to-night, in a demented condition, at a coal office in a distant part of the city. He could give no coherent account of himself, and his notes of the baggageman's statement are not to be found. There is no clew to the matter of their disappearance, or as to the cause of the stenographer's sudden distraction.

Two Fatal Explosions.

CLARION, PA., March 15.—Shortly before noon the boiler used at Hick's coal shaft on the Pittsburgh and Western railroad exploded. William Banes, engineer, and Joseph Elzener, flat trimmer, were buried in the debris. Elzener died in a short time. Banes was terribly scalded, and his skull fractured. He can not recover. At Limetown, Pa., the boiler of the pumping boat at the Hilldale Coal Works exploded this morning, fatally scalding William Farre, the engineer. The boat was badly damaged.

Earthquake Shocks.

MADRID, March 15.—The City of Granada, Capital of the Provinces of the same name, was shaken yesterday by an earthquake. The shock was of seven second's duration. The people were terrified and fled in all directions. No lives were lost.

BERLIN, March 15.—A violent shock of earthquake disturbed Weisbaden, the celebrated German watering place, at midnight last night.

The Switchmen Next.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A circular emanating from the East St. Louis Assembly, Knights of Labor, was served this afternoon upon the representatives of all roads centering in East St. Louis, demanding an increase of wages for switchmen, and stating that if the demand is not complied with by Thursday the men will be ordered out.

Democratic Nominations in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following gentlemen: For Governor, Amasa Sprague; for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas P. Robinson; for Secretary of State, Franklin P. Owen; for Attorney-General, Edwin Metcalf; for State Treasurer, John J. Parry.

—He was a little unused to the language of religious circles, but he had taken a fancy to the minister of the church whose services he had lately begun to attend, and had invited him and his young wife to tea. As they passed into the tea room and surrounded the festive board, he remembered to have heard that some sort of service was often performed at such a time, but was a little uncertain by what name it was usually called; yet, plunging boldly in, he emerged with: "Mr. Parson, will you pronounce the benediction?"—*N. Y. Independent.*

—A loving New England couple dyed for one another a few days ago. The man was frosted with the snows of seventy years, while she who was to be his blushing bride had the raven locks of forty. He dyed his hair black, thinking to please her, and she, ignorant of his noble sacrifice, bleached her hair white to please him. There was a strange far-offurss when they next met.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Mrs Grundy, of the New York *Mail*, says it is not considered at all objectionable now to buy one's way into society.

THE MIKADO IN PRISON.

Prisoners in the Michigan Penitentiary Enjoy a Rich Operatic Treat.

JACKSON, MICH., March 11.—The chapel of the Michigan State prison was transformed into a theater this afternoon. Five hundred convicts marched into the seats. Warden F. H. Hatch said: "Manager Geo. O. Starr, whose company is here, invites you to see the 'Mikado.' It is proper to go to opera in carriages. Knowing you would not like the expense, Mr. Starr brought his company here, scenery, costumes, etc. It is against rules, but on this occasion you can talk and applaud. This is a temperance town, therefore you will be saved the trouble of going out to see a man." Signor Carlo Tarriani, the director, took his position, the curtain rose, and the "Mikado" was given with a vim. The cast was: Ko-ko, Frank Deslion; Mikado, Charles Osborne; Nanki Poo, Eugene Harvey; Pooh Bah, J. McSweeney; Pish Tush, Will Nichols; Yum Yum, May Duryea; Pitti Sing, May Douglass; Peep Boo, Madame Zazel; Katisha, Grace Atherton. When Frank Deslion appeared, singing, "Taken from a County Jail," a look of surprise was followed by applause. As Gilbert's satire upon justice developed, the convicts grasped each point, applauding vigorously. A programme was furnished all. Starr's Opera Company are the first known to give an entire opera complete in scenic effects inside a prison wall. This innovation upon prison discipline, while upheld by advocates of reform management, will create opposition for those in charge. One convict, when asked if he enjoyed the performance, replied: "I more than enjoyed it, for it's the first sunshine of the kind I have seen in seventeen years."

CATTLE LAND SYNDICATE.

Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of the Texas Capitol Lands Already Inclosed.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 11.—Colonel Abner Taylor, of the Chicago syndicate and Capitol contractor, who is here, has made some interesting statements concerning the Capitol lands in the Pan Handle of Texas. He says that the syndicate now has enclosed with wire fence 800,000 acres of these lands all lying north of the Canadian river, and during the coming year will inclose the entire 3,000,000 acres given for the erection of the State Capitol. The syndicate now has upon its inclosed lands 20,000 head of cattle, and during the coming year will increase the number largely. They are spending $40,000 per month improving lands and are having flowing wells six miles apart placed upon what is known as the dry lands.

OIL EXCITEMENT.

A Gusher Struck in Washington County, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—Intelligence from Washington County, Pa., to-night indicates that the Pew & Emerson well, struck to-day, is a gusher and good for one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels of oil per day. Heretofore the wells in that district have been small. It is stated that the oil strata was found at a depth of fifteen hundred feet. This shows a new oil horizon never before thought of by experts or scientists who explored in that section, and should it prove prolific, as it promises to do, will lessen materially the expense of drilling. There is great excitement throughout Washington County.

Uniformity of Language Necessary.

VIENNA, March 11.—Count Bylandt-Rheydt, Imperial Minister of War, has issued instructions to all the commanders of corps in the Austro-Hungarian army to order the enforcement of the study of German among all the troops. The Count complains that the use of local dialects among the soldiers has greatly increased of late. The Czechs meanwhile are steadfast in adhering to their own language. They demand that the words of command in the Landsturm shall be given to the Czech troops in their own tongue.

The Value of School Drill.

BRADFORD, PA., March 11.—The value of school drill was demonstrated to-day when a fire broke out in a big wooden building used as a public school and crowded on two floors with over three hundred children. The teacher ordered the little ones to form in line for a march and quietly moved the columns through the fatal doors while smoke was pouring from the roof. No sooner were all safely out than the fire burst forth in many places, and in a short time the building was in ruins, involving a loss of $11,000, covered by insurance.

Powder Explosion With Two Fatalies.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11.—The two great powder mills of the Gambo Powder Company, eleven miles from here, blew up this afternoon. There was a large stock of material on hand, and the explosion was terrific. Clarence Clary, of Gorham, was killed, and Henry Hooper was terribly mangled, and can not survive. The loss will be heavy. Two years ago the mills which stood on the same place blew up, killing three men.

The Report Denied.

ASHLAND, KY., March 11.—The report concerning the arrest of the true murderer of the Gibbons children is entirely new to us, and just as utterly false as it is new. There is not the shadow of truth in the report. All, or at least the majority of our citizens, are resting perfectly easy that the true perpetrators of the Ashland horror have had the life strangled out of them. The report is as unstable as chaff before a mighty gale.

Threatened Strike.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A meeting of Cincinnati street car drivers and conductors was held last night, at which it was resolved that the demand be made for two dollars a day of twelve hours, paid by the day, extra work to be paid for by the hour at the same rate, and that employers be given until 10 o'clock Saturday morning to answer.

Distressing Fatalities.

CANTON, O., March 11.—Lawrence Mosbach, a miner working in the McFarran coal shaft at Elton, Stark County, was horribly mangled and fatally injured by a premature explosion of a blasting cartridge while shooting down coal last night. His sister, Mrs. John Beautz, living at West Brookfield, five miles distant, was sent for, and in her hurry to reach her brother's bedside she urged the horse to a gallop. The animal took fright and ran away, wrecking the buggy and hurling Mrs. Beautz violently to the ground. She is now lying in a farm house near the scene of the runaway, with small hopes for her recovery.

Attempted Poisoning.

LEBANON, PA., March 11.—A miscreant put four pounds of paris green in a pot holding a barrel of coffee, at the alms-house. Eighty inmates were prostrated, and were only saved from death by the dose being too strong. As it is, twelve persons are still in a critical condition.

Steamer Blows Up.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 11.—The steamer Ike Bonham, blew up to-day eleven miles below this city. The mate, William Standre, and several negroes were killed, and Pilot Ed. McElroy, Engineer Charles Girard and a number of deckhands were severely wounded.

A Woman Burns Herself to Death.

GALENA, ILL., March 11.—Mrs. Gummway, the wife of William Gummway, a farmer of Scales Mound in this county, yesterday set fire to the bed clothes in her sleeping apartment and deliberately stepped into the flames. Her husband entered the house to save the building from destruction, but found his wife dead.

Bull in a School-Yard.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—An excited bull, escaping from a drove, rushed in the yard of the Second District school, where there were two hundred children, let out for the noon recess. A number of children were knocked about, but none seriously hurt, except a little boy, whose wounds will not prove fatal.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—SENATE.—A bill was passed authorizing the Central Missouri railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Alton, Ill. The urgency deficiency bill was reported. The Iowa land grant forfeiture bill was discussed, but went over at 2 o'clock, when the resolution from the Judiciary Committee was taken up. Mr. Edmunds spoke at length in criticism of the position assumed by the Executive. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, confirmed a few unimportant nominations, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—A reply from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the Norfolk Navy-yard removals was received. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill from the Judiciary Committee was reported, providing for closing up the Alabama Claims Court. A bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war was reported and placed on the calendar. The House resumed consideration of the bill requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and taking out patents, and passed it without opposition. A bill was passed prohibiting the employment of contract labor by any officer, servant or agent of the Government. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and pending action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and referred. Mr. Blackburn attempted to report committee action on a nomination in open Senate, but apologized when the Chair said it would be withheld for executive session. The Iowa land forfeiture bill was taken up and debate resumed. The full list of Senators' private secretaries was laid before the Senate, in compliance with the Riddleberger resolution. Senator Pugh spoke in reply to Mr. Edmunds on the controversy between the Senate and the President. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Wilson (Iowa) yielded for the urgency deficiency bill, which was passed. The Senate adjourned at 5:30 p.m. The President sent in his first veto message. It returned a bill authorizing the President to promote an officer and place him on the retired list.

HOUSE.—The bill to increase the efficiency of the navy was reported. A bill granting to the State of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State, was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, and was referred to the committee of the whole. The Seney bill, to repeal the civil service law, was reported adversely, and placed on the calendar. The bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad to pay the cost of surveying its lands, was reported from the Committee of Public Lands, and sent to the House calendar. The bill repealing the limitations for filing claims by militiamen disabled while acting under the orders of U. S. officers, was called up and debated. Pending action the morning hour expired. Debate on the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed. Pending action the House adjourned at 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—SENATE.—Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing certain information asked for, were received and appropriately referred. A petition from the National Bimetallic Coinage Association was presented by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who made a speech on silver by unanimous consent. A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing, for the use of the committee, of fifty copies of the testimony now being taken relating to the pension office. Mr. Hawley reported adversely Vance's bill for the repeal of the civil service law. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Logan submitted the minority report on the Fitz John Porter bill. The Iowa land forfeiture bill was taken up and debated until two o'clock, when the Judiciary Committee's resolutions were laid before the Senate and the discussion thereon resumed. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, supported at length the views of the majority. Mr. Kenna obtained the floor to speak on the resolution to-morrow. The President's veto was received of the bill "to quiet the titles of settlers to the Des Moines river lands," and ordered printed and to lie on the table. Resolutions on the death of Senator Miller and providing for a committee of five Senators to accompany his remains to California were agreed to.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to expenditures in the ordnance shop at the Washington navy-yard. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of the United States to cancel patents was reported back adversely and laid on the table. The militia pension bill was debated, without action, in the morning hour. The Indian appropriation bill came up in committee of the whole and was discussed, but no vote taken. A resolution providing for a committee of seven members to join a similar committee from the Senate and accompany the remains of Senator Miller to California was adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—SENATE.—Consideration of the Iowa land grant forfeiture bill was resumed. Pending action the morning hour expired. Debate on the Edmunds resolution was continued by Mr. Kenna. Senator Cullom was recognized for Monday at 1:30 p. m., and the Senate went into executive session at 5 p. m. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral services for the late Senator Miller was accepted. A resolution calling for a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury of the war tax account was offered and referred. A resolution against cranks or chronic objectors to the consideration of bills was objected to as disrespectful to the House. A pension bill granting the widow of Geneneral Hancock $2,000 a year was reported and placed on the private calendar. The House at 2 p. m. took up the private calendar and passed a few bills. The Speaker announced the committee to accompany the remains of Senator Miller to California, and at 4:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m., the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—SENATE.—The day was devoted to the ceremonies attending the funeral of Senator Miller.

HOUSE—The members assembled to attend the funeral services in the Senate chamber, and upon returning to their own room adjourned.

COMMITTEES—The Pan-Electric Investigating Committee continued the examination of J. Harris Rogers, and then adjourned until Monday. The House Ways and Means Committee devoted the morning to the wool industry and heard arguments from John T. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, and John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; the former for a restoration of the tariff of 1867, the latter against any tariff agitation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—SENATE.—Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler was selected chaplain to succeed Rev. Dr. Huntley, resigned. A number of petitions were presented. A House bill was passed providing for the printing of 75,000 copies of a new edition of the laws and regulations of the Post-office Department. Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution, which was referred, proposing a constitutional amendment to substitute the 30th of April for the 4th of March as inauguration day, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration. At 2 p. m. Edmund's report and resolution came up, Mr. Cullom having the floor. The death of Representative Hahn was announced by Mr. Eustis and appropriate resolutions submitted after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal, the death of Representative Hahn, of Louisiana, was announced by Mr. St. Martin, who offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to conduct the funeral ceremonies. By an unanimous consent Tuesday was set for Monday's business. Mr. St. Martin's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned at 12:20 p. m.

—Feminine subservience to fashion is the greatest enemy to our native birds. To minister to this vanity an army of men and boys are employed throughout the country to murder these innocents, that their stuffed skins may decorate a lady's bonnet. Travel a hundred miles along our coast and you may not see a gull where five years ago there were thousands of white breasts flashing in the sunshine. In many places meadow-larks, bobo-links and orioles are almost extinct.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Another Nihilistic plot having been discovered in the neighborhood of the royal palaces at St. Petersburg, it stands the Czar in hand to have another bolt put on his door, if there is room for it, and have an additional boiler-iron counterpane spread on his bed.—*Chicago News.*

—Commenting on Julia Ward Howe's remark: "It is merely a question of time when women shall wield the ballot," the Boston *Post* notes that "the tendency of women to speak of the ballot as though it were an improved kind of broomstick is calculated to make the men nervous."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 25@ 3 00	$3 50@ 4 25
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 50@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 00	5 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	4 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 00	6 00@ 8 75
Medium leaf	5 25@ 6 25	7 00@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	9 50@12 25
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@16 00
Burley wrappers	.....@	18 00@20 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—The House adopted a resolution to adjourn April 1. The Senate refused to suspend rules to concur, but will do so. Dixon high license bill up in the House, and recommitted. Nothing else done.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—SENATE.—House bill repealing an act regulating the public roads in Pulaski, Rockcastle and Laurel Counties. Authorizing city of Hopkinsville to provide aid for building the Hopkinsville and Cadiz railroad or any of its branches. Amending an act regulating the advertising of judicial sales in Harrison County. House bills prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquors in Carter County. Requiring railroads to provide safe storage room for freights at all depots in this State, and fixing penalty for refusal or neglect to do so. Amended by making the bill apply to stations where trains stop daily for delivery or reception. Bill as amended passed.

HOUSE.—The following joint resolution was offered by Mr. Thomas in the House to-day: Whereas, The working of convicts in the coal mines of this State is a death blow to free labor and the business prosperity of the mining regions and all having interest therein; and, Whereas, By the employment of convicts in said mines business is depressed, property depreciated, miners idle and daily leaving the country, capital driven away from the State, and a general feeling of uneasiness and despondency existing; and, Whereas, Many of these miners having been driven from the coal-fields of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee by convict labor, and now from Kentucky, they were asking, Where can we go to escape what our lawmakers are forcing on us?—more destructive to free labor than negro slavery was in its palmiest days; and, Whereas, The peace and quietude of the whole State is periodically disturbed by agitation consequent on convict labor, which is alike unjust to capital and free labor, and destructive of both; therefore, be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that we greatly deplore the present unfortunate state of affairs now existing at Greenwood mines, and our heartfelt sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the suffering people of that region; and, be it further resolved, in order to remove the disturbing cause and restore peace to the country, that it is the sense of this General Assembly that the convicts now employed in the Greenwood mines be returned and placed within the walls of the penitentiary, where they properly belong. Bills passed: Changing name of Ohio Valley Railroad Company to Ohio Valley Coal and Mining Company; establishing a treasurer for Harlan County; incorporating the Deposit Bank of Calhoun; incorporating the Frankfort, Bellepoint and Leestown Street Railroad Company; incorporating the Security Trust and Safety Vault Company of Lexington; incorporating the People's Loan and Trust Company of Russellville; changing the name of South Kentucky Railroad Company to Ohio Valley Railroad Company.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—SENATE.—In the Senate, Mr. Hays reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to amend the charter of Louisville, which was passed. This bill authorizes the city to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000.

HOUSE.—Mr. Spalding moved a call of the House, announcing that he desired to report the bill to continue the Superior Court. The call was ordered, and eighty-seven members responded to their names. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the Superior Court bill was reported. After debate, the previous question was then ordered, and the voting began. The bill was put on its passage and passed—yeas, 52; nays, 31. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The Senate will now concur in the House amendments, and the existence of the Superior Court for another four years is assured.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing the County Judge of Boyd County to collect certain uncollected revenues of said county; creating the Nineteenth Judicial District and providing for holding courts therein; House bill incorporating the Hopkins County Fair Association; House bill establishing a police court in the town of Crofton, in Christian County; House bill reducing into one all the acts in relation to the town of Mayfield, in Graves County; House bill amending and reducing into one all acts in relation to the town of Midway; House bill excluding Muhlenberg County from the provisions of the Fish bill; House bill putting Knott County in the Tenth Congressional District; House bill regulating pay of commonwealth witnesses in felony cases; providing pay for witnesses only when regularly summoned and his attendance claimed in open court; House bill amending the road law of Russell County. The Governor appointed the following additional members of the State Board of Health, under the provisions of the pleuro-pneumonia bill: A. G. Herr, D. A. Givens and T. C. Anderson.

HOUSE.—The pleuro-pneumonia bill was passed over the Governor's veto. The committee appointed last Saturday to investigate the Greenwood mine troubles reported this morning in the following bill: "Section 1. If any two or more persons shall band themselves together to conspire, or agree, or with the intent to prevent or interrupt any person, company or corporation in doing or transacting or pursuing his or its lawful business or occupation, or any one in his or its employment, they or either of them on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case. Section 2. If any injury, damage or pecuniary loss or stoppage of lawful business shall result or be caused to any person, company or corporation from or on account of the banding together, conspiracy or agreement of two or more persons, as stated in the preceding section, then the person or persons and each of them and their aiders or abettors engaged or participating in the act or acts causing or inflicting such injury, damage or pecuniary loss or stoppage of business, shall on conviction thereof be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years in the discretion of the jury."

FRANKFORT, March 12.—SENATE.—A number of bills were passed, among which were the following: House bill to prevent stock from running at large in Marshall County. Bill amending and repealing so much of the charter of the city of Louisville as relates to selling the products of the city work-house. Mr. Berry's bill making eight hours' work a day's labor for all laborers employed by the State.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House this morning a communication from Marcellus E. Thornton, one of the principal stockholders in the "Main Jellico Mountain Coal Company" of Kensee, Whitley County, Ky., in which he says that convict labor was employed in said mine without the knowledge and consent of the stockholders, and he wants the State to withdraw them. He further states that he was induced to come to this State and invest his money by the fact that convict labor was not allowed outside the walls of the penitentiary. He thinks if one coal mine is allowed to employ the cheap convict labor all mines should have the same privilege. The letters were referred to the special committee on convict labor question for consideration. The Governor withdrew his veto sent in yesterday to bills for the benefit of Messrs. Dawson, Hill and others, of Bullitt County, having found a decision of the Court of Appeals that declared similar bills constitutional. The exemption bill came up again and, after a two hours' wrangle, it was passed. It provides for the exemption of any kind of property to the amount of $500. The Committee of the Whole, after much labor and discussion, succeeded in amending and passing the fourth section of the revenue bill, which has been considered for the last four days—one section per day.

Miscellaneous Items.

ALLEN C. DALZEL, until recently an employe of the Dueber Watch-case Works at Newport, was arrested at the Fahyes Watch-case Works at Sag Harbor, N. Y., and brought to Newport on the charge of dishonestly appropriating patent appliances belonging to the Dueber Works. The prisoner is an inventor and accomplished workman, and claims the patents were his own property.

AN appropriation of $12,000 will be made to complete the public buildings at Frankfort, within five months.

REMINGTON REDMAN was killed at Burgina, by a log which fell from a wagon on his head.

AT Louisville, jealousy caused Charles Craizer to be harsh with his wife, Elten, whom he married only two months ago. Several days ago she was rescued from suicide by drowning, she having leaped from a bridge over Beargrass creek. She returned home, but the occurrence did not bridge the family trouble, and on the night of the 12th, the wife took morphine, and when found by her husband was thought to be dead. He found the vial from which she had taken the poison, and swallowed enough from it to kill himself. Both were discovered, however, before death, and it was thought that they can be revived.

A STUPENDOUS BRIBE.

The Blair Educational Bill a Venal Offer for the Democratic Birthright.

Of the political questions before the present Congress there is none worthy to compare in importance—none so far-reaching in its possible political consequences as what is known as the "Blair Educational bill." It does not require many words to state the purpose of the measure. It is an act to split the solid South. What the Republican party failed to do with the bayonet under Grant, it hopes to do with bribes under Cleveland. To the Democrats of the South it offers the lion's share in seventy millions of the people's money to be taken with their aid from the public treasury, while it seemingly imposes no conditions upon its acceptance other than that of their co-operation in removing the constitutional barriers which protect the treasury.

But the involved conditions in this most insidious proposition are inexorable. If Southern Democrats accept the bribe, it can only be at the sacrifice of every principle on which Democracy rests. They must deny their capacity for individual self-government; reject the doctrine of strict constitutional construction and the Democratic axiom that the general Government has no powers except such as are expressly granted to it; it must repudiate the constitutional amendment declaratory of reserved rights in the States and the people and make an unqualified submission to the Republican proposition that while the general-welfare clause remains in the constitution, no act which a majority of Congress judges to be for the general welfare can be unconstitutional. It must put the control of its schools and the education of its children in the hands of the general Government, and join with the Republican party in hurrying forward to the time when a centralized, paternal Government will look after the welfare of a people too weak and unmanly either to care for or govern themselves. It must change the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for the Federalism of Alexander Hamilton and the Republicanism of the Grants, Blaines and John Shermans.

—The bribe can not be taken without a complete repudiation of Democratic principles. The initial effects of the measure may be seen already. In Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and other states, factions which have since the war adhered to the Democratic party are finding in this bill an issue upon which to divide. The South is poor. It needs money. It was drained by a long war, from which it has never recovered. The Federal Government made citizens of its slaves and should educate them for citizens. These are their arguments, but the real argument is the seventy-million shining dollars—the mess of pottage the Republican party offers them for their Democratic birthright.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A LABORING MAN.

The Unceasing Strain Put upon Our Faithful and Industrious Chief Executive.

There has been a renewal of the reports that President Cleveland's health is failing, but there is no foundation for such statements. He is in his usual health, although his working hours are from nine o'clock in the morning until two o'clock at night, with slight intermission graciously allowed him for lunch, dinner and a drive. It comes from the White House, however, that he is convinced he should find some way to get more time to himself than the present very lax rules of the executive mansion allow him. When he entered the White House he was overwhelmed with work, as he naturally expected to be, and devoted the days to the reception of visitors and the long hours of the night to labor without complaint. But a year has now elapsed and the President finds himself unable to shorten his long day. This is not due so much to the actual amount of work he is called upon to accomplish as to the fact that his time is frittered away by thoughtless and inconsiderate callers.

When the time came for the preparation of his annual message to Congress the public's hours at the mansion were reduced, and during November he had more time to himself than in any other month since he entered the White House. After Congress met, however, he found it necessary to return to his previous habit of giving up pretty much all the time during the day to visitors. Between 10:30 and 1:30 o'clock he accords a reception to every person who has business with him. It makes no difference whether the visitor wishes to see the President on the most trivial subject or the matter is of grave import, the sending in of his card gains admission to the library and in due course of time a personal talk with the President. At 1:30 o'clock the President receives in a body those persons who simply wish to pay their respects, and if his devotion to visitors ended here there would be and could be no cause for complaint, but it does not. Senators and Congressmen return again during the afternoon, sometimes with office-seekers, sometimes with relatives, sometimes with constituents and rarely with a good reason.

The result is that four or five o'clock arrives before a single matter of public business has received that attention the President feels in duty bound to give it. An hour's ride in the afternoon and an hour for dinner are followed by five or six hours of as hard work as any man could well be asked to undertake when refreshed in the morning, much less at the close of a long and fatiguing day. His health has endured one year of this strain, but it is a question if he can hold out through his four years without breaking down. Absolutely the only exercise he gets is when he descends from his carriage during his afternoon rides and takes a short walk along some unfrequented road. It is almost certain he will have to confine his office hours to the morning so as to give him more time in the afternoon.—*St. Louis Republican.*

——Secretary Whitney is resolved to guard the Government against the wiles and strategems of contractors which have cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars without any thing substantial to show for such expenditures. In his instructions to the Board on the new cruisers he says: "The point to be reached is making the specifications and plans so detailed and definite that the contractor and the Government have their rights specifically defined. This is the only way to insure close bidding. The contractor ought to be able to take his contract and specifications and plans and read them as he would read a book and go to his yard knowing precisely what he has to do to comply with his obligations."—*Albany Argus.*

AN HONEST PAPER.

The Bomb Which President Cleveland Has Thrown into the United States Senate—Senator Edmunds' Consternation.

For three months the Republican majority of the United States Senate has been strutting around in executive sessions with a large number of Presidential nominations in its pocket and a chip of defiance of the Presidential prerogative on its shoulder. Yesterday the President took notice of the challenge and threats of his would-be tormentors in a spirited and decisive message that fairly startled poor Senator Edmunds into the belief that he was back in the days of his younger manhood when Charles I. was King. Visions of Runnymede, the magna charter, the bill of rights, the ship tax and *Punch's* essence of Parliament danced before his senescent eyes. But, notwithstanding Senator Edmund's ire, the people of the United States will be thoroughly gratified at this new proof that they have a man in the White House who within the fair lines of his office is determined to be every inch a President. There is a ring of honest courage about the manner in which Grover Cleveland states his convictions that adds weight to the blunt logic by which he sustains them. He does not waver a hair's breadth from what he considers his constitutional right to make removals for cause. He invites the Senate to exercise its constitutional supervision of the nominations submitted to it and asks a fair scrutiny of his appointees. That he has made mistakes he is willing to admit. He acknowledges the binding force of his ante-election pledges and challenges the Senate to show wherein they have been disregarded. He stands manfully by his year's record, made in the face of disaffected Democratic friends and malignant Republican foes, and promises to continue to fulfill the promise of good government upon which he was elected.

It will bother the Republicans of the Senate mightily to reply to this message. The record of their party on the Tenure-of-Office act is such that it virtually estops them from consistent criticism of the President's position. When Lincoln was inaugurated removals of Democrats from office were made with rapidity and without interference. It was not until Johnson began to replace Republicans with Democrats that the Tenure-of-Office act was passed. The first bill introduced in the Senate after Grant's inauguration was one to repeal this act, and the second was one by Senator Edmunds to amend it. March 9, 1869, Ben Butler introduced and rushed through the House, under suspension of the rules and the previous question, a repeal of the act, and on every division in accomplishing this lightning feat Congressmen (now Senators) Allison, Conger, Hale, Cullom, Dawes, Logan and Hoar voted with the candid Ben. The Senate amended this bill for repeal, but after conference it was passed in a shape that emasculated the original Tenure-of-Office law into the present impotent conclusion. When the conference bill was before the House Mr. Logan made a spirited speech concerning it that should range him in the ranks of the President's supporters in the present struggle.—*Chicago News.*

Waving the Shirt.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, dug up the bloody shirt and made another attempt to wave it in Congress yesterday. He cited the fact that sixty-four out of the sixty-six votes against the bill which was recently passed increasing widows' pensions from eight dollars to twelve dollars a month were cast by Southern Democrats, and virtually charged them with disloyalty for such action. Mr. Henderson and his kind might as well understand that the day for this sort of demagogism is gone, never to return. The South is just as much a part of the Union as the North, and a Representative from South Carolina or Mississippi has just as good a right to oppose any measure which does not commend itself to his judgment as a representative from Wisconsin or New York, without having his patriotism called in question. Congressman Hewitt, of New York and Congressman Bragg, of Wisconsin, the latter the gallant commander of the "Iron Brigade," in the Union army, voted against the increase of widows' pensions, and nobody has any more right to "arraign" the sixty-four Southern members who stood with them than he has to charge either Mr. Hewitt or General Bragg with disloyalty. The increase of widows' pensions above eight dollars, the rate before the war, now that the cost of living has sunk to the ante-war level, was unjustifiable, and it is only to be regretted that more Northern members had not, like Messrs. Hewitt and Bragg and their sixty-four associates from the South, enough independence to oppose a measure which increases taxes by more than $6,000,000 a year.—*N. Y. Post.*

How Evarts Is Drunk.

What's this we hear about Hon. W. Maxwell Evarts? Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, according to a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, speaks in the following disrespectful terms:

> The help I gave to the election of Evarts is one of the things I shall never forgive myself for doing. He is eaten up with his own conceit. He has an idea that he can be President. When we wanted to get him to make speeches last fall we had to send delegations of fifteen or twenty men to wait on him with flattery and adulation before he would consent. We got him to go to Syracuse by sending a gang of twenty Syracuse people to wait on him. He is no use to the party.

And Senator Vedder, the gaudy cockatoo of Chautauqua, who never loved the lean and slippery William any too well, thus flaunts his scorn:

> The fellows who voted for Evarts are the sickest lot of men you ever saw. They say that he has played the party for a sucker, and caught it on the first nibble. The trouble with Evarts is what Beaconsfield said of Gladstone: "He is drunk with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

Of what use is it for a Presidential voltigeur to perform for the edification of Michigan Republicans, when his own party in the great Empire State rises up behind him and accuses him of "playing it for a sucker?"—*Brooklyn Eagle*

——No bill before Congress more deeply affects the people of this State than an inter-State commerce bill; and it matters very little whether a beginning is made under the Cullom bill or under the bill that Mr. Reagan has long advocated in the House. Each would inaugurate a National system of control as to inter-State traffic. Neither is perfect, but either would furnish a basis for such amendments as experience would suggest.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MARCH 17, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

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1	1 "	40
1	1 "	20
1	" 1 "	20
1	" 1 "	10
1	" 1 "	6

We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co. as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. RYLE, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk; subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. R. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr, of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce W. E. VEST as a candidate for reelection to the office of Surveyor, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

A BILL was introduced in the Kansas Legislature to change groundhog day from February 2d to February 1st.

THE Mississippi legislature has passed a bill imposing a fine of $500 for distributing polygamous literature in that State.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman* has discontinued publication owing to financial complications in which one of the members of the firm is involved.

Ed Stokes, who killed Jim Fisk fifteen years ago, is now worth over $2,000,000, and still some people think advertising don't pay.—State Journal.

AN examination of the books of the County Treasurer, of Vincennes, Indiana, shows a shortage of $78,278. It was squandered in margin gambling. Send him to Canada.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature, prohibiting selling, giving or furnishing tobacco in any form to minors. Those violating the law to be fined $20 for each offense.

THE second trial of McMillan, who shot and killed young Commings in Newport, about a year ago was held at Falmouth last week, and the jury failed to agree on the number of years.

THOMAS J. HENRY, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was arrested and incarcerated in the Central Police Station at Louisville, one day last week, for drunkenness and insulting ladies on the street.

THE U. S. House committee on naval affairs recommends the construction of five large war vessels, one at a government yard hereafter to be determined upon, and four to be given out by private contract.

TREASURER TATE has notified the Auditor that he could pay no more money on warrants, the cash in the Treasury being exhausted. This may cause the Legislature to "April fool" the people, and adjourn the first of next month.

THE number of men now on a strike in the United States is computed to be about 51,000, of which number over 21,000 are coal strikers, against about 18,000 a year ago. The principle object of the strike is to get same amount of wages formerly given.

ROBT. FOWLER, who murdered his neice, Miss Durnett, last August, near Boxvill, this State, and sentenced to be hanged, has been refused a respite by the Governor, and April 23rd, 1886, is the day fixed for the execution.

THE government has decided to raise the price of the liquor license and has fixed the scales, in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, $250; under 20,000, $200; in towns, $150; in villages; $130 and in townships, $100. Saloon licenses in cities will be $300 and in towns $250.

THE check for $250,000, lately sent to Mrs. Grant by the publisher of the General's memoirs, is the largest sum of money ever paid to an author or his representatives. Macauley received $100,000 for his "History of England," and the largest sum ever received by Sir Walter Scott from his publisher was $200,000.

THE President sent his first veto message to Congress last Wednesday. The act of Congress vetoed was one rostoring Lieutenant Colis McBlair to the retired list of the army. The President took the ground that President Lincoln in dropping him from the retired list was governed by wise reasons, and that there was nothing in his case which should make it an exception to the general rule. In the opinion of the President there are hundreds of cases more meritorious.

There is a peculiar case in the Superior Court at Frankfort. A mountain man in Eastern Kentucky killed a dog named Tom Jones. The owner of the dog had the man who killed the dog indicted before the grand jury for killing a man named Tom Jones. The case was in the courts a long time before the fraud was discovered, and the cost to the State has been nearly $100,000. This is only one instance of the many frauds perpetrated on the State. Let each county pay the cost of its own prosecutions and such frauds will be in a great degree averted.—Lexington Press.

THE *Sun's* misinformed correspondent complains of the slowness with which the work of removal has gone on. Let us see. The Administration was inaugurated the 4th day of March last. We will allow it thirty days to prepare for work. From the 3d day of April to the 1st day of January there were 222 working days, during which 15,000 fourth-class post masters were removed and others appointed in their places. This at the rate of 67 a day, and giving 10 hours to the day, at the rate of about 7 an hour—or a removal and an appointment for every 9 minutes of time.—N. Y. Star.

FEW, indeed, are the preachers who have reaped so rich a pecuniary harvest from their labors in pulpit and platform as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The Plymouth pastor estimates his earnings during the last forty years as follows: Salary as preacher, $320,000; lecture fees, $240,000; wedding fees, $50,000; sundry publications, $100,500; incidentals, $40,000—making a grand total of $750,000. Mr. Beecher considers that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and, in his instance, the laborer has certainly had it. He has not hoarded his money, however. One of the most generous of hosts and accommodating of friends, he has been liberal in his entertainment both in town and country, and lavish almost to folly in his loans. He still has a handsome competence left for his declining years.—N. Y. Star.

IN the debate in the House, on the Pension Bill, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge expressed himself in favor of liberal pension, and thought that it should always be policy of the republic to pay generous pensions. Having no standing army it was the policy of the republic to say to all of her sons that in time of war a part of her contract was, that if they fell their families should be taken care of, and, that if they were disabled, they should be compensated for the loss of power to earn money; but there must be some economic and statesmanly consideration both as to persons and amount. It was not a matter of sentiment which must decide the rate, but a matter of wise calculation. He closed his speech with an eloquent peroration descriptive of the beautiful cemetery at Lexington, which contains the graves of fathers and sons and brothers, who had fallen in opposing ranks in the terrible struggle of the war and of the peaceful lives of the descendants of those men who, thought they had been divided in a sense of duty, had never been divided in their love. "As an American representative," he said "treating of American questions, loving the American people, denying that this is a paternal Goverment, denying that taxes should be wrung from the people, except from necessity, I shall vote my own convictions treating with contempt any effort to intimidate or any purpose to misconstruc."

Gee. Leib, a colored carpenter, of Savannah, Ga., fell backward from a third story scaffolding the other day, turned a complete somersault, struck squarely on his head, looked around to see if any one was hurt, and quietly climbed back to his work.—Henderson News.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

I enclose to you a poem, recently brought to the attention of the public by Mrs. Harriot Cornelius, of Rising Sun, Ind., which is of peculiar historic interest to the people of Boone county, Ky. The author was Mrs. Mary Lane, then wife of Hon. Amos Lane, subsequently a Democratic member of Congress from the Lawrenceburg, Ind., District, and father of Hon. Geo. W. Lane, of Dearborn county, Indiana, and Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas. It was written in 1813 a few weeks after the bloody battle, or more correctly speaking, the fiendish massacre, at the River Raisin, in which Kentucky lost so many of her gallant sons, Boone county furnishing a number of those murdered on that memorable occasion. At the time Mrs. Lane wrote the poem she was residing with her family at Tonseytown, on the Kentucky shore, directly across the Ohio river from Lawrenceburg, and a short distance below the celebrated "Boone House." She was then teaching school in her family residence, Mrs. Cornelius, formerly Miss Harriet Smith, being a pupil. Mrs. Cornelius was a favorite of Mrs. Lane and after the poem was written she gave it to Mrs. C., who preserved it in Mrs. Lane's own hand writing unto this day.

Mrs. Lane was a lady of refinement, liberally educated, and was possessed of ardent, patriotic impulses, as the literary gem inclosed clearly indicates. She was acquainted with nearly all of the persons of distinction in letters who resided in the west in the days of her life, and commanded the esteem of all such who formed her acquaintance. Gen. Lewis Cass, U. S. Senator for Michigan, who, on several occasions stopped at Mrs. Lane's house going to and returning from Washington, once remarked that Mrs. Lane was a lady of superior intellectual endowments, and of Gen. Cass it may truthfully be said, he never indulged in flattery.

In Raisin massacre Capt. Sebree, of Boone county, commanded a company of men, numbering about 60. Would it not be, all this time, of great historic interest to the people of Kentucky, also of Indiana, if the RECORDER would ascertain and publish a roll of that company? I am certain it would be appreciated with lively interest in Dearborn county, Indiana, and I trust it will be done in connection with the beautiful poem I enclose to you.

Very Respectfully.

OMAR F. ROBERTS.

Oh! dear Kentucky, what a dreadful fate
Has met the sons of thy illustrious State!
What tongue can tell the direful scene of woe,
Or who in numbers paint the horrid foe
That with such fury struck the deadly blow?
Oh! where is now that chosen valiant band,
The pride and glory of this happy land—
The hoary veteran, by experience taught,
The able statesman, he with wisdom fraught,
The melting orator with fame renowned—
Profound from science and with virtue crowned—
The youthful hero, the fond matron's pride!—
The industrious planter leaves his fireside:
All, all unite, their country's rights to save—
And all, alike, sink in one dreary grave!
Stop tears, thou must not flow! The hour's too late;
Revenge, revenge, or share thy brothers' fate.
Our proud Kentucky sees her richest blood
Down Raisin's banks deecnding like a flood!
With indignation every breast must swell,
And every arm be raised for those that fell.
Rise, heroes, rise, their mangled virtues cry;
Rise, and revenge their death or with them die!
For what is life unless we nobly live,
And what is death, if valiantly we die?

KENTUCKY BARD.

The Pension Fraud.

It is natural to suppose that the number of persons drawing pensions would gradually become smaller. We read from time to time of ex-soldiers dying, but according to the pension rolls the average pensioner rarely draws his last breath.

Strange to say, the war widow, who has been described as one of the most deplorable results of our civil struggle, is on the increase.

It would also seem strange that beign pierced through the vitals by a cannon ball, or being punched with a bayonet in some part of the human frame with a Latin name might interfere with a man living to a green old age, but the pension rolls don't show it.

To deal with this question seriously we may remark that, like charity, the pension list covers not only a multitude of sins, but a vast army of sinners.

The steadily increasing number of veterans is a high tribute to the enterprise and goaheaditiveness of the American people which ought to be sat down on. It also fills the taxpayer two-thirds full of anxiety.

To make matters worse there is a generous rivalry among members of Congress to make political capital by devising fancy pension schemes. This is not right. If they give up their minds entirely to the pension they must neglect poker. What's to become of the lobby if Congressmen think of nothing else except pension schemes?—Texas Siftings.

MR. EDISON is married. We may look out for an electric baby-rocker in the near future.—Lou. Times.

A Bit of Advice to Boys.

No one wants a boy who is seeking an easy place; yet just here is the difficulty with thousands. They want easy work and are afraid of earning more than their wages.

They have strength to be out late at night, to indulge in vices and habits which debilitate them; they have strength enough to waste on wine, beer or tobacco all of which leave them weaker than before; they have strength to run and leap and wrestle, but they think they have not the strength to do hard work.

Will the boys let us advise them? Go in for the hard places; bend yourself to the task of showing how much you can do. Make yourself serviceable to your own employer at whatever cost to your own personal ease and if you do this he will soon find that he cannot spare you, and when you have learned how to work you may be sent to teach others, and so when the easy places are to be had they will be yours. Life is toilsome at best to most of us, but the easy places are at the end, and not at the beginning, of life's course. They are to be won, not accepted, and a man who is bound to have an easy place may as well understand that the grave is the only place within the reach of lazy people.—Boston Budget.

MONTENEGRIN WOMEN.

Their Hard Lot as Servants to Willful Husbands.

The Montenegrin woman is in many respects an object of pity to the travelers who pass through the strange little principality, but there is no woman in the country who would not be grievously offended at any show of sympathy. To work incessantly and to suffer is the destiny of the women of this race. They are not even welcomed into the world. A Montenegrin father, when asked by his neighbor what the sex of his new-born child is, answers: "God pardon me! it is a girl." Sometimes he says: "It is a serpent," which is a poetical manner of expressing his regret at the birth of a daughter. The girl grows up neglected and often cursed. She carries fagots of wood on her head in order that she may earn a few coins with which to buy arms for her brothers. She has no youth. At twenty-five she seems already old. She is married young, and cares for her children while supporting labor in the fields which would be hard even for strong men. She trembles before her father, her brother, her husband; she only awakens to freedom and independence of action when excited by the noise of the combat, to which she frequently follows the warriors. She urges them on, and loads their guns, and dresses their wounds. The Montenegrin woman is rarely beautiful of feature, and the coarse work which she performs soon ruins her form. Her virtue is beyond reproach; intrigues are unknown in Montenegro, and gallantry would find a sharp reproof at the point of a yataghan. The women wander unattended wherever they please throughout the country; for while a Montenegrin warrior would never think of relieving a woman from the heavy burden of fagots or provisions which she may be fainting under, and while he may, perhaps, rail at her for her weakness, he would not by word or deed offer her the slightest insult. The woman is almost servile with regard to her husband: if she sees him coming along the road, she turns off, or passes him rapidly, that he may not be compelled to recognize her. Should the warrior be seen wasting his time in loitering by his wife's side he would be subjected to reproach from the elders in the village. A few years since one could not have found in the whole of Montenegro one woman knowing how to read or write. Latterly some few schools to which women have access have been established.

The duties of hospitality all fall upon the woman: It is she who unlaces the boots of the stranger when he arrives, and who washes his feet, who serves at the table and holds the flaming pine knot by which the others see to eat. The husband does not even notice his wife unless it be to request some menial service of her.

It is a wonder Montenegrin babies ever live through the severe course of swaddling which they undergo from their earliest day until they are weaned. They are strapped to boards and slung over the backs of their mothers, and thus, winter and summer, they make long journeys in the mountains and among the rocks.

When the husband falls ill it is not the wife who cares for him, but his parents. Etiquette demands that the wife should not appear indifferent to his condition, and should attend to her duties in house and field as if he were in no danger. But when he dies she is expected to burst into loud lamentations, and in all the country round sing the praises of his courage and his prowess in front of the enemy.

This overworked and much-abused creature has one gracious accomplishment; the Montenegrin woman is exceedingly expert in embroideries, and they are a prominent feature of the national costume. The women work at them when they are walking along the roads, bearing upon their heads burdens which seem heavy enough to crush a pack-horse.—*From Edward King's "Europe in Storm and Calm."*

A Mock Polar-Bear Hunt.

The mock polar-bear hunt is a favorite game among the Esquimau boys. A few lines will describe it. One of the boys of the village gets a polar-bear robe, and wrapping it around him after he is out among the ice-hummocks about the village, he comes crawling along some sledge path near the *ig'loos*, when he is discovered by the dogs and surrounded. This is likely to be very rough sport: for the boys take their spears and jab away at their brother in the bear robe, until you would think they would break some his ribs; while the dogs, emboldened by those supposed brave advances, oftentimes take big bites of fur from the dangling edges of the robe. The mock bear rears up on his hind feet and growls in a very ferocious manner, until, worn out at last with his hard work and with having his head so tightly covered up with a heavy robe, he finally falls over at some thrust of a spear and pretends to expire. But the next moment he crawls out from the robe, much to the disgust of the dogs, with their hopes of a fine meal of bear flesh.—*Lieutenant Fredrick Schwatka, in St. Nicholas.*

THE "Pleuro-pneumonia" cattle bill, which was vetoed by the Governor and again passed by the Senate over the veto, was so passed by the House last Friday and is now a law.

Louisville has sold this year 11,288 hhds. of new tobacco, while Cincinnati has sold 965.

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

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Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF
LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.
AN ENEMY OF
Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news far littles untelass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

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It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

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W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank

AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$577,951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 04
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserved agents		55,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 52
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 23
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 22
Premiums paid		31,512 70
Checks and other cash items	842 31	
Bills of other Banks	3,000 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	130 27	
Specie	10,660 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual depts subject to check	363,452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 24	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch, }
J. H. Mersmann, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey, }

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Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

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OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jas. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. F. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

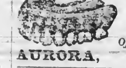
ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley House's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

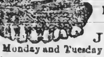
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist.
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt atten ion given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonsby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Conerde Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25¼; Grafton, 2:28¼; Will Henth, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

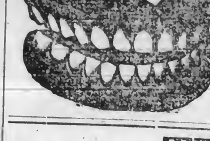
Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO,
ESTABLISHED 186



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 7th Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

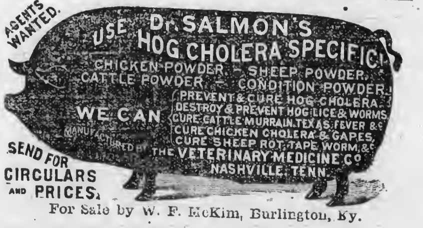
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

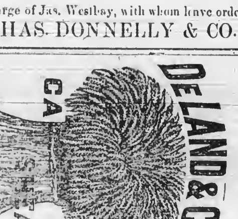


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN. TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

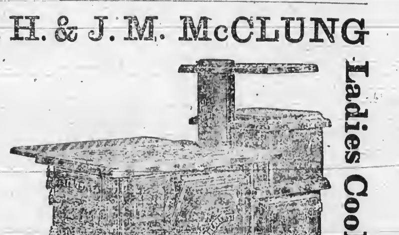
UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



DE LAND & CO'S
SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, K.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Rcorder.

Local News.

A great many bees died last winter

The spring bonnet will begin to ripen soon.

The new roof is being put on the Presbyterian church.

Only two prisoners in jail awaiting the next term of Circuit Court.

Last Saturday was a first-class March day in all of its appointments.

Sheriff Clutterbuck's youngest child has been quite sick for several days.

BOARD—By the meal, day or week.
MRS. CY RIDDELL.

The Aurora Fair will be held on the 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21st days of August,

Ellen Kirtley, colored, died last Saturday after a lingering illness with consumption.

Gracie, little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Grant, was quite sick a day or two last week.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church at this place, every Tuesday night.

We fear that the fine weather is only borrowed and that it will be paid back later in the season.

The potato planting season is at hand and but a limited preparation has been made for the business.

Miss Mary A. Thompson has commenced teaching a spring school in the Bullittsville neighborhood.

Mr. John W. Gaines' family have moved into the house lately occupied by Jo C. Revill near town.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather and are preparing for their crops the coming season.

John J. Rucker has gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for his health, being annoyed with rheumatism.

There will be preaching at the forks of Gunpowder on Saturday and Sunday the 27th and 28th of this month.

D. C. Peck, of Trimble county, was in town Tuesday on business as administrator of the late R. M. Johnson.

Some of our citizens have prepared themselves with shot-guns, and will wage war on the little English sparrow.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 9 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

FOR SALE—Wm Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Benj. Drake and Miss Eva Lee Baird, of Bellevue, were married at the County Clerks office last Thursday morning, by Judge L. H. Dills.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky, 14-tf-

To all those who have assisted us in the least in our effort to repair the Burlington Presbyterian church building we extend our thanks.

Prof. Whitehead proposes to build up a good school in Morgan Academy, and we trust that the public will assist him by a liberal patronage.

We hear tha[illegible]rs. Robert Platt and her daughter, Miss Katie, will return to Burlington to make it their home, provided they can secure a house.

Acres of tobacco beds have been prepared, and the indications now are that the coming crop will be equal in extent to any of its predecessors.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

Miss Gustie Kirk returnd home last week, from a three weeks visit with relatives in Covington. She has been quite sick since her return, with the mumps.

Thos. R. Gordon, candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, is calling on the voters in this county this week. He came to Boone the latter part of last week.

At present the indications are that the country will not be annoyed a great deal this spring with bad roads, which will be a decided digression from the usual run of things.

There was no preaching in the Presbyterian church Tuesday night per appointment. The minister who was expected notified the members that he could not be with them that evening.

Died—March 4, 1886, at the residence of her son, John Tupman, in Kenton county, Mrs. Catherine D. Tupman, wife of T. G. Tupman, decd., in the 84th year of her age. Her remains were placed in the vault at Highland cemetery March 6th.

The Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, turned out last Wednesday evening seventy-six young M. D's, and among them were James W. Gaines, of Bullittsville, Ky., and Robert L. Grant, of Petersburg, a brother of Dr. J. M. Grant, of this place.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Mrs. Ida M. Terrill, wife of Dr. L. B. Terrill, died at her home in Delhi, O., last Saturday night, after an illness of several weeks. The remains were interred in the family cemetery on her grand father's old homestead. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances in this county.

One of the attractions at the Aurora Fair will be the marriage of a couple to be selected hereafter. President McGuire and Secretary Lastutter, are arranging for many rare attractions, and they will make the Aurora Fair, one worth attending, if energy and the assurance of fair, square treatment count for nothing.—Lawrenceburg Register.

The Greenwood miners who are deprived of work by convict labor at that point are entitled to the sympathy of the public. Legislation should be so directed as to encourage and benefit that class which depends on its labor for a living, instead of hazarding its chances for support by giving convicts a preference.

Prof. Edmons, the Spanish Wizard, gave two of his entertainments at the Court House, Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week, and was very liberally patronized. It appears to be the opinion of all who were present, that he rendered satisfaction. His sword swallowing is certainly worth the small price of admission, besides he performs many feats in legerdemain that are truly wonderful. The laughable play of Punch and Judy, never fails to please the old as well as the young.

James D Allphin, who has been ill for about a year, died at his home in the upper part of the county last Friday. It was thought that if he could pull through this winter his life would be prolonged, but all that loving relatives and friends and medical skill could do was of no avail. It was a general breaking down of the system, or as some think, consumption. The deceased was born near Big Bone Springs, Boone county, June 27th, 1827. He married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, and four children blessed the union, three sons and one daughter. His wife and two sons, Jesse R and Ransom survive him. Mr. Allphin was always a Democrat and when the rebellion broke out he cast his fortunes with the South, enlisting in Capt. George Terrill's company, which was assigned to General D Howard Smith's regiment. He was with Gen. John Morgan on his Ohio raid, and was captured at Buffington Island, July 1863, and incarcerated in the prison at Camp Douglass, at Chicago, where he remained until he was parolled, January, 1865. His imprisonment is supposed to have been the cause of his ill health. In civil life he was a gentleman, honest, frank and esteemed. He was a Knight Templar, belug a member of the Louisville Commandery, and a member of Hamilton Lodge, F. & A. M. He was a valued member of the Christian church for fifteen years. The funeral took place last Saturday under the auspices of Hamilton Lodge. Perry Johnson, the Master, conducted the services over the remains after which they were interred in the family cemetery on the old homestead.—Warsaw Independent.

Improve Your Town.

Talk about it.
Write about it.
Help to improve it.
Speak well about it.
Beautify the streets.
Patronize the merchants.
Advertise in its newspapers.
Elect good men to all the offices.
Speak well of its public spirited, enterprising citizens.

If you are a rich man invest something and employ somebody.

If you don't think of any good work, dont say anything bad about it.

Remember that every dollar you invest in permanent improvement is that much on interest.

Be courteous to strangers that come among you, so that they go away with good impressions.

Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements; your portion of the cost will be nothing only what is just.

Don't kick at any proposed necessary improvements because it is not at your own door, or for fear your taxes will be raised fifty cents.

Don't use rubber stamps on your letter heads—that is a dead give away on your own business, the town and newspapers published in it. Get your letter heads, envelopes, business cards, etc., printed in the printing office.

Never condemn the local paper unless it has unfairly missused you. If it has dealt with you unjustly write to it or go into the office and tell the editor about your case; if he was wrong he will loose no time in telling the public about it.

Don't let politics get mixed up with your business. If you are a business man don't loose the help that a newspaper can give you because its politics are not your politics, and by all means don't advertise to help the printer along, but advertise to help business and the town along.—Ex.

Auditor Hewitt has sent the following circular letters to Sheriffs of the Commonwealth:

Dear Sir:—I must urge you to even extraordinary exertion in collecting the balance of the revenue due April 1.

There is no money in the General Expenditure Fund. A large amount of claims have lain in this office unpaid for over six months. The Legislature is in session, and there is no means of paying their per diem. The only relief from this condition of things lies with the sheriffs. There never was a time when there was more need of diligence on your part, nor was there ever a time when the Auditor was more entirely precluded from granting indulgence to careless, indifferent and delinquent collectors of the revenue. From the very insignificant entries on the credit side of their accounts, it would seem that some few sheriffs have either entirely forgotten or are indifferent to the fact that they are required by law to settle their revenue in full on or before the first day of April. The large majority have, I am glad to say, come up to the full measure of their duty. Those who read this circular will have no difficulty in deciding as to which class they belong. The first mentioned will, I hope, take warning and save me the trouble and themselves the mortification and cost of a suit. The latter will accept my thanks.

By an act of the Legislature, passed two years ago, the Attorney General is entitled to 2 per cent. commission on whatever amount is due from a sheriff *at the time notices are mailed.*

Resp'ly, FAYETTE HEWITT,
Auditor.

Those who have not paid their taxes for 1886, will confer a favor by paying them before the first day of April, thereby saving themselves the per cent and cost, and myself the unpleasant duty of advertising their property for sale.
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK,
Sheriff of Boone County.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee the following named officers were selected to serve at the Primary election to be held Saturday, April 3rd, 1886, They will please serve or see that some other good Democrat serves in their place.

N. S. WALTON,
T. F. CURLY,
J. A. WILSON,
J. W. KENNEDY,
J. G. FURNISH.

Florence—Charles Bradford, clerk; Wood Carpenter and S. S. Scott, judges.

Bellevue—D. M. Snyder, clerk; J. S. Huey and A. Corbin, judges.

Walton—W. L. Norman, clerk; Jno. Snow and W. G. Stansifer, judges.

Verona—C. C. Roberts, clerk, J. R. Johnson and J. T. Roberts, judges.

Rabbit Hash—Walter S. Ryle clerk; J. J. Stephens and J. H. Walton, judges.

Petersburg—Elijah Parker, clerk; L. A. Loder and Stephen McWethy, sr., judges.

Bullittsville—Owen Watts, clerk; Jno Stephens Chas. Helm, judges.

Taylorport—Morgan Helm, clerk; W. B. Grubbs and Henry McGlasson, judges.

Union—H. G. Blanton, clerk; J. W. Conner and B. W. Adams, judges.

Beaver—J. O. Griffith, clerk; G. W. Sleet and J. C. Hughes, judges.

Hamilton—G. M. Allen, clerk; F. M. Howlett, and O. M. Huey, judges.

Burlington—T. W. Finch, clerk; J. A. Gaines and S. P. Brady, judges.

Notice to the candidates—In order to avoid confusion, and to have everything arranged systematically at the coming primary election, the committee had poll books prepared and incurred some other necessary expense. To meet that expense, every Democratic candidate, who desires his name placed on the poll books will be taxed 50 cents and can make it known by paying said amount in person or by letter to the undersigned.
J. G. FURNISH,
Chrm'n. Dem. Ex. Com.

Mr. O. P. Tanner is having his house painted.

Joe Reed left Monday morning for Petersburg.

Only twenty-six days until Circuit Court and the convention of the "Big Sixteen."

Rice and Hoffman have the contract and are covering the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Keller, Lutheran, and Rev. Gibson, Universalist, made our office a pleasant call Tuesday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Allen Conner who has been very sick for several weeks is improving.

Dr. Grant and Perry Stephens are on a race in the garden business. They made the first heat Tuesday.

We acknowledge the receipt of well bound and handsomely printed report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

WANTED—Music pupils, by an experienced teacher. Terms, 50 cents a lesson.
Miss Lillie Willis,
Bullittsville, Ky.

A FINE BULL—Our fine, red bull will make this season at $5, money due when service rendered.
T. D. Goodridge.
J. J. Berkshire.

It is reported that Davy Hogan has rented the store house at Waterloo, and will go into the dry goods and grocery business at that place shortly.

Some of our citizens planted garden Monday and Tuesday. "The worms catch the early gardens," if they ain't frozen before the worms get out.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Isaac Bally is able to be at his post again, the toll gate near Florence. He can now go about some with the assistance of his crutches.

Local news very scarce this week, and all our correspondents were too busy planting garden and indulging in other out door pleasures to send in the usual amount of neighborhood gossip.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled. L. O. BRISTOW.

Rev. C. K. Gibson will hold a series of evening meetings at the Universalist church this week, closing Friday evening. Thursday evening he will deliver a lecture on, "Bright and Happy Homes." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Having affected an arrangement with the Auditor allowing me to draw upon the Sheriff, for the February draft I am therefore, by reason of, this, prepared to pay the teachers of the following districts, to-wit: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 46. Also the following colored teachers, Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

Total amount for distribution $2,718 33. H. J. FOSTER, County Superintendent. Burlington, Mch. 15, '86.

We received a letter from Mr. James A. Stewart, last week, of New Boston, Texas, in which he says: "The weather is fine and grass is growing nicely—farmers are getting ready to plant their crops; cattle are doing well; plenty of work going on now, young men come to Texas, if you want to make money. You can come to Texas and take the RECORDER, and hear all the news from Boone, and be as happy as if you were there. I have been in Texas 2 months and I have had better health than I ever had in my life."

NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. H. Walton, assignee of Davis Bros, &c. Plff
vs
J. W. Davis, &c. Defts

Pursuant to an order made and entered in the above styled action at its October term, 1885, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1886, at the Court House door, at or about 1 o'clock p. m. in Burlington, Ky., sell to the highest bidders all of the uncollected judgments, notes, accounts and other choses in action now in my hands, belonging to said assigned estate.

J. H. WALTON, Assignee.
March 16, 1886.

Take the Recorder.

SIBERIA.

Its Manufacturing Industries and Commercial Importance.

In the region of the Amoor, the industries are of very small extent, chiefly on account of lack of means of transportation. The only possible communication at present is upon the rivers, and is completely closed during a great part of the year, when the rivers are impassable for both boats and sledges. This is unfortunate, for on the borders of this immense territory lie important industrial interests.

At the sources of the tributaries of the Amoor are gold mines; Kamschatka and the neighboring islands produce valuable furs; the island of Saghalin has rich and excellent coal deposits. Moreover, in the southern part, in the so-called Usuri region, are rich timberlands and some land even capable of cultivation. The pursuit of these industries, with the fisheries and coal mines, would make this Usuri region a valuable source of revenue; at present, however, they are very slightly developed, and that mostly by Americans and Chinese, rather than by Russians. The latter, however, are making strenuous exertions to colonize the territory, and thus avail themselves of its resources.

The industries of the two western provinces, Tobolsk and Tomsk, are somewhat farther advanced; these two provinces contain over eighty per cent. of all the manufactories of Siberia. According to the official reports there are 2,300 of these, of which 1,460 are in Tobolsk and 650 in Tomsk. In all 12,500 hands are employed, and 14,000,000 roubles value produced annually. The most important class of manufactures is that which uses raw animal materials—dyeing and tallow rendering establishments, etc. The class next in importance includes the distilleries, breweries and flour mills. Besides these there are numerous soap, candle and glue factories, carriage factories, rope walks, felt-boot making establishments, etc. These latter can scarcely be called factories, but are rather of the nature of small work-shops. Except the mines and the smelting works closely connected with them, there is very little manufacture of mineral products in Siberia. There is one exception in the case of considerable glass works, which produce 200,000 roubles' worth annually. There are also small potteries and brick kilns. The only textile manufacturing worthy of notice is done in a single establishment in Tjumen, which produces annually 200,000 roubles' worth of army cloth. The needs of the people in this line are almost entirely supplied by household manufactures. Many knit and woven woolen articles prepared in this way find a market even in European Russia.

In all the Siberian manufactures there is almost no national division of labor or management of capital. The same person is often both capitalist and laborer, and the production of the raw material goes hand in hand with the manufactures. The manufactories are distributed here and there about the country, where the raw material is to be had to the best advantage, for transportation is difficult and costly.

Many products, even those which have a wide demand, produce a bad impression on account of their clumsiness and tasteless execution. The low standard of living and education among the peasants, who are the principal customers, is the main cause of this. For instance, in a town of Tobolsk are produced coarse, clumsy muskets with flint locks, which, nevertheless, find a ready sale at a good price, even as far as East Siberia and Amoor.

In general, however, manufacturing has taken many steps in advance in Siberia within the last fifteen years. In many places machinery has taken the place of hand labor, better processes in tanning, dyeing, etc., have been introduced, and a general improvement is noticeable in the quality of all the productions. With better means of transportation and an infusion of European enterprise, Siberia will yet contribute an important share to the resources of the world.—*Science.*

ALL HASH TO HIM.

An Ingenious Westerner Who Believed in Calling Things by Their Right Names.

The daughter of a Boston merchant of great wealth, wide mercantile connections and boundless hospitality was lately married. The Western agent of the merchant happened to be in town, and, as the proud father was inviting about everybody to his daughter's wedding he invited the Westerner, too.

The Westerner came. He was uneasy, and shifted about from place to place in the house as if he were hunting for spots that fitted him better than those he had been in. He put his hands nonchalantly on things and took them off again suddenly, as if he found them hot, and grinned familiarly at people he had never seen before, and then suddenly drew his features back with a ghastly solemnity. It seemed to be an occasion of great and overwhelming novelty to him.

When the refreshments came around he was inclined to fight shy of pretty nearly everything. It was as if he proposed to take on a little Boston formality, now that he was in Boston, and require an introduction to every dish. His host saw that he wasn't eating much, and came around to see about it.

"Why, you aren't eating anything, Mr. West," said he. "Can't I help you to something?"

"No, I thank you," said the Westerner, "I ain't very hungry to-night. I reckon I've eat enough."

Just then a waiter came along with some croquettes.

"Mr. West, take one of these croquettes; I think you'll like them; take one, take one."

The Westerner took one. He punched it with his fork, laid it open a bit, and examined it critically. Then he tasted it and exclaimed:

"Gosh! Hash!"—*Boston Record.*

—Prosecuting Attorney to prisoner—What provocation, Mr. Smith, had you for shooting the deceased? Prisoner—He called me Mr. Smith instead of calling me Colonel Smith. That's why. During the subsequent proceedings Mr. Smith was referred to as General Smith.—*Texas Siftings.*

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Petersburg & Burlington turnpike company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the towns of Petersburg and Burlington on the 1st Monday in April 1886, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors for the ensuing year. N. S. WALTON, Sectly.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.
Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

R. D Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
James Marshall's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

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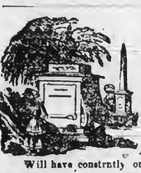

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IN THE CITY STREETS.

Rude was the man in speech, and rude
In raiment, and bowed with decrepitude
With crutch and cane at either side,
Like a figure by Doré typified—
A green shade over his bulging eyes,
Ever astare, in their ghastly guise
Repulsively, yet appealingly,
As he begged the dole of a dime of me.

I paused, as the great crowd surged ahead:
"Had no supper last night—nor bed—
Ner a cup o' coffee at breakfast time—
Ner a rusk at noon! And the fact is, I'm
A starvin' here in the city street
For a dime to buy a crust to eat!"

And I flinched, as I thought of the shameless wrong,—
Is he thus so shunned by the soulless throng—
The hundreds and thousands that pass him here?
But, e'en as I felt the rising tear,
I felt in my pocket's depths, slack
My own lone fortune of one greenback.
And I stayed my hand in its upward range,
Sighing to say that I had no change.

"Ef I could work like I ust to do,
I wouldn't be beggin' to day of you!
See what a hackin' cough I got—
Lungs jes' sluffin' off, like as not!
And old—and my eyes almost clean gone—
And I can't stay here, and I can't go on.
But it won't be long till I set my crutch
On the shores where a dime haint worth so much!"

Grotesque pathos! I smiled through tears,
Calming the old man's doubts and fears
With the crumpled note which I said should be
Changed at once as he waited me
But he stopped me short, as I turned to go—
"Oh, you'll not come back agin'! No, no!
What's the size o' yer bill?" said he,
As I unfolded it dazedly.
"Only a ONE? W'y sakes alive'—
Feared I was runnin' against a FIVE—
I'm bluffed so much by you high-toned gents!"
And back in my palm dropped ninety cents.
—*James Whitcomb Riley, in Indianapolis Journal.*

HER WEDDING DAY.

An Oath, Fulfilled, Makes It as Black as Night.

I was married to-day. All the books I have ever read finished with the marriage of the heroine, so I suppose my life ought to be over now. But it seems to me as if it had just begun. I am not much of a heroine—only a poor country girl who has seen nothing of the world; but George says I know quite enough, and that there is nothing so delightful as a simple young girl who has never been into society. George is my husband. I was eighteen last week. Ever since my thirteenth birthday I have kept a diary, and never missed writing in it once. This is a brand-new one, with a lock and key. I almost wish a year was written in it already. I feel so curious to know about the future. People say it is silly to keep a journal, but I have had a great deal of pleasure out of mine. Sometimes on dull days I have read about merry ones gone by, and then every thing has come back quite fresh, and I have seemed to live the pleasant hours over again. Of course, I never intend to have any secrets from George, but I made him promise faithfully not to want to look at the new diary I am going to keep, and which I am beginning now. He laughed and kissed me, and swore that he would only read it if I gave it him of my own free will. I don't fancy I shall do that, because I have an idea that it would seem silly to him, and I don't want him to have a poor opinion of me and think of me as a little school-girl. Not that I ever was at school, which he says is a very good thing. I know he would laugh at the very words I am going to write now, and no doubt they are vain and ridiculous. I like being called "my lady." After having been no one in particular, and only a younger daughter, not very highly considered, it is delightful to be a "personage," and to be made a great fuss with. And, though it sounds very unamiable, I can't help feeling the pleasure increased by knowing that my sister and cousins are most dreadfully jealous of me. They tried to hide it, and they have made me promise to ask them to stay very soon, and to do all sorts of things for them, and I mean to if George will let me. And to think that three months ago I had never seen him, and never been in love, though I had always longed to be, only there was no one in our village that I possibly could have made a hero of! For three years I lived on the memory of the handsome young man who came to church once with the Courtenays, and made him the hero of my novels and dreams. But all that is past history, written in the volumes left at home in my old desk, together with the wonderful story of how I met Sir George, and how he fell in love with me and I with him. And I dare not say how I adore him, or how happy I am, for fear he should ever see what I have written.

We were married to-day, but every thing is inextricably confused in my mind. I know I woke at five o'clock with the sun streaming in at the window, and did not close my eyes again. It seems almost a week ago, and it is only twelve hours. My new carriage clock, one of my wedding presents, had just chimed "five." Then there was the dressing, and all of them coming to help me; and I wished them away, only did not like to seem unkind. It was the first time they had ever told me I was pretty. I liked that. Then the breakfast and the speeches and the carriage-and-four and the train—all that seems unreal, too. One thing puzzles me. When we were in the railway carriage George hardly spoke, but kept looking out of the window; and I saw the reflection of his face once, and fancied it had a haggard, worried look, or it might only have been distorted by the glass. And when we arrived here, he asked me if I would not like to rest a little, and I said "Yes;" but I was rather disappointed because I should have liked to have gone out with him into the delightful old garden that I can see from my window. This is such a pretty old-fashioned place, quite one's idea of what an old country inn should be, and there is a charming garden, with big trees and lots of flowers. Some great person wanted to lend George his country seat for our honeymoon, but he did not like the idea, nor did I. Then it was settled that we should go to his own home; but, just a day or two before the wedding, he asked me if I would not much rather go where neither of us was known, and I agreed willingly, because whatever he likes I like, and I should have hated the fuss and ceremony of addresses and triumphal arches and that sort of thing. All that, I suppose, will take place later, and I shall be horribly shy and nervous.

The most extraordinary thing has happened! George has just been in, looking quite pale and upset, to tell me that he has had a telegram from one of his most intimate friends, who has had an accident, and implores him to go to him at once. Poor George seems distracted. I hardly know how I felt when he told me, but after a moment I said that of course, under the circumstances, he ought to go. Then he caught me in his arms, but he looked so strange that I felt almost frightened and was rather glad when he went.

"I shall be back by twelve o'clock to-morrow morning at latest, my own darling," he said, and kissed me again; then rushed away. I sat a long time looking out of the window after he had driven off. I can not in the least describe how I feel. The expression of his face haunts me. I suppose he is dreadfully grieved about his poor friend; but he looked almost as if it was his fault—as if he had some sort of remorse about it. Of course that is all nonsense. I am rather given to fancying things. I wish now I had asked him something more about his friend—he did not even tell me where he was; but I was so taken by surprise that it did not occur to me to inquire. The last words he said were: "I shall be back to-morrow, darling, and then we shall be so awfully happy."

I have been wandering about the garden, and sitting under the trees, feeling very disconsolate and oppressed. I could almost fancy that I am a widow, and have lost him forever. I don't think I ever realized before how immensely I love him, and how blank and awful the world would seem without him. Why of all days should his friend have an accident to-day? I never read of such a thing happening in any novel. To think that I, who have led such a quiet, uneventful life (until I met him), should be the victim of such a strange accident! It will make this diary very interesting to read later; but, oh, I feel so wretched and miserable now! There is a tear which has made a great blot. What a bad beginning!

My head swims; I hardly know if I am in my right senses. I am staring at the paper now, and I cannot understand it one whit, and yet I know that some awful inconceivable calamity has happened to me. What shall I do? Where can I go? To whom can I turn?

I had just finished dinner—a dull enough meal, heaven knows!—the first I ever sat down to alone. All the time I was thinking George's handsome face ought to be opposite me, and that it should have been the pleasantest dinner I ever had in my life, and a lump rose in my throat and nearly choked me, and prevented me from eating.

I was looking out of the window, when the neat waiting-maid came in with a telegram. I had never had one in my life. It set my heart beating violently. I felt it contained some dreadful news. My fingers trembled so that I could not open it. Some instinct made me put it down and wait until the woman had left the room; then I tore it open and read: "Your husband is spending his wedding evening with me. He always promised that he would." I read it over half a dozen times; I did not seem to grasp the sense or meaning of it. Then I looked at the top to see from whom it came—"Minna Vane, Chapel street, London, to Lady Chalford, Rose Inn, R——."

Minna Vane! Minna Vane! A woman! There had been no accident. He had gone voluntarily of his own free will to spend this day of all others with another woman! I remembered his face in the train. I remembered it when he bade good-bye. This was why he had proposed coming to a place where we were not known!

A sensation came across me as though I had been struck a violent blow on the head, and for a time—I know not how long—I felt nothing but a strange deadness and apathy. Then slowly there came a quickening in my heart, growing and growing until it reached an intolerable agony, and smote me with a sense of overwhelming burning disgrace. Where should I go? Where hide my misery, my shame? I must return home—to the home which I left in triumphal state seven hours ago; slink back disgraced, to be a shaft for pity, wonder, scorn. I have never been anywhere alone in my life. I can not face strangers, above all under these terrible circumstances; but, oh, let me fly from him who has treated me so cruelly; let me never, never set eyes on him again! Why, O! my God, has he used me thus? What have I done to him? If a man wanted a terrible revenge on a woman, he might think of some devilish way of wreaking it; but what have I ever been but loving and humble, and glad to do all he wished or bade?

My maid has just been in under pretense of asking if I wanted anything. She looked curiously at me, as if she longed to question me. I dare say every one in the house knows or surmises that there is something wrong and strange. I hardly dare to meet their eyes. Oh, if I could but hide myself! I was never used to be revengeful; I could always forgive any one who vexed or offended me; but now my sense of injury seems to suffocate me. I could almost pray God to avenge me. What shall I do? What shall I do? To-night it is too late, but to-morrow morning early I will go. He returns at twelve. He shall not find his wretched victim. Oh, new book! new book! in which I thought to chronicle so much happiness, what a ghastly tale for your first pages! And what will be the end?

It is a month since I wrote those last words, and I have hesitated and changed my mind a hundred times before finally deciding to go on with my story. My memory serves me well enough. I remember every hour of that terrible time. I can recall almost every pang that helped to change me in so short a time from a child to a woman.

When I closed my book I went to the window and stood there leaning out for a long, long time. There was a glorious moon—so bright, it brought out every tree and shrub vividly. You could even see the color of the flowers. What a night to gaze at with one's lover, his arm about one, one's head upon his breast! And my lover is looking at it, perchance, with another woman's head pillowed on his heart, his arm about another woman. And, at the intolerable agony of the thought, I clinched my hands until the nails pressed into my palms, and tears forced themselves between my closed eyelids. "O God, punish him; let him not be happy!" I muttered between my tight-shut teeth. Unable to bear my misery longer, I turned away and rang for my maid.

"I will go to bed now," I said to her, forcing myself with a superhuman effort to speak calmly, even cheerfully, and I retained my composure while she undressed me, tortured my hair and performed various offices for me which I could well have dispensed with. I had never in my life been waited upon by a maid, and I hated it intensely. I felt that her manner was intended to convey sympathy. She was dying for me to make some little confidence or explanation to her. I almost wondered that she did not ask me a point-blank question—such a child as I was but, mercifully, she was too well educated in her profession to forget so far what was due to herself. The effort at composure was nearly too much for me, and the moment she left me I flew to the door, bolted it and flung myself on the floor by my bedside in a paroxysm of weeping.

Midnight chimed from my clock, and still I sat with my head pressed hard against my hands; still I sobbed and cried over my lost illusions. Half-past twelve—one! I rose and threw open the window, and stared into the night. The moon was more resplendent than ever; the hush of the night was perfect. I alone of all creatures seemed alive and awake—I with my intolerable woe. Then I lay down on my bed, but not to sleep. A dozen plans for the morrow chased each other through my excited brain, but through all of them ran the horror of that home-going to be a jest and a by-word. Again I rose and went to the window. Faint streaks of crimson lay athwart the horizon. I staid there until they changed to orange and to yellow gold; then, worn out and shivering with cold—summer night though it was—I returned to bed, and fell into a heavy sleep. Some hours later I awoke with a racking pain in my head, and a general feeling of illness and utter prostration. For some moments I lay trying to recall what had happened; then the past day and night rushed upon me like a flood, and I remembered that to-day I must go home. But, even with the thought, a paroxysm of pain overcame me. I laid my head back on my pillow moaning. * * *

Half an hour later, when my maid came, I was prostrate, speechless. Her words of commiseration fell like a stone upon my ear. I was indifferent to every thing but the maddening pain in my head—my wrongs even were forgotten—there was no thought of rising or going away. I could only lie and moan. The woman did her best for me. She bathed my head with eau de cologne, fetched me tea, begged to be allowed to send for a doctor; but all I craved was to be let alone. She shut out the light and left me, saying she would be in the next room; and I lay there and moaned and tossed my fevered head from side to side. Pride and grief were all gone; I was absolutely indifferent to every thing. George might have had a dozen wives. I might have been disgraced ten times over—I should not have cared. Hours went by, and then I heard his eager voice outside the door talking to the maid. Presently she came in softly.

"Sir George has come, my lady. He is so dreadfully grieved that you are ill. He says may he come in?"

"No," I moaned. "Oh, my head! my head!" She went out. I heard the ring of disappointment in his voice, then more talking. I did not care—everything but my pain was indifferent to me. Another long interval, and she came in again and whispered:

"The doctor is here, my lady."

She drew back the window curtains, and some one took my hand and asked questions of her in a low voice. I was past speaking myself. Then he went out, and another person came in on tiptoe and stood beside the bed, and looked down at me, uttering incoherent words of tenderness. I knew that it was George, but I did not unclose my eyes. I felt a gentle kiss on my brow, more kisses on my hand. They gave me neither sensation of anger nor pain—that maddening pain absorbed every thought.

"You will soon be better, my own darling," I heard him murmur; but I turned away my head and went on moaning to myself.

Presently Seaton came back and brought me something to drink. Then she put cold bandages on my head, and after a time the pain grew less intense and I fell asleep. When I awoke my head was infinitely better, but I had a dazed, drowsy feeling. I was able to drink some tea and eat a piece of toast, and by this time it was seven o'clock. I had the windows thrown wide open.

Would I see George now? He was so anxious, and Seaton put on her most pleading, persuasive tones. The blood rushed to my face. I turned away to hide it, and said that my head was aching again, and that I would rather not be disturbed.

She gave me a draught, and a delightful sense of well-being overcame me, and I slept—slept on till the next morning, when floods of sunshine were pouring in at the open window, and Seaton was standing uneasily over me.

"Oh dear, my lady, I am so glad you are awake!" she said; "Sir George has been fidgetting about the last two hours I must go and tell him."

My headache was gone, but I still felt drowsy and apathetic; utterly incapable of forming any plans; and when I tried to rise I was as weak as a baby, and staggered about. I ate my breakfast, and Seaton appareled me as she thought fit, choosing the loveliest tea gown from my wardrobe, and I was too indifferent to oppose her. My face was very white, my eyes looked unnaturally large. I had to lean on her and even to crawl as far as the sitting-room. George was there; he uttered a cry of delight. Unrestrained by the presence of the sympathetic Seaton, he embraced me and led me to the sofa. My heart was beating wildly, but I had a strange, confused feeling in my head, as though if I spoke I should swoon. I said nothing, made no resistance, but lay on the sofa as he placed me and closed my eyes.

He uttered a thousand endearing words, to which I made no sort of response; and yet my heart thrilled in answer to them; shame smote me that I loved him.

"What made you ill, my darling?" he asked; and then, with a sudden instinct, I unclosed my eyes and looked fixedly at him. It was his turn to wince and redden; he had to avert his face. Then my heart hardened.

"Some news I had upset me," I said in a measured voice; and he did not dare to ask me any further questions.

"Will you be well enough to drive this afternoon?" he inquired presently. "The air would do you good." And I assented.

After this he seemed to have lost his tongue. Every now and then he looked at me in an humble, half-frightened sort of way, and as he grew weak I grew strong, and a desire to be cruel to him came over me.

He drove me in his phaeton through lovely hedge-bound lanes, under avenues of trees, across breezy hills. Very few words were exchanged between us; now and then I cast a sidelong glance at his handsome face, which looked so careworn and miserable. My heart melted toward him; but then I would recall my wrongs, and it grew cold and bitter again. How careful he was of my comfort! There was such love and tenderness in every line of his face when he looked at me, I could not but believe, in spite of what had happened, that his heart was mine.

All through dinner I scarcely spoke, and I remarked that he, who had usually such a fine healthy appetite, ate scarcely anything. Afterward, he lighted a cigar and went out, and I could hear his footsteps crunching the gravel as he paced up and down. The influence of the narcotic was still upon me, and I dozed off. When I awoke he was sitting beside me.

"What time is it?" I asked, affecting to yawn.

"Half-past nine," he answered. "You are tired, are you not, my love?"

"Yes," I said, rising. "I will go to bed. Good night!"

"Not good night!" he uttered, in a low voice.

"Good night!" I repeated resolutely. Then, looking up at him, and speaking with a coolness that astonished me, I added: "Will you make arrangements to take me home to-morrow?"

"Take you home!" he echoed, his face growing deathly white. "What do you mean?"

"I mean that I wish to go home," I answered, in the same cool, cruel tone.

"And—and what is to become of me?" he said.

"I dare say your sick friend still needs your care," I replied, and with that I left him like one stunned.

I awoke perfectly well next morning. What would happen to-day? I wondered. I loved him. I did not mean to leave him, but still I had a desire to punish him—a cruel eagerness to exercise my new-found power. When I went in to breakfast I saw that he looked haggard and pale. I greeted him cheerfully, ate an excellent breakfast, and made a remark now and then.

"Have you found out about the trains?" I inquired when I had finished.

"How cruel you are!" he cried, rising and coming toward me. "I can not stand this any longer. What in God's name do you mean?"

I rose, too, evading his touch, and raising myself to my full height.

"I mean that I do not choose to share you with Minna Vane or any other woman," I answered. "After the outrage you have put upon me, I intend to return to my people."

"Minna Vane!" he stammered, looking at me with horrified eyes.

I went to my desk, unlocked it, took out the telegram and handed it to him.

"My God!" he uttered, then walked to the window.

My heart beat furiously. What answer would he have to make me. Presently he turned.

"Come and let me tell you the truth," and he took my hand, led me to the sofa and sat down beside me.

"Five years ago I was in love with this woman. She got a good deal of influence over me. I was for the time almost a slave to her. In a moment of madness she made me swear that if I ever married I would spend the first evening of my marriage with her. Boy and fool that I was, feeling certain then that I should never marry any other woman, I swore it. You may wonder, perhaps, that I thought such an oath binding. I had forgotten it, as I had long and completely forgotten her, when, a week before our marriage, I had a letter from her reminding me of my oath and the terms of it. It was a horrible one. I am ashamed when I think of it. I am not usually superstitious, but I had vowed that if I broke my word I hoped my wife would die before the week was out. Oh, darling!"—and his voice trembled and there were even tears in his eyes—"if you knew how I love you; if you knew how awful the thought of anything happening to you is to me, you would understand and forgive me! And if you knew the hell I have gone through the last three nights you would pity instead of being angry with me. She may have had her revenge, but I do not think," with a bitter laugh, "it can have been very sweet to her. She was glad enough to let me go after I had been ten minutes in her house."

I believed him—a weight was taken from my heart—yet still I had that cruel desire to punish him.

"Will you still leave me?" he said, in an agonized voice.

"I will forgive you on one condition," I answered. "If you will go away for three days; at the end of that time you may come back."

And all his prayers and entreaties left me inexorable, immovable—I, who three days ago was such a stupid child! At last he consented to the ordeal and went. I can answer for it that he alone was not punished. Oh, in those three miserable days, how my heart was racked and torn with pain, doubt, longing! Each day he sent the most impassioned letter, and those letters alone enabled me to bear the weary hours.

Then—he came back. Ah! no written page shall reveal the joy of that return; it shall remain forever sacred. I recked nothing then of the past suffering. I had gained a power over him that I should never else have possessed.

So, Minna Vane, your evil turned to good, your curse to a blessing. I have no fear of other women now.

Good-bye, book; I shall never write in you more.—*Albany Journal.*

NEW YORK BAKERS.

Some Inside Secrets of an Ancient and Indispensable Trade.

Four thousand journeymen bakers work night and day to make bread for the city of New York. Their labor is oppressive and weakening, and their pay is poor. Some of them by dint of untiring industry and the most saving habits, have accumulated sufficient means to start little shops for themselves. They do their own baking, supply the surrounding neighborhood, and send their bread around in the morning by the apprentice boy, who carries it in a large willow basket, which he balances on his head. But the baker who succeeds in winning out a shop is one among a hundred. The average baker moves along in the same rut from day to day, and dies in harness, very often without money enough to pay his funeral expenses. Nearly all the bakers are Germans and French. Some are Irish and American, but they are in a vast minority. The bakers of this city have a trade organization, but it is badly conducted and possesses but little practical power. It is a good baker, indeed, who can command twelve dollars per week, and many work for six dollars. Had they perfect trades-unions, this state of affairs would soon change. The French baker is the finest in the world and the most independent. They know their own value and conduct themselves accordingly. A German baker in Third avenue employed a French workman to make the finest grade of fancy bread. Every thing was pleasant for a week or two, when the foreman gave the Frenchman an inferior grade of flour to work with. Mr. Gaul at once detected the change and put on his street attire.

"Vat is de matter mit you?" inquired the boss.

"I can not wid ze self-respect work more," answered the Frenchman. "Ze grade of ze flour is inferieur."

"Vot has dot to do wit you?" shouted the German. "Dot is my pusiness."

"Pardon, m'sieu," replied the son of France. "Eet is not ze question of ze flour or ze bread, eet is ze reputation of myself," and no amount of persuasion could induce him to return to work.

There are a few bakers in this city who make a specialty of Boston brown bread, which New Englanders adore and eat with their Sunday morning breakfasts of baked beans. It is composed of yellow corn and rye meal, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar. During the remainder of the week Bostonians content themselves with ordinary bread and are partial to fresh tea-biscuit at night. Our German fellow citizens eat rye bread almost exclusively and are particularly fond of the schwarz and kummel brod. Both are made from black rye, but the kummel has carraway seeds sprinkled through the dough before baking. Americans, English, Irish and French prefer wheat bread as fresh and white as possible. Southern people eat corn bread smoking hot, and their wheat bread is usually in the form of small, flat soda biscuits, which are not palatable when cold—whence may be divined the reason for the reign of dyspepsia and heart-burn in the South. In strong contrast, strange as it may seem, are our colored brethren, who never eat corn-bread if they can help it, and who like their wheat bread warm and spongy. Italians and Chinese live on stale bread bought at large steam bakeries and seldom suffer from the toothache. Many improvements have been made in the construction of bakers' ovens. Now they are air-tight, the workmen are as far as possible protected from the glare of the fire, and by an ingenious system of self-acting telemeters, and automatic levers acting on fines and air valves, the temperature inside the ovens can be regulated to a half degree without opening the doors. Some years ago a machine was invented the purpose of which was to knead dough by steam power. It proved an utter failure, and dough is kneaded to-day, as it always has been, by hand. The silly story that bakers kneaded their dough with their feet never had any foundation in fact. Master bakers pride themselves on their cleanliness, and in many shops no journeymen who chew tobacco will be given work. The bakers' harvest time is in the spring and fall of the year. During the summer people eat less and thousands leave the city.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—Not less than seven German Generals will complete their fiftieth year of active service during 1886.

A CHINESE DINNER.

Appetizing Description of a Meal Served in the House of a Pekin Magnate.

A member of a Bremen trading-house lately had the honor of taking dinner with a Chinese magnate in Pekin, and has given an appetizing description of the feast. The table was set with twenty-two dishes and was lit with ten large lanterns. Instead of being served in courses, the dishes were brought in one at a time and passed to the guests severally, beginning with the most distinguished or with the oldest. The merchant has given a list of them, with his comments, as follows: 1. Doves with mushrooms and split bamboo sprouts—delicious. 2. Fat pork fritters (or something like fritters)—splendid. 3. Pigeon's eggs in meat broth, the whites hard but transparent—very good. 4. Chinese bird's nests with ham-chips and bamboo sprouts (a mucilaginous dish)—excellent. 5. Poultry, different kinds, cooked with mushrooms and bamboo sprouts—very agreeable. 6. Duck with bamboo and lotus fruits, the fruits tasting and looking like an acorn without its cup—tolerably good. 7. Hog's liver fried in castor-oil—bad. 8. A Japanese dish of mussels with malodorous codfish and bacon—horrible. 9. Sea crabs' tails cooked in castor-oil, with bits of bamboo and ham—would have been palatable but for the wretched oil. 10. A star made of pieces of fowl, bacon and dove, covered with white of egg—very juicy. 11. Slices of sea-fish and shark's fins, with bamboo and mushrooms—it was hard to tell what kind of a dish it was, but it was rather bad than good. 12. Giblets of poultry with morels—the morels helped the giblets down. 13. Ham and cabbage—not particularly good. 14. Hams of sucking pigs cooked in their own juice. A pause now ensued, during which pipes and tobacco were brought in. The pipes held about a thimbleful of tobacco—enough for two or three whiffs—and we were kept busy filling and lighting them. 15. Land-turtles with their eggs in castor-oil—abominable. 16. Ends of ham—good. 17. Breasts of ham with sour cabbage—no delicacy. 18. Stale eggs (these eggs have been kept one month in salt and two months in moist earth.) The white looked like burnt sugar and were transparent. The yolks had a greenish color, and the embryos appeared dark, rolled together and perfectly recognizable—a terrible dish. Dessert: Conserve of sitzon, a red fruit that looks like a shadberry, and tastes like a kind of currant—good. Dark-green fruits having oval seeds like those of the plum, preserved in brandy—good. Crabs' tails cooked in castor-oil. A green, oval fruit with a long, hard seed, resembling a large green olive, but sharp and sour and disagreeable to the European taste. Light cakes—very fine. Nuts, almonds and castor-oil seeds, roasted and candied with sugar—good, even to the castor-oil seeds. Macaroni with sesame-seeds and three-cornered cakes covered with castor-oil seeds—passable. Various bonbons very moderate; baked lichis. The lichi is the finest of Chinese fruits, having a white flesh with the taste of the best grapes—excellent. Shaddocks mandarin oranges—good. The only drinks were tea, very weak and without sugar and samion, a rice-wine, which is drunk hot like tea, and is wretched stuff.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

WOMEN AND WORK.

A Caution Against Fraudulent Advertisements, Issued by the Woman's E. and I. Union of Boston.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, Mass., cautions all women to be wary of advertisements and circulars promising—on receipt of a certain sum—work at home, with large earnings. We are receiving letters from women far and near who have been defrauded by these promises. Either the person forwarding the money gets no answer at all, or the materials and implements sent are of little worth, or the finished work is rejected even if well done, or other obstacles are placed in the way, (the object being simply to get rid of her). The parties advertising make frequent changes of name and address, with some difference in circulars. They are now sending out through the United States, Canada and the Provinces, hundreds of thousands of plausible circulars, well calculated to deceive, for not many of the hundreds of thousands of women receiving them are aware that by a single advertisement any city firm can get plenty of workers close at hand.

Learning that this evil can best be checked by enlightening the public, we solicited the aid of the press, and the following continuous notice appears in our daily papers, each in turn giving it one week's insertion:

"The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 74 Boylston street, will gladly give information regarding circulars and advertisements offering to women work at home."

It is earnestly desired that newspapers every where help to enlighten the public by copying the whole of this present article and by giving the above notice, or a similar one, frequent insertions; also that Women's Associations, variously located, join us in this work, and by suitable advertising make themselves known as centers of information. Any needed assistance from us will be gladly rendered. Individuals can aid by procuring the insertion of this article in their local papers.

Such general concurrence of effort will save multitudes of women from sorrow and loss, work effectively against the swindlers and promote the interests of the honest advertisers.

MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ,
President Women's E. and I. Union.

Address letters to our Employment Department.

—Cherry Bob, of San Antonio, the proprietor of a saloon was moved by the announcement that Messrs. Moody and Sankey were to visit that city to publish the following card: "Editor San Antonio *Light:* Fellow saloon men! now that Moody and Sankey are expected to visit us, would it not be advisable to get the inside track of them by closing our establishments on Sunday and keep sacred the Sabbath? Fellow saloon men! let us close our doors on the Sabbath; let us keep sacred the seventh day; we will lose nothing by it, but would be held higher in the estimation of our fellow citizens and receive the credit of the outside world.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Some interesting facts were developed at the recent electrical convention in Baltimore. Among these was the information that there are about 5,000 arc lights in New York and about 3,000 in Boston. Over fifty towns in the United States have each over 100 lamps. Tower lighting meets with great favor in some parts of the West. Domestic lighting by electricity has not advanced much, so far, on account of the expense, and meets with more favor in Europe than in America. There are now in use in the United States 95,000 arc lights and 250,000 incandescent lights, and the money invested in the electric light industry amounts to $70,000,000.

When the effort was first made to organize societies to prevent cruelty to dumb brutes it was ridiculed by the press and antagonized by the courts. Just when Mr. Henry Bergh was ready to abandon the work because of discouragement, he made the acquaintance of the late Horace B. Claflin, of New York, who at once gave his hearty sympathy and support, and contributed $25,000 to it shortly before his death. Such a movement could not long be confined to New York. It spread all over the country, and there are now in nearly every State, and in hundreds of cities of the Union, societies of this kind.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

—It is absurd to condemn a rule that won't work both ways. In these days of degeneration a thing is lucky if it works one way.—*N. O. Picayune.*

ALWAYS prompt and sure and only 25 cents. Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates. The merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism are known everywhere.

A CRYING baby at a meeting is like a good suggestion—it ought to be carried out.—*Texas Siftings.*

Stranger than Fiction

are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

AN easy way to find a lost relative—Make a will in his favor.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A BLIND man is very sympathetic. He will never see anybody suffer.

"WHAT we learn with pleasure we never forget."—*Alfred Mercier.* The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging-down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

THE rumor that "the world moves" because it is cheaper to move than to pay rent is denied.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Speed of Heat and Cold.

It has been asked which travels faster, heat or cold; and answered heat. Because any one can catch a cold. It therefore follows that every one should keep Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will cure colds, coughs and croup.

A HICKORY club is very good lumber to floor a man with.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

IN Siam they bang cats' tails. In this country they aim to kill.—*New Haven News.*

THE scalp is cleansed and excited to a healthy action by Hall's Hair Renewer.

In Consumption, the disposition to cough is diminished by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

BRAKEMEN will be sorry to learn that "trains" are to be made unusually long.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has selected some Gospel and Temperance songs, familiar tunes, 200 copies of which will be sent to any church or Sunday school. Address the Publisher, MRS. LAURA G. FIXEN, Albert Lea, Minn., enclosing 20 cents for postage.

THE swimmer will never be a pauper. He is always self-sustaining.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE boy with the dirty face seems to "wantthe earth."—*Pacific Jester.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A TONGUE that never talks scandal—The tongue of a shoe.—*Boston Courier.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 16.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@	2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@	4 50
HOGS—Common	3 40	@	3 80
Good Packers	4 00	@	4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	95	@	96
No. 2 red	93	@	94
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@	38½
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@	32½
Rye—No 2		@	67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@	12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 80	@	9 35
Good Mediums	10 00	@	14 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@	11 62½
Lard—Prime steam	6½	@	6¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@	15
Ohio Creamery	20	@	28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@	1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@	70
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 90	@	3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	96¼	@	96¾
No. 2 red		@	96½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@	49
Oats—mixed	37	@	44
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 50
LARD—Western steam		@	6 27½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@	4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	80⅝	@	81¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring	80⅞	@	81½
Corn—No. 2	36½	@	37½
Oats—No 2		@	29½
Rye	60	@	61
PORK—Mess	9 60	@	9 95
LARD—Steam	9 50	@	9 99
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	92½	@	93
Corn—Mixed	46¼	@	46¾
Oats—mixed	36	@	37
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@	11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@	7½
CATTLE—First quality	4 50	@	4 87½
HOGS	5 00	@	5 25
INDIANAPOLIS			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	91
Corn—mixed		@	34¼
Oats—mixed		@	30½
LOUISVILLE			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	95
Corn—mixed	38	@	38½
Oats—mixed		@	33
PORK—mess	10 75	@	11 00
LARD—steam	7½	@	8

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

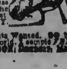
DR. ROBERT NEWTON, late President of the Eclectic College, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, O., used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures consumption, coughs, colds, pneumonia, etc.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.



$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample Free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appetite; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat." EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took." FRANK C. TURNER, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend Street, Boston, Mass.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I have had for the last nine or ten years, suffering terribly. It has now entirely cured me." MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla also good for catarrh. Nothing did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family and consider it a splendid blood purifier." J. P. WILDSMITH, North 7th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

"My wife thinks there is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we are never without it in the house." F. H. LATIMER, Syracuse, N. Y.

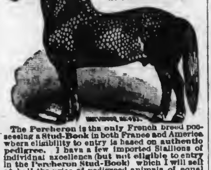
"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

PERCHERON HORSES!
500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS
Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.



The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

Proof.

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. The disease worked down upon my lungs. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results, am apparently cured.—Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

Ely's Cream Balm has cured me of catarrh of several years standing; restored my senses of taste and smell.—F. C. OGDEN, Elizabeth, N. J.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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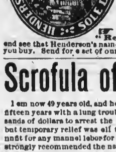

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Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

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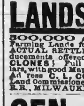

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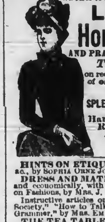
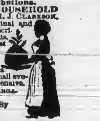


HINTS ON ETIQUETTE—How to entertain, &c., by SOPHIA ORNE JOHNSON (Daisy Eyebright).
DRESS AND MATERIAL—How to dress well and economically, with answers to correspondents on Fashions, by MRS. J. H. LAMBERT.
Instructive articles on "How to Appear Well in Society," "How to Talk Well, and Improve your Grammar," by MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.
THE TEA TABLE—And how to make it attractive, with good and comparatively inexpensive recipes, by CHRISTINA TERHUNE HERRICK.
MOTHER'S CORNER—A page devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children. Filled with interesting letters from subscribers exchanging views and methods of management, and original articles from the best writers.
ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK—A Special Feature with Special Illustrations, Knitting, Crocheting, and all kinds of Embroidery. Edited by an expert. Prizes given for contributions.
BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS, by LIDA and M. J. CLARKSON.
HOME COOKING—With original and tried recipes contributed by subscribers. This is a special feature with us, and is considered the best and most practical department ever published in any household paper. Prizes given for best recipes and contributions. How to prepare delicacies suitable for afternoon teas, or small evening companies that are not too expensive.
MUSICAL STUDIES—By MARGARET B. HARVEY.
FLORAL DEPARTMENT—By EBEN E. REXFORD.



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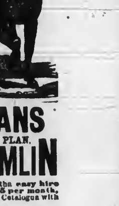

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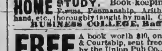

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886. NUMBER 20.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Startling Disaster at Murraysville, Pa.

Five Buildings Wrecked and a Number of People Dangerously Injured.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon another appalling disaster was added to the history of natural gas explosions. A new gas well, known as the McWilliams well, belonging to the Chartiers Valley Gas Company, located at Murraysville, was being turned into the company's main line at that point when the connection suddenly broke and the gas escaped in such volumes that it almost instantly filled the adjoining houses. The gas ignited in the house of Wm. Taylor, and a terrific explosion followed. The house was shattered, and was soon wrapped in flames. The inmates of the buildings, seven in number, were quickly taken out and carried into neighboring houses. The fire communicated to four other buildings, including the postoffice and a store, and all were totally destroyed. The fire ran back along the pipe to the well, burning the derrick and every thing surrounding it. The villagers were wild with fright, as it was feared at one time that the entire town would be consumed. The flames were, however, confined to the five buildings. The victims of the explosion are Wm. Taylor, his wife and two children; Mrs. Harry Taylor and her three children, and Lillie Lacock. One of the Taylor children and Miss Lacock are so fearfully burned that they can not live more than a few hours. All the others are dangerously burned except Wm. Taylor, who will recover. The loss on the buildings and to the Gas Company will amount to about $30,000.

GERMAN HOGS HAVE IT.

Many Cases of Trichinosis Since the Prohibition of American Pork.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Secretary of State Bayard has received a communication from the Consul General of the United States at Berlin, in which he states that within the last few weeks not less than thirty to forty cases of trichinosis have been discovered in Zattichen, a town in Silesia, and vicinity. Similar cases, the Consul General says, are reported from time to time from other places in Germany, showing that the theory which led to the prohibition of American hogs has received a setback by facts which can not be denied. Mention is made of the great sensation created in commercial circles at Berlin, caused by the bill lately introduced in the United States Senate, the fate of which the manufacturers and exporters of Berlin look upon with great anxiety.

Momentous Whisperings.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A Washington correspondent, writing about the recent meeting at a reception at the White House of President Cleveland and Senator Edmunds, on the evening of the day upon which the latter made a few remarks in the Senate personal to the former, says there was some embarrassment when they shook hands. This did not last long, for Senator Edmunds leaned forward and whispered something in the President's ear. The President then leaned forward and whispered something in Mr. Edmunds' right ear. This is the conversation, according to the correspondent, that took place: Mr. Edmunds—Did I hurt you much, Mr. President? The President—Not much, Senator. The *Critic* says the correspondent was wrong, and thus sets the matter right: "For the benefit of history, we will print exactly what the conversation was: Mr. Edmunds—Where do you keep it? The President—In the lower right-hand corner of the cupboard, in the dressing-room. The sugar is just back of it. The ice-water is in a pitcher on the table."

City Hall Destroyed by Fire.

FALL RIVER, MASS., March 19.—Shortly after half past seven o'clock this evening flames burst through the roof of the City Hall, a three-story granite structure. The fire burned fiercely for an hour, and at half past eight o'clock the tower fell in with a crash, scattering thousands of sparks and burning fragments of the building on the roofs of the neighboring mills, but, fortunately, all of them were extinguished, and the flames were confined to the City Hall, which was entirely gutted. The Edison Electric Light Company lose about $1,000 worth of tools, which were stored in the attic. The city records and seals are destroyed, the safe not being fire-proof. The loss upon the building is estimated at $250,000. There is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

An Eclipse of the Sun.

OSHKOSH, WIS., March 19.—This city was visited this afternoon by a most remarkable atmospheric phenomenon. Shortly after 3 o'clock, a quite thick darkness spread rapidly over the city, creating great excitement. Women and children screamed, and superstitious persons howled out that the day of judgment had arrived. This deep gloom, and the attendant excitement, continued about ten minutes, when the darkness seemed to roll off towards the east in a great wave. A similar phenomenon is reported from several cities westward, showing that the direction of the cloud was from the west.

Even the Farm-Hands Trying It.

SEDALIA, MO., March 19.—The farm-hands of Pettis and Saline Counties have demanded of their employers an increase from $15 and board to $20 per month and board. The demand was at first refused, when no less than fifty men quit work. The employers have conceded to their demands, however, and nearly all the strikers have gone back to work at the increased scale. An organization is to be perfected, and the projectors hope to have the demand become general throughout the State.

A Michigan Desperado Found Dead.

TECUMSEH, MICH., March 19.—School children to-day found the dead body of Aaron Palmer, frozen face downward, in a mud swamp a short distance from town. Palmer was a desperado who, in a shooting scrape last November, dangerously wounded two merchants, A. P. and J. B. Anderson, left them for dead and fled. A large reward for Palmer was offered, but without effect. The cause of his death has not yet been determined.

Howard Made a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Brigadier-General Howard was to-day nominated as a Major-General in the army, vice General Pope, retired.

The Russian Oil Fields.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The Russian Government has taken steps to thoroughly develop the petroleum fields of the Peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. It has called a convention of scientists, engineers and oil-producers to meet at Baku on the south side of the peninsula on March 27 to discuss plans for the promotion of the oil trade.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There were 225 failures in the United States and Canada reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, during the week, against 239 for the week before and 246 for the week previous to the last.

Suspected Express Robber Escapes.

DANVILLE, ILL., March 19.—Detectives went to Grape Creek this afternoon to arrest Mike Humphreys, who is charged with being one of the perpetrators of the Joliet express robbery. It was found that Humphreys had fled immediately after sending the dispatch making his whereabouts known and claiming an alibi. Humphrey's wife says he is simply trying to keep out of the way until the excitement over the crime cools down.

Pension Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has approved the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Some Interesting Facts as to the Ages of Our Chief Executives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—President Cleveland is to-day celebrating his forty-ninth birthday. Only one other President ever celebrated a forty-ninth birthday in the White House. This one was President Grant, who celebrated his forty-seventh and forth-eighth, as well as his forty-ninth, birthdays there. Only three other Presidents entered the White House this side of fifty years of age. They were Grant, Garfield and Pierce, and the last two mentioned were past the forty-ninth mile-stone when they took the oath of office. President Grant came to the office even a little younger than President Cleveland. He was forty-six years ten months and seven days old when he assumed its duties. President Cleveland was forty-seven years eleven months and sixteen days of age when he entered the office. Thirteen of the Presidents were in the fifties when they entered the White House—Taylor, Polk and Fillmore, 50; Arthur, 51; Lincoln, Hayes and Van Buren, 55; Washington and Johnson, 57; Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams, 58. Five were past sixty at their inauguration—John Adams, 62; Andrew Jackson, 62 at his first inauguration; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 65; Buchanan, 66.

DAMMED BY ICE.

Disastrous Overflow in the Loup River—Hundreds Flee for Safety.

OMAHA, NEB., March 18.—Ice gorged at the Union Pacific bridge over the Loup river yesterday, causing the bottom lands to be overflowed for miles, and also a portion of the town of Columbus. Hundreds of people were obliged to leave their houses and seek safety elsewhere. The latest report states that the water is still rising, and much damage is feared, especially to railroad travel. The Platte river, into which the Loup empties, near Columbus, is very high and overflowing the country. It is reported that the Burlington & Missouri bridge over the Platte near that point has been partially carried away. People in the low lands were warned by couriers of impending danger, and as yet no lives have been lost.

To Be Arbitrated.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad, and other railroads of the Gould Southwest system, is in a fair way to settlement at last by the arbitration of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Hall, the workman discharged at Marshall. The proposition was accepted by the committee of Knights of Labor, who, on their part, promised not to interfere with freight trains pending the negotiations, and to assist in preparing passenger trains for service. The U. S. Marshal and his deputies, who have been in possession of the road's property at Goldsboro since Tuesday morning, were withdrawn at once, and yesterday afternoon the running of freight trains was resumed. The general impression is that the strike is virtually over, although some days may elapse before a full agreement is reached. It is also believed that the arbitration will result in the reinstatement of Hall. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas and Pacific railroad, are now running on their regular schedule time.

Barbed Wire Takes Another Twist.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The Barbed Wire Manufacturing Association, composed of the licenses of the Washburn & Moen Company, held a special meeting yesterday at the headquarters of the Association in this city. Ninety-five per cent. of the barbed wire manufacturers of the United States, representing a total output of 130,000 tons of wire, were present, as were also representatives of the plain wire companies and the jobbers. The meeting was harmonious, and upon its conclusion the pledge to maintain all agreements was signed unanimously. There was a general advance of ten per cent. made in the price of wire, and the combination was so greatly strengthened that it was thought the advance could be firmly maintained.

Boy Brigands.

NOANK, CONN., March 18.—This village is intensely excited over the disclosure that a band of five boys, aged about seventeen, two weeks ago organized under the names of "Night Hawks," to rob and murder. It is said their oaths were administered with cocked revolvers, and any traitor was to suffer death. The gang arranged a programme for last Saturday evening, which included the burglary of stores, the waylaying and robbing of Dr. O. E. Minor and Getty Patter. They were to take their "boodle" and embark at Mystic on the midnight train for New York. Their plans were frustrated by one of the number, who joined the gang for that purpose.

Poisoned Stockings.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Last Saturday Louis Mosser, purchased a pair of stockings. He wore them Sunday. Monday morning he was unable to leave his bed, and to-day the physician, who has been in constant attendance, considered his case very precarious. His feet and legs are swollen two or three times their natural size, and give him the most intense pain. The stockings were dyed a cardinal red, and it is supposed the coloring matter must have contained poison.

Sentenced for Counterfeiting Stamps.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 18.—The jury in the case of James McCord, in the United States Court, this evening found him guilty of counterfeiting Government stamps and brands and manufacturing cigars without license, and he was given fifteen months and five days in the penitentiary and fined $200. He refused to purchase clemency by betraying his accomplices. James Nuirwanger, a boy who assisted him, was held for the Grand Jury.

Eat Your Oysters While You May.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—A meeting of the oyster packers of this city was held to-day and an agreement reached not to pack any oysters after the first of April, under a penalty of $1,000. The oyster season has heretofore continued until the 1st of May in each year, but the oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay have been so much depleted that a fear is entertained they may be destroyed.

Cholera.

ROME, March 18.—Two fatal cases of cholera are reported in Candia, two in Palio and seven in Padua.

Natural Gas Dangers.

WARREN, PA., March 18.—Jacob Winger, contractor, and Oscar Wiager, Wm. Warke and Elmer Margel, drillers, were fatally burned to-day by an explosion of natural gas, which ignited from the boiler at a newly shot well belonging to N. Moore & Co., at Tiona.

Action on Morrison's Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Ways and Means Committee has adopted the entire free list of the Morrison bill, adding logs to it. For some reason logs were omitted from the original bill. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, offered a proposition to request Canada to remove its duties on lumber, so as to bring about a reciprocity.

An Insane Mother's Acts.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Matilda Borrman, insane wife of William Borrman, a tinsmith, of Avondale, near this city, arose in the early morning and killed her sleeping son, aged fourteen years, by striking him on the head with a hammer. A younger son was struck, but not fatally hurt. The poor woman then ended her life by cutting her throat with a razor.

English Salvationists Coming.

LONDON, March 18.—One thousand soldiers of the English Salvation Army will soon depart for New York to revive religious feeling among the Americans. The campaign will be short and vigorous, and at its conclusion the army will return to England.

THE DEATH SHAFT.

A Very Sad Calamity at Pottsville, Pa.

Thirty Miners Caught Under a Fall of Rock and Five of the Number Killed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 22.—This morning there was a short, cracking noise in the new tunnel of the Pottsville and Mahanoy railroad, a short distance from town, which was followed by a tremendous fall of rocks. One bowlder weighed fifteen tons. Below a number of laborers were employed, and the great mass of earth and stones overwhelmed them. The wildest reports were quickly scattered to the effect that at least thirteen men had been killed, but later it was learned that three men were killed, four fatally injured and about a dozen more badly hurt. A number of the foreigners who were nearest the mouth of tunnel quickly jumped out of the way and escaped. The wildest scenes followed among the friends of the unfortunate men under the rocks. Manuel Masquella, an Italian, was first seen struggling to get free, but could not. He was pinioned fast between the two great bowlders, and could not get out. The brave men did not know how soon another fall of rock would occur, yet they instantly went to work and blasted the rocks, shattered them into pieces, and dragged out Masquella bleeding and crushed, and very badly hurt. Flying scraps struck Jim Dannato and knocked him into the debris, from which he was extricated in a dying condition. While he was carried across the hill to his boarding house at Mill creek he died. The dead body of J. W. Wright was next carried away. An Italian, known as No. 5, with an unpronounceable name, was found crushed to death under a tremendous bowlder that had to be raised by a powerful jack. Samuel Backers, Lew Reiber and John Collier, of St. Clair, were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful. Jacques and Louis Robel, brothers, had their shoulders and legs crushed. Sam Craicus had his left leg broken near the hip and his right shoulder crushed. John Collen, of Landingville, had his face badly lacerated and his body bruised by flying timbers. Those who were but slightly injured were able to walk home, but the dead and wounded were carried to their shanties on the bleak hills, some distance from the works. The latest from the sufferers to-night is that five were killed. The prevailing sentiment is that the accident was entirely unavoidable. Coroner Halberstadt will hold an inquest. Edward Kelly is the contractor, and it was the first accident at the works. The last shots were fired on Saturday, and, to make the work more secure, additional timber were put up on Sunday. Some thirty men were at work when the accident happened, and but ten escaped unhurt. This was at the west end of the tunnel, but when the accident occurred all the foreigners throughout the works refused to labor any more during the day.

The Life-Saving Service.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A bill has been favorably reported in the House to increase the number of life saving stations. The committee in its report made a wonderful showing for the efficiency of this service. It was organized in 1871, and since November 1 of that year to June 30, 1885, the number of wrecks which occurred within reach of the stations was 2,918. The total value of the vessels was $35,210,075. The total value of the cargoes was $16,553,619, making the total value of property involved $51,763,694. Out of this sum $36,377,929, of property valued at that amount, was saved through the efforts of the crews at the various stations. The number of persons sailing on the wrecked vessels was 25,893, and the number saved was 25,236. During the single year preceding June 30, 1885, the number of disasters in reach of the stations was 371. The value of the property involved was $4,634,380, and the value of the property saved was $3,379,538. The number of persons wrecked was 2,439, and the number saved was 2,428. Only eleven were lost during the year.

Huge Schemes.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Every session of Congress brings to light some new enterprises of mammoth proportions which somebody is willing to see the Government with its full treasury undertake. Mr. Eads wants the Government to help him out with his railway to carry ships across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Mr. Helper wants the Government to help build a railway line from this country to South America, and all Washington wants Uncle Sam to establish a permanent exposition in Washington, in which all the world in general and America in particular are to join. Besides this, however, two more magnificent propositions have just come to the front, one being a railway and steamship line to China via British America, Alaska, Behring's Straits and Siberia; the other a canal or inland water route from New York to Florida.

A Silver Brick for Beck.

RALEIGH, M. T., March 22.—Some of the prominent mining men of Butte City have prepared a brick fashioned into a paper weight which will be forwarded to Senator Beck as a testimonial of their regard for the defender of the people's money. It is elegantly inscribed: "James B. Beck, Defender of the People's Money." On the reverse is: "Presented by the Residents of Butte City." The brick is of pure silver, and weighs nearly a pound avordupois.

End of a Desperado.

OMAHA, NEB., March 22.—Ed. Johnson, a desperado, who killed his employer Saturday, intrenched himself in a barn near Oakland, where he resisted all attempts to capture him, and killed two men and wounded several others. The barn was set on fire last evening. A fire was opened on Johnson, and he was killed, falling in the flames. When the fire had subsided, the body was found in a large pile of oats, riddled with bullets.

The Railroad Switchmen.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The expected strike of railroad switchmen in East St. Louis has not yet taken place. There has been a general strike of switchmen in Kansas City and freight business is practically at a stand still. There are two hundred and thirty switchmen out, which enforces idleness upon one hundred and fifty engineers and as many firemen.

Heavy Snows in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, March 22.—A furious snowstorm raged all over the upper peninsula Sunday, and two feet of snow has fallen. All the railroads are blockaded. No trains were run yesterday and few to-day.

—Mrs. Senator Stanford, the wife of the California millionaire, says the New York *Graphic*, recently received a letter from a Chicago lady in which the writer said that as Mrs. Stanford was now in mourning she could not make a better use of her ball-dresses and gowns than by sending them to her. "I belong," she continued, "to that genteelly poor class who are compelled to present an appearance out of all proportion to their limited income. By complying even partially with my request you will oblige."

—"One of the most remarkable pictures in the Paris *Salon* this year will, I understand," says London *Truth*, "be an episode of the English campaign in the Soudan. It represents the Mahdi seated in his tent receiving the homage of his chiefs, who have brought with them a load of British soldiers' heads freshly decapitated."

—A recent writer asks: "Why are people poor?" We suspect it is mainly owing to their inability to acquire wealth, but we may be wrong. We haven't looked into the subject, and can therefore only hazard a guess.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ONE WAY OF MARRYING.

It Goes in New Hampshire if Nowhere Else.

BOSTON, March 21.—In the Supreme Court Judge Holmes is hearing a suit for alimony brought by Maria Norcross against Alvin C. Norcross, a Boston merchant, which is preliminary to a divorce suit next term, Mrs. Norcross being the libelant, the developments of which will be highly sensational. The evidence shows that in the summer of 1865 Norcross met Maria Taylor, aged eighteen, at Littleton, N. H., and after a courtship of one day threw himself on his knees, and called Heaven to witness that he took her for his wife. In response she raised her right hand and promised love and devotion. The following December he related the facts to the girl's parents, and asked to take her. The ceremony constituted a marriage by New Hampshire law, but Mr. Taylor wanted another ceremony, which Norcross promised to go through at Boston, but never did. The couple lived together in Boston as man and wife for eighteen years, having two sons. In 1883, after four years of bickering, Norcross ejected the woman from his house, each charging the other with inconstancy, and at once married Mary Freeze. Mrs. Norcross also accused Norcross of stealing a $10,000 bond, and securing, by false pretenses, her house in Boston. General Butler is counsel for Mrs. Norcross.

GERONIMO SURRENDERS,

But Under Circumstances That May Lead to Very Serious Trouble With Mexico.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., March 21.—A soldier stationed at Mud Springs, under command of Lieutenant Wheeler, arrived in this city to-day, and from him was learned the surrender of Geronimo to Lieutenant Maus. The facts leading to the surrender are reported to be as follows: Yesterday afternoon, about ten miles south of San Bernardino, the Apache camp was attacked by Mexican forces and a hot skirmish ensued. During the skirmish two Apaches were killed, and the forces of Geronimo were completely routed. Geronimo and his band fled in the direction of Lieutenant Maus' camp for safety, and surrendered unconditionally. The Mexican troops followed them across the line into Maus' camp, and demanded the prisoners, claiming that the fight occurred on Mexican soil, and that the victory was theirs. Maus refused to give the prisoners up, which greatly incensed the Mexicans, who threatened to take the prisoners by force. General Crook was hourly expected in camp, but at last accounts had failed to arrive. Two dispatches from Maus have been received at Mud Springs, appealing for troops and assistance. The situation is critical in the extreme, and the massacre of Lieutenant Maus and his command may occur at any moment.

FIGHTING A GAS FIRE.

Curious Scheme for Shutting Off Natural Gas at Murraysville, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.—After forty-eight hours' hard work the men have got the burning well at Murraysville in such a shape that the fire will be conquered. The flame was about eighty feet above the ground. A fire-proof shield was constructed, and under its shelter men gradually worked their way up to the stand-pipe. The pipe was then cut half way through and a chain fastened around it above the cut. This done, the workmen left the well, carrying an end of the chain with them. By means of this chain the pipe was pulled over and broken off close to the ground. An arrangement on the principle of an old-fashioned candle-snuffer is now being made. The arms on it will extend on each side a sufficient length to allow the men to work in safety. This contrivance will be pushed up to the well and a cap will be forced over the pipe and held there until the flames are extinguished by the cutting off of the fuel. It is thought this can be done in the morning. There is no danger from fire to-night unless the wind should change into a gale, and the alarm among the people has subsided.

Favorable Crop Reports.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 21.—Special reports from over five thousand crop correspondents of the *American Rural Home*, of this city, state that in general the winter wheat has not had a set back. The crop has fairly commenced to grow. The season is a little more forward than in 1885. Some spring wheat is sown in Nebraska and Dakota. Ploughing has commenced in Southwestern Kansas and Southern Illinois. There are early indications for spring work and putting in the crop. A favorable season is indicated.

No More Federal Prisoners Without Pay.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Joliet (Ill.) special says: "The Illinois State Penitentiary Commissioners, now in session, have forwarded to the Department of Justice at Washington a notice that, owing to the labor trouble in this State and the probable legislation by Congress against the employment of convict labor, the penitentiary will refuse to receive any more Federal prisoners unless the Government agrees to defray the cost of keeping them."

Death by Suicide.

OWENSBORO, KY., March 21.—Wm. L. Fraikes, a farmer four miles from this place, committed suicide early this morning by hanging himself. He climbed up on the roof of his meat-house, secured one end of a rope to a timber, and with the other about his neck, jumped off. His head was almost severed. Fraikes leaves a wife and eight children. He was a sober and hard-working man. No cause for the deed is known.

Two Feet of Snow in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, March 21.—The heaviest and most destructive snow-storm that has visited Dubuque in the past five years began here yesterday afternoon and continued until late this morning. The snow fell to a depth of over two feet and drifted until fences were hidden from view, and several frail buildings fell under its weight.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning.

WATERBURY, CT., March 21.—About one o'clock yesterday morning lightning struck a house in Watertown, occupied by Wm. McGaffey and Clarence Cook. One side of the building was almost demolished. Two daughters of Mr. McGaffey—Sarah, aged twenty, and Eliza, aged eighteen—were killed. The ground in the vicinity was entirely plowed up by the electric bolt.

Unsuccessful Safe-Blowers.

CAIRO, ILL., March 21.—The safe of Sanders & Son, grocers here, was blown open this morning, but the noise attracted the police, and the burglars fled without getting anything out of it.

Damages for Failing to Make a Will.

CONNERSVILLE, IND., March 21.—Miss Barbara Haumesser, of Madison, recently filed a claim against the estate of the late John Farner, County Coroner, for one-half the estate, alleging that the decedent agreed to provide for her in his will to that extent, which he failed to do. The jury in the trial last night gave her $3,050 damages.

Another Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury will, on Monday next, issue a call for $10,000,000 three-per-cent. bonds. The call will mature on May 1.

Killed by the Explosion of a Shell.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 21.—Fred Gould, aged eighteen, was killed here to-day by the explosion of an old Shrapnel shell which had been found buried near the spot where the Confederate forces had established fortifications in 1862. Young Gould had opened five of the shells and secured the bullets within, but the sixth exploded between his knees.

Idle Workmen.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—According to the annual report of of the Government's Bureau of Labor seven and one-half per cent. of the industrial establishments of the country and nearly a million working people were idle during the year 1885.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—SENATE.—Drawings and reports of the Nicaragua Canal were received from the Secretary of the Navy. The testimony taken in the examination of the scientific bureaus was reported and ordered to be printed. The Committee on Pensions reported a bill to pension disabled soldiers honorably discharged after six months' service; also for the relief of dependent parents of deceased soldiers. The House bill increasing widows' pension from eight to twelve dollars per month was taken up and passed without amendment. At 2 p. m. the Senate resumed consideration of the Edmunds report and resolutions, Mr. Cullom speaking. Mr. Maxey followed, and Mr. Dolph had the floor at adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the truth of charges against the assistant doorkeeper of the House, alleging the collection of money by him from citizens of Jeffersonville, Ind., for securing an appropriation of $20,000 in the Forty-eighth Congress, for the improvement of the Ohio river near that place. The call of States, postponed from Monday, was made, and a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. By a vote of 179 to 87 the rules were suspended, and a resolution offered by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, was adopted, fixing special days for the consideration of the bill for the free coinage of silver. The Inter-State Commerce bill was made a continuing order for April 13, by a vote of 195 to 44.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and referred and memorials presented. A joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature urged the improvement of the coast defenses. A resolution was agreed to directing an investigation of the alleged use and destruction of timber on public lands adjoining the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on the electoral count bill. Mr. George opposed certain features. The bill was finally passed without division. An unsigned Presidential message was returned to the White House on motion of Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri. Mr. Dolph discussed the Edmunds report and resolutions. Senators Coke and Wilson followed. A spirited discussion on the merits of the controversy took place between Senators Beck and Edmunds, which was continued in executive session by a resolution proposing to make the papers in one of the cases public. This resolution was not agreed to.

HOUSE.—A number of resolutions calling for information were reported back and adopted. Among the bills reported from committees was one providing for the payment of the Fourth of July claims. The urgency deficiency bill was reported back with a recommendation that the Senate amendment for $30,000 expenses at the Grant funeral be non-concurred in. The committee could find no authority for such an appropriation, but precedent would justify the payment of those bills approved by General Hancock. Bills objected to were presented by the New York militia and amounted to $8,000 or $9,000. The report of the committee was agreed to. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and debated. After reading by paragraphs for amendment the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—SENATE.—Executive communications were referred. The Inter-State commerce bill was made a special order for March 30, and the bankruptcy bill for March 31. The urgent deficiency bill was taken up and some amendments objected to by the House stricken out, while others were insisted upon. At 2 p. m. the Edmunds resolutions were debated by Senators Brown and Spooner. The Senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock, and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE—Executive communications relating to appropriations were referred. Committee reports were received, among which was the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, to establish export tobacco warehouses, and to amend the brewers' bond section of the Revised Statutes. The bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to investigate private claims other than war claims was considered. Pending a demand for the previous question, the bill went over. Debate on the Indian appropriation was resumed. Forty-two of the forty-eight pages were disposed of when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—SENATE.—Memorials and petitions were received and referred. Among the bills passed was one to establish a National live-stock highway, along the east line of Colorado, two miles in width. A number of private pension bills were also passed. At 2 p. m. Mr. Spooner continued his speech on the Edmunds resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, took the floor, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The minority report on the bankruptcy bill was filed. A number of private bills were reported, and the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. April 10 was set apart for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce. At 4:45 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m. At the night session a number of private pension bills were passed. Price, of Wisconsin, objected to the passage of the bill to pension the widow of General Hancock at $2,000 per annum. He is the member who objected to the Grant bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE.—In the House discussion on the adverse report of the free coinage bill was begun, which was diverted by O'Donnell, of Michigan, in the speech against the removal of the duty on sugar. Hemphill, of South Carolina, opposed and Bynum, of Indiana, favored the bill. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—SENATE.—Among the memorials presented were several from the Iowa Legislature urging the passage of the Des Moines river lands title bill over the President's veto. Mr. Logan submitted a resolution to consider nominations in open session. Mr. Ingalls, in a resolution, wanted to know why information in regard to the number of fourth-class Postmasters had not been furnished by the Postmaster General as requested. The urgency deficiency bill was sent to a conference committee. Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was considered. Pending action, the Senate resumed consideration of the Edmunds report. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, spoke. He was followed by Mr. Jackson, who had the floor when the Senate went into executive session at 5 o'clock. Adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

HOUSE.—The Chaplain prayed that the land might be rid of gamblers in cards, stocks, etc. A session was ordered for Thursday night to consider resolutions on the death of Representative Rankin. Bills passed increasing to fifty dollars a month the pensions of the widows of Commodores Spicer and Fillebrown. Bills were also passed granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Harwood, and $2,000 a year to the widow of General Hancock. The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to forfeit certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A resolution directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule by which the House might reach the Educational bill was offered, and withdrawn on the suggestion that opportunity to take action will be given on Monday next. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, and at 4:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

Foreign Notes.

MADAME MARIA HEILBRON, the prima donna, died at Nice, France, on the 21st. She leaves a daughter thirteen years of age and a fortune of £120,000.

THE Greek Government has negotiated a loan of £800,000 in London.

SOCIALIST meetings are being held daily in Berlin, and are attended by thousands of workingmen. The police have been specially instructed to watch the meetings.

—"Ma, we'll have to cut Sue Fitzpercy," remarked Ethalinda De Wiggs. "Why so?" asked Mrs. De Wiggs. "Why, you know she is getting her dresses made for her wedding. Well, she invited me to look at what she called her 'traveling dress.' 'Traveling dress,' indeed! Why, she ought to know that the English term now is 'going-away dress.'" "Yes, indeed: If she's that vulgar we shall have to cut her, certainly."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—An order for a farm in Washington County, Ind., was received by a man, who wanted, also, if possible, "a local real estate agent there from an Ohio wife between the ages of twenty and forty-five years," to go with the farm.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Charles J. Sauter, of Dwyer, Ind., claims that there are but five madstones in the United States and that he owns one of them. He makes a profit of $1,500 a year off it.

—The mussel has been turned to account for stewing at North Haven, Me., and is already said to rival the oyster for that purpose among local epicures.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark an' Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$2 25@ 3 00	$3 50@ 4 25
Common lugs	3 00@ 4 00	4 25@ 5 25
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 00	5 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 25@ 6 25	7 00@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	9 50@12 25

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Providing for moving of records in Muhlenberg County. Incorporating the American Accident Insurance Company. Creating Gabater Mill Magisterial District in Campbell County. To prevent hogs and sheep from running at large in Jefferson County. Amending auditor's agent act requiring itemized accounts and regular annual reports from said agents, under a penalty of $100 for failure to do so; amending charter of city of Covington; authorizing the city of Frankfort to issue bonds for school purposes; authorizing Wayne County to levy an ad valorem tax for bridge purposes; creating an additional voting precinct in the county of Campbell.

HOUSE.—The usual number of bills were introduced in the House this morning, and but little else was done. The Thomas bill, providing for check-weighmen at coal mines for the protection of the miners, was passed.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—SENATE.—In the Senate nothing was done, as it was in session but about forty minutes.

HOUSE.—The Revenue bill occupied nearly all the time in the House to-day, and almost to no purpose. The House decided to take up the bill each day at eleven o'clock and discharge the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Mulligan then moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas, 5; nays, 64. The following bills were passed: Senate bill incorporating the Ruthenburg Automatic Fire Extinguisher and Assurance Company; regulating terms and times of holding the Circuit Courts in the Thirteenth Judicial District. Amending an act for the benefit of the licensed keepers of stud-horses, jacks and bulls in this commonwealth. Senate bill to authorize the Pendleton County Court to issue bonds and provide means of redeeming and regulating the manner of executing sale and disbursement of funds. Speak Offutt introduced a resolution looking to the bringing in of a bill appropriating enough money to complete the branch penitentiary; to rescind summarily the contract for the convict labor with the present lessees, and to employ all the convicts now in mines on the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, and making the necessary appropriation to defray the expense of keeping the convicts. The resolution lies over one day. If its provisions are carried out some good measures may result.

FRANKFORT, March 26.—SENATE.—Bills passed: The vote by which the bill creating the Nineteenth Judicial District was passed, was reconsidered and substitute offered, and passed. Under the substitute the district is composed of the Counties of Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathitt. The bill continuing the Superior Court was then called up in order to consider the House amendments thereto. Amendments concurred in. The Offutt resolution, looking to the solution of the penitentiary muddle, came up this morning and was discussed for an hour, but a vote on it was cut off at eleven o'clock by the Revenue bill. Quite a number of amendments were adopted to the Revenue bill, the most important of which was one taxing the owner of every pistol $2.50. There was considerable discussion as to whether church parsonages should be taxed or not, but finally decided that they should not by a vote of 36 to 34.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Act amending an act establishing the South Covington District in Kenton County, exempting such lands as are used for dairy purposes from the provisions of said act and repealing Section 10 of said act; act incorporating the Bowling Green and Stallard Springs Telephone Company; act to re-establish two terms of the Fleming Circuit Court; Senate bill rechartering the town of Louisa, in Lawrence County; Senate bill incorporating the Proctor Coal Company; act incorporating the Boys' Home Society, of Louisville; Senate bill amending charter of the city of Ashland.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Regulating the holding of Circuit Courts in the Thirteenth Judicial District; authorizing the county of Pendleton to subscribe stock to turnpike roads; authorizing Perry County to issue bonds to build a jail and court-house; amending an act providing for building a bridge over Greenriver in Hart County; to charter Supreme Lodge Brotherhood of Knights of Honor; House bill incorporating the Louisville Cemetery Association.

HOUSE.—Mr. Spaulding occupied the Speaker's chair this morning and appointed a committee to investigate the Offutt-Madden matter—Messrs. Thompson, Moss, Straus, Breathitt and Myers. They held a meeting and examined the two principal witnesses—Offutt and Madden. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning at eight o'clock to take further testimony. A resolution was adopted adjourning the House at one o'clock in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The Revenue bill was again taken under consideration and "perfected" as far as the twelfth section. One of the provisions as it now stands permits the stock in building associations to be taxed. It has heretofore been exempt.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing the town of Carrollton to sell certain lands to the Federal Government to establish an ice depot. Regulating the transfer of appeals in Kenton County Courts. A resolution reciting that it is inexpedient and unwise to work convicts in the coal mines in this State was adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Owens called up the resolution fixing April 5 as the day for final adjournment, and on motion of Mr. Nesbitt it was laid upon the table by a vote of 36 to 29. The revenue bill then came up and was considered until nearly one o'clock, when the Offutt-Madden Investigating Committee made a report exonerating the Speaker. At the afternoon session to-day the House passed the following bills: Senate bill authorizing the creation of a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the funded debt of the city of Newport. Senate bill amending charter of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, repealing section 7 empowering the organization of the Supreme Lodge; act amending charter of town of Bellevue. Campbell County, authorizing the trustees among others to increase the tax twenty-five cents on the $100. Senate bill incorporating Jessamine Confederate Memorial Association.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Bill in regard to trade-marks on floating timber in the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers; to incorporate the Dayton and Ohio Turnpike Company in Campbell County; providing for the reorganization and maintenance of public school in Lima; amending the charter of the Shelby Railroad Company; incorporating the Cincinnati, Covington and Latonia Railroad Company; amending the charter of the city of Maysville; regulating the sale of liquors in Allen County; regulating the sale of fertilizers in this commonwealth; House bill incorporating the Frankfort, Bellepoint and Leestown Street Railroad Company, with an amendment.

HOUSE—The Thompson bill giving the county judges exclusive jurisdiction as examining courts in certain cases was amended so as to apply only to cases of homicide, and then passed. The Revenue bill then came up and the rest of the session was consumed in amending and discussing it. More progress was made on it to-day than all the days together heretofore.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE U. S. Marshal sold the steamer Ariadne at West Covington, for $3,525 to Captain F. Hopkins, for the Evansville and Cairo Packet Co.

AT Crab Orchard John W. Baker, colored, was beating a horse; D. G. Slaughter remonstrated, when Baker pulled a pistol and began shooting: missed twice and Slaughter shot him dead.

THE Louisville Buggy Company assigned. Liabilities about $7,000.

LIZZIE MIDDENDORF, a young mother, with her babe in her arms, jumped from the Covington and Cincinnati ferryboat a few days ago. She was buoyed up by her clothing and was rescued by men in a canoe after she had drifted nearly a mile. Just as the men grasped her she released her hold on the child and it was drowned.

THE barbers of Covington are engaged in a movement for closing shops at eight o'clock in the evening and all day on Sunday.

THE Kentucky Senate Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported adversely the House bill to establish the county of Carlisle.

SEVERAL prisoners, including one murderer, escaped from the Bardstown jail. The latter was recaptured.

AT Shelbyville, W. W. Knight, the oldest son of Rev. A. B. Knight, was taken a little sick the other day. He purchased a bottle of patent medicine, of which he took too much, which caused his sudden death sometime afterward. He was about 27 years of age. His parents are at their winter home in DeLand, Fla.

AT Nicholasville, Robert Smith, colored, who is to be hanged April 17 for the killing of his step-father, has made a full confession. This will be the first legal execution in Jessamine County since July 19, 1858.

BRECKINRIDGE.

Extracts From His Speech Delivered in the House of Representatives,

Upon the Widows' Pension Bill—Kentucky's Reputation Well Sustained.

In the House of Representatives, when the Pension Appropriation bill was pending, Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was among the speakers, and his eloquent utterances caught the ear of the House and country. We publish herewith liberal extracts from his remarks:

Mr. Chairman, when the proposition came before the House to increase the rate paid to the widow and orphan 50 per cent., and a representative had to consider the elements which entered into his decision upon that proposition, the first fact which met him was that the present rate had been fixed years ago; that it had originally been agreed upon by a former generation of statesmen; that it had been accepted in the very throes of the war; that it had been unchanged when the money in which it was paid was at a large discount; that it had been received without complaint from 1862 to the present time. It was not, therefore, the question, shall the widow and orphan be pensioned? Nor was it the new question, to ascertain from careful calculation what was a fair rate; but it was to add, without any proof of necessity, without any cause given, 50 per cent. to a well-established and long accepted rate.

The next fact was that at the time at which it was offered was a time when a dollar had the largest purchasing power that it had possessed for many years. To-day, he who has a fixed salary is in a better relative condition than he has been for a quarter of a century or more. Every thing in the country has almost touched bottom prices. Never, since the war, has a pension been relatively so valuable as it is to-day. Never could it purchase so much of comfort, so much of whatever adds to the pleasure of human life. Instead of there being any necessity in the general state of the country and of its markets, and of its prosperity, why this change should be made, there was every reason why it should be at least postponed. For while the dollar was now more valuable than ever before, it was also harder to obtain. There is more sweat in the dollar that pays for labor in these hard days of winter than ever before in this country.

Everywhere are the unemployed stalwart men, with wives and children dependent upon them, standing idle in the market place, for no man hath employed them. The unpleasant symptoms of the unsatisfactory condition of labor obtrude themselves upon us on every side. The strikes, which, alas! are the protests of heart and muscle against unjust demands and unrequited toil; the labor organizations, by means of which co-operation may produce more justice and wiser treatment; the sad wails of poverty which come from every city, bear testimony that it is not the time to increase the burden of the laborer, to take more from the earnings of the toiler. There are other widows and other orphans than the widows and orphans of the soldiers, and every dollar added to pensions is, in part, taken from them. No war can be carried on by the soldiers alone. He who drives the plow or the plane, he who strikes the anvil or holds in its place the machinery which, with almost life-like intelligence, weaves the garments that are worn, are as truly the soldiers of the Republic as those who, with serried ranks, carried her banners to victory. They are the soldiers in the great battle of life, who deserve well of their country, and whose widows and orphans deserve our care and protection. In this discussion I pay a heartfelt tribute to the great army of the peaceful obscure, who in every rank and walk of life, through all their days of care and toil, perform well the part to which they are called; and I hesitate with sincere reluctance to vote any added dollar for any cause to the burdens which are already so hard to be borne.

I plead to-day the cause of the humble home, whose father, buried in an adjoining grave, did not go to the war, but with equal patriotism did his part in the great battle of life. It is not only the soldier element that we are to legislate for, but it is every element of the country in every part of the country. These are the conditions that stares in the face every man who had to pass an intelligent consideration upon this subject.

The provision made by existing laws for pension is in its aggregate startling; I will not attempt to show that it is unreasonable. But I do mean to say that before any increase of it ought to be made the necessity therefor should be demonstrated. The amount paid for pensions up to the 30th of June, 1885, is reported to be the sum of $765,092,640.18. To this must be added the sum of $60,000,000 appropriated for the current year. These aggregate $825,095,650.18. To this add the amount covered by the present bill, $75,754,200. These various sums aggregate $900,849,840.18, which is the sum that has been or will be paid under the laws as they now exist up to June 30, 1887. To this must be added that unknown sum which will have to be paid to those pensioners whose applications, yet undecided, will be allowed. How large this may be is a mere matter of speculation. Some have estimated it (as I see from the admirable and well-tempered speech of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Crisp) as adding enough to the present annual appropriation to require the annual expenditure of $125,000,000. Others make it much smaller, but it certainly will not be less than somewhere about $100,000,000, and that for a series of years.

Mr. Chairman, these figures do not, of themselves create any very distinct conception in our minds of their magnitude. I find in Spofford's American Almanac that the assessable value of all properties in the great State of Texas is $562,103,227, and in the prosperous State of Kansas $248,845,227, which, added together, is $810,948,510, which is over $14,000,000 less than we have paid for pensions by the 30th of June, 1886. Kentucky owns $123,775,589 and Iowa $465,747,387. These two States combined ($889,522,976) are $11,000,000 less than the amount we will have paid by the 1st of July, 1887, under existing laws, without the addition of a single pensioner on the rolls. The rich State of Illinois reports $798,341,320, which is in round numbers $30,000,000 less than the amount we will have paid to pensioners by the end of this current fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, if we could make these dull figures instinct with life, if we could transform them into smiling landscapes, fertile fields, growing cities, loving homes—if we could see them turned into the implements of industry and the herds and flocks which graze upon our fields and bring comfort and prosperity to our homes, and then realize that these lands and homes and flocks have been, so far as value is equivalent thereto, paid in installments year by year under these laws which have been passed for the benefit of but a single class of our citizens, we might form some conception of the magnitude of these sums.

Of course I do not mean to be understood as representing that all the sums mentioned have been paid to and for those who served in the late war, or that there will be a permanent annual expenditure of either $100,000,000 or $75,000,000. Part of the sum—in itself considerable, but relatively quite small—has been and will be paid on account of the war of 1812. And as the pending claims are allowed there will be an increase in the amount needed, then the climacteric having been reached, there will a gradual decrease. For how many years and to what extent this increase will continue no one can with any accuracy foretell. Certainly the amounts will reach into the hundred millions. And we may obtain some conception of the time this burden will rest on industry by looking at the pension-roll of the war of 1812.

Seventy-one years ago that war ended—over two generations have passed away; and yet on June 30, 1885, there was 20,157 persons receiving pensions on account of the services rendered by themselves or their husbands therein. Compare the mighty armies of the last struggle—the multitudinous host which demonstrated to an astonished world that America was the most warlike nation that the world ever saw—with the mere handfuls of men that on our northern frontier, that at Lundy's Lane or the Thames, at the River Raisin, or on the plains of Chalmette crowned the rolling mistress of the West with unfading glory, and we may perhaps realize how at the end of fifty more years the pension-roll, even though a list of honor, will be a burden; so that any increase of either rate or class means an increase of burden for at least fifty years.

It will also be borne in mind that the object of the pension law is not to support, but it is to assist in supporting its beneficiaries. It is impossible so to frame such a law as to help only those who absolutely need help. Such laws must be, in their nature and in their provision, general; applicable to classes as classes, and not to each individual in the peculiar circumstances of his particular case. The country does not undertake to furnish full support for all the persons on its pension roll, nor would it be able so to do. So the rates must be adjusted to aid in the support of those who are its objects.

Mr. Chairman, the addition to the annual expenditures by the passage of this widows' bill is estimated to be $6,106,922, which capitalized at 4 per cent. is a real addition to our public debt of $152,673,050. If our annual appropriations for pensions be no greater than the amount covered by the bill now under discussion ($75,754,200), it capitalized at 4 per cent. is an addition to our fixed indebtedness of $1,893,855,000. In view of these figures and of the present condition of the country, I, for one, am not willing to go any farther in this road, which leads, first, to repeal of the limitation on the arrears of pensions to every one whose name was borne on the rolls of the army during the war. No one can estimate what cost awaits us if we pursue this farther.

It is the misfortune of this weak human nature of ours that the noblest emotions may cause lower and meaner motives; gratitude and justice to the soldier may give place to the attempt to gain or retain power by means of extravagant pensions. I impugn no man's motives; I criticise the vote of no Representative; but history reveals the dangers which lie in wait. The expenditure is startling and destructive of every present hope of development, retrenchment and revision. But this is not its worst effect. It emasculates the courage of our public men; it tempts to low views concerning public moneys, and it fosters a spirit of dependence on Government bounty. It may be years before—God grant it may be never—that stalwart men will fill the air with shouts of "*panem ac ludes!*" "bread and game!" but this has been and may be. Let us appeal to the loftier spirit of self-dependence.

These soldiers are our brethren—bone of our bone, blood of our blood—and want us to be frank and just. To them I confidently appeal from the clamors made ostensibly in their name. With them I am persuaded there is no desire to see heavier burdens laid on other people; they are not clamorous to live on the sweat of their neighbors and friends, of men as brave and as poor as they. I receive with some incredulity statements as to the poverty and sad necessities of any considerable number of the beneficiaries of these pensions. That some of them are in distress is undoubtedly too true. This is true of persons of every vocation in life. The fight to keep the wolf from the door, the strife to make "tongue and buckle meet," the ceaseless battle against sickness, misfortune, weakness, no doubt has gone against some of the most worthy. This is the not uncommon lot of humanity. But that any considerable number of the Federal soldiers or their families are objects of charity or inmates of poor-houses I can not believe. It is not so in my section; I never knew a Federal soldier in a poor-house. As a rule they are well-to-do, fairly successful, and more than usually thrifty. The qualities which as a rule urged them to volunteer and to persevere—the energy, earnestness, courage, enterprise, which made the Federal army what it was—characterizes them in peace and brings their usual reward.

Mr. Chairman, it can not be; it would be a slander on the army of conquest. I recall another disbanded army—the army of the conquered—whose soldiers have received no pensions. These had borne four years of march and battle, had stood in the opposing ranks exposed to the storm of shell and shot. They returned, not to prosperous communities, rich and happy, not to homes of plenty, but to a land desolate, conquered, in ashes. Without pensions they have fought the fight of life.

Mr. Chairman, all these soldiers were of common blood; to-day they are brothers; and I will not believe, I can not believe, that those who were victorious in war have not been fairly successful in peace.

For the brave soldier I have naught but esteem. To him who from conviction offered his life on the wager of the battle I uncover my head and offer my hand. By a tie of common manhood and like service we are brothers. To-day between us there can be no other rivalry than for our country's good—for her glory. He who gave his services to his country can now do her no greater benefit than to call a halt in this wild chase for pensions. The day of reckoning must come; the day of payment will be the day of judgment.

The sober, solid, grave mass of the people, I confidently believe, agree with these views. For one, here I halt.

I do not mean to say, sir, that I am not willing to put individuals on those rolls who for some technical or other reason can not be placed upon the pension rolls; nor that in certain specified cases, where the disability is of an exceedingly grave and painful character, I might not be willing to increase the rates received, or in some given case, for reasons peculiar to it, that I would not gladly vote whatever might seem to be just; and I am willing, and more than willing, to give to the veterans who in the Mexican war won for us an empire so vast and so rich and opened to us the gateway to other and not yet realized benefits, some testimonial not only of gratitude, but of the justice of the country whose area they so greatly increased, and whose pathway to a higher destiny they so gloriously widened.

And I entreat that from this time forward that you marry indissolubly in the same bill increase of pensions to the mode of raising the necessary revenue; no longer let the vast expenditures be hidden amid the rhetorical generalities about our great wealth and overflowing coffers, but let us come down to the practical calculation of the wise builder in the parable, and see where and determine how the needed moneys are to be raised. If we will increase this debt to run for fifty years, let us dedicate a tax to its payment—a tax to be as sacred as the debt. Then we will deal candidly with the country, with the taxpayers, with the pensioners, and with ourselves. It is either mere hypocrisy or folly to thus increase our expenditures, to make promises so solemn, and then neglect to provide specifically for their payment.

Now, when the coasts of the Republic are defenseless, when a dependent race, enfranchised by the march of events, needs care and education; when the fortifications have rotted on our coast, and our flag has nearly disappeared from the seas; when the monetary system calls for revision and the tariff system calls for modification and reduction, I for one must halt before I go further in increasing either the lists of pensioners or the amounts that are to be paid them. When, sir, we are called upon to vote additions to these startling amounts, the additions in part to be borne by my people, I will not allow any man on this floor to challenge my vote for any past conduct of mine or anybody else.

It is no answer to my conscience or my heart when men say to me: "You must vote so and so or you will be suspected." I will vote as I believe the best interests of the people, for to-day and to-morrow and for years to come, require at my hands.

There are other things I wished to say, but I have only a few moments remaining. May I be pardoned, in conclusion, for personal allusion. I feel I can speak with absolute frankness. I have no concealment; I have nothing to hide.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that I represent in the vote that I have cast and that I may hereafter cast that noble and beloved constituency which has intrusted me with its representation. In its boundaries there are no animosities growing out of the war, nor has there been for years. May I be pardoned, merely to illustrate the condition of that district, a personal allusion? Of the two grown men who are dearest to me, one served four years in the Confederate army, one four years in the Federal army; suckled at the same breast, instructed at the same knee, in early boyhood becoming motherless, between the three there is only confidence and affection. There was a fourth for whom the mother gave her life, and who seemed to grow up with the sunny lovingness that made that mother dear to all with whom she came in contact. In the early flush of his young manhood he laid his life, a Federal soldier, upon the altar of his duty, and he lies at the feet of a venerable man whose earnest, intense, and able devotion to the Union of the States is well known among the people from whom I came.

Standing by those graves and looking across the bluegrass sward, can be seen in concentric circles the headstones of the Federal dead, and not far off on the slope of a beautiful hillside, under the shade of forest trees, stands the St. Andrew's cross, draped with the furled banner on the broken flag-staff of a dead confederacy, guarding in its white purity the graves of those who gave their lives for that flag. Scattered all over that beautiful cemetery are the fathers and sons and brothers who served in opposing armies; and in the adjoining city, and through all the adjacent country, are those who loved those dead heroes, and live now in sweet accord, forgetful of all that was harsh and bitter, remembering with grateful piety only that which was brave and kindly and heroic. Among those people it has been my happiness to dwell—my hope to die and there to lie until the resurrection morn, so that when the sun of righteousness comes in the East, and I rise to meet its beams, the first sight upon which my risen eyes may fall shall be the faces of those who, however divided we may have been in our views of duty, were never divided in our love. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chairman, with memories like these, with ties like these, conscious of the rectitude of the motives which control the vote that I give, I shall meet with contempt all effort to intimidate, all purpose to misconstrue, speaking, acting, voting, as an American representative on the floor of the American Congress, officially the full peer of any other representative, come from where he may, whatever he may have been. It is our country, and I shall keep in view, with ceaseless care, her honor, her prosperity and her glory, awaiting with calm confidence the decision of the tribunals to which I am responsible, my own conscience, and the generous people whose commission I bear. [Prolonged applause.]

—A man in New York, who pretended to cure by astrology, and did not even know the names of the planets, has been sent to jail for swindling his patients. That an astrologist should know the names of the planets is a ridiculous notion. It is the "stars" in his police district that he should "know," in order to prosecute his business unmolested.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Street-car-companies only own the surface of such streets as they choose to occupy. Below the surface the gas and water-works companies are sole proprietors. Above, the wire concerns—such as telegraph, telephone and electric companies—are supreme. Any other odd space that may happen to be about is used by the city for storing dirt.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MARCH 24, 1886.

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Proprietors.

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We are authorized to announce Col. **WARREN MONTFORT**, of Owen Co., as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **P. U. MAJOR** as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **GEO. C. DRANE** as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce **THOS. R. GORDEN**, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **JNO. S. GAUNT**, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce **H. J. FOSTER** as a candidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN P. RYLE**, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1866.

We are authorized to announce **M. C. NORMAN**, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce **EDWIN H. BAKER** as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, '886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d, 1886.

We are authorized to announce **M. T. GARNETT** as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce **J. R. CLUTTERBUCK**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce **S. W. TOLIN** as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce **L. C. YAGER**, jr., of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce **G. M. RILEY** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce **W. E. VEST** as a candidate for reelection to the office of Survey, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1880.

FOR copying assessor's books the State paid last year $24,754. 03.

THE fees of jailers in Kentucky last year amount to $91,165 03.

REVENUE BILL is more than a match for the boys in the legislature.

A Boyle-county mule has attained the age of 55 years, and still insists on being a colt, gay and frisky.

A CLAUSE in the State Revenue Bill, under consideration by the Legislature, that provides that every pistol shall be taxed $2.15.

A BILL to incorporate the Louisville Natural Gas and Heating Company, together with numerous other private bills, passed the House. Good.

No doubt a few old fashioned knock-downs in the lower house of the Kentucky legislature would facilitate business. More fights and fewer investigating committees are needed.

As yet the convict trouble in Pulaski county has not been solved. There has been no collision between the troops and the miners who are deprived of work. They are awaiting a peaceful solution, but the legislature seems to be at a loss to arrive at a satisfactory disposition of the trouble.

THE farmers should not let fine weather beget such a desire to hasten their plowing as to prompt them to over work their teams before they become hardened and prepared to stand crowding. A team which is broken down at the beginning of the season will not recover during the cropping season, although great pains are taken to revive it.

THE *Capital* of the 20th inst., has a very striking portrait of Hon. Reuben Conner, followed by this brief biographal sketch:

"One of the solid men in the House of Repsentatives is Hon. Reuben Conner, of the county of Boone. He was for twenty years a magistrate in his county, and served in the Kentucky Legislature in 1879-'80. He is a farmer, and resides at Richwood. Mr. Conner is a pleasant, affable gentleman, quiet, but observant, and a safe, reliable law-maker. He is about sixty years old, but looks younger. He is a married man. His committee assignments have been important ones, viz: Penitentiary and Ways and Means.

THE BRANCH PENITENTIARY.

In the Senate Mr. J. H. McDanell, chairman of the Committee on Eddyville Penitentiary, submitted the following report which was ordered printed.

"We the undersigned, your committee appointed to visit and inspect the branch Penitentiary, at Eddyville, would respectfully report that we have, in conjunction with a committee from the House of Representatives, visited Eddyville, and we confess our surprise at the magnitude of the enterprise and the progress of the work.

The prison is located about one-half mile east of the Chespeak, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, on the north bank of the Cumberland river on a beautiful knoll, the summit of which is one hundred and ninety feet above low water mark, and the front one hundred and twenty-seven feet above; ten and one-half acres of land surrounded by a substantial stone wall twenty-three feet high, constructed of stone ranging in size from three and one-half to seven feet long from thirteen to twenty-eight inches thick, with base three feet and two feet at the top, with coping projection of eighteen inches on either side forming a convenient foot way around on top, with hollow octagon corners, forming a guardhouse on top accessible only from the outside, giving the guard a full view of the walls on either side, without the least exposure from danger and weather. The entire structure and walls are laid in lime and cement, and built on a natural stone foundation, the entire walls inclosing the ten and one-half acres of land, except 388 feet, which is now in course of construction.

The two main entrances, on each front corner, are so constructed as to require you to pass through two gates, about forty feet apart, neither of which can be opened unless the other is closed, and will be so arranged as to be operated by a gate-keeper in the guard-house, over the entrance, having a full view of all approaches. The buildings constitutes the front wall, and front Cumberland river, containing offices, cell-house chapel and dining halls. Here will be 413 cells, eighty of which are now about finished. They are constructed after the most improved plan now in use, and universally commended by all prisoners, and are like those in Joliette, Ills., prison, each provided with a current of pure air, by means of a tube for that purpose, and with a foul air escape, a sanitary arrangement unexcelled.

An especial feature in regard to the construction of these cells is that the doors are so arranged that when each prisoner is to be locked in for the night, an entire tier of doors can be closed and locked simultaneously, by means of a spring operated by an unexposed guard, and can be opened and closed, independent of each other. The plan and architecture of the whole building, so far as we are capable of judging, is perfect.

With a front on the north bank of the Cumberland river, which is navigable at all seasons of the year, the location affords both officers and prisoners an enchanting view for at least eight miles up and down that beautiful river, and over a stretch of country, the scenery of which is unexcelled by any other location in that country; besides the prisoners have the benefit of the pure breeze from the south, east and west in the summer, and are sheltered from the wintry winds by the dense forest on the hills. On the north the drainage of the prison ground is perfect, the supply of water abundant, from a pure and inexhaustible running spring; the Cumberland waters can be easily and cheaply utilized for power to operate any machinery the State may in the future place within the walls.

To much praise can not be accorded the administrative and executive ability of General Lyon for the manner in which he is conducting the works, which is much cheaper for the State than under the contract system, and when the State contractors threw up their contract and failure threatened the enterprise, the General, prompted by an interest of true devotion to his State, pledged his individual estate, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), took personal charge of the enterprise, and has, by his active management, prosecuted the work with a vigor and economy highly commendable, and we doubt if there was ever more work done in so short a time and with as little outlay as since he took charge.

The State has about 100 acres of land, with abundance of timber, inexhaustible quarries, already opened of the finest stone in the world, seven hundred thousand brick already burnt and already for use, $1,500 worth of machinery, brick machines, derricks and engines, one thousand yards of goods for suiting for prisoners, $5,000 worth of stone cut and ready for the wall, twenty-eight head of mules and two horses all in fine condition and sound, has fed, clothed and guarded the prisoners, one hundred and fifteen in number, for one year and five months, and but two deaths, one a consumptive and one a boy who died with pneumonia. This is a mortality as favorable as could be hoped for. The prisoners are comfortably clothed, well fed and all look healthy.

They hire no labor except guards and stone-cutters, and hope to be able to complete the structure within eighteen months, or even less time, provided the appropriation is made available. The only delay in the progress of the work since General Lyon took hold of the enterprise has been that the appropriation has not at all times been available. This fact alone has, we are informed, retarded the progress of the works at least twenty-five per cent.

This prison, once completed, will afford ample accommodation for all the prisoners the State is likely to have at one time, and will be one of the best, if not the best penitentiary in the United States, a credit to the State and a happy solution of the vexed question of competition between prison and free labor, now agitating the public mind and threatening hostility and bloodshed. Therefore, your committee would unanimously recommend a further appropriation of not exceeding three and one-half cents on the $100 of taxable property of the State, which shall be levied and collected as a separate and special fund for that purpose, and that commissioners be furnished all the prison labor they desire or can use, and that they be assisted and urged to prosecute the work to an early completion. All of which is respectfully reported.

J. H. McDANELL,
Chairman Senate Committee.
WM. P. THORNE,
Chairman House Committee.

Points for Wives.

Don't disturb your husband while he is reading the morning or evening paper by asking foolish questions. He may be reading the latest scandal or divorce suit, but he is just as much interested as though it were foreign news or market reports. Be patient, and when he comes across anything he thinks you can comprehend, perhaps he will read it to you.

Don't put the morning paper at the bottom of the pile, and don't have more than a dozen different places for the button hook.

Don't monopolize every hook in the closet. Graciously tender him one nail for his very own—and then in mercy hang your Mother Hubbard, your pelerine, your shopping bag and your bonnet some other place.

Don't ask him where he has been the moment he enters the house, or where he is going if he starts out for a walk before breakfast. It nettles him, and men hate to have such pointed questions sprung upon them. Besides that, we live under a free flag.

Don't indulge in flights of temper when your husband suggests how his mother did. If he objects to having eggs boiled in the tea-kittle, and prefers them washed previous to cooking, endeavors to please him by indulging him in his fancies. In the meantime, bring your sons up as carefully as you can, and when they are married you yourself will doubtless be held up as an example of virtue—and revenge is sweet.—Chicago Herald.

SOME time ago the *Star* entered its protest against the destruction of birds that is now going on to an alarming extent all over the country. The feathered victims are utilized for millinery purposes, and the ruthless destroyer, whose name is legion, like David of old, slays his ten thousands every year. In one season 40-000 terns were killed at Cape Cod by one man; at Cobb's Island, Va., a contractor bagged and shipped to the Paris market 40,000 skins of gulls, and Texas sent several lots of white egrets, in quantities of 10,000 each, to New York, to supply the demand for fashionable plumes. The fashion that would extinguish the birds is neither humane nor civilized; it is simply cruel, and should be abandoned.

THE Chicago *Times* prints reports on the condition of the winter wheat crop covering the entire belt from Ohio to the Pacific slope. One third of the crop has suffered more or less from winter killing during the last thirty days. This acreage it from eight to ten per cent below the acreage of 1885. The conclusions are substantially these: March 12, the prospects are fair for an average crop with favorable weather during the next thirty days, but there are no indications of a full or excessive crop. A most encouraging outlook comes from the Pacific slope.

LEXINGTON and Fayette county could hardly be expected to pay $500,000 for the State capital. If we are going to spend a half million in any enterprise, we will put the money where it will do us more good than investing it in getting the capital removed here. That sum would bring a hundred manufacturing concerns here, a few of which would be worth more to the city than anything else.—Transcript.

Col. Tom Bowman told us the middle of this week that he had 60 acres of ground ready for corn, and the first of next week he would begin putting in his crop. He says that most of our farmers wait too late in the season to put in their grain, and the drought, if their is one, generally catches the crop at a vital point.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Curious Features Presented by a Recent Statistical Report.

It is a well established law that the suicides in summer are far more numerous than in winter, although at first sight it would seem that the hardships and privations of winter in cold climates would be a direct incentive to ending life. The statistics of suicide in the United States for June, July and August of August of 1885 present some curious features. The total number was 420, distributed as follows: June, 157; July, 142; August, 121. Insanity leads the list of predisposing causes, claiming no less than 101 victims; family trouble comes next with 48; love trouble caused 37, dissipation 25, destitution 21, business trouble 17 and grief 5, while chagrin at parental discipline led 5 foolish children to end their lives. It is a popular delusion that the married are more exempt from the despondency that leads to self-destruction than the single, but these statistics disprove this assertion. They show that the husbands led the list of suicides last summer with a total of 180, while the philosophic bachelors came lagging after with only 92. Women are chary of yielding up the opportunity to make some man their slave, for only 34 wives and 26 maids took this desperate course to end their troubles. Fifteen widowers decided to leave this cold world and not attempt another experience with fickle woman, while only six widows despaired of their power over the other sex. It is commonly supposed that drowning has peculiar attractions for the suicide in the warm summer months, but these figures show that the ghastly method of exit with the pistol appealed to 145, while 82 used cold poison. Next came hanging, which claimed 54, and drowning 53, while 39 cut their throats and 3 adopted the classical method of opening their arteries. The method of jumping from great heights, which used to have a strange fascination for many suicides, seems to have lost its force, as only 6 adopted it in these three months.

In regard to nationality some interesting comparisons are suggested. Of course, the Americans lead the list with 147, but the Germans contribute an abnormal number—no less than 51. The French come next with 18, the Irish follow with 12 and the English with 10. The Chinese are away down on the list with only one coolie who concluded to venture to that other shore where the red certificate is unknown. In regard to occupation, the farmer, who, according to the philosophers, ought to have the best balance of temperament because of his outdoor life and his communion with nature, leads all other workers, numbering in the three summer months 34. Philosophy aside, no doubt loneliness and the lack of innocent amusement in American country life have much to do with this large percentage of the tillers of the soil. With more cheerful surroundings and freedom from the excessive toil which especially falls to the lot of the farmer's wife, the result might to be far different. The American farmer in the older-settled States makes work a fetish. There is little light in his life, and although he rarely feels the pinch of want he has few of the innocent pleasures which go far to relieve the drudgery of the mechanic or the clerk in the large city. Of the other occupations which cut any figure in the record of suicide, the merchant leads with 16, the manufacturer follows with 13, then come saloon-keeper, 10; laborer, 9; and commercial traveler, 8. The high proportion of some of these is due without doubt to the hard times which force many business men to the wall and seem to leave them, in their despondent condition, only one way of safety out of their troubles. It is remarkable that the learned professions and the other occupations which demand some intellectual culture do not furnish any material addition to the list, but it is noticeable that no less than five ministers committed suicide. To what this is attributable it would be difficult to say.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

CHEAP LIVING.

Getting Along on Less Than Three Hundred a Year.

"A man can live cheaply nowadays," said a well-known business man to a *Globe* reporter. "Why, you can start by buying a newspaper for 2 cents, and look for the prices of boots and shoes; he finds a kind which will wear three months and he only has $1 to pay for them. Next he looks for stockings, finds that some large store is having a run on such goods and that he can get a pair for 4 or 5 cents and warranted to wear well. He buys a pair for each week, and saves a pair or so for accidents; that makes sixty pairs of stockings at 5 cents each, $3. He then looks for underwear. He has two sets to get, price $3, and he can get a suit of clothes for about $8, and a hat for $1. Collars cost very little, and 80 cents will buy enough to last a long time.

"If you have noticed you probably saw that bosom shirts may be purchased for 50 cents, and he will need three, and an overcoat can be purchased for $7.50, and gloves are ready at hand for 70 cents. Now you foot the list up, and you will find that it costs but $29.50 to clothe the man for a year. Throw in $13.50 for washing for the past year and your bill foots up to $43.

"I can say from my own experience that there are many places in the city where one can secure good living for $120 a year for food. Now, by adding perhaps $34 for extravagances or incidental expenses, you have a grand total of $275 for the year's expenses or $5.29 a week, which is 75 4-7 cents a day, and almost any man can save on that. If people only realized how little it took to live there would be more money saved."—*Boston Globe.*

—A peculiar accident occurred recently at South Abington, Mass. The Brockton branch train, when running around the Y curve, jumped the rails, ran quite a distance on the sleepers, and then, striking a patent switch, took to the rails again in good style, without doing the slightest damage to the train, merely giving the passengers a good shaking up.—*Boston Journal.*

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Petersburg & Burlington turnpike company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the towns of Petersburg and Burlington on the 1st Monday in April 1886, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors for the ensuing year.

N. S. WALTON, Secty.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 31 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SRCKOIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

—Terry & Co's Brands of Tea.—

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged **Representative Newspaper of the South**, is **Democratic** in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a **reduction of the War Taxes** as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities surpass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the **news of the week** from every section of the **World**. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of **Serial and Short Stories** by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a **Model Political and Family Paper.**

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is the paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send **free of charge** a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, in clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10
For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.	
Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$577 951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 94
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve-ed agents		55,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 52
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 23
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		3,158 22
Premiums paid		31,312 50
Checks and other cash items	812 31	
Bills of other Banks	3,000 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	130 97	
Specie	10,600 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	—39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$978,153 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Sur, lus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05—	43,408 05
N't'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363 452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N't'l Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 24—	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Mutch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Morat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, F. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday.—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. P. Johnson, Tuesday after second, Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—I. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brambach, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT UNION, KY

F. R. DOELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

E. E. IGOE,

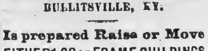
Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun, Ind.
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE.
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice.
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
83-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

JENKINS'



ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

SAM'L T. HARRIS,

Will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1 mile from Constance, $25 at the pole.

He is a blood bay, with black points, 16 hands high. Trotting action steady and well balanced. He is a full brother to Royal Mont, (1 year younger), who has a record of 2:32, and has trotted in 2:22 at a private trial.

Sam'l T. Harris is by Bidwell's Almont, dam Royal George.

JACK STEPHENS,

Will make the season at the same time and places, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

He is a dark iron gray, 16 hands high, was sired by Bidwell's Almont; dam Volunteer; 2d dam Gray Eagle; 3d dam Copper Bottom. Good pasture furnished at $3 a month.

JAS. L. RILEY,

City Flouring Mills,

—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 186.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit. OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted, the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

THE

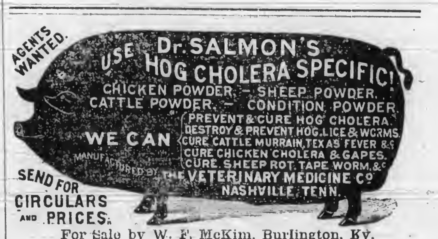
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

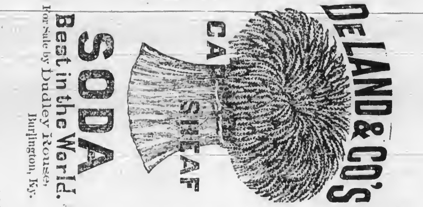
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

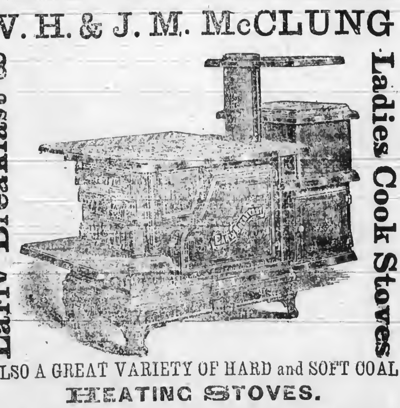
REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave, - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone

County Reorder.

Local News.

Assessor Riley was in town Monday.

Joe Revill is having his house repaired.

Esquire Oscar Gaines is quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. W. A. Crigler has been quite sick for some time.

Read T. H. Sutton's fence advertisement in this issue.

Dr. Robt. L. Grant has located at Crittenden, Grant county.

The other end of ground-hog winter came along Sunday morning.

BOARD—By the meal, day or week.
MRS. CY RIDDELL.

The Lickskillet reservoir is being cleaned out and otherwise repaired.

Mr. S. P. Brady has been on the sick list for several days, threatened with pneumonia.

Mr. Allen Conner is still improving, and we trust that he will soon be able to be about again.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 9 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

John Kennedy and Chas Waller, of Verona, were in Burlington the latter part of last week.

Henry Killgore and Miss Emma Graves, of Francesville, were married in Cincinnati last Thursday.

Owing to illness Rev. Fulllove was not able to fill his appointments at this place last Saturday and Sunday.

FOR SALE—Wm Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

*If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky, 14-tf-

Mr. Whitehead has a good school in the Academy. He has about thirty pupils, and now is the time to keep up a good school at that place.

We live in dread of a cold snap which may come and destroy the fruit buds, which the fine weather this month certainly advanced considerably.

There will be preaching at Mt. Pleasant church on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month, at 10 o'clock a. m., by J. C. Reed, of Franklin, Ohio.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

The mercury registered at summer heat two or three days last week, which with the other pleasant days caused the grass to commence growing some.

The farmers took advantage of the recent fine weather and sowed many acres of oats, plowed some for corn, planted potatoes and made plant beds.

WANTED—Music pupils, by an experienced teacher. Terms, 50 cents a lesson.
Miss LILLIE WILLIS,
Bullittsville, Ky.

The warm weather last week almost revived among some of the lovers of rod, a determination to hie themselves to the creek, there to spend a few hours angling.

The Limaburg saw mill is now giving employment to several hands, and is turning out a large amount of lumber and other material. The proprietors are energetic young men.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garnett, of Bellevue, died last Wednesday in the 93d year of her age. Mrs. Garnett survived her husband and all her children. She was buried in the Bellevue cemetery.

Saturday old Probs. shut off the supply of fine weather, and substituted on Sunday a regular March day, a high wind and at intervals blinding snow storms. Altogether Sunday was a bad day.

Considerable new material has been put on the Burlington and Florence pike recently. By the way, on the first Saturday in next month the stockholders have their annual election. See notice elsewhere.

The ground which has been broken for corn this season is left by the breaking plow almost in a condition for planting. It will require very little labor to prepare the fields almost sufficiently for flower beds.

A heavy wind storm visited the Petersburg neighborhood last Saturday evening, and demolished fences, fruit trees and unroofed a few out buildings. An infant cyclone also make its appearance near James A. Botts'

NOTICE—On the first Saturday in April, 1886, the stockholders of the Burlington & Florence pike will elect a president and four directors. Election held at Rouse's store at Burlington.
FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled. L. O. BRISTOW.

Those who have not paid their taxes for 1885, will confer a favor by paying them before the first day of April, thereby saving themselves the per cent and cost, and myself the unpleasant duty of advertising their property for sale.
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK,
Sheriff of Boone County.

Meredith Noble, a poor man with a large family living on John W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, has been subject to fits for some time, and while out at work burning brush last week, he had a fit and fell into the fire, burning his face, arms and legs fearfully. The man and his family are in almost destitute circumstances and need assistance.

ARKANSAS LETTER.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK. Mch. 16, 1885.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

Eight years has produced considerable change in this place. It has built up a very different class of buildings.

A few more fires would cause the business portion of the place to be both handsomely and substantially built. They have some very fine brick buildings and a few stone fronts Every fire is a benefit. I suppose fire or heat of some kind is the making of the place.

The weather is delightful here now. When I left home on the 10th it was cold and snowing; on reaching here on the 12th I found the same, though everyone was taking a sweat. This evening a thunderstorm passed near us; it appeared to rock the houses and make about double the noise that it makes any other place I was ever in.

The estimated number of visitors is about 6,000. About 3,500 men, nearly two-thirds of this number are Colonels, Majors or Doctors. God pity them.

The government has put up four handsome brick buildings on the reservation near the springs and it is expected that more will be built.

Hot Springs still has its little shooting matches; last Saturday a young man shot another man's wife and then shot himself. The skull being very thick and hard the ball glanced off without hurting him much. As a rule it takes a good marksman to hit the heart or brain of an Arkansas dude.

Lots have advanced very much in the past eight years; lands that sold eight years ago at from $2 to $3 per acre, now sells by the front foot at that price or more.

This is a town of hotels, drug stores, doctors and gamblers.

You can see the genuine Arkansas traveler, bear hunter, planter and relic peddler every day on the streets.

CON STANT READER.

New Comers.

On the 17th inst, to John J. Huey and wife a girl.

On the 19th inst., to D. T. Tanner and wife a girl.

On the 20th inst., to F. A. Hall and wife a boy.

On the 22d inst to William Harris and wife a girl.

Having affected an arrangement with the Auditor allowing me to draw upon the Sheriff, for the February draft I am therefore, by reason of this, prepared to pay the teachers of the following districts, to-wit: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 48. Also the following colored teachers, Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

Total amount for distribution $2,748 33. H. J. FOSTER, County Superintendent. Burlington, Mch. 15, '86.

The Boone County Teachers' Association will meet in the school-house at Limaburg, March 29th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following is the programme:

Essay—Literature in the Schools, Miss Nannie Bristow.

Grading the County schools, Miss Lizzie Conner and W. S. Cole.

Licensing teachers, J. C. Mack and W. E. Clutterbuck.

Geography—C. E. Gordon and Ezra Keller.

Select Reading, Miss Addie Hensley.

The Teachers duty to his profession, Miss Virginia Southgate.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee the following named officers were selected to serve at the Primary election to be held Saturday, April 3rd, 1886. They will please serve or see that some other good Democrat serves in their place.

N. S. WALTON,
T. F. CURLY,
J. A. WILSON,
J. W. KENNEDY,
J. G. FURNISH.

Florence—Charles Bradford, clerk; Wood Carpenter and S. S. Scott, judges.

Bellevue—D. M. Snyder, clerk; J. S. Huey and A. Corbin, judges.

Walton—W. L. Norman, clerk; Jno. Snow and W. G. Stansifer, judges.

Verona—C. C. Roberts, clerk, J. R. Johnson and J. T. Roberts, judges.

Rabbit Hash—Walter S. Ryle clerk; J. J. Stephens and J. H. Walton, judges.

Petersburg—Elijah Parker, clerk; L. A. Loder and Stephen McWethy, sr., judges.

Bullittsville—Owen Watts, clerk; Jno Stephens Chas. Helm, judges.

Taylorport—Morgan Helm, clerk; W. B. Grubbs and Henry McGlasson, judges.

Union—H. G. Blanton, clerk; J. W. Conner and B. W. Adams, judges.

Beaver—J. O. Griffith, clerk; G. W. Sleet and J. C. Hughes, judges.

Hamilton—G. M. Allen, clerk; F. M. Howlett, and Q. M. Huey, judges.

Burlington—T. W. Finch, clerk; J. A Gaines and S. P. Brady, judges.

Notice to the candidates. In order to avoid confusion, and to have everything arranged systematically at the coming primary election, the committee had poll books prepared and incurred some other necessary expense. To meet that expense, every Democratic candidate, who desires his name placed on the poll books will be taxed 50 cents and can make it known by paying said amount in person or by letter to the undersigned. J. G. FURNISH,
Chrm'n. Dem. Ex. Com.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

Mrs. Carrie Tanner has been on the sick list, but is better at this writing.

Arthur Vaughn says that 8 pound boy at his house will make a Methodist preacher, from the way he shouts.

Jim Barlow and wife have gone to housekeeping, on Uncle Jordon Beemon's farm. We wish Jim success.

The people in the Pleasant Valley neighborhood were glad to see their friend, E. H. Baker come around—he bought several crops of tobacco.

UNION.

George W. Haines, of North Bend, visited his sister here last week.

Mrs. Lizzie Huey, who has been quite ill for several weeks is improving.

Everybody and all the horses has the epizootic, or some kindred ailment.

E. H. Smith, wife and daughter, of Georgetown, are the guests of J. D. Smith here.

A Mr. Ryle was in town last week announcing himself a candidate for Superintendent of schools.

Miss Lillian Corbin spent several days of last week in Newport and Cincinnati. She will leave for Danville, Indiana, in a few days, where she will enter school for the summer term.

RABBIT HASH.

Making garden has been the order of the day for the last week.

Saturday was Esq. Ryle's court, with but few cases on the docket.

Mrs. Harriet Baily has obtained a back pension of $179, and gets $12 per month the rest of her life.

C. G. Riddell prized five hogsheads of tobacco last week, being the crop of John J. Platt. He will ship it to Louisville.

Tom Marshall is tearing up ground so as to have room for another big crop of tobacco, and he says this is the last one for him.

Mr. Mock has rented his store house to Mr. Stamper, which he took possession of last Tuesday, with a full stock of goods.

We would like to see more of our county candidates. The time for the sentence to be passed is drawing near. We hope all will be saved.

Thos. R. Gordon candidate for Commonwealth Attorney, from Owen Co., called on the voters here last week. I think his visit will pay him well.

In the item in last week's paper returning thanks for the assistance rendered the members of the Presbyterian church in repairing their church building at this place, the signature, "Committee," was dropped, but it was not the intention of the RECORDER to rob the committee of any of the credit so justly due it.

Spring commenced Sunday—would you believe it?

A CARD.

As some of my friends who are opposing my candidacy for the office of Circuit Clerk in this (Boone) county, take exceptions to the cards I have been using in my canvass, because it does not state that my candidacy is subject to the action of the Primary Election, April 3d, 1886. That omission is the result of an over sight in drawing the form of the cards. It is well known that when I offered myself for the office named I did so as a Democrat, and subject to the action of the Democratic party, and as an honorable man I stand by that election, be the result what it may.
J. W. DUNCAN.

A CARD.

I wish to say to my friends in Boone county, that from sixteen years intimate acquaintance with Mr Gaunt, candidate for Commonwealths Attorney, I know him to be strictly a sober and pious young man, and consider him specially qualified to fill the office to which he aspires, being possessed of a good knowledge of law, an unusual amount of energy, is quick, shrewd and a fluent speaker.
B. L. GAINES, Carrollton, Ky.

A FINE BULL.—Our fine, red bull will make this season at $5, money due when service rendered.
T. D. Goodridge.
J. J. Berkshire.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Taos Marshall, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity
John A Black, &c, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5 day of April 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, & 12 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

10 acres of land on Gunpowder Creek, being lot No. 8 in division of Sebastian Marshall's land.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

John Richeys' adm'r, Plff.
vs In Equity.
John Richey's heirs Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 5th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

200 acres of land bounded by the town of Walton, the lands of W. L. Norman, &c.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $339 00

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Paxton Bros, & Co. Plff, vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, Defts.
and | Notice of sale in Equity.
Levy Bros. Plfts, vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

The undivided 1-2 interest of the defendant Elizabeth C. Kenner in the following two parcels of land, being same allotted to Mrs Carlisle Ward as and for her dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Maltby Smith, said lands are in Boone County, Ky., in the East Bend bottoms. The first parcel is bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the Burlington and East Bend road strikes the river upper conner of the tract formerly owned by B. F. Crutchfield, thence n 11¼ w 67¼ poles to a stone, thence with a line of fence n 78 1-4—34¼ poles to a stake in J H O'Neal's line, thence s 12¼ w 54¼ poles to a stone on the bank of the river corner with O'Neal, thence down the river binding thereon s 18 e 28 poles, s 70¼ e 39 poles to the begining containing 25 1-4 acres. The 2d tract is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone corner with the land formerly belonging to Daniel Platt in J H O'Neal's line, then with sd line s 12¼ w 44 3-4 poles to a stone, thence s 78 e 58 1-4 poles to a stone in line of the Thos Jones tract in the center of the said Burlington and East Bend road, then with the center of said road n 12 e 40 poles to the corner of said Platt land, thence with a line thereof n 12 1-4 w 57¼ poles to the beginning, containing 17 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sume of money so ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $107 50.

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

Apothecaries in Germany.

In Germany no one can open an apothecary's shop without a special permit from the Government, which is very difficult to secure. Berlin, with 1,100,000 inhabitants, has only seventy-eight such shops, or one to every 20,-000 inhabitants. Consequently the apothecaries are all well to-do people. There are also a number of drug stores where miscellaneous articles are for sale, but where no prescriptions can be prepared on pain of heavy fines. Every precaution is taken to secure safety from accidents and first-class medicaments. Poisonous articles are only given on the stamped recommendation of a physician, and the poison has to be kept in a special room. There are Government inspectors who at various times, and without previous notice, visit the apothecaries and examine their stock. If stale or valueless medicaments are found, a reprimand follows, and repetition of the offense costs the apothecary his concession. The prices are regulated by law, allowances being made for the great waste entailed by the necessity of throwing away old and getting fresh supplies.—*N. Y. Post.*

The rehearsals for the entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church have commenced.

Another installment of nice weather.

INSURE AT HOME

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INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

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$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

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In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
F. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12 day of January, 1886.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

R D Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs in equity.
James Marshall's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y, 1884.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. H. Walton, assignee of Davis Bros. &c. Plff
vs
J. W. Davis, &c. Defts

Pursuant to an order made and entered in the above styled action at its October term, 1885, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1886, at the Court House door, at or about 1 o'clock p. m. in Burlington, Ky., sell to the highest bidders all of the uncollected judgments, notes, accounts and other choses in action now in my hands, belonging to said assigned estate.

J. H. WALTON, Assignee.

March 10, 1886.

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Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,

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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

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LANDRAM & HUGHES,

ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt atten tion given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

Take the Recoreer.

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Manufacturers of

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Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

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FRYE'S COMBINATION

FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of fine two-strand cables of the best anealed bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our fine cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and dogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c; 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in. apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence, which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Plff.
vs In equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

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A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration,

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WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

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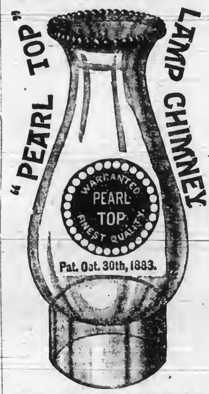

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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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Will have constantly on hand

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.

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are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

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Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

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Coal from the Perfection Mines, in quality is "Love Among the Roses."

As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

STOTT BROS, Petersburg, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

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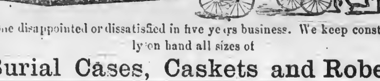

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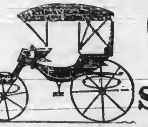

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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

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At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

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THE RECORDER
RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.
BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

A SONG OF LIFE.

A woman sat by her cottage door,
  Above her roses hung;
A beautiful child in her arms she bore,
Who caught at the yellow rose she wore;
  And this was the song she sung:

"I sang a song in the early dawn,
When the sky was flushed with the rosy morn,
A song of hope and love and truth;
Oh, a sweet, sweet song is the song of youth!

"I am singing a song in the glory of noon
And it ripples along to a merry tune,
A song with love and happiness rife;
Oh, a sweeter song is the song of life!"

And I said: "Her song I will not borrow,
  For joy is not for long;
Who laughs to-day may weep to-morrow,
For life is bitterness, pain and sorrow,
  And the world is going wrong."

The woman sat by her cottage door,
  Above her the roses hung,
Her strong, white arms no burden bore,
A bit of crape at her throat she wore,
  And this was the song she sung:

"I am singing a song this afternoon,
And it drifts along to a mournful tune;
A song with grief and suffering rife,
Oh, a sad, sad song is the song of life!

"I shall sing my song once more, I trow,
In the tender light of the evening glow,
A song of rest and love and faith;
O, the sweetest song is the song of death."

And I carelessly said: "The joy I miss
  From her song of life to-day;
But who can weep in a world like this
Where all is sunshine and hope and bliss,
  And hearts are blithe and gay!"

The woman sat by her cottage door,
  Above her the roses hung;
A tiny babe in her arms she bore,
And white, white roses at her throat she wore,
  And this was the song she sung:

"I am singing my song of life again,
And it flows along to a joyous strain,
And a song with hope and love replete
Oh, the song of life is sweet, so sweet!"

And I said: "May we all her new song borrow
  In its gladsomeness complete;
We weep to-day and we laugh to-morrow,
For life is joy and life is sorrow,
  But the world is ever sweet."

—*Emma C. Dowd, in Chicago Advance.*

FAIRLY CAUGHT.

A Simple Story of Love and War.

When the war broke out in 1861, I was at college. Northern born and bred, I fully shared the feelings of the North, and when at the commencement of 1862 I finished my course of study, I resolved to enlist "for three years or the war." I entered a cavalry regiment just then forming, and, going out a non-commissioned officer, I returned wearing the bars of a Captain.

We had scarce begun to drill, when our regiment was called into active service, and during the continuance of the struggle we were kept almost constantly moving—breaking the communications of the enemy or protecting those of our own army, chasing small bodies of Confederates or exercising our ingenuity in keeping out of the clutches of larger bodies. On the whole, we succeeded in making ourselves generally disagreeable to the people on the other side, and though doing a great deal of service we had very little really hard fighting and hence came through with less loss in killed and wounded than most other cavalry regiments suffered. During the summer of 1864, we did service in one of the Gulf States. Much of the time we were away from our base of supplies and had to live off the country. This led us into a new line of experiences, some of which were amusing, some pathetic, some sentimental. Of the adventure I am about to relate, you may form your own opinion.

One day when, for a wonder, my company had been permitted to lie idle in camp for a whole week, I was sent with a train of wagons and about forty men to do some foraging. The country in the vicinity of our camp had already been stripped bare—so we went on and on picking up a little here and there until we were about twenty miles from camp. There was no hostile force known to be near us and so we felt perfectly safe.

Late in the afternoon we reached a plantation. It was of moderate size and had formerly been carefully cultivated, but the fields were now neglected and full of weeds. There were the usual outbuildings, and a little way off the slave quarters—now entirely deserted. The house was not large. It stood in a beautiful park, and in the midst of surrounding decay was very neatly kept. On our way we had heard of this plantation and of the family resident here. The owner had commanded a regiment of Confederates, and had but recently lost his life in battle. His only son was now an officer in the same army. The family at home consisted of the mother, who was infirm, and her daughter, a young lady of about twenty. There were about the place four or five old African women and two or three old black men, with a few colored children. All the able-bodied colored people had disappeared—some of the men being in the Union service. No other persons were to be seen about the plantation. As we had been told that these people had some corn, and also some corn-meal, we stopped to look the matter up. As our wagons were only about half loaded, the boys at once began to search the outbuildings, and, finding a few bushels of corn, promptly appropriated it.

Having given orders to the men, I went into the house to make some inquiries of the family. The young lady met me at the door and very frankly told me of their condition—told me of her dead father and of her absent brother—that her mother was sick upstairs, and that at present they were living on corn bread made without salt; that they had less than a bushel of meal in the house, and not a pig, a chicken, a cow, a horse or a mule, any where on the plantation. She hoped her brother might soon return, for if supplies were not obtained they must starve.

It was a terrible story, very plainly and simply told, with no complaining or faultfinding, no blaming any one, either Federal or Confederate. I was much interested and moved by the recital, but that I might understand the case better, I asked to be shown to the room of the sick mother. I found the condition of things was even worse than I had expected. Every thing indicated that the family had formerly lived in luxury, but aside from articles of furniture, the house was desolate indeed. The mother was unable to leave her room. Her face was very thin and pinched, and I saw at once that it was not disease that had prostrated her, but that she was suffering from lack of suitable nourishment—that in short she was starving.

Meanwhile, some of the men, having searched the outbuildings, getting, however, very little for their pains, come into the house to look for the meal of which we had been told. The young lady, who had accompanied me to her mother's room—on hearing the men moving about below—went down stairs. At the foot of the stairway she met two of the men, who, having passed through some of the lower rooms, were about to go upstairs. They at once asked for the meal. She told them that she had food on hand for only a few days, and that her mother was sick. Hearing the conversation, and wishing to spare the invalid as much as possible, I went to the door, and then down stairs. Several of the men were in the hall. Said I: "Boys, an old lady is sick upstairs, and next thing to starving. They have nothing fit for her to eat; the daughter tells you the truth about the meal. Instead of taking what they've got, let's give the mother something in memory of our own mothers who are safe at home. We won't lose any thing by it, for if we can't find all we need, Uncle Sam's supply train can help us out."

The boys needed no urging. I called Miss ——, who had gone to her mother as I was talking, and asked her to receive and take care of our gifts. Several of the men had their haversacks with them or entering the house, and all had either there, or in the wagons, personal supplies in plenty. I had some bread and a bottle of wine, and we found two or three quarts of salt that we could spare. One of the boys gave a chicken that he had picked up for his own supper, others gave other articles, and so the pile grew until the family, colored people and all, was provided with food for at least a week, and the sick mother in particular with provisions more suitable for an invalid than unsalted corn bread.

Of course the young lady cried at this new turn affairs had taken—that was to be expected—but when she thanked us specially for what we had given her for her mother, and prayed God to bless us for our kindness, there was a big lump in my throat as I thought of my own mother, safe in her Northern home, with plenty about her, and happy as she could be while her only boy was "gone to the war." And when Miss —— shook hands with me at parting I felt glad that we had been able to lend help to the needy.

We went on our way, found provisions and forage, loaded our wagons, and in due time reached our camp in safety. A day or two later we left that locality. During the month that followed, we were constantly moving, and had skirmishing and fighting almost every day. Some of the boys lost their lives and were buried where they fell, some were wounded, and were sent inside the lines, or to their homes in the North, to be cared for. I was taken prisoner, and with a few others captured at the same time, was hurried off to a prison camp.

Now, I am not particularly hard to please, but I did not like the restraints of my new quarters, and so, on general principles, I registered a vow that, as soon as I could tear myself away from the hospitality of my entertainers, I would change my boarding place. The opportunity was a good while coming, but it came at last.

There was considerable sickness in the prison and a number of men died during my stay. The burial ground was outside the stockade and some hundreds of yards distant. From time to time details of our men would be made to bury the dead—a guard always accompanying and keeping careful watch. I had been in the prison several weeks and though I had been on the watch for an opportunity to escape, had thus far been unable to see an "opening." Others had in various ways contrived to absent themselves without leave, but most of these had been recaptured. One evening, with seven other men, I was sent to the burial ground, three guards going with us. The work was finished a little after sunset and we sat down for a few moments' rest before starting back. A hundred yards away was a creek and I asked the corporal, a good-natured fellow, to let me go and fill my canteen with fresh water. Leave was given and I started for the water, walking briskly. This privilege had previously been granted to others, and when I started I suppose that a guard would follow me—indeed I thought it likely that all my comrades would ask leave to get some fresh water. Possibly they intended to do it, but were a little slow about starting, so that when I reached the water and glanced back over my shoulder I saw to my surprise that I was entirely alone, and that the guards and my comrades were quietly resting where I had left them.

Quick as a flash I determined to strike for my liberty. There was a large thicket not two rods away, and a half-dozen leaps took me out of sight. The moment the guards observed my movement they yelled at me to stop, and two of them came after me on the run. They did not shoot, for I was out of sight in the thicket before they were fairly waked up and had at least one hundred and fifty yards the start of them. They were in earnest in the pursuit, however, and dashed into the thicket within a few moments. The other boys looked on with interest, as did also the solitary guard who had been left behind. Noticing his forgetfulness of present responsibilities, the boys concluded that they, too, would move for liberty. Quietly stealing behind the guard, two of them seized, disarmed, tied and gagged him; and without further ceremony all soon took their leave. Three of them were captured the next day, but four escaped to the Union lines. Of course I knew nothing of this till long afterward.

When the guards called to me and ordered me to halt I knew that I had gone too far to back out. As I was "in for it," I put forth every energy and made my best time running. In some places the woods were tolerably open, but skirting the creek was a fringe of underbrush that made it easy to hide. Dodging from clump to clump as I ran, I kept entirely out of sight of my pursuers. In fact I don't think they saw me after I made my dash. In open daylight I could not have evaded them so readily, but in the thickets it was now growing dark.

At first I could hear the guards, as they rushed through the undergrowth, but I was careful to make as little noise as possible, and as they did not hear me they supposed I was hidden, and lost so much time peering about that I soon left them entirely. I knew that the search would be renewed in the morning and so determined to get as far away as possible during the night.

The forest was unbroken for miles in the direction I was traveling. Here and there a path or poor country road was found, but I saw no houses nor a single human being. I was going up stream, and I occasionally walked in the water as well as took other precautions to break my trail. At last I left the stream and turned off across the country. The sky was cloudless and the moon was nearly full. This gave me plenty of light and made it easy to get bearings and to keep them. Keeping a sharp lookout, I pushed on as rapidly as my strength would permit. Toward morning I came to a small stream. Changing my course abruptly I walked in the water for a quarter of a mile. I judged I was now fifteen to eighteen miles from the prison, and as daylight was coming on I hid in a deep thicket, lay down, slept a little and rested for the day.

I had eaten nothing since starting, and was in poor condition for traveling on the second night, but I trudged on, keeping my direction as well as I could, following no roads, but traveling directly across the country. I did not try to hide at daylight on the second morning, but pushed on, hoping to find a house where I might get some food. I had passed houses during the night, but seeing no one stirring, I had not stopped. About an hour after sunrise I met a black boy, who told me that a company of cavalry was in the neighborhood, and I must "look sharp," or I'd "done git cotched." The boy's home was not far off, and after a little manœuvering he brought me some food, and directed me to a safe hiding place in a neighboring swamp, where I rested for the day. In the evening he brought more food, and, getting directions for my journey, I traveled on.

I need not stop to tell the experience of each successive day and night. Usually I rested and slept by day. I made good progress, but I knew that I had a long way to go before I could reach a point occupied by the Union troops. Sometimes I had to go a day or two without food, at other times I was well supplied. After I had been on the way for two weeks—dodging this way and that, to avoid towns and the more public roads—I found myself reduced to extremities. I had now been two days without food; I had seen soldiers each day, and knew that I might be surprised by them at any moment; I had traveled a part of the previous night, and had been moving nearly all day.

Toward evening I came to a plantation. I saw the house at a distance across the fields and made a long detour to reach it without being seen. It was dark when I reached it, and coming up in the rear I was not long in discovering that the family had company from the Confederate army. A squad of soldiers was encamped about two hundred yards away and a sentinel was pacing in front of the house. The table was being set in the dining-room, and the smell of food almost overpowered me. Finding a window open I crept into a room adjoining the dining-room, hoping to find there something to appease my terrible hunger.

I had been in the room scarce a minute when the door was opened and a young lady entered carrying a light. I could have leaped from the window and escaped in the darkness, but my hunger had made me desperate. As I had nothing of the Federal blue about me the lady may have thought, at first sight, that I was one of the Confederate soldiers from the camp. Though she was evidently surprised at finding an intruder in the room she made no outcry, but closed the door and looked into my face with a quick searching glance.

I spoke at once: "Won't you please give me something to eat, I am almost famished." Judge my surprise when she replied:

"Are you not the Yankee officer who spared me a sack of meal, and gave me some food and wine for my sick mother?"

I gazed at her in speechless astonishment. I recalled the incident, and, looking for a moment, I recognized the lady who stood before me. My courage returned; I knew now something of my whereabouts and that the Union lines must be near. I resolved to throw myself on her generosity, and replied:

"Certainly. I recall the incident you refer to. I think, however, I did only my duty in the case, and that any other good soldier would have done the same. I am as much surprised as you can possibly be, at this singular meeting. I have been a prisoner and have escaped, and am starving. Can you give me something to eat?"

"With great pleasure, for we have plenty of food now. But there's a company of soldiers here, and the officers are waiting for their supper. I will supply your wants as soon as I can. For the present I must put you into this closet, where you will be out of sight."

Hastily opening a door, she pushed me inside a small room, closed the door, locked it and went away. I was in total darkness, for the room, or closet, had no window. I groped around for a few moments, but found nothing beside the bare walls. Then I tried the door, but it was too strong to be forced. Evidently I was, for a time at least, a prisoner; and feeling too nearly exhausted to do anything further, I sat down on the floor and began to consider the situation.

The guests came to the table, and from the sounds that reached me and the time they continued, I could imagine that the family larder was pretty well supplied now. It seemed to me they would never get done eating. I remembered that when a boy I had sometimes had to wait till a "second table" when my mother had company, and recognized the sensation. At last I heard footsteps, and the door was unlocked. But instead of my young lady here was a Confederate field officer, in full uniform, and wearing his side arms. He saluted me with "Hello, Yank," to which I promptly responded "Hello, Johnny."

"You must be a brave man to be captured and locked up by a woman."

"Well," said I, "that depends. You're not so hungry as I am, or you'd know how it is yourself."

"I beg your pardon, sir; you must excuse my pleasantry. I am Major —— the brother of the lady whom you have just met. My sister tells me that you did her and our mother a kindness some time ago. The food you gave my mother carried her through, and she is doing well now and likely to live for many years yet. But for your kindness I think she must have died, for the fortunes of war for a long time before and after your visit prevented me from doing any thing for her. Indeed, I did not, and could not, know of the condition of things at home. And now it is with great pleasure that I find myself able to do you a service. And Yankee as you are, and escaped prisoner to boot, I am going to supply your needs, and then take you to your own lines in safety. I can appreciate kindnesses done to my folks at home, and my duty to the Confederacy will not stand in the way of my requiting them. My sister has prepared some food, which I will bring to you at once, and I wish you to consider yourself an honored guest and not a prisoner. Of course you will excuse me for not introducing you to my other guests, as it might not be the best thing for either of us."

Giving me a chair and a light, he stepped into another room, returning immediately with a tray loaded with food. Telling me to eat at my leisure, he excused himself, saying that he would return as soon as it would be safe to do so, and would conduct me to my friends.

After my long fast, I can assure you that I ate heartily. I think no food ever tasted so good. No one would have called the coffee genuine Java, for Uncle Sam's blockaders had interfered with grocery business down South; but I was not fastidious. At last my meal was ended and my hunger fully satisfied. It was after midnight when Major —— returned. We went out at the window through which I had entered the house, and so passed the guards. Going to the stable, two excellent horses were found ready for use, and mounting them, we started at once on our way.

I will not attempt to describe the ride. Circumstances made us feel like old acquaintances, and in spite of the differences between the Blue and the Gray, we chatted with perfect freedom. The air was balmy, and the sky clear. We galloped on for more than an hour without incident. It was a plain country road, and no one was seen stirring. After going fifteen or sixteen miles, the Major checked his horse and asked me to stop. Said he:

"There is a Federal picket post half a mile further on this road. I can not safely go nearer, and for obvious reasons I must return at once. You are now free and out of all danger. Again I thank you for your kindness to my family. God bless you, and give you a safe return to your loved ones in the North. And when the war is over I hope to see you again at my house, when I may entertain you more becomingly than I have now been able to do."

I dismounted, gave the Major the rein of the horse I had been riding, took his hand, thanked him for the favors done me, and prayed that he too might be spared to return to his home. We exchanged addresses and parted. He galloped back to his comrades and I walked forward in the direction of the post, whistling with all my might:

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on."

It seemed like a pretty long half-mile to that picket-post, but at last I heard the welcome challenge of the soldier on duty. Behind him, aroused by my noise, were grouped a half-dozen of the "boys in blue." It did not take me long to prove my identity, when I received all needed attention. In due time I reached my regiment and put in a few more blows for the old flag. At the close of the war I returned home to find my mother in good health and waiting to give her soldier boy a worthy welcome.

A few months later I received a letter from my Southern Major. He, too, had passed safely through the war and had returned to his home and friends. A pleasant correspondence followed. During the next winter I revisited the old plantation "on business." The traces of war's desolation were being rapidly removed. The old lady was in excellent health, and insisted that on my next visit, a few months later, I should bring my mother with me. And if you will visit me at my own home, I will introduce you to the identical darling who captured and locked up the Yankee officer on that autumn night.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BUTTER-MAKING.

Prize Essay Read by Miss Mina Holmes Before the Minnesota Butter, Cheese and Dairy Stock Association.

In the first place, to make good butter you must have the cows in good condition to make it. Have a good pasture for them in summer, and plenty of good hay, good feed and pure water in winter. Give them straw for bedding and make them as comfortable as possible. Then have the milking done in a clean manner. Don't let any of milkers dip their hands in the milk pail and wash off the cow's bag with milk, as I have seen some do, but rub it off with a cloth in dry weather, and wash it off with water in wet and muddy weather. The next thing is to take proper care of the milk. See that the milking utensils and cans are carefully washed, scalded and aired before using. Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow; the less it is agitated the better it will rise. We strain through three strainers, first the strainer pail, then the strainer that fits the top of the cans with a double piece of cloth fastened on the bottom with a rim of tin. In this way every particle of dirt that you can see is taken from the milk. Strain into cans and cool down with water to fifty or fifty-five degrees. The water in the tank should be changed once a day, and oftener if the morning's and evening's milk is set in the same tank. Let it stand twenty-four hours before skimming, and if convenient thirty-six is better. Skim the cream off instead of draining off the milk at the bottom of the can; then if there is any dirt that goes through the skimmer it settles in the bottom of the can, and does not get into the cream. The cream should be put into one large can, or if the dairy is a large one, two will be necessary. Then the cream should be divided into the two cans and thoroughly stirred after each skimming. The cream should be kept in a room as near sixty-nine degrees as possible away from the kitchen, to avoid all orders from cooking. In summer we have a small refrigerator in the milk house where we keep the cream sweet until we want to churn. Then the night before churning it is taken into the milk house, stirred frequently, and by morning it has soured enough to churn. In winter the day before churning warm the cream up to seventy degrees by setting a pail of cream in warm water and stirring thoroughly until it is the required heat. Then it will cool down to sixty-two degrees by the next morning. Stir the cream often while cooling and souring. My experience is, it will make the most and best flavored butter when after warming it, to let it stand until slightly sour. In summer commence churning at fifty-two degrees. When your churn, pour the cream into the churn through a strainer made of perforated tin; then if there is any sour milk that is not mixed with the cream it will not be in lumps in the churn. Use butter color to keep the color the same all the year round. Commence churning slowly at first, until the air is all expelled, then churn faster about fifty revolutions a minute.

When the first signs of granulation appear, pour into the churn one or two pailfuls of water, about fifty-five degrees, according to the size of the churning; then churn it until the butter is the size of wheat kernels. I find when the butter is churned about this size it is firmer than when buttermilk is drawn off sooner, then it is spongy while working over. Draw off the buttermilk and pour in water enough to wash it good, the temperature being fifty-five degrees. Draw this off and wash it in a weak brine. Let it drain dry; then take the granulated butter out of the churn, weigh it and put it on the butter worker. Do not let the butter stand in the water or brine any length of time, as it makes it salvy to work or salt. Weigh out the salt an ounce to the pound; use the best English salt and sift on the butter a little at a time and stir with a small paddle until thoroughly mixed. Then press gently with the lever; this makes it better to handle than when so fine. Put it into tubs and let it stand twenty-four hours, in summer, and in winter when it is churned in the morning, work over the same day, as it will be too hard and spoil the grain of the butter if left until morning. Work it as little as possible, never giving it a drawing or rubbing motion, just enough to work it dry and free from streaks. But the streaks won't trouble much if the salt is sifted on evenly. Pack in a tub a little at a time, by beginning in the middle with each layer and pressing toward the sides; then you will avoid leaving air in the tub. Do not put more than one churning in a tub. After the tub is full make it even by drawing a ladle across the top. Never smooth it off, as it gives it a greasy appearance. Put on the cloth. Use a cloth that is starched, as one that is not is fuzzy after being wet. Cut it around the edge of the tub with a sharp knife, pour on a little water and sift on some salt; this will form a paste that will help to exclude the air. Fasten on the cover with strips of tin; nail the tin on the cover, then bend the tin over the nail and bring it down on the side of the tub, and nail again. If you are not ready to ship the butter put the tub in a cool place, never in a damp cellar, as it soon spoils the flavor of the butter. The flavoring of the butter is improved by airing the cream while souring, also by feed. I used to think if a cow had enough to eat, no matter if it was wild hay, there could be no difference in the butter; but by experimenting, cornstalks and pumpkins make the best flavored and finest butter; next is clover hay, and for feed, corn-meal, ground oats and bran mixed together.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

—Ginger pound cake: Six cups of flour, two cups each of butter, brown sugar and molasses, eight eggs, tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon, ginger and soda and two nutmegs. Dissolve the soda in a cup of sour milk. In baking, take particular pains not to let the cake scorch, for gingerbread is of all cakes the easiest to burn. Line the pans with greased paper, and put a brown paper over the top to prevent the crust forming too quickly.—*Boston Budget.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Rye Gems: Two cups rye, one-quarter cup flour, two teaspoonfuls Royal powder, sifted together, one egg, one-quarter cup of molasses, milk to mix soft.—*The Caterer.*

—It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned toward his heels every time.—*N. Y. Times.*

—For a dainty breakfast dish cut pork tenderloins in very thin slices; stew them in a little water till they are nearly done; then put them in a sauce-pan and fry them till light brown. Serve on buttered toast, and with raw tomatoes sliced thin.—*Western Rural.*

—Fine manure, spread thinly and evenly upon the mowing and pasture land, will have an excellent effect. Coarse manure is best when thoroughly composted, with either peat or swamp muck, or even with soil, as it becomes almost entirely homogeneous.—*Montreal Witness.*

—The *Maryland Farmer* is warmly in favor of feeding cattle in yards and sheds instead of pasturing them, at great expense for fencing and waste of food. The cost of fences is, it says, usually more than the value of the animals pastured, and some times more than the land inclosed.

—An animal impoverished in flesh, says the *National Stockman*, can not grow or mature, and it must be maintained at a loss of feed, interest on the money invested, and of the time of the farmer. An animal must be kept in good flesh and thriving to make it grow, develop and prove profitable.

—To broil ham nicely slice the meat from the ham raw, as thin as you can, then put it into a pan of cold water; set it on the stove in a stewpan and let it come to a boil; then have your griddle hot, and broil the meat with a little butter dropped into the pan and a plentiful sprinkling of black pepper.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—Egg gruel is at once food and medicine. Some have great faith in its efficacy in chronic dysentery. Boil a pint of new milk; beat four fresh eggs to a light froth and add to the milk while it boils; stir together thoroughly, but do not let it boil again; sweeten with loaf sugar and grate in a small nutmeg; add a little salt. Use half of it while it is warm, and the other half in two hours or so.—*N. E. Farmer.*

FARMER AND DOCTOR.

Prove All Things and Hold Fast That Which is Good.

The opinion is slowly but surely gaining ground that there is room in the farmer's calling for the use of a high education. We regard it as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The following, from an English paper, the Berkhampstead *Times*, contrasts the farmer with the doctor. "Compare the agriculturist with the doctor. They have more in common than you think. Both have to do with life; and with both, accordingly, professional success depends largely on sharp insight into condition, and prompt appreciation of the corresponding treatment. A good doctor would certainly be a good shepherd, a good herdsman, a good farmer; and yet, what a contrast, rather than resemblance, there exists between the two! Compare the farm with the infirmary. In the former (the very home of routine) unquestioned dogma reigns supreme; in the latter, 'prove all things' is the constant rule of conduct. Every patient is an experimental station; the treatment depends, not on listless acquiescence in established rules, but on the closest observation of each separate case. In agriculture, however, we must at length acknowledge that, as general education grows, the need of investigation, study, proof, is getting gradually recognized. Experimental stations are being advocated. Trial grounds, long well known to seedsmen, who thus test their wares before disposal, are being established in the general agricultural interest. Men of science, who know the essence of things sufficiently for the purpose, as well as their relations to each other, are using their knowledge to ask questions of nature intelligently, and of many things in farming we can no longer say that they are accepted without proof. The relations of the soil, the seed, the plant; the relation between the food of the animal and its produce, whether a meat or milk—all are being investigated. And on the farm, as in the infirmary, we are gradually learning the advantage of proving all things. But until very lately the contrast was complete between the doctor and the farmer—far greater than it ought to have been, considering how much they had in common. The one had fallen into a long-established routine, accepting the dogmas of his predecessors without proof, and muddling on without inquiry. The other, in dissecting-room, and by sick bed, and in hospital, has been 'proving all things,' and growing in power continually. He can now fight disease with confidence. He can remove or fight its causes almost with certainty. In medicine he can treat his patients hopefully; in surgery he can treat them painlessly. Where, in all this, should we have been, but that there has been a profession which has been constantly obeying the injunction, 'Prove all things.' When agriculturists, too, shall display the same distrust of blind routine, the same hopefulness of the possibilities open to inquiry, the same earnestness in the work of proving all things, we may believe that they, too, will win their way. 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good,' will justify itself in the experience of farmer, as it long since has in that of the doctor.—*Rural Canadian.*

Feed For Horses.

A good horseman writes that his method of treating both farm and driving horses, and a method which he has found to be a good one after many years' practice, is to give no hay in the morning, only a good feed of grain; at dinner time we give a good mess of cut feed, and at night, either another feed of cut food or a feed of grain. Just before retiring for the night or soon after the horses have cleaned up their other food, we fill their mangers with good, sweet hay, free from briars, thistles, trash and mustiness, being particular to give the driving horses clear timothy hay and the other horses—the work animals—either the same or that which is mixed with not more than one-half clover, and good hay at that. By this means the horses are always in a good condition to work, are given plenty of time to eat the single daily feed of hay we allow them, and can endure more work and longer drives than those which are stuffed with hay at every meal.—*N. Y. Times.*

Female Financiering.

Mrs. Flip—I hear your husband's store was burned out and all the goods entirely destroyed. Such a thing is so very unfortunate.

Mrs. Greathead—My husband does feel a little depressed, but I make it out that he gains by it.

Mrs. Flip—O! then he was insured!

Mrs. G.—Not for a cent. But you see for the past year he has been selling his goods at a loss of fifty per cent., and when they are consumed by the fire he can't sell them; therefor he can't lose the fifty per cent. see?—*Philadelphia Call.*

INTERESTING FACTS.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Government of the United States.

Here are some curious facts of interest, perhaps, to the student of our Government: The States of Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont have less than one-half the population of Illinois, but have the same number of representatives in Congress—twenty-two. Eighty-five years ago North Carolina had as many Representatives in Congress as New York. North Carolina now has nine, or one less than she had in 1800, while New York has thirty-four. The State of Nevada, which has two Senators and one Representative in Congress, has not so large a population by 617 souls as the city of New Haven, Conn. The five States of Delaware, Colorado, Florida, Nevada and Oregon combined have not so great a population by about 100,000 souls as the city of New York. Yet New York City has only eight Representatives in Congress, while the five States have sixteen besides their ten Senators. Virginia now has the same number of Congressmen she had in 1790, when there were only sixty-five members of the House. The thirteen States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia, with an aggregate population which does not exceed that of New York alone, have twenty-six United States Senators to New York's two. From the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio the Government derives one-half of all its postal revenues. More than one-half of the internal revenue receipts of the Government come from the four States of Illinois, New York, Ohio and Kentucky. California, with less than half the population of Indiana, pays to the Government more money for postal service.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CONGRESSMAN BAGLEY, of Michigan, says Red Star Cough Cure is simple and efficacious.

EX-MAYOR BAXTER, of Louisville, Ky., says St. Jacobs Oil is a specific for every pain.

WHY is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.—*Chicago Ledger.*

AS A toilet luxury, Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to give satisfaction.

Sufferers from Bronchitis will find speedy relief by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WE may be sure that our consciences are rebellious when they are mute in us (mutinous).

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when our new method is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture, without the use of the knife. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY bonnet has a "b" in it.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"As Good as New,"

are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leucorrhœa, inflammation, etc., etc. She began taking Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

THE traitor who is expected to be loyal to both sides—The arbitrator.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN will begin a series of articles on "Reminiscences of the War" in the *National Tribune* of Washington, D. C., in the issue of April 2. Subscribe at once to secure the first number. $1.00 per year.

IF silence is golden what a valuable misfortune lockjaw must be.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A GROWING evil—Your next door neighbor's squalling baby.—*Somerville Journal.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE lawyer's advertisement—Give me a trial.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 28.		
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 60
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 75	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	4 00	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red		@ 93
No. 2 red	91	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No 2	65	@ 66
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@ 12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 8 71
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 11 71
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
Lard—Prime steam	6⅛	@ 6⅜
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 15
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 28
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 70
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 90	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 95½
No. 2 red	92¼	@ 93
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 47
Oats—mixed	36	@ 44
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 10 35
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 27½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	84	@ 87
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75¾	@ 75⅞
Corn—No. 2	34⅞	@ 35
Oats—No. 2		@ 25¾
Rye	58½	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 75	@ 9 90
LARD—Steam		@ 5 97½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 90
Corn—Mixed		@ 45¼
Oats—mixed	36	@ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	4 75	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 25
INDIANAPOLIS		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 88
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 30¼
LOUISVILLE		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 92
Corn—mixed		@ 36½
Oats—mixed		@ 32½
PORK—mess	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD—steam	7⅛	@ 8

Flowers That Bloom

In the Spring—will be here before you know it, and you should be prepared to enjoy the most delightful season of the year. To escape the depressing, debilitating effects of the changing season you should purify your blood, and keep up a good appetite and good digestion by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. A single dollar for this reliable medicine now may save you a good deal of money later in the year. Take it now.

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me, for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE
TAYLOR'S
CHEROKEE
REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

"It Knocks the Spots"

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the whole system. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to *Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."*

SILENCE may be golden, but a dentist has never yet been able to fill teeth with it.—*N. Y. Journal.*

An Avaricious Man.

Why is an avaricious man like one with a short memory? He is always for-getting. So is the wise parent for-ever getting Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the croup preventive, and cough and consumption cure. Ask your druggist.

THE American joke has been formally introduced into Japan.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Splendid Chances for Investment

in Northeast Nebraska. For illustrated pamphlet describing the country and its advantages for farming purposes, and how to reach there, address T. W. Teasdale, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

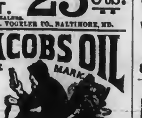
"I'm well backed with silver," as the looking glass said.—*Stockton Maverick.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A SOFT job—Shaving a young man for the first time.—*Fall River Advance.*

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK



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GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

NOT a LIQUID or SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BEST ORGANS
ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
MASON & HAMLIN
Now sell their unrivaled Organs on the easy hire system, payments at the rate of $3.25 per month, up. 100 styles, $22 to $900. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free.
Also the Mason & Hamlin Improved Upright Pianos, new method of stringing.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.,
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

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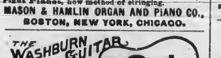

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

25 CTS.
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List.
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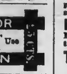

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FREE A book worth $10, on Love & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub Co., Newark, N.J. Send stamps for post'g. LOVE

MARCH, APRIL, MAY
Are the three arches of a bridge which bind the season of ice to that of roses. SPRING is a TRYING TIME for invalids. At this time you should cleanse and purify your system from humors. If you are ever vexed with indigestion, headache, bilious, liver and kidney complaints, constipation, or feverish skin, take DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY now.
PURIFY THE BLOOD
Without an hour's delay. It is mild, quick and positive in action. Keep it in the house when you are at home, for the blood, and take it with you on journeys. To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, FAVORITE REMEDY proves a real blessing.
DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S "FAVORITE REMEDY." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. $1 per Bottle; 6 for $5.00.
MADE BY DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N.Y.

LIVE STOCK CUTS.
We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS or any other Cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted prices for same.
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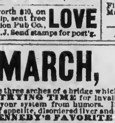

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A BONANZA For good Agents. Write AT ONCE for territory.
J. R. HART & CO., Publishers, 18 Murray Street, New York City.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

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HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale & Retail. Price-list free. Goods guaranteed. E. C. Strehl, 157 Wabash-av. Chicago.

DYSPEPSIA
Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.
BROWN'S
IRON
Trade Mark QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle
BITTERS
—THE
BEST TONIC
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.
Mr. WM. M. PLASTER, 1116 Underhill St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years. Was not relieved until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured me."
Mr. CYRUS W. BEAT, Justice of the Peace, Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.
GUARANTEED
CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE.
ABSOLUTELY
WATER, FIRE & WIND-PROOF.
PUT ON BY ANYBODY.
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STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 50 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best quality [illegible] Stamping Powder, 1 Box white Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pounce, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustra, Metallic Flitter and Irridescent Painting, Colors and [illegible] Colors of all the different flowers. [illegible] To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large, 16 page illustrated magazine devoted to the interests of the country home and household, we will send one of these Outfits complete, Free and post-paid, to any lady who will send 25c. [illegible]
Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.

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GLUES
Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., use it.
At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over
1600 Pounds
TO A SQUARE INCH.
Pronounced strongest glue known.
TWO GOLD MEDALS.
London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.
If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

CONTAGIOUS!
I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.
I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.
L. FRED HALFORD.
New York City, June 12, 1885.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

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without writing for our Catalogue. Our prices DEFY COMPETITION, and Seeds are NEW, PURE, FRESH, RELIABLE.
FREE Catalogue, invaluable to all, of 130 pages. Including Plants, Fruits, and price list, with 800 illustrations. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
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800,000 ACRES of Choice Hardwood Farming Lands for Sale on EASY TERMS to ACTUAL SETTLERS. EXTRAORDINARY inducements offered. NO DROUGHTS or CYCLONES! Full particulars, with good Map, FREE. Address C. L. COLBY, Land Commissioner W. C. R.R., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
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MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment
EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886. NUMBER 21.

GLADSTONE

Will Introduce His Irish Measures Soon.

Home Rule to Take the Precedence of the Land Question.

LONDON, March 26.—Gladstone appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon. Referring to the announcement made in his behalf yesterday by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone said the statement he would make April 8 would take the form of introduction of a bill for the future Government of Ireland. The announcement produced a sensation. It is now believed that the Premier has, in deference to the opposition in his own party, decided to abandon temporarily at least, his scheme for buying out the landlords of Ireland, and will make home rule in some form, pure and simple, the basis of his Irish proposals. A more careful study of Gladstone's statement throws doubt upon the belief that the introduction of the home rule bill would necessarily shelve the land purchase bill. Mr. Chamberlain to-night said the discussion in to-day's Cabinet Council only intensified the crisis. It had not, however, precipitated any resignations. A final effort would probably be made the coming week to effect a compromise between the Premier and the disputants in the Cabinet. Mr. Goschen denied at Windsor this evening, having been summoned as Privy Councillor by the Queen for consultation and advice. Later.—The Government's supporters have been privately assured that the Government's Irish programme has been settled by the Cabinet. The Home Rule measure will be introduced first, followed immediately by the land bill. Both measures, if passed by the House of Commons, will be presented to the House of Lords together. Chamberlain and Trevelyan will remain in the Cabinet until the home bill has been tabled. Gladstone dispatched a messenger to the Queen this evening with an important communication, which it is believed has reference to the home rule question.

A. N. KELLOGG.

Death of the Originator of the Auxiliary Publishing Business in the United States.

CHICAGO, March 25.—News has been received of the death, at Thomasville, Ga., of Mr. A. N. Kellogg, president of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. The deceased had been an invalid for many years, and of late was unable to devote his personal attention to the large business enterprise which is mainly the outgrowth of his foresight, energy and excellent business talent. He was the pioneer in the auxiliary publishing business, which has grown into such magnitude and importance within a little over twenty years' time. He was a public-spirited man, a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and was greatly endeared to all in any way associated with him because of his kind and sympathetic nature and unostentatious generosity. He was fifty-four years of age. He leaves a widow and two daughters, who have their home in New York, to which city the remains will be taken for burial.

Mr. Kellogg was born at Reading, Pa., March 20, 1832, and graduated with distinction at Columbia College, New York, in 1852. He was a son of Frederick Kellogg and the youngest of six children. He married Annie E. Barnes at Baraboo, Wis., August 31, 1859. In 1861, while publishing the Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic*, a weekly newspaper, he became short of help and conceived the idea of the patent inside, and had copies printed by the Madison (Wis.) *Daily Journal* Company. He continued to print a "patent-inside" paper until 1865, when he came to Chicago and began printing "patent-insides" for country papers. He built up the Kellogg Newspaper Company, which now has offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Memphis, New York and Cincinnati.

BURNED AND DROWNED.

A Mother, Made Frantic by Flames, Throws Herself Into a Cistern.

READING, PA., March 26.—Mrs. Henry Franke, aged forty-two years, living about two miles from here on a truck farm, yesterday kindled a fire with coal oil, and while so doing the flames ignited to the can, which exploded with terrific force. The burning oil scattered over the body of the woman and upon her two children, aged nine and eleven years. The frantic woman ran into the yard and jumped into a cistern at the lower end of the garden and was drowned. The burning oil set fire to the house. The fire was seen by farmers and they extinguished it. The children were terribly burned about the face and body. A doctor was summoned, who stated that they can not recover, as the fire has entered their breast and lungs.

She Kicked in Her Sleep.

DETROIT, MICH., March 26.—Mrs. John Watkins, of Almena, this State, is a heavy dreamer. Last night Mrs. Watkins dreamed that her husband's span of mules were raising the mischief in the stable. In her mind Mrs. Watkins repaired to the barn, and, finding the mules kicking high, played the same sort of racket so violently that when Mr. Watkins succeed in awakening her she realised that she had broken several bones in her husband's foot, inflicted serious injuries on other portions of his body, and made him altogether mad as a wet hen. A physician's services were required to reduce the fractures suffered by the abused husband, and now a divorce is talked of.

Boycott Affects Ten Firms.

LYNN, MASS., March 26.—The boycott on Keene Bros., shoe manufacturers, began this morning, when their engineer, by order of the Knights of Labor, stopped his engine. The engine supplied power to nine firms, which had to shut down, throwing 1,200 or 1,300 operators out of work. The manufacturers who have been forced to suspend are very indignant, and threaten legal proceedings against the Knights.

Desperate Convicts.

LIMERICK, March 26.—Five men, who had been convicted of rioting and assaulting the police, were brought up for sentence in one of the criminal courts. The magistrate committed them to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six months. When sentence had been pronounced the prisoners in concert, and while yet in the dock, made a most savage attack on the police present on duty. A terrible struggle ensued, causing such excitement that the magistrate was compelled to quit the bench. The prisoners were finally overpowered and again secured, but not until they had almost wrecked the court-room and had themselves been severely beaten.

Mulkowski Hanged.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Frank Mulkowski was hanged at the county jail a few minutes after 12. Mulkowski, at almost the last moment, concluded to accept the religious rites of the Catholic Church and made a confession to the priests, the nature of which was not to be divulged until after the execution.

Out of Patience With Court Dress.

LONDON, March 26.—Nearly one hundred members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to Speaker Peel, praying that the rule requiring court dress at official levees be abolished.

Trouble Among Squatters.

DENVER, COL., March 26.—A large number of Mexican settlers on the Maxwell land grant, in Northern New Mexico, were arrested yesterday and placed in jail at Springer for refusing to obey the order of the Supreme Court, to vacate lands owned by the company. Much bitter feeling exists over the affair, and bloodshed is feared before the final settlement is reached.

Aged Negro Suicides.

READING, PA., March 26.—James Dennis, colored, aged ninety, hung himself at the county farm to-day. During the graveyard insurance craze his life was insured for $400,000; but the companies have long since gone out of existence.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

Descending to the Cellar, a Trap-Door Falls, Holding a Woman Suspended by the Head.

BOSTON, MASS., March 25.—Yesterday afternoon while Mrs. Jas. Hardie, of Milton, was at work alone in her house she had occasion to go to her cellar by a trap-door entrance. In going down stairs the trap-door fell just in time to catch her by the head and it held there two and a half hours, she suffering terribly, until she finally became unconscious. Her little girl found her when she came home from school and lifted the door. As she did so Mrs. Hardie fell to the cellar bottom. The little girl alarmed a neighbor, who went to her assistance and called a doctor. Mrs. Hardie remained unconscious for some time, and her life was despaired of, but she rallied under the treatment she received, and may possibly recover.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

A French and an American Woman Fight on the Field of Waterloo.

LONDON, March 25.—A duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been upheld.

Secretary Manning's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Manning's physicians are not at all encouraged to-day by the symptoms of their patient. Among Mr. Manning's closest friends it is known that there is great danger of a second stroke of apoplexy, or paralysis, and all are filled with the gravest concern in this expectation. It is a fact that Mr. Manning was warned by his physicians some months ago, that he was liable to a stroke of apoplexy. He conferred with the President and desired to resign his office. The President begged him to remain until after the close of the session of Congress, and meanwhile to rest and care for himself. Mr. Manning consented to do so, but afterward suffered with a severe attack of dyspepsia and insomnia, and again conferred with the President, and the latter agreed to accept his resignation or give him an indefinite leave of absence. About this time Manning had a turn for the better, and concluded to hold on until the adjournment of Congress. He worked too hard and took little care of himself, and the end came Tuesday. The Secretary will never do any more work in the Treasury Department. At midnight his condition was somewhat improved.

The Great Strike.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The Governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas issue proclamations relative to the railroad strike. The railroads are called upon to resume traffic, and all persons are warned against interposing any obstacle in the way. The Governor of Missouri pledges the whole power of the State to carry out the purposes of his proclamation. In St. Louis preparations are being made by the militia to protect the armory and the property of the railroad company. Between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. a committee of District Assembly 93, Knights of Labor, went through all the yards and served an order on all Knights to quit work at 3 p. m. This order was coupled with a request addressed to switchmen who were not Knights of Labor, asking them to join their fellow-workmen and also go out. How well this order was obeyed and the request complied with was shown when, on the sounding of the whistles at 3 p. m., all the yardmen in the place quietly walked out and left the yards deserted.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Removed.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In response to the Senate resolution, the Postmaster General to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth-class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8,645, divided among the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 46; Arizona, 9; Arkansas, 66; California, 75; Colorado, 33; Connecticut, 100; Dakota, 125; Delaware, 37; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 26; Georgia, 61; Idaho, 16; Illinois, 613; Indiana, 499; Indian Territory, 6; Iowa, 399; Kansas, 253; Kentucky, 194; Louisiana, 32; Maine, 292; Maryland, 137; Massachusetts, 127; Minnesota, 124; Michigan, 341; Mississippi, 60; Missouri, 287; Montana, 19; Nebraska, 98; Nevada, 7; New Hampshire, 127; New Jersey, 255; New Mexico, 12; New York, 1,053; North Carolina, 130; Ohio, 878; Oregon, 34; Pennsylvania, 938; Rhode Island, 25; South Carolina, 47; Tennessee, 168; Texas, 74; Utah, 5; Vermont, 128; Virginia, 316; Washington Territory, 25; West Virginia, 138; Wisconsin, 205; Wyoming, 4.

Rottenness in the Chicago Police Court.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The grand jury has returned an indictment for embezzlement against William J. Clingen, ex-clerk of the Armory Police Court. He is charged with the embezzlement of between $10,000 and $12,000, and with making erasures and alterations in his returns, in order to conceal his stealings and delay investigation. City Attorney Washburne claims that the city has been robbed of $30,000 a year through the manipulation of the Police Court returns during the past four or five years.

Bloody Battle with Cattle Thieves.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 20.—The *Times'* Fort Elliott, Texas, special says: In a fight at Tescosa over a matter of cattle stealing four men were killed and two probably fatally wounded. Two others remaining are now in jail. The dead men are Jesse Sheets, Fred Chilton, Frank Malley and Ed. King. Wounded, Fenton Woodruff and Charles Emery, while Louis Bozeman and Catfish Kid were unhurt.

Extension of Special Mail Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has reported a bill to extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters. It provides that every article of mailable matter upon which the special delivery stamp is affixed shall be entitled to immediate delivery. It authorizes postmasters to employ any persons, including clerks and assistants at fourth-class offices, as messengers on such terms as they shall fix out of the allowance of eighty per cent. of the face value of all special delivery stamps received and recorded.

Rhode Island Republican Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—At the Republican State Convention this morning George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was nominated for Governor; E. Lucius Darling, of Pawtucket, for Lieutenant Governor; and Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State. Samuel P. Cott, of Bristol, for Attorney General.

American Divorces Don't Go in England.

LONDON, March 25.—Justice Butt to-day rendered a decision to the effect that a divorce obtained in America from the bonds of a marriage performed in England is invalid in England.

Wealthy Farmer Suicides.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., March 25.—Hon. Wm. M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., committed suicide. He left the house in good spirits, and a few minutes later was found in the barn dead with a bullet-hole through his head. He was a general merchant and a large farmer and stock-dealer, and was worth $60,000. He was a native of Kentucky.

Very High Water in Central Wisconsin.

BELOIT, WIS., March 25.—Rock river has been rising rapidly for twenty-four hours. The water is at the highest point ever known. Considerable business and other property is flooded, and the prospects are that much additional damage will be done.

NOT ENDED.

Gould Says That Powderly Jumped to a Conclusion.

Fruitless Conference Between Gould and the Executive Board.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to grave anxiety. When Wm. O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9:30 o'clock this morning he was not so favorably impressed with his reception as he was with the reception accorded him at Mr. Gould's house Sunday. Mr. Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Mr. Hoxie, which was sent Sunday night. Mr. McDowell at once returned to the Astor House and conferred with the General Executive Board, and two of the members at once returned with McDowell to Mr. Gould's office. The conference then was short, and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hope being entertained that at that hour Mr. Powderly might be well enough to attend. At 3:20 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Jay Gould's office without Mr. Powderly. About 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequent inquiry at Mr. Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Mr. Gould was the author: Mr. Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram that was sent on Sunday night to Mr. Hoxie. "Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has this matter in hand. He has full control, and the matter must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference." Gould and Powderly will have another conference to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but they say that it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning. While the executive board was in session to-night a telegram was received from Powderly saying that complications as to the methods of arbitration had arisen and that another conference would be held to-morrow. The board adjourned without ordering the men to work, and they will not be until further instructions are received from New York.

ESCAPED A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

A Woman Rises From Her Coffin After Being Apparently Dead for Hours.

ALLENDALE, N. J., March 29.—Martha Davene, a maiden lady, has been an invalid for several years. On Friday night her relatives were called to her bedside to bid her farewell, as she was evidently dying. Shortly after ten o'clock she closed her eyes and ceased to breathe. A looking-glass was held over her mouth, but no indication of respiration appeared upon it. She was accordingly prepared for burial. Undertaker Mitchell noticed that although the dead woman's form was rigid, with the exception of her extremities, her body remained warm. Without notifying the friends he placed her in a coffin without putting her on ice. For twenty hours she lay in the box and was viewed by several neighbors and mourned by her friends. Her relatives even opened and read her will, thinking that she might make some request regarding her funeral. Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, while the family were at supper, Mr. Cook heard a noise in the parlor where his aunt's remains were lying. He was horrorstricken to find her sitting up with her head and shoulders partly out of the glass covering over the coffin. She had been in a trance. After getting out of the box she walked and appeared perfectly well. She relates many curious things that she saw while in the trance.

Export Whisky.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Attorney General Garland has given an opinion favorable to granting warehouse privileges to reimported domestic goods. This opinion is held to apply to whisky exportations, and under it much of the ten million gallons of spirits withdrawn last year from bond for exportation will probably now be brought back and warehoused for a year without being compelled to pay the internal revenue tax on landing. But it is left with the Collector of Customs at New York to decide whether importations of whisky had been preceded by an exportation in good faith. On the question of granting an abatement of overdue taxes where whisky has been burned in warehouses, Attorney-General Garland gives it as his opinion that where taxes have not been collected on goods in bond at the expiration of the bonded period the Secretary of the Treasury has the right, in case they are destroyed, to grant an abatement.

Alaskan Fever Attacks Michigaaders.

ISHPEMING, MICH., March 29.—Governor Swineford's glowing accounts of Alaska's enjoyable climate and great wealth of minerals have caused an Alaskan fever in parts of the upper peninsula. The Governor took with him, when he went, several Michigan men, who have all secured promising gold quartz claims, and estimate their future wealth at many millions each. Captain P. D. Tracy, a mining man of large experience, Endelman, a jeweler, and Marlow H Crocker, a prominent lawyer of Ishpeming, left the city last week for Alaska.

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The total value of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended February 28, 1886, were $663,723,574, and during the preceding twelve months $748,603,201, a decrease of $84,879,627. The total values of the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended February 28, 1886, were $607,711,701, and for the preceding twelve months $604,489,440, an increase of $3,222,261.

Barney McAuley Dead.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Barney McAuley, the actor and theater manager, died to-day at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he has been under treatment for the past four days. He was born in Louisville, Ky., and was in his forty-eighth year. His wife, Rachel McAuley, is an actress, and is at present stopping at the Gedney House.

Snow Storms Northwest.

LACROSSE, WIS., March 29.—A general snow storm set in over this section yesterday and six inches had fallen up to midnight. It is considered a great help to the winter wheat crop.

The Eternal "Pollyvoo."

"It is quite fashionable to put an aigrette in the coiffure when it is arranged high upon the head," read Mrs. Pugmire from the fashion notes of her Vermont paper. "Well, well, how they do pollyvoo every thing about cooking now-days," said she. "I always put an egg in the coffee to settle it, except sometimes in the winter when they're so everlasting high, and then I use a piece of cod-fish skin. I don't understand what is meant, though, by arranging the coffee on the head, unless it's the head of a barrel.—*Peck's Sun.*

Mose Learned Something.

While going to San Antonio on the train, Mose Schaumburg observed the train was traveling very fast. Just then the brakeman rushed in and exclaimed:

"The engineer has lost control of the train. In ten minutes we will be dashed into a thousand pieces."

"Well, I'll be dushed if I ever buys a return ticket on dot road any more."

Fortunately the train was halted just in time to enable Mose to subsequently utilize his return ticket.—*Texas Siftings.*

—A North Carolina editor puts on his free list every woman in the State who becomes the mother of twin boys.

RAILROAD STRIKE ENDED.

Gould and Powderly Have a Conference—The Men Will go to Work at Once—The Knights of Labor Recognized.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Conferences between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly to-day and this evening have resulted in orders from each of them to the parties to the Southwestern strike, ordering immediate resumption of work and traffic pending arbitration, to which Mr. Gould consents. This morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Powderly and W. B. McDowell called on Jay Gould at the latter's residence. There they met Messrs. Gould, Hopkins and George Gould. There was a general discussion of the situation in the Southwest on both sides, and a better understanding was arrived at than had been had by either party hitherto. After talking until 1 o'clock p. m., the conference was adjourned until evening. At 7 o'clock to-night they met again. At 8:30 p. m. Mr. Powderly had leave to keep an engagement with Congressman John O'Neil, of St. Louis, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, who came from Washington to render assistance, if possible, in settling the strike. Mr. McDowell, however, remained with Mr. Gould and his party, and Mr. Gould finally handed to McDowell the following communication:

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.—DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of the 27th instant I write to say that I will, to-morrow morning, send the following telegraphic instructions to Mr. Hoxie, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis:

In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. Nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and the company, past or future.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain, yours truly,

JAY GOULD, President.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have sent out the following telegram:

Martin Irons, Chairman Executive Board, St. Louis: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Order the men to resume work at once. By order Executive Board. T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

The Executive Board also sent out the following telegram:

To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest: President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to the Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. Per order Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

O'NEILL'S ARBITRATION BILL.

A Measure Intended for the Amicable Settlement of Labor Disputes.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the House to-morrow Mr. O'Neill's long promised bill on the arbitration question will be introduced. He asserts that the bill is rational, operative and constitutional. It is entitled "a bill creating boards for arbitration for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial commerce or business and employes." The preamble recites that by Section 8, of Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is invested with full power and authority to provide for the general welfare of the people of the United States; to regulate commerce among the several States; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. It provides for the formation within the law of a tribunal consisting of one on each side of the controversy, the two to select a third. If they do not select as provided within three days the United States Court of the jurisdiction in which the trouble exists shall do so. The tribunal shall have the standing of a United States Commission with all its powers, and shall be paid in like manner.

Alms-house Burned.

PEORIA, ILL., March 28.—There was great excitement in this city this morning when a mounted messenger came riding furiously with the information that the Peoria Alms-house, six miles distant, was in flames. A new wing had been added to the building last year. In this were forty-five insane people. Engines were immediately dispatched to the spot, but did not arrive in time to save the main building, a large two-story brick, erected seventeen years ago, at a cost of $40,000. Of this nothing but the walls remain standing. Fortunately the wind blew away from the Insane Hospital and by hard work it was saved. One hundred and fifty inmates occupied the burned structure, who will be temporarily lodged in the new wing.

Twelve Hundred Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—At a late hour last night the police made a raid on saloons and concert halls. It was at first estimated that six hundred people were arrested, but when the different squads of officers reported to-day it was found that between one thousand and twelve hundred persons had been taken into custody. All of the girls, with the exception of three, after being held to keep the peace, were released upon payment of costs amounting to $1.65 each. The three girls not released were given six months in the House of Correction, it having been learned that they were of the worst type of street-walkers. The proprietors were held under bail on the charges of keeping disorderly houses, selling liquors to minors, and harboring minors.

County Treasurer Bound Over.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.—Treasurer Hollingsworth, of Knox County, Ind., has been bound over to the grand jury to answer the charge of embezzling about $80,000 of county funds.

Young But Plucky.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 28.—John McCutcheon, the fifteen-year-old son of the sheriff, was yesterday left temporarily in charge of the jail, when one of the prisoners, Doug Kramer, secreted himself and threw McCutcheon against the wall. Instead of sitting down to cry about it, Johnny seized a revolver and gave chase. Down the street, across lots and down alleys they went, Kramer running as fast as he could and McCutcheon shooting and calling "stop thief." After a long chase Kramer was captured by John A. Rice and returned to jail. Young McCutcheon is the lion of the hour.

A Mountain on Fire.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 28.—The situation in the burning coal mine at Rockwood is becoming more serious. It now looks as if the entire mine would be destroyed. Four rifts of the mine are now ablaze and the fires are burning furiously and can be seen bursting from the mountain top like the eruption of a volcano. Chattanooga firemen went eight hundred feet into the mine with hose and fought the fire for eighteen hours, five of them being very seriously injured. The miners are now trying to close up all the entries and air courses in the hope of smothering the flames. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

Short Married Life Ended.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A bride of twelve days committed suicide here to-day by taking "rough on rats." Two weeks ago she was a Miss Caroline Drow, and was employed as a servant-girl in a family on the levee. Her marriage to Wm. Limbrock, a laborer, was an unhappy one, as they quarreled from the start, and she ended her sorrows to-day with poison.

Fast Type-Setters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The type-setting contest, which began here on Tuesday, March 16, closed to-night, Duguid, of Cincinnati, taking first prize, and McCann, of New York, the second. Duguid to-day exceeded all previous records, his net composition being 6,635 ems in three hours.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—SENATE.—The bill granting the widow of General Hancock a pension of $2,000 a year was passed. Ingalls' resolution of inquiry in regard to the number of removals of fourth-class postmasters was agreed to. Beck's resolution in relation to the payment of customs dues in coin was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was discussed. Pending action the morning hour expired and the Edmunds resolutions were taken up. Mr. Jackson continued his speech of yesterday. Mr. George followed and Morgan took the floor. A motion to go into executive session was opposed by Mr. Edmunds with a view to fixing a day for a vote. It was agreed that to-morrow the time should be fixed. At 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported to establish a National highway for live stock; to establish a Bureau of Public Health; to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry; to extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters; to repeal the pre-emption laws; to provide for the uniform instruction of State militia; to provide for the equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States; to provide for evidence in cases involving disputed handwriting. The House passed the 4th of July claims bill, amounting to $428,200. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and much time consumed in discussing points of order raised against certain items. A conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to, and at 4:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—SENATE.—The Postmaster-General replied to a resolution calling for information in regard to the removal of fourth-class Postmasters by promising to furnish the information in two or three days. Mr. Van Wyck's resolution in relation to the price of gas in the District was referred after some discussion. A petition from the Pacific Coast, against the cruel treatment of unoffending Chinese, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Debate was resumed on the bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Pending action the morning hour expired. The Edmunds report and resolutions were taken up. Messrs. Morgan, Mitchell, Hoar, Edmunds and Grey made speeches. Mr. Voorhees got the floor for to-morrow, after a partial agreement to take a vote on Friday.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Naval Affairs reported back a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the present condition of the new cruisers. A resolution was adopted calling on the various Cabinet officers for information concerning the employment of substitutes in the departments. Unanimous consent was given that an order might be made allowing the Committee on Labor to report for action legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on railways. Bills were reported granting the consent of Congress to the construction of bridges over navigable rivers, and appropriating $45,000 for the improvement of the public building at Indianapolis. The Congressional Library building bill was considered during the morning hour, but no action was taken. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The Post-office appropriation bill, appropriating $54,326,588, was discussed. Pending action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—SENATE.—A bill was reported establishing a commission to examine the Rochambeau, Franklin and other papers of historic value, with the view of publishing them. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill for the encouragement of American shipping. A bill was passed granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Harwood. The Postmaster General furnished the Senate with a tabulated statement of fourth-class postmasters removed during the past year. There were, he says, 8,635 removed. The Edmunds resolutions were debated by Voorhees, Evarts and Call.

HOUSE.—The chaplain prayed against the founding of an aristocracy in the country. Saturday, April 17, was set apart for the consideration of public building bills involving an expenditure of less than $25,000. Bills were reported to promote the introduction of fresh water on the Colorado desert; to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; for free ships, and to grant fifteen days' leave of absence to employes of the Government printing office. A number of reports and petitions were submitted. The post-office appropriation bill was taken up. Speeches were made by Dockery, of Missouri; Peters, of Kansas, and Guenther, of Wisconsin. At 5:10 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar providing for inquest under National authority into such outrages as the Carrollton massacre. The Edmunds resolutions were placed before the Senate and Mr. Ingalls took the floor. He was followed by Messrs. Harrison, Logan and Edmunds. At 7 p. m. Van Wyck moved to take up his amendment for open session consideration of nominations. On a point of order that this would change a standing rule of the Senate there was a vote of 31 to 26 sustaining the point. The first resolution of Mr. Edmunds was adopted 32 to 26, the second by 32 to 26, and the third by 30 to 29, Mitchell, Riddleberger and Van Wyck voting with the minority. The Senate at 9:30 p. m. adjourned until Monday, after adding a fourth resolution declaring that the removal of honorably discharged soldiers otherwise qualified for the position was contrary to the spirit of Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes.

HOUSE.—The chaplain prayed for the recovery of Secretary Manning. A communication from Assistant Secretary Fairchild transmitted the draft of a bill to amend the law of regulating immigration; also letter asking for an appropriation for the storage and transportation of silver dollars. Other executive communications were received. On a motion to reconsider, the House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of General H. W. Benham. The private calendar was taken up, and the time of the House until 4:30 was devoted to consideration of the bill to change the rank of Henry J. Hunt from Colonel to Major General on the retired list. A motion to report the bill favorably was defeated, and a motion to report it with the recommendation that it lie on the table was not voted upon by the friends of the bill, leaving the House without a quorum. The House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30, the night session being for the consideration of pension bills. Forty-one bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The debate on the silver question was opened by Mr. Culbertson (Tex.), followed by Mr. Long (Mass.), Mr. Dorgan (S. C.), Mr. Hanscll (Ky.) and Mr. J. M. Taylor (Tenn.). Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—SENATE.—An anti-Chinese memorial was presented from San Francisco. Memorials were also presented from the Legislature of Connecticut for coast defenses, and from that of Iowa in relation to the national board of health. Mr. Logan's Army bill was taken up and discussed. At 4:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:35 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of small bills were introduced under the call of States. Resolutions looking to an investigation of the labor troubles were referred. Woolford, of Kentucky, introduced a bill granting a pension of eight dollars a month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war, and providing artificial limbs, or a money equivalent, for those Confederates who needed them. The Willis educational bill, identical with the Blair bill, was referred to the Committee on Labor by a vote of 138 to 113. This reference was made to get the measure reported to the House. The bill regulating compensation of U. S. Attorneys, Marshals and Commissioners was taken up and pending action when the morning hour expired. O'Hara, of North Carolina, asked unanimous consent to offer for immediate consideration resolutions providing for an investigation by the House of the Carrollton (Miss.) murders. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected on the ground that Congress had no constitutional power.

—A microscopic slide in the possession of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, in England, contains the Lord's prayer written within the 405,000th part of an inch. The minute speck can be found with powerful microscopes only with great difficulty, as the focus point of the lens must be made to cover the exact spot bearing the object. It was engraved by Mr. Webb some years ago by the aid of an instrument now held by the society.

—Ollie, who has been a naughty boy, has just finished his evening prayer, when mamma says: "Are you not going to ask God to forgive you?" "O yes, I s'pose so. Please, God, forgive me for being so bad a boy, and forgive my mamma, too, for being very wicked (a long breath while he tries to bring some evidence of his assertion—then an inspiration) for she killed a fly, Lord, that you made!"—*Chicago Journal.*

—At the Antiquary's: Collector of Curios—"Have you any genuine Roman falchions?" Dealer (off his guard)—"I am sorry, but they're all being rusted and won't be ready until next week."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 00@ 3 00	$3 25@ 4 00
Common lugs	3 00@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 25	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 00	7 50@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 00	9 50@12 25
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00
Burley wrappers	@ ..	15 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature

FRANKFORT, March 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Providing for filling vacancies in the office of Judge of the Louisville Law and Equity Court; amending and reducing into one all laws relating to city of Paducah; amending chapter 29, General Statutes, known as the dog law. Permits the owners of dogs to have them assessed as property if they so desire; amending an act establishing a State Board of Health; authorizing the establishment of boards in cities of ten thousand inhabitants and over.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Incorporating the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia Railroad Company, and a bill empowering the county of Daviess to levy an advalorem tax. The revenue bill was then taken up and considered till end of session.

FRANKFORT, March 22.—SENATE—In the Senate nothing was done except to pass a few bills prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain districts.

HOUSE—The bill known as the "Gambling bill" was called up this morning, and was considered. Mr. Cox moved to recommit because of the small number of members present. The motion was lost. Mr. Mulligan's amendment permitting the selling of pools on race-courses while the races are in progress, was adopted, and all other amendments voted down, and the bill passed as amended by a vote of 48 yeas to 8 nays. Those voting against it were Messrs. Hoerts, Jackson, Mulligan, Myers, Scott and Offutt. The following is a copy of the bill in full: "Act to amend article 1, chapter 47, entitled 'Gaming,' of General Statutes: That whosoever, with or without compensation, shall set up, carry on or conduct or shall aid and assist in setting up, carry on or conducting a keno-bank faro-bank or other machine or contrivance used in betting, whereby money or other things may be won or lost; or whoever shall for compensation, percentage of commission set up, conduct or carry on a game of cards whereby money or other thing may be won or lost, or shall, with or without compensation, percentage or commission, aid and abet in setting up, conducting on or carrying on a game so set up, carried on or conducted for compensation, percentage or commission shall be fined five hundred dollars and costs and confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years; shall be deemed infamous after conviction and be forever thereafter disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage and from holding any office of honor, trust or profit, whether it be State, county, city or municipal. The judgment of conviction in every case shall recite such infamy and disqualification, and shall not be valid without such recital. The provisions of this section shall not include nor be applicable to persons who play at such games unless they take other part in setting up, conducting or carrying on such games. Section 2. The change of the name of any of the games, tables, machines or contrivances included in this act shall not prevent the conviction of any person violating the provisions thereof. Section 3. An indictment for violating any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 may charge the accused in one count with the commission of any or all of the offenses set forth in this act. Section 4. Procedure in cases arising under this act shall be the same as prescribed by the Criminal Code of Practice in other cases of felony, and the bond for the appearance of the accused shall be for a sufficient bail. Section 5. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be had within five years after the commission of the offense, but not later. Section 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Section 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. The bill has already passed the Senate, and it is understood that the Senate will concur in the House amendment without opposition.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—Nothing of importance was transacted in either house. A few private bills were passed.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Incorporating the Baptist Female College at Bardstown; bill providing for a tax for the improvement of the Fountain Ferry road in Jefferson County; incorporating the London, Manchester and Whitesburg Telephone and Telegraph Company; House bill authorizing Greenup County to issue bonds for paying for right of way through that county for the Big Sandy railroad; House bill authorizing the city of Danville to issue bonds for $5,000 for stock in the Danville Gaslight Company; to increase the pay of sheriffs for attendance upon courts was laid upon the table. Mr. Burnett, Chairman of the Special Advisory Committee on Greenwood Mines, explained why their report had been delayed. He said that the committee had employed Buckner Allen, of Lexington, as stenographer to take testimony, and he promised to send the testimony by last Sunday but had failed to do so, and he understood that he would refuse to give up the papers and testimony until he was paid for his three days' work ($15). About twenty resolutions and substitutes were offered, intended to provide a way for getting the testimony before the Senate and to have Allen arrested if he refused to give up the papers. Senator Wilson's resolution, empowering the committee to summon Allen before them and bring the papers and testimony with him was adopted. The prospect is that Mr. Allen will have to give up his "ill got gains" without receiving any compensation at all.

HOUSE.—In the House to-day the revenue bill was discussed during the entire session.

Miscellaneous Items.

MRS. MARY BARBOUR, wife of Hon. James Barbour, author of "Barbour's Digest," and daughter of the late Hon. I. N. Webb, died suddenly at her home in Newcastle of consumption. Mr. Barbour was in Louisville attending court at the time.

THE effect of the strike on the Gould system and of other labor disturbances begins to be felt at Louisville in every line of business. Not only is trade generally becoming stagnated, but workingmen in all lines are becoming uneasy.

COLONEL AMOS SHINKLE has presented the Greenup Street M. E. Church Sunday-school, Covington, with a new library, costing nearly $3,000.

WALTER D. KNOX, a Colorado stock herder, and Lizzie D. Miller were married a few days ago in Jeffersonville, by the County Clerk. Knox, who dresses like a typical cowboy, came to Louisville with a big roll of money and got on a high. He chartered a hack and asked the driver to find him a wife. The hackman saw the woman on a street corner and invited her to get in. She did so, when Knox asked to be driven to Jeffersonville, where the two were married after a courtship of less than no time. After the ceremony the woman asked Knox where they would live. He replied: "I guess we wont live at all; I've got no further use for you, and am going back to Colorado." The Miller woman lives in Madame Jones' house, on Jackson street, where she went alone after reaching Louisville.

TROOPS still remain at Greenwood watching the mines. They number sixty-five. The average cost of maintaining them is $125 per day, and the total amount expended by the State so far has been considerably over $3,000.

THE sheriff of Henry County was in Louisville the other night with warrants for the arrest of Tommy Warren and Tommy Barnes, the pugilistic heroes of the battle at Millcreek, but neither man could be found. Warren went to Memphis, Ind., and Barnes was nursing his bruises in a hotel at Jeffersonville. It is said the grand jury of Henry County will take hold of the matter. In any event it is safe to say there will be no more prize-fighting in Kentucky for some time to come.

THE jail in Covington is being filled with "moonshiners."

FISHER BROS. & CO., stove manufacturers, Louisville, have assigned, with liabilities of $19,000 and assets about the same.

BURGLARS again infest Covington. The other night they visited the residence of Judge M. L. Roberts on Scott street and made a thorough search of the place. They were evidently of a fastidious taste as nothing of particular value is missing. They also visited the residence of Mr. Thorp, but failed to effect an entrance.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, an old resident of Covington, dropped dead at his home a few days ago.

W. W. CALDWELL, tried at Hopkinsville a few days ago for the murder of Green Stephens, was acquitted.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The Views of a Massachusetts Republican Leader, of Some Eminence, Contrasted with Those Advanced in Senator Edmunds' "Greatest Effort."

Some "precedents" that his Lordship of Vermont neglected to include in his great report or mention in his "greatest effort," have been discovered by a Boston lawyer. They are interesting fragments of our constitutional history, though of no value for the information of the noble author of the literary and oratorical works mentioned. His Lordship, whose knowledge includes every thing, was not in ignorance of them, and no doubt passed his penetrating eye over them when he prepared his so-called precedents; but as they would not serve his noble purpose of presenting impartially the truth of history, he omitted them.

But, as his parasites of the star-chamber organs that made haste to parrot his arrogant assertions are not so well informed as he is in our constitutional history, it is worth while to reprint for their information a few of the historic facts that he found it convenient to suppress.

The first is a "precedent" that was made in the reign of Madison, and is taken from a book called "History of the Appointing Power:"

"The dismissal of the Postmaster-General, Gideon Granger, caused considerable remark in official circles. Contrary to the wishes of the President, he had appointed to the important position of postmaster of Philadelphia Dr. Lieb, a person who had long been openly opposed to Mr. Madison. The President could not but regard this as an act of hostility to himself, and, having long suspected his friendship, he dismissed him. As he had not been removed for delinquency, his friends protested, and a resolution was introduced in the Senate asking the reason for his dismissal. It was rejected on the ground that the Senate had not the right to make such an inquiry. It is the only instance in the early history of the Government of an attempt to question the motives of the President in regard to removal."

The next is an official opinion by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State in the reign of Tyler:

"But applications for office or letters respecting appointments or conversations held with individuals on such subjects are not official proceedings, and can not by any means be made to partake of the character of official proceedings, unless, after the nomination of such person so writing or conversing, the President shall think proper to lay such correspondence or such conversations before the Senate."—*Niles Register, vol. 62, p. 63.*

The next is from a speech by Daniel Webster in the Senate, and, compared with the official opinion of the same eminent statesman as a member of the Government, fails to reveal that variation of ideas to suit circumstances and motives which is so marked a characteristic of his Lordship from Vermont:

"Since the practice has become a settled practice, since every Administration has indulged in it, and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the constitution that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence that this power thus legally vested in the President must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution. * * * And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in which he exercises that power, any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the constitution. * * * The powers of the departments are not all mixed up in a jumble."—*Congressional Globe, vol. 22, p. 1,125.*

The deliberate opinion of such a character, officially delivered, on a state of facts exactly analogous to that upon which the arrogant Senator from Vermont has turned the powerful headlight of his genius for quibbling, is of more worth as a guide to truth than all the arrogant dogmatism of the latter joined to the so-called precedents that even do not go to support his assertions.

Edmunds says: "*All* papers addressed by anybody to an executive officer on the topic of suspension are official papers."

Webster: "Applications for office, letters, or conversations of individuals respecting [even] *appointments*, are not official proceedings and can not be made to partake of the character of official proceedings."

Edmunds: The suspension of an officer "simply withholds from the duties and emoluments of the office pending a decision of the matter by the Senate."

Webster: "As it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices, it follows as an inevitable consequence that this power, legally vested in the President, must be exercised by him as independently of the Senate as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution."

Edmunds: Having, "in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to judge of the conduct" of the suspended official, the Senate had the right to see the papers because "they disclose the grounds," or reasons, "on which the President acted."

Webster: "We [the Senate] can not call upon him to give us reasons for his exercise of that power any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for his exercise of any other power under the constitution."

Edmunds: "All the operations of the Government are executive." The legislative chambers have "universal power of knowledge in respect to every operation of the Government and every one of its officers."

Webster: "The powers of the departments [meaning the several branches of the constitution] are not all mixed up in a jumble."

The assertions of his Lordship of Vermont relate particularly to an act called "suspension;" the views of Webster to an act of *removal*, and also to a proposition of appointment. It has been very well said that the attempt of the Green mountain intellect to draw a distinction between removal and suspension "is mere cobweb-spinning." Removal is an exercise of the Presidential discretion, over which the star-chamber has no control. Suspension, even by the express words of the statute, is the same. A suspension is in law and in effect a removal. The suspended officer goes out, is removed from his trust, and a new officer takes his place. The commission of the former is killed by the issue of a commission to his successor, and the fact is the same whether the star-chamber afterward dissent or consent to the new appointment. The President does not ask the consent of the Senate to a removal, nor to a "suspension;" the act, whether called by one name or the other, is complete when the officer steps down and out; and this often happens when the lordly Senators are not holding sessions. All that the President ever asks of that body of self-assumed omnipotence is consent to the appointment of a designated person to fill a vacancy that has been created; whether by removal, by "suspension," or by expiration of commission, is wholly immaterial, and none of the business of their noble Lordships of the star-chamber.—*Chicago Times.*

——There is a growing suspicion that Mr. Edmunds would like to be President and that John A. Logan had better look out for him.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

HE DON'T WEAKEN.

They wanted fight—they've got enough—
  The good Repubs are dazed;
They almost doubt if they're alive—
  The Senators are crazed.
They've got it square, right in the eye,
  Straight from the shoulder sent—
The "No!" of Grover Cleveland, who
  Don't weaken for a cent.

The great and glacial Edmunds melts
  With rage to see such "cheek,"
And in his righteous wrath declares
  The President's unique;
Correct—the man to-day's unique
  Who can't be broke or bent,
Or bribed or bullied; who, in short,
  Don't weaken for a cent.

At last they find they've struck a man
  Who doesn't mean to swerve;
A man who's got the Jackson eye,
  And got the Jackson nerve;
No matter though the gale may blow
  Till all the sails be rent,
There's one thing sure—the President
  Won't weaken for a cent.
—*Boston Post.*

WHAT IT MEANS.

A Republican Paper Ably Defends an Expression Used by President Cleveland Which the Careless Can Not Appreciate.

Newspaper and political wits have busily, but without much effect, been poking fun at President Cleveland for using the phrase "innocuous desuetude" in his late message to the United States Senate. The words are certainly not the most common in our language, and they may never have been before used in such close connection. But they are very good words. They possess shades of meaning which no other words possess, and no other words would have expressed the exact logical and legal idea at the time occupying the Presidential mind. In reference to the Tenure-of-Office act of 1867, and to the present act on the same subject—which had never since its enactment in its present form in 1869 been applied to restrict the President's power of removal or suspension from office—he said:

And so it happens that, after a period of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration.

A critical examination of the phrase shows the fitness of its use. To commence at the last word first, it may be said that the word "desuetude," while regarded as a synonym for "disuse," implies considerably more. It carries with it the idea not only of disuse, but a hint of neglect and abandonment. It has a legal significance as quoted in Webster's Dictionary from the writings of Bishop Taylor, who, in speaking of an obsolete church regulation, said: "The desuetude abrogated the law which before custom had established." Used in regard to a law, it means something more than that the law had become a dead letter. Under the common law desuetude absolutely repealed and abolished a legal rule or custom. Property may also be lost by desuetude. A man who "sleeps on his rights," in legal phraseology, is regarded as having lost them by not claiming them. Atrophy of a limb is caused by its disuse. Chartered rights and franchises may be lost by what the law calls "nonuser." A law is paralyzed and loses its power by desuetude. This was the exact word to express President Cleveland's meaning in regard to the Tenure-of-Office act, and he put it in the right place.

Why the President used the adjective "innocuous" as qualifying or describing the condition of the act in question is more open to conjecture and criticism. Yet it seems to have a meaning in this case. Radically, it means not hurtful. It is rather a medical than a legal word. It properly is more applicable to a thing than to a condition. Its best use is in describing a medicine or a doctrine, not in describing the qualities of a man, or of an agency or a law. Still, there is a hint, or the shadow of a meaning which it adds to the other word in the phrase, showing that it was not idly and uselessly applied. It adds to the force of the intimation that the law in question, through desuetude, had become something more than a dead letter. It intimates that the law could not be restored to vitality, either for a harmful or an aggressive purpose. It was saying in substance that the law had become absolutely atrophied from disuse, had been struck by hopeless paralysis, and was dead beyond the possibility of restoration or re-enactment. In this light and intelligently interpreted the phrase "innocuous desuetude," as used by the President, appears to possess peculiar vigor, propriety and significance. Byron says that "words are things," and President Cleveland evidently used them as such when he put these two words together in his Senate message.—*Chicago Journal.*

Proceed Slowly.

Certain California Congressmen lately waited upon Mr. Belmont, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and told him that "unless some supplementary Chinese legislation is reported, they were afraid that serious results may follow." Mr. Belmont very properly replied that he saw no necessity for haste, but, on the contrary, intended to proceed very slowly. With China already making a just claim for indemnity for the outrages upon the Chinese in the Northwest, the prospect of a renewal of the trouble in California is not agreeable, but continual concessions will not help matters. The number of the Chinese in America has been decreasing since the restrictive measures were adopted, and there is no probability of their increasing in view of the insecurity of the Chinese in the Northwest. If any further measures are to be applied to them, they should be adopted deliberately, and meanwhile, any attempt at a repetition of the disgraceful outbreak in the Northwest should be summarily put down.

If a Nation supposed to be Christian and civilized does not care to protect for their own sakes the lives of foreigners living peaceably within its limits, it should at least protect them for the sake of the lives and property of its own citizens residing or doing business in the countries to which those foreigners belong. The United States Government can not protect its citizens in China, and it will have to pay for whatever ruffianism against the Chinese it permits.

It is about time for the Congress of the United States to consider this fact carefully. The question of the exclusion of Chinese immigrants is purely economic. The question of protecting such of them as are now in this country is at once one of humanity and of self-interest. Before proceeding further against the Chinese, Congress should reflect how far it wishes to proceed against American citizens in China.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MARCH 31, 1886.

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We are authorized to announce Col. WARREN MONTFORT, of Owen Co., as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. U. MAJOR as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party

We are authorized to announce GEO C. DRANE as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorize to announce THOS. R. GORDEN, of Owen county, as a candidate for Commonwealths Attorney in this 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JNO. S. GAUNT, of Carroll county, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this, 11th Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. J. FOSTER as a caddidate for reelection to the office of County Superintendent, subject to the primary election, first Saturday in April 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. RYLE, of Carlton Precinct, as a candidate for County Superintendent, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. C. NORMAN, of Union, as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the primary election, Saturday April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce EDWIN H. BAKER as a candidate for County Judge, subject to the Primary election, Saturday, April 3, '886.

W. L. Riddell is a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election, April 3d 1886.

We are authorized to announce M. T. GARNETT as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, '86.

We are authorized to announce J. B. CLUTTERBUCK as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the primary election April 3.

We are authorized to announce S. W. TOLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3. '86.

We are authorized to announce L. C. YAGER, jr., of Florence as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce G. M. RILEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the primary election, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

We are authorized to announce W. E. VEST as a candidate for reelection to the office of Survey, subject to the action of the primary election April 3, 1886.

THE gambling bill is now a law, having been signed by the Governor.

A STOCK company will be formed at Elizabethtown to bore for natural gas.

Most every farmer has sown his tobacco bed, and many have plants up.—Owen News.

IN Ashland the saloon license has been raised from $100 to $300. No saloon can be located within three hundred feet of a church.

THERE are at present 265,000 Indians in the United States, and the landed estate of these red skin aristocrats amounts to 132,000,000 acres.

MR. CLEVELAND is a fine subject for appoplexy, and since mortality among the prominent men in this country is becoming an every day occurrenc his friends should experience some concern for fear the excessive mental labor to which he is subjected may produce that fatal disease now so common.

NEXT month two comets will be visable to the naked eye in our northern heavens. Barnard's comet has for some weeks been visible with a good telescope, and is rapidly increasing in brightness. The second comet, discovered by Fabry at the Paris Observatory, December first, promises to exceed Barnard's in brilliancy. It will become visible to the naked eye about April 15, and will reach its greatest brightness about May 1. There will then be no moon to detract from its splendor. About April 26 and 27th the comet may, perhaps, be between us and the sun; and consequently be projected on the sun's disc.

THE Court of Appeals sustained Judge Jackson in his decision declaring the Registration law of Louisville unconstitutional. The Court holds that the Legislature has the right to pass a general Registration law in conformity to the Constitution of the State. It was section 6 of the Louisville law that the courts say made it unconstitutional, which reads as follows: "Every person shall be entitled to be registered who would be entitled to vote at the next August election. That is to say every male citizen who on that day shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in the State two years, or in the city one year, and in the precinct in which he offers to register sixty days.

Advice as to the 1886 Crop.

We think it is wisdom for all determined to plant tobacco this season to well consider the question of acreage to be set out, and we think the great majority will find it profitable in every way to plant a less acreage, and pay particular attention to the culture and cure of their product, as well as its handling and prizing. The practice of growing wholly for quantity prevails commonly, especially among those growing White burley, heavy import and Cigar Leaf, and the pernicious result is too apparent in the low prices and general demoralization in the Leaf trade and among growers.

A surplus of inferior tobacco not only affects the low grades, but its demoralizing influence is felt on the higher grades as well, and all alike suffer. The most successful men, in every branch of trade or industry, are those who thoroughly master its details, and who take pride in excelling, and the tobacco trade can be no exception to this rule. Merit is bound to win in all cases, and tobacco that has merit is bound to find a better market, and more willing purchasers, than stuffy only tobacco in appearance and name. Anything made common is bound to be classed as common, and so valued, and that is the reason why so many planters are complaining of low prices. The sensible plan, under these conditions is to only grow the acreage that you are sure can be handled intelligently and carefully by the labor at your command.

It is true, when tobacco culture was restricted to a very limited section, and the use of the "weed" was increasing with rapid strides, under the stimulus of the flush, active times consequent on the enormous destruction of property by the late civil war, and a very large emmigration, there was some hope to find a ready market and apparently high prices for even indifferent tobacco, but now that trade has not any such stimulus and all values have descended to what might be aptly termed "rock bottom" and it has been practically demonstrated that tobacco can be and is grown in most sections of this country, there is no hope for profit except where knowledge, perseverance and energy are employed.

Grow a less acreage, set yourself to learn, if you do not know, and practice, if you do not know, only the best and most thorough methods of cultivation, handling, assorting and packing. Assort into a number of grades, and pack as often as it is possible, all one grade in a package, even small packages have to be resorted to at times. There is more neglect (and at times dishonesty) practiced in the assorting and prizing, especially in the West, than in the cultivation, and that is just where the most thorough and intelligent work should be exercised, for if you grow a crop, assort only a few grades and pack regardless of character, you can only obtain at the most a compromise between the value of the medium and worst of your whole crop, and a well grown crop, properly handled, will contain the greatest proportion of medium to good leaf, and only a very small proportion of grades, and it is evident that each grade sold distinct will bring the highest price prevailing for such grade, and when the average is struck it will be found that the low priced goods had little influence in fixing such average value.—Western Tobacco Journal.

WHO will be appointed postmaster at Louisville is just now causing a considerable breeze in that city. There are several applicant and each one is the choice (?) of the people down there, but just which one will be the choice of the appointing power is what they pretend to earnestly desire to know.

Some engagements for early lambs are being made in Boyle county at 5@5¼ cents.

Guthrie, Ky., carries off the horns on raising big hogs. One was killed which tipped the beam at 1,329½ lbs. net. One of its hams weighed 125 pounds when trimmed and ready for hanging.

Marcus Bean, of Clark county, has a two-year-old heifer with a young calf that gives four gallons of milk after the calf has had as much as it wants. What is stranger still, this young cow gives milk from six teats.

E. W. Lee, who has been in Atlanta almost constantly since December returned home Wednesday. While south he disposed of 600 mules and informs us that business was brisk and that the entire lot was disposed of at prices ranging from $65 to $200. —Danville Advocate.

Bennett H. Young, who went into Eastern Kentucky ten days ago with the agent of an English syndicate sent here to look into the resources of that region returned Wednesday. He reports the agent astonished and delighted with the wonderful wealth of our mountain counties. His visit will doubtless be followed by a large investment of English capital.—Kentuckian.

THE railroad strikes which have been giving the traveling public so much annoyance has not been satisfactorily settled.

COURT-ROOM APPLAUSE.

Interesting Decision Upon a Rather General Abuse.

Many persons who frequent courts in this city seem to regard the proceedings, however important, as a sort of entertainment, and feel at liberty to greet any odd or humorous saying of a witness with laughter, or the expression of any sentiment that pleases them with applause, more or less pronounced. But of late, demonstrations of applause, owing to the stern exercise of the judicial power of punishment for contempt in a number of instances, are rare, and are confined as a rule to the moment when the verdict in a case that has excited much attention is rendered. They are quickly cut short with sharp raps of the judicial gavel and an impressive admonition. Laughter, however, is harder to guard against or suppress, especially when a characteristically humorous witness, who says no end of bright things in rapid succession, is on the witness stand. When the Judge's gavel falls, some unthinking spectators look as though they thought that the Judge was a "Dry-as-dust," with no appreciation of humor. They do not apparently bear in mind that their expression of feeling may have an undefinable influence upon the minds of the jury, who, after all, are men, with sympathies that may be affected by the atmosphere of the prevailing sentiment in the court room. To the credit of the Judges of the courts in this city, almost without exception, it may be said that they are very watchful of the tempers of their audience, and promptly reprove or check unseemly demonstrations of feeling. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas has an interesting bearing upon this subject. In the case of Owen against the State, an election case recently decided, the highest court of the Lone Star State delivered itself as follows:

It was shown that a large number of persons attended the trial during the whole time that it was in progress. Whenever anything favorable to the relator occurred they greeted it with bursts of applause. The court checked these demonstrations from time to time, but they were renewed as often as similar occasions called them forth, and they do not seem to have been effectually and finally quelled until the trial was over. It is a sad if not a humiliating thought that such unbecoming conduct in a court of justice could not have been effectually and permanently stopped upon its first demonstration. The District Courts are armed with full power to punish contempts. This was a contempt of court of a most serious character—calculated as it was to control the verdict of the jury by outside influences. The court would have been justified in using the strong arm of the law to suppress this conduct, or, if that failed, in stopping the trial on the case until it was finally assured there would be no further demonstration.

As this was not done there was nothing left for us but to apply the rule universally enforced by this court when the jury may have been influenced in giving an incorrect verdict by passion or prejudice, caused by the misconduct of others. We have, in such cases, constantly reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. This is a proper case for the enforcement of that rule.

The applause may not have influenced the jury, and perhaps did not, but as it had tendency so to do, and the jury had admitted one ballot-box and excluded others upon substantially the same testimony, there is a probability that their finding may have been affected, in some measure, by the applause, however conscientiously they have may attempted to to act in making up their verdict.

A new trial was granted.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AUBER'S MODESTY.

A Great Composer Who Would Not Listen to His Own Music.

Everybody has heard the story of Mozart writing the overture to "Don Juan" at the very last moment, and rehearsing it while the ink was not dry with which it was written. When Auber wrote "La Sirene," he rehearsed everything except the overture, which he left for the dress rehearsal the night before the performance. It was played, and displeased not only the performers, but, more than any one, Auber himself. It was nine o'clock in the evening. He said: "Go on rehearsing; I have something to do, but I will be back as soon as I can." At midnight he returned and brought back the full manuscript of a new overture. He gave it at once to the copyist and said to him: "It would be fine fun if this should be worse than the other one." "Impossible," said the copyist, who meant to be very courteous. The next evening the parts were all written out on the desks, and the overture was uproariously encored. Auber would never attend a performance of any of his operas. "If I did," he said, "I could never write another note." The delight he took in Rossini's music made him one evening go to hear "William Tell," and he sat quietly waiting for the charming violoncello trio, which begins the overture. The conductor arrived and gave the sign. Oh, horror! Instead of the low E on two 'cello a smashing diminished seventh. * * * Through a prima donna's indisposition "William Tell" could not be given, and unknown to Auber the spectacle had been changed and his "Masaniello" was put in the place of "Tell." So he jumped up as quickly as his green eighty-seven years would allow and ran away from his own work.—*Temple Bar.*

—A New York merchant advertised for a cashier. A well-dressed gentleman applied for the position. The merchant looked over his references and said: "Your credentials are excellent, but I would like to ask you a question." "Certainly, sir." "Have you been vaccinated?" "Yes, sir." "That will do. We have no use for your services. The only cashier who can be relied on to any extent whatever is the one who is afraid of the Canadian small-pox."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Cross-ties are estimated to cost the railroads of this country six million dollars a year.

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For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth, Extracting without pain included.

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In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos Marshall, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity
John A Black, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5 day of April, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, & 12 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

10 acres of land on Gunpowder Creek, being lot No. 8 in division of Sebastian Marshall's land.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

John Richeys' adm'r. Pltff
vs } In Equity.
John Richey's heirs Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, April 5th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

200 acres of land bounded by the town of Walton, the lands of W. L. Norman, &c

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $839 00

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Paxton Bros. & Co. Plffs. vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, Defts
and | Notice of sale in Equity.
Levy Bros. Plffs. vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. term thereof, 1885, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

The undivided 1-2 interest of the defendant Eliza'h C. Kenner in the following two parcels of land, being same allotted to Mrs Carlisle Ware as and for her dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Maltby Smith, said lands are in Boone County, Ky., in the East Bend bottoms. The first parcel is bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the Burlington and East Bend road strikes the river upper corner of the tract formerly owned by B. F. Crisler field, thence n 11¼ w 07½ poles to a stone, thence with a line of [illegible] poles to a stake in J H O Neal's line, thence s 12¾ w 34½ poles to a stone in the bank of the river corner with O'Neal, thence down the river binding thereon s 48 e 28 poles [illegible] to the beginning containing 25 1-2 acres. The second is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone corner with [illegible] and formerly belonging to Daniel Platt in J H O'Neal's line, thence with his line s 14¼ w 44 3-4 poles to a stone, thence s 7° e 58 1-4 poles to a stone in line of the Thos Jones tract in the center of the said Burlington and East Bend road, then with the center of said road n [illegible] e 40 poles to the corner of said Platt land, thence with a line thereof n [illegible] w 57¾ poles to the beginning, containing 17 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sume of money so ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $307 50.

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Petersburg & Burlington turnpike company are hereby notified that an election will be held in the towns of Petersburg and Burlington on the 1st Monday in April 1886, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors for the ensuing year. N. S. WALTON, Secty.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 2[illegible] acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.

Henry county. 52-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organised and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary. Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LEORAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
R. S. COWEN, Assessor

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.

LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

Take the Recorder.

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

—Terry & Co's Brands of Tea.—

[illegible]bold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use.

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 **THE COURIER-JOURNAL.** 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged **Representative Newspaper of the South**, is **Democratic** in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a **reduction of the War Taxes** as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the **news of the week** from every section of the **World**. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of **Serial and Short Stories** by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a **Model Political and Family Paper.**

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the paper that everybody should have*. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send **free of charge** a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, to clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$577,931 88
Overdrafts		2,283 04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserved agents		55,898 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,401 52
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 33
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,179 22
Premiums paid		31,512 50
Checks and other cash items	812 34	
Bills of other Banks	3,000 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickels and pennies	130 27	
Specie	10,600 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 10
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363,452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 21	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch, }
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey, }

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,

GROCERIES, &c.

READY MIXED PAINT.

—of—

J. C. Smith,

Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.

22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. B. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday at er 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—L. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Walls, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS.
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention

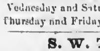
DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office.

AURORA, INDIANA

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.

Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. 2nd Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

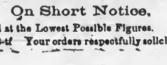
S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

JENKINS'



ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, 1 mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonsby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25¼; Grafton, 2:28¼; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

SAM'L T. HARRIS,

Will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1 mile from Constance, $25 at the pole.

He is a blood bay, with black points, 16 hands high. Trotting action steady and well balanced. He is a full brother to Royal Mont, (1 year younger), who has a record of 2:32, and has trotted in 2:22 at a private trial.

Sam'l T. Harris is by Bidwell's Almont, dam Royal George.

JACK STEPHENS,

Will make the season at the same time and places, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

He is a dark iron gray, 16 hands high, was sired by Bidwell's Almont; dam Volunteer; 2d-dam Gray Eagle; 3d-dam Copper Bottom. Good pasture furnished at $3 a month.

JAS. L. RILEY,

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

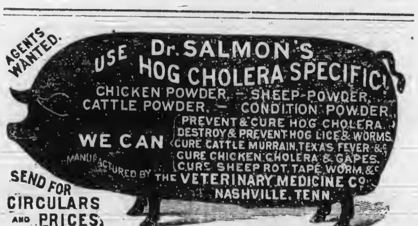
THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER, — SHEEP POWDER,
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER & C
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, & C
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCY.

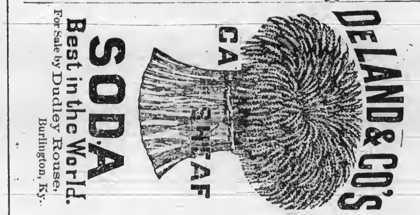
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

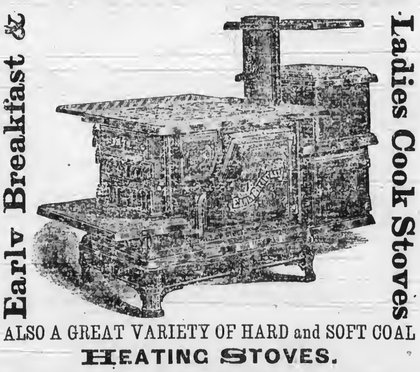
REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.

☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone

County Rcorder.

Local News.

To-morrow is fools day.

Henry Clore has a fine flock of sheep for sale.

The small grain and young clover looks fine.

Esquire Oscar Gaines is yet a very sick man.

The Milton Press has a thousand dollar libel suit on hand.

BOARD—By the meal, day or week.
MRS. CY RIDDELL.

Miss Mary Thompson spent last Saturday in Burlington.

Demoisey, the Florence barber is quite sick with pneumonia.

Geo. Hoover, of Florence, is very sick with spinal meningitis.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 9 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

The boys of the town have begun their night fox hunts rather early this season.

We are glad to report Mr. S. P. Brady as recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Next week the RECORDER will tell you who the nominees for county offices are.

The marble season is most over and ball playing is the next thing on the programme.

Death caused two vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in this county last week.

John P. Ryle, candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, was in town one day last week.

Mr. Samuel Rich and daughter, Miss Dora, spent Saturday and Sunday with their relatives at this place.

Mr. Jonas Clore, of Bellevue, who has been very sick for sometime, we are glad to report much better.

FOR SALE—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

March was not such a desperately bad month, and it may be that April exchanged places with it. Wait developments,

Hon. Reuben Conner was selected and served as one of the judges of the annual State Corn Show at Frankfort on the 24th.

Persons desiring a good dinner the first Monday in April at reasonable rates can be accommodated by calling at Cy Riddell's

Miss Mamie Ingram, daughter of R. H. Ingram, of Florence, is boarding at J. M. Conners, and attending school at Mr. Whitehead.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky, 14-tf-

Our genial fellow-citizen Lynn Frazier, of the Union "deestrict," chaproned by A. D. Riley, of Union, made Burlington a brief visit the other day.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

The Latonia Agricultural Association, of Covington, will open August 24th and continue until the 28th. It will be an Agricultural, live stock and mechanical exhibition.

J. B. McCreary, of Nebraska, and Miss Kate Leathers, of Kenton county, were married in the Dry Creek Baptist church last Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m., Rev. Mr. Wren officiating.

Next Monday the annual Boone county horse show will take place on the streets in Burlington. If the day is favorable there will be several very fine and valuable animals exhibited.

The rehearsals for the Presbyterian church entertainment have commenced, and with a month's practice no doubt the programme presented to the public will be highly entertaining.

Judge Drane and Judge Major, candidates for Circuit Judge, and John S. Gaunt, candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, made their appearance in Boone last week, enforcing the local forces of candidates.

Mr. Joe Brown has the sympathy of his acquaintances in the death of one of his children, which died last Tuesday after a short illness. The child was in its 6th year, and died of brain fever after about 48 hours sickness.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

NOTICE—On the first Saturday in April, 1886, the stockholders of the Burlington & Florence pike will elect a president and four directors. Election held at Rouse's store at Burlington.
FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled. L. O. BRISTOW.

Miss Sophia Finch arrived here last Thursday accompanied by her little nephew Charlie, son of T. W. Finch, who has been with her on a visit to Missouri for a year. After a day's sojourn in Burlington she continued on her way to Frankfort where she expects to study for the Pharmacy.

We received through the Mail Tuesday, a letter from Petersburg, addressed with green ink, and an advertisement of the "Favorite" Stove, while on the inside were several mosquito bar samples. We don't know that we will go into the mosquito business, this spring, but, if we do, you shall have our order for a stove, any way.

While plowing in a field down on Mud Lick a few days since, Geo. Ossman exhumed a considerable portion of the skeleton of an ancient inhabitant of this mundane sphere. The teeth and a portion of the spinal column were well preserved. A few years ago Mr. Ossman found, in the same field, the lower jaw bone of a person, and it was so large that he could slip it over his lower jaw. The field where the bones were found is a creek bottom and is evidently an old grave yard or battle field.

A house containing 10,000 pounds of tobacco raised by Tom Phipps on the lands of G. W. Huey, near Hamilton, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Phipps had lived in the house, but had moved away, and was occupied by Jas. Briggs at the time of the fire. The fire was caused by a defective flue, and had gained such headway that only 2,000 pounds of the best tobacco was saved. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. The accident is an unfortunate one, as Phipps is a poor man, he owning most of the tobacco.

Married—On last Thursday evening at half past 5 o'clock, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, by H. J. Foster, Mr. Ira Marshall and Miss Laura Pope, daughter of G. T. Pope, who resides about three miles from town on East Bend road. After the ceremony and congratulations, a splendid supper which had been prepared by Mrs. Pope was partaken of and greatly enjoyed by all those present. Friday the bride and groom accompanied by a few relatives took dinner with the groom's sister, Mrs. R. C. Rice, at this place. The newly married couple have the best wishes of the RECORDER, and we hope that their future life will ever be as good as the delicious cake sent to this office.

Esquire Joseph C. Hensley, of the Petersburg district, died at his residence on Ashby Fork on the 23d inst. Mr. Hensley had been a sufferer from Asthma for many years, but notwithstanding his continuous suffering, he was always in good spirits and a pleasant man to meet or associate with Having served many years as a Justice of the Peace and was always, unless prevented by illness, present at the sessions of the County Court of Levy and Claims, Mr. Hensley had formed quite an extensive acquaintance in the county. He was a man in the sixties, we would judge, and it was only necessary to form his acquaintance to like him. In their sad bereavement his family have the tender sympathies of all who knew the Squire

J. M. Conner has bought of Mr. Alvin Kendall, of Harrison county, the fine saddle horse, King William, which he will keep at this place this season. He is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, 8 years old and a fine saddler. We clip the following item from the Paris True Kentuckian of the 20th inst.

"Alvin Kendall, of Berry's, sold the King William stallion, advertised in the Kentuckian, to J. M Conner, of Burlington, Boone county, for $800. He is said to be one of the best saddle stallions in Kentucky, and highly recommended as a saddler and breeder. Mr. John Musselman, of Cynthiana, was offered $165 for one of his colts, 4 months old. He breeds fine sized, stylish colts, good colors. His colts look very much like him. We congratulate Mr. Conner on the prize he has secured."

On Saturday last an Owenton gentleman went to his stable, and hearing voices in the loft went up stairs where he found four youths seated on the floor engaged in the fascinating game of draw poker. The gentleman never plays, but on this occasion secured a "full hand"—of "clubs," which he did not draw from the "deck." He "stood" and the other, four "passed."—out of the loft window—on a "straight flush," leaving the pot for the new "hand," who now has his "heart" set on "seeing" the players to "ante up" to them their "diamonds" and their names to the grand jury. The new player is no "joker" when "called" to such scenes. —Owenton News.

The gentleman may never play, but, we will bet our last dollar that the writer of the item is a good hand at the business.

Esquire J. P. Vest an old and prominent citizen of the Verona district died at his residence in the town of Verona on the 23d inst., in the 73d year of his age. The funeral was preached by Rev. L. Johnson at New Bethel church on the 24th inst., after which the remains were interred in the New Bethel cemetery. Mr. Vest was born and raised near the town of Verona and served the people many years in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, which office he held at the time of his death. He resided on his farm until about 23 years ago when he moved to the town of Verona. His wife who survives him was Miss Sallie Hamilton and is now in the 70th year of her age, and she and her children have the sympathy of an extensive circle of acquaintances and relatives in their bereavement.

A telegram from North's Landing on the Ohio river in Indiana was received in Florence Monday stating that the body of Felix Moses was found in the river at that place the day before. This unexpected announcement was a shock to the entire community, and George Goodridge and Felix Meyers started at once to North's Landing to take charge of the remains. At this writing the cause of the body being in the river is shrouded in mystery. It is only known that he had been to Louisville and was seen on the boat by C. G. Riddell, of Rabbit Hash, who was returning from that city, which, at present is the last account of his being seen by an acquaintance. The deceased being a trader in furs, &c., was extensively acquainted in this and adjoining counties, and will be greatly missed. Mose was a Jew, and was a member of Good Faith Lodge No. 95, F. & A. M.

LATER—Since the above was put in type we learn that John Cox and Jno. Henderson were also on the boat that night and got off at Bellevue, leaving Mose on the boat. The body bears marks of violence, and the belief now is that he was killed and robbed.

There are a great many fine lambs in this county, that will be ready for an early market.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee the following named officers were selected to serve at the Primary election to be held Saturday, April 3rd, 1886, They will please serve or see that some other good Democrat serves in their place.

N. S. WALTON,
T. F. CURLY.
J. A WILSON,
J. W. KENNEDY,
J G. FURNISH.

Florence—Charles Bradford, clerk; Wood Carpenter and S.S. Scott, judges.

Bellevue—D. M. Snydor, clerk; J. S. Huey and A. Corbin, judges.

Walton—W. L. Norman, clerk; Jno. Snow and W. G. Stansifer, judges.

Verona—C. C. Roberts, clerk, J. R. Johnson and J. T. Roberts, judges.

Rabbit Hash—Walter S. Ryle clerk; J. J. Stephens and J. H. Walton, judges.

Petersburg—Elijah Parker, clerk; L. A. Loder and Stephen McWethy, sr., judges.

Bullittsville—Owen Watts, clerk; Jno Stephens Chas. Helm, judges.

Taylorport—Morgan Helm, clerk; W. B. Grubbs and Henry McGlasson, judges.

Union—H. G. Blanton, clerk; J. W. Conner and B. W. Adams, judges.

Beaver—J. O. Griffith, clerk; G. W. Sleet and J. C. Hughes, judges.

Hamilton—G. M. Allen, clerk; F. M. Howlett, and O. M. Huey, judges.

Burlington—T. W. Finch, clerk; J. A. Gaines and S. P. Brady, judges.

Notice to the candidates—In order to avoid confusion, and to have everything arranged systematically at the coming primary election, the committee had poll books prepared and incurred some other necessary expense. To meet that expense, every Democratic candidate, who desires his name placed on the poll books will be taxed 50 cents and can make it known by paying said amount in person or by letter to the undersigned. J. G. FURNISH,
Chrm'n. Dem. Ex. Com.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

VERONA.

The post-office at this place which has been in charge of Newt Dickerson for sometime, has been given to W. E. Sleet.

Hundreds of yards of canvass decorate the hill sides at present. It appears that the farmers are preparing to cheat the bugs.

J. H. Craven, who has been attending school at Glasgow, for the past five months, and graduates at the close of this term, is expected home in a few days. His brother Simeon went down to hear his closing address.

RABBIT HASH.

Ira Pope, of Waterloo, was in town Friday.

C. G. Riddell returned from the tobacco market at Louisville last Thursday.

Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. Merrick, who have been on the sick list, are some better.

Winfield Records is talking of starting to Michigan in a few weeks, to make that his future home.

John P. Ryle spent several days last week among the voters of Bellevue, Petersburg, and Francesville precincts.

Prof. Cole, of Indiana, passed through here Friday, on his way home, after spending several months at Limaburg teaching school.

We were sorry to hear of the death of our most estimable citizen, J. C. Hensley. His family has the sympathy of all his acquaintances here.

We appreciated the visit of E. H. Baker and S. W. Tolin last Friday to our little village. They are honored very highly by the voters of this precinct.

BELLEVUE.

Born—On the 22d inst., to Mr and Mrs. J. T. Selmes, a daughter.

Sebern Berkshire is building an addition to his dwelling on his farm.

Mrs. James Pope and mother, of Ghent, are visiting Cyrus Kelley and family.

A large number of persons here are suffering with soar throat, it seems to be epidemic.

Farmers are advancing their spring work very rapidly, several gardens in town have been planted.

Small grain and grass are making fine growth, and in many fields the ground is covered with green.

Mrs. S. D. Rice has been quite sick for a couple of weeks with typhoid fever, but is now some better.

William Stamper and family have moved to McVille, where Mr. Stamper has set up a dry goods store.

Mrs. Sue Ten and little son, of Jamestown, and Dr. Wm. Flandran, of New York, are visiting Miss J. S. Dinsmore.

Spring is here with its birds and bees but we only now and then get a glimps at its sunny smiles. We think it is altogether too ground-hogish.

The dry, cold and blustering weather is interfering very much in the handling of the tobacco crop here. The prisers of the weed need some warm, damp weather at present.

Jonas Clore, who was stricken with paralysis on the 2d of this month is slowly improving. He is now able to sit up in his chair, and walk across the room with assistance.

Col. Montfort is in the county this week looking after his canvas for Circuit Judge.

Persons needing first-class hand made saddles and harness, will save money by buying of A. M. Acra, Burlington, Ky.

Dr. Jas. Gaines, son of Owen Gaines, of Bullittsburg, has located at Keene, Jessamine county, for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Harl H. Sutton has been suffering from blood poison during the past week. He contracted the poison while dressing the gun-shot wound of Miss Louisa Nolte.—Aurora Independent.

There will be a meeting of the Woolper turnpike company in Burlington, Monday, April 5th, for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year. G. W. Terrill.

A number of the candidates to be voted for at our primary election, called upon the voters of Bellevue last week, and had a general hand shaking. Quite an interest in the candidacy of some of the offices has been aroused.

The wind last Saturday evening blew down Sanders Craig's barn, in White's Run. It was a frame, 36x48, well built and cost over $500 Four of the 24 foot posts were broken in two, and the whole structure was completely wrecked. There were in the barn about 7,000 pounds of tobacco, which was badly damaged. The wind was very heavy in that section, blowing down considerable fencing, green trees, &c. It careened Thos. E. Searcy's barn, which stood in the edge of the storm current. —Carrollton Democrat.

County court next Monday.

L. B. Stephens' fine farm near Richwood is advertised for sale in this issue

WANTED—Music pupils, by an experienced teacher. Terms, 50 cents a lesson. Miss Lillie Willis,
Bullittsville, Ky.

A FINE BULL—Our fine, red bull will make this season at $5, money due when service rendered.
T. D. Goodridge.
J. J. Berkshire.

S. A. Palmer is building a lot of harrows and double shovel plows for the spring trade. Give him a call.

Those who have not paid their taxes for 1885, will confer a favor by paying them before the first day of April; thereby saving themselves the per cent and cost, and myself the unpleasant duty of advertising their property for sale. J. R. CLUTTERBUCK,
Sheriff of Boone County.

SHE TAKES THEM IN.

New York City Absorbing the Big Rich Men of the Country.

New York goes on swallowing up millionaires in its capacious maw year after year. The same great stretch of territory from which the millionaires already here draw supplies of the luxuries of living furnishes an annual new supply of millionaires themselves. New York gets salmon and fruit from the Golden Gate, and the tables of her rich men team with articles of food from every State and Territory in the intervening space. So, too, she has millionaires for all these States. I was reminded of this by a recent chat with Ithiel Stone, of Cleveland, a large carpet dealer and wealthy citizen of the Forest City. "As soon as one of our citizens becomes wealthy he comes to New York to live," said Mr. Stone. "Quite recently Colonel Oliver H. Payne decided to make this city his home, and only a short time ago John Rockafeller came on here and bought himself a mansion. They are both of the Standard Oil Company, which has already contributed one of the Rockafellers and John M. Flagler to the list of your millionaires. Colonel Payne is the wealthiest man of the lot, though he has the least reputation for wealth. He had a large fortune left him by his grandfather. John Rockafellow was President of the Standard. He had the reputation of being rich. But I can understand how it came about that he had this reputation while Colonel Payne did not. He would go out driving on the Lake roads. When he drove up to a tavern the hostler was called for to take his horses and was tipped well for it. The word was passed around that the elegant gentleman was Mr. Rockafeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, and very wealthy. Colonel Payne, with twice as much wealth, driving out to the same place, would put his own horses out and see himself that they were cared for before he went in to his own dinner. It wasn't meanness in the matter of tips, for he spent just as much money that way as the other man, but pure love of his animals. Yet he got none of that reputation which the other man's ways carried with him. It was only when he bought a half million property in New York and presented it to his sister that Cleveland woke up to the fact that he must be enormously wealthy. His property in Cleveland alone is valued at about eight or ten million dollars." —*Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. The premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land, and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address
L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c., Plffs.
vs In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.
W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

R. D. Hedges, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity.
James Marshall's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 4th day of March 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from Thursday to Thursday until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Jas Marshall must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 23 day of Feb'y. 1886.
W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. H. Walton, assignee of Davis Bros, &c. Piff
vs
J. W. Davis, &c. Defts

Pursuant to an order made and entered in the above styled action at its October term, 1885, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1886, at the Court House door, at or about 1 o'clock p. m. in Burlington, Ky., sell to the highest bidders all of the uncollected judgments, notes, accounts and other choses in action now in my hands, belonging to said assigned estate.
J. H. WALTON, Assignee.
March 16, 1886.

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Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

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FRYE'S COMBINATION
FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of fine two-strand cables of the best anealed bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our fine cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality. and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and hogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.
C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.
Feby. 6, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

John T. Conner's assignee, Piff.
vs in equity.
John T. Conner, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 3d day of Feb'y. 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from Wednesday until Wednesday until his sittings shall be completed. Claims against Jno. T. Northcutt and Conner & Northcutt must be presented properly proven.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 12th day of January, 1886.
W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

THE STAR

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Published in the City of New York.

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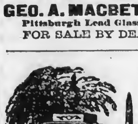

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Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
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F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of Organs, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.
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5,000 NEW ELEGANT DESIGNS TO SELECT FROM.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
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direct from one of the leading factories of the country, at from 15 to 20 per cent. less than last years prices, and warranted to be No. 1 goods as they will show for themselves.

OUR YARNS,

are first-class and cheaper than ever before offered. We are agents for the Shaker Yarn, old fashioned or long reel, double cut, 120 threads to the cut, best in the market.

BLANKETS,

Very cheap. We keep a general assortment of Dry Goods Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, and a full line of

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As our trade is gradually increasing, shows that we give you First-class Goods at Bottom Prices, and warrant all goods as represented.

Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past, we kindly ask a continuance of the same. Yours &c.

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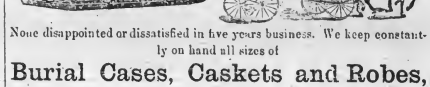

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

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You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

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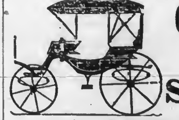
—DEALERS IN—



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— SHORT NOTICE —

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

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THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

WHAT HE SAW IN HER?

Whatever could he have seen in her?
She isn't the least bit pretty;
She isn't stylish, she isn't rich,
She is neither wise nor witty.

Whatever could he have seen in her?
She is only a farmer's daughter,
Yet you would have thought her a princess
From the letters that he wrote her.

Whatever could he have seen in her?
A plain, little, homespun creature,
Without a single accomplishment,
And scarcely a decent feature.

Whatever could he have seen in her?
Something far better than beauty;
An innocent soul, a loving heart,
And a life all set to duty.

He saw a woman whose pleasure lay
In the peace of her household ways,
Who was happy to win her father's smile,
And proud of her mother's praise.

The best little sister in all the world;
As helpful in deed as in word,
As cheerful and gay as the sunshine;
As busy and bright as a bird.

So he passed by the belles of the season,
The maidens both stylish and pretty;
He passed by the highly accomplished,
The clever, the wise and the witty;

And chose for the wife of his heart
The dear little homespun creature;
Whose worth was far better than gold,
Than beauty of form or of feature.

Whatever the world may see in her
Is beyond his worry or care;
To him she is rich and good and true,
To him she is sweet and fair.

—*Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.*

THE "EVEN FINGERS."

How a Daughter Captured Her Father's Murderer.

The Brigadier, astride a cane chair, smoked his pipe before the door. Slowly the smoke arose, regularly, like a blue cloud, forming a circle which enlarged, trembled and disappeared in the cool air of the evening. Martial Tharaud had seen like circles dance about and disappear from the cannon's mouth. But now father of a family, with lace upon his sleeves, he rested in his limosin garden, asking nothing of the world, not even the position of paymaster, which might necessitate a journey to Egmontiers, to St. Leonard or to Limoges, and he loved the little place at Pierrebuffiere, the roses he had grafted, and the vines which ran over the white walls of his lodge framing in festoons the tri-colored flag over the door. The Brigadier smoked his pipe, his eyes following the movements of some children playing upon a little heap of earth near; then, turning to regard over his epaulet, by the open window, a woman, still young, dark and pretty, who came and went in the kitchen where the copperware shone like red gold, he smiled at her, calling her attention to the children. The wife then, with her beautiful arms bare and half-covered with flour, advanced and, leaning upon the window-sill, watched the boys, her face energetic and pleasant, and by the heat of the stove rendered rose colored, she too watched the throwing of the children's iron pikes, saying: "Bah! there is no danger; it will render them adroit and brave."

"And give them a good appetite for your dumplings, Catisson?"

The dumplings, a limosin dish, as substantial as the vegetable soup of the country, were already on the stove, with their black cherries incased in sifted flour, like the cricks in the plaster.

"Are the dumplings doing well?" asked the Brigadier.

And Catisson shrugged her shoulders, as if to say: "Is your housekeeper in the habit of failing in her pastries? What a question!"

"A good wife," said Martial Tharaud to us a moment later, as we passed. He was in the mood for chatting: "Yes, yes, my wife is a good woman! and one would not believe, seeing her care for the little ones, that she was once an actress; 'tis true, however, and here is the story:

"Ten years ago I left the chasseurs, and entered the guard at Limoges, where the Adjutant one morning informed us we had an important undertaking on hand. An honest, poor man, a master mason, had been assassinated at his own home, Faubourg Montmailler, no one knowing who had committed the crime. It was in September, and we had an agreement to clear the roads for the unarmed chasseurs. The Adjutant, M. Boudet, now promoted to the rank of Captain, recommended to the quartermaster that the men redouble their vigilance, and if they found under the chestnut tree or along the road doubtful or suspicious characters, to arrest them. The entire round was guarded, for the order had been dispatched to Chateau-neuf, to Ambayac, to Saint Sulpice and Lauriere, Bellac and Rochechouart. Such orders are somewhat perplexing. It will not do to depend too much upon the appearance. There are those of unfavorable mien who are most worthy. I once knew a person whom they might have guillotined, or at least sent to the galleys, for his looks. Ah, well, he was a man to whom in every other respect they would have given the Montyou value. He supported a number of people, and gave to the poor all he had; a saint, upon my honor, yet with the head of a galley slave; while others who would be granted absolution without confession suddenly came to manacles. But they told us to arrest, and we arrested peddlers, beggars, as yellow as their wallets, even idiots, who roamed unknowingly over the country. Not one seemed capable of making way with Father Coussac. Time passed, and the assassin of Faubourg Montmailler was not easy; we had so few indications to guide us, and the affair was one of mystery.

"One day when I was at the guard-house a beautiful girl, with black eyes like mulberries, and red lips like strawberries, came toward me, saying:

"'Have you any news of the assassin? I am the daughter of Leonard Coussac.'

"That was something worth hearing, she spoke with so much energy and feeling that I felt ashamed of not having put into custody the wretch who had killed her father. Then I tried to excuse myself, saying how meager was our information regarding the assassin, and this and that, but she looked at me so steadily I became embarrassed and said suddenly.

"'Well, Miss, I would risk an arm or a limb to catch the rogue for you.'

"And I spoke the truth; yet it was not perhaps professional duty that made me say it, but those velvety black eyes.

"'Only,' I said, 'we must have a clew.'

"'A clew?' And then she shrugged her shoulders. 'Is not the hand one?'

"'The hand! What hand?'

"Then Catisson Coussac related to me the story of the crime, which I confess chilled me.

"It was one evening in September. Poor, honest Coussac had at his house in Faubourg Montmailler some money which had been intrusted to him by his patron, M. Gabourdy, the contractor; about ten thousand francs, with which he was to settle two bills—one with a plasterer, the other with a lumber merchant. Having, upon this particular evening, finished his repast, Father Coussac and his daughter remained downstairs after Mother Coussac had retired, he reading his almanac as he sat near the closet containing the silver, and she knitting a wool stocking. It is necessary to explain that there was a garden back of the house, and, facing this, a window, the height of a man, the shutters of which were generally closed, but which on this particular evening the worthy man, being a trifle warm, left open. He read there, under the skylight by a small lamp, and Catisson heard him turn over and over the pages of his almanac. She has often told me that she felt, while working mechanically, a little drowsy, by this noise of the paper, so regular, and by the tick, tick of the pendulum, and that, suddenly raising her head from her work to yawn, and see if it was not time to go to sleep, she saw, believing at first that she was mistaken, that she dreamed that she had the nightmare—she saw between the folds of the shutter, passing, moving softly, softly, a hand, a large hand, but with something frightful about it that Catisson remarked at once, the four fingers, almost as large as the thumb, being all of the same size, as though cut by line, yet they were not cut, only terminated in this frightful way; and this hideous hand glided along the shutters, evidently seeking to open the blind noiselessly. Then it remained motionless, as though its owner knew that Catisson had discovered him. For a moment she believed she had not seen aright, that the light of the lamp had dazzled her sight. But when she opened her eyes, very much frightened, there was the moving hand, with its enormous even fingers. Catisson wished to scream, but seemed strangled by that terrible hand. Then she suddenly arose, and, seizing her father by the sleeve, pointed to the hand on the blind. But at the same moment that old Coussac turned, the robber quickly pushed open the blind, and a current of air extinguished the lamp in a cloud of flame and smoke, leaving Catisson and her father in darkness. Coussac, hearing the sound of a heavy body leaping into the room, tried to find a knife with which to defend himself, and more especially the money, but before he could open the cupboard he was seized by the throat, and felt a stroke against his neck, then down near his heart. Catisson screamed, divining all, though seeing nothing, but a heavy blow rendered her powerless. The poor girl was in a faint, she could not say how long, and when she recovered found herself in the lower hall, where Mother Coussac, whiter than her robe, sought to rouse poor Leonard, who pointed to his breast as if to say: 'Wound in here—no remedy.'

"Of course the closet where Coussac had placed the money was broken open and the bills were stolen. Such a night! The Faubourg Montmailler will long remember it. They aroused the neighbors and searched the garden, where they found foot-prints, which they measured. They searched everywhere. In the meantime Coussac died, and the old mother was beside herself. Catisson, half out of her senses, saw ever that frightful hand, with the four even fingers gliding over the oak shutter, like a spider or a crab.

"As you can imagine, we made every effort to find the dog who had sent that worthy to Louvat (the cemetery at Limoges). Yes, we did all we could, but there was no clew. We had the hand as Catisson had described it to me, but knew of no one possessing such a hand. We questioned all the masons who had worked with Father Coussac, but no suspicion rested upon them; all were worthy people, well-known, with a little fondness for chestnut wine, but not crime. Who, then, was the criminal?

"One day a butcher-boy from la rue Aigueperse came to tell us that he remembered once having a quarrel with a great fellow who, in drawing his Nontron knife, had displayed a very peculiar hand with four even fingers. Now the knife with which he had killed Coussac was a Nontron knife, but the butcher could give no further information, and many thought his story a fabrication. And our men still searched, finding nothing, which annoyed me, as I had said to Catisson: 'Tell us, demoiselle, what you will give for the man who captures your father's assassin?'

"She did not answer, but turned pale while her beautiful black eyes wept and promised, but all that did not enable me to find the criminal. Finally Catisson said:

"'If you can not find him, I will.'

"She had still her grandmother, a true woman, living, who since the assassination had been silent as a stone, yet fierce as a dog ready for attack, and the poor old woman kept repeating: 'Will they not, then, conduct to the Monte-a-Regret the villain who killed my son?'

"Catisson left her position as seamstress, and applied to the Prefect of Police for permission to take a place at the fair. This astonished every one, especially when we saw at the fair-grounds at St. Loup or St. Martial or Limoges a great bill posted, with a portrait of Catisson in rose-colored robes, and beneath in large letters: 'The Electric Girl.' How odd for Catisson to so designate herself. So Catisson Coussac was electric, and you received a shock when she touched you. But I needed not to touch her to be electrified; I had only to look at her. You see her at twenty-eight, but ten years ago, those who saw her and did not turn to look the second time were great imbeciles. Well, the 'electric girl' brought spectators. An orchestra was not necessary, or other attractions. They saw her and exclaimed: 'What a beautiful girl!' then entered. One day I entered the fair. She was there upon a little platform, with Mother Coussac, who, as a fortune-teller, watched every one closely. Catisson encouraged me, and, while I stood before her thinking how becoming her costume, she smiled, and said in a droll tone:

"'Oh, it is you! I do not need to see *your* hand!'

"Then I knew what the brave girl wished: why she went about the country in such disguise. She had ever in mind that frightful hand, and extended her own white little hand, soft as satin, but nervous to every one who came, hoping it might meet that other hand stained with blood. It was her own idea; she had only the one clew; it would suffice, she thought; yet to find the rascal was like looking for a needle in a hay-stack. But there are chances that a murderer will wander in the direction of his crime. The murderer might then be far from Limoges, but would in all probability return, and there was a chance that she might again see the hand which haunted her like a nightmare.

"Everywhere Catisson, with Mother Coussac, traveled over the country, yet it was always toward Vienna that they turned with the most confidence—women often divine things.

"One day—I remember it as though it were yesterday—the 22d of May, a Monday, there was a show at the Place Royale, and Catisson and Mother Coussac were there, distributing the hand-bills and saying: 'Enter ladies and gentlemen.' It was not necessary to invite me; I entered as the others; only saying: 'Good-day, mademoiselle;' and she replied: 'Good-day, gendarme,' well knowing my name, but giving only my title. I see it all now—Catisson in her red robe, her pretty brown hair, a rose in her corsage, white arms, pretty shoulders, and a head to turn all others. And she explained to the spectators, as was her custom, about the electric fluid; then extended her hand, saying:

"'Give me your hand and you will feel the current. Do not fear; it will not hurt you.'

"'Then some laughed, others were almost afraid, but all extended their hands for the touch of Catisson. I was there, and was almost jealous of those people who pressed her soft hand, when suddenly, like a thunder-clap, I saw the electric girl, as pale as death, extending her hand to one who seized it as a dog does a piece of meat. Before her was a great fellow, with curly red hair showing beneath a felt hat; he wore a blue blouse over a vest, and epaulets; a giant I saw, as I regarded his profile; his inferior jaw resembled that of a pike, and his temples almost concealed his eyes, with no beard, some hairs in the pale skin; bad figure. Catisson looked him well in the face, and he extended a hand which seemed enormous beside her small one. She clung to him, seemingly, as if everything depended upon that arm in the blue sleeve. A shudder passed over me, and I said: 'It is the individual, she holds him.'

"Yes, yes, she held him, and, pale as death, said to the gross fellow, suddenly turned as white as herself:

"'Tell me, do you know the assassin of Leonard Coussac?'

"He recoiled, seeking to withdraw his fingers from the electric woman. Ah, she needed not to be electric to cause a shock to that man. He was unable to move his arm; he wished to repulse her, and said:

"'Are you a fool? Will you unhand me?'

"As he turned his head I saw his light eyes, fierce and eager, seeking means of escape.

"'Miserable villain!' cried Catisson, forcing him into a chair. 'It was you who dealt the blow. It was you!'

"And she held that giant, stunned by the suddenness of the affair; but he quickly recovered himself; he disengaged his hand from Catisson, and I saw it, frightful, with the even fingers; he struck her; then turned like a wild animal to the place of egress.

Everybody sought to escape; the crowd were afraid. The man leaped, pushing the people before him, when I planted myself in front of him. He had an ugly look, seeing my kepi and white breeches. He perceived in them the evidence of my position. He had his face toward me. I raised my arm and seized him by the blouse.

"'In the name of the law, I arrest you.'

"The villain's only reply was a blow, which would, I believe, have sent me ten feet if I had not had the presence of Catisson to increase my strength. I ridiculed the blow. I held the man; I dragged him; I would not let him go. They would have had to break my wrist in order to make me. And he gave me blows on the head, trying to stun me, or break my skull. Suddenly (I still hold the scar) he attempted to plunge a knife into my neck, in the same way he had struck Father Coussac—a habit of his, I believe. He counted upon killing me; but the collar of my uniform turned aside the blade of the knife—a Nontron knife, with yellow handle. It cut through the collar and gave me only a scratch. Then my hand seized the wrist which held the weapon, which, if it descended a second time, he told me, would do its work. I saw the knife raised like the sword of Damocles, and grasping its handle were those gross even fingers by which Catisson had recognized the assassin of her father. How long it might have lasted—that batttle in which my blood flowed, though I had wounded him—I can not say; but I felt that I was losing strength, that I should release the hand which held the knife. Suddenly he uttered a cry, a savage one, like that of an animal being killed. He jumped, but I held him still; then he turned so rapidly that he fell, dragging me after him, he underneath and I above. We fell to the ground. Then something moved him, or, rather, clung to him. It was Mother Coussac, who gnawed and pecked at his limbs to make him release his hold. And we rolled on the ground like worms, but this time it was not for long. Catisson recovered and aided me to regain the armed arm, or, rather, she took the knife away from him while I held the man by the throat with my right hand, and then would have stifled him. Then people came at the noise, and the paymaster, Bugead, arrived with a comrade. They assisted me to bind the criminal, raised him up, put on the handcuffs and led him through the crowd, who, seeing him taken, wished to prevent his escape. That brave crowd who a short time ago were afraid. It was well they came. I could not hold out longer. I was going, going. It was foolish for a gendarme. I fainted from loss of blood. But I had the sensation of white arms sustaining me, and, instead of the Nontron blade near my head, I perceived, as in a dream, the large, beautiful eyes of Catisson, who smiled upon me.

"Thus the stroke of a knife was the cause of my good marriage. That my wound healed, I need not tell you, since you see me here; but it healed more rapidly because it was Catisson who cared for it. She became a Sister of Charity, that electric girl, and when I was on my feet, think what she said to me: 'You please me, and I you, and I promise to be a worthy wife.'

"Mother Coussac, who sleeps now at Louvat, lived then, the marriage of Catisson being her last joy—poor, good old lady. I am mistaken; her last joy was the sentence passed upon the villain who killed the master mason.

"He was a mixer of plaster, named Massaloux, of Souterraine in La Creuse—so a deputy of La Creuse told us—and who, presenting himself to M. Gabourdy for work, had overheard him speak of the money confided to Leonard Coussac by his patron. Then he exclaimed: 'There is a chance,' and he took it alone, with no accomplice; an idler, but energetic. After the murder he reached Paris, then returned to Queret, then to Limoges, the money gone, seeking work. When before the Court d' Assizes, he scarcely defended himself, as though saying: 'You have taken me, so much the worse for me.' They condemned him to death. The famous hand is preserved in alcohol at the Ecole de Medicine.

"It is not for me to boast that the President commended me, but I did not need congratulations. I no longer needed anything. I had Catisson. On my wedding day, however, I received the Brigadier ornaments, and if you wish to see a happy man look at me.

"Catisson received many offers from the stage. The journals everywhere spoke of her. But she had other duties then. The children to care for, my epaulets to clean, to take care of the house, the chickens, the ducks and the Brigadier. No! No! Catisson is no longer an artist, but if ever a crime were committed, I would depend upon her rather than all the bloodhounds of the police. Catisson has fine eyes, and they never look coldly into these."

The Brigadier let fall a cinder from his pipe as, beautiful and happy in the setting sun, came Catisson to the window, saying, with a pretty laugh: "Come, Martial, the pudding is out of the oven, call the children."

And Tharaud arose, and, making a cornet of his two hands, called: "Ohe, there, little ones, come to supper."

And as the children ran, inhaling the odor of the soup and the cooked cherries, the Brigadier, taking his eldest and pushing him before the others, took off his kepi, blue, trimmed with white, saluted them gayly, while going to taste at the same time the kiss and soup of Catisson.

At the end of the street a sobatier was singing an old song and the setting sun cast its last rays upon the flag of the good gendarme.—*From the French, in Chicago Journal.*

* * *

—A man at Waco, Neb., hitched his horse to a rocking-chair and took a sleigh ride.

HOME AND FARM.

—From the best information available *Farm and Fireside* concludes that any of the incubators will hatch eggs—"if you sit by them day and night and don't sleep too long at a time."

—Poached Eggs: Put in a flat saucepan three pints of water, a tablespoonful of vinegar and two pinches of salt. When the water boils break your eggs into it and let them poach two or three minutes. Lift them out with a skimmer and serve each egg on toast.—*Exchange.*

—The mule is useful on the farm, and more use could be made of these hardy animals to advantage. Especially are they well adapted to the plow, and for use in clearings and for use in new ground, where it is dangerous to us the more delicate horse.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—A danger to be avoided in keeping fowls is overcrowding. Too many, after building a house of proper dimensions for the first lot, neglect to enlarge the quarters as they enlarge the flock. Where the extensive business is carried on the fowls should be separated in small flocks, they will not do their best until this is done.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Pickled Ham: This is a country delicacy. It should be small, a pig's ham and sugar-cured, but not smoked. Simmer for three hours, then take off the skin, stick in a few cloves and bake for half an hour, basting it frequently with brown sugar dissolved in cider. It will be found delicious, something between ham and roast pork.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Fried Onions: Having peeled the onions, cut them in rings and throw them into enough very hot fat in the frying-pan to float them. If the fat is kept at the right heat the onions will not require much attention while cooking. As soon as they are golden brown take them out of the pan with a skimmer and throw them on to paper to absorb the grease.—*Boston Budget.*

—Hashed Beef: Take two pounds of cold beef, free from sinew, and bone and chop it up well. Peel and cut in pieces two onions and put them in a frying-pan with two ounces of butter. When beginning to color very lightly add your beef, a little salt, pepper and nutmeg and a pinch of thyme. Toss altogether on the fire ten minutes. Just before serving sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top of your hash.—*The Household.*

—It frequently happens that, from long neglect, plate becomes so stained and spotted that it can not be immediately restored by any of the plate-powders. Whenever this occurs, mix one part of sal ammoniac with sixteen parts of vinegar. Rub the stains or spots gently with the mixture; they will soon disappear. The plate should then be well washed in soap and water.—*Farm and Home.*

CATTLE AND CLIMATE.

The Latter Has No Influence Upon the Well-Being of Improved Breeds.

It has been said of men, that to become great they must be born great, must grow up in just the right locality, and be environed by circumstances in every way well calculated to favor the attainment of greatness. Regarding our improved breeds of cattle, it was for a long time supposed by many that in this country the true habit of our best cattle was within a very limited range; and Kentuckians were confident that the little circle known as the blue-grass region was the only place in the country where the beef breeds could be bred and grown in the highest state of perfection. But the fact is simply this—the improved breeds are found, through careful tests, not to be indigenous to any State or district; and even Kentucky can improve her cattle by sending to Canada or Minnesota for fresh blood. The question is not as with a tender plant, or with the orange tree, which can not be changed in their characteristics, but the whole matter of success hinges upon breeding to a purpose, as specimens of poultry are bred to a feather.

If any man is raising any particular breed of cattle, thinking *that* one will succeed in this or that climate and no other breed will, he may as well disabuse his mind of this erroneous idea, because no breed has a right to an especial degree of hardiness that another breed—where selections are judiciously made—may not very readily attain to. As a rule, the cow that has the vitality and form to give her success in the show-ring, has, for the very best of reasons, vitality to fit her for any climate where any improved cattle beast can be grown with profit. It is not difficult to conceive that the breeder and feeder who had, from year to year, bred prize-winning cattle could remove his herd to a locality several degrees north, without losing the good points and size he had secured in the herd. It is not the climate so much as it is the *man* that makes the cattle, and while the winters might begin a little earlier, and the springs a little later than the herd had been accustomed to, and the mercury fall a little lower, still it should be born in mind that the vitality of animals that have been wisely bred is fully equal to meeting a somewhat advancing degree of cold. Plants, to quite a degree, take on the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, while the wild beast has a laboratory within it, which, in both warm and cold weather, keeps the temperature of the body at about ninety-eight degrees. This gives our domestic animals such a wide range of adaptability that a farmer or breeder may change his locality, emigrating to a country far distant, taking his live stock with him, while perhaps he may not be able to transport and cultivate a single variety of fruit to which he has been accustomed. The laboratory within the living beast is equal to meeting extraordinary changes, and wherever the farmer can remove with his family, enjoying health, to that locality he can remove his herd and there maintain it. Of course, it is not difficult to determine where cattle will grow largest and best, if it is proposed to make it a condition that they remain out-of-doors during the entire year, but while an unquestionable advantage is gained from the anti-malarial, crisp, bracing atmosphere of a far north locality, size and fair proportions can the better be maintained by taking off the sharp edge of a temperature twenty or thirty degrees below zero, through shelter.

It is not usually sufficiently considered that farm animals, like the human family, take many downward steps, and have life materially shortened through disturbances of digestion, often repeated, this condition arising quite often from malarial influences which primarily disturb the liver. Hence, what is lost in a northern locality, through the greater consumption of fuel, is made up in physical vigor—that peculiar something through which men women and children alike are made to feel that their hold on life is made stronger. The homely saying that "what is good for man is good for beast," has a thoroughly close application here, and if, on the one hand, there are exactions made upon the vital forces of the cattle beast, by reason of being placed in a climate where the mercury falls low, there is found a compensating influence which comes of added vigor—the natural result of a bracing climate.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

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—In Santa Barbara, Cal., they fine young men who practice on the clarionet.

MORAL COWARDICE.

An Offense of Which Every Writer of Untruthful References is Guilty.

It would hardly seem possible that an educated, refined woman would deliberately tell a lie in giving character to a discharged servant. Yet nothing else can account for the army of inefficient servants that make life miserable in so many households. Not long since a house-keeper advertised for a cook. Among the applicants was a coarse, clumsy, stupid-looking woman, with the very best of references. There was something so incongruous set between the woman's appearance and the qualifications set forth in the references presented, that the lady took the name and address of the writer, and told the servant to call the next day. When the writer of the reference was seen, she expressed annoyance at being troubled about the matter in a well-bred way, but finally said: "I'm exceedingly sorry that you investigated the matter. I wrote as I did to get the girl out of the house without difficulty. I was afraid of her. She can work, but she is impudent, dirty, extravagant and has the worst of tempers." It is unnecessary to say the cook was not engaged. Moral cowardice allowed a responsible woman to let loose on the community an untrustworthy woman, to make wretched lives dependent on her abilities for a certain amount of health and happiness.

Moral cowardice and unsound sentiment are at the bottom of a good deal of the trouble with domestic help. "I don't want to spoil a girl's chances. She must have work. Let some one else refuse to give her references." And the ball of evil rolls on, crushing nerves and tempers as it goes. An organization should be formed among the house-keepers of every section of the country, having a committee of investigation whose duties would be to examine into the real capabilities of every servant presenting a certificate of character from an unknown person; each member of the organization to agree not to employ any servant whose certificate is not indorsed by the investigating committee. Inefficient and untrustworthy servants would have to find unprotected parishes in which to flourish.

It certainly would be a restraining force for a girl to know that unless she did her duties properly she could not obtain a reference from her employer, and that she could not obtain another place without such references. A girl can not help having a feeling of contempt for a woman who will employ her without knowing something of her character and abilities, and she must treasure feelings of utter contempt for the woman who lies about either, no matter what motives prompts her.—*Christian Union.*

THE ARMY.

Composition of the Standing Land Force of the United States.

Many persons are unacquainted with the composition of the United States army, and a slight enumeration of its formation will not be amiss. The army consists of five regiments of artillery, 10 regiments of cavalry and 25 regiments of infantry; in all, 40 regiments of arms, exclusive of the battalion of engineers and the signal corps. The Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry are colored. All of the cavalry are infantry regiments, and the regiments in the First artillery are stationed west of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Twelfth and Twenty-third infantries, which are stationed in New York and Michigan. The remainder of the artillery, with the exception of a few light batteries, together with the engineer battalion, are stationed in the East. The maximum number in the army, allowed by law, is 25,000 men. The average number of recruits required to hold the army up to the standard is about 7,500. The number enlisted during the past year was 27,426. The accepted were 8,367; rejected, 19,059. Of this number 4,222 were native born; 2,942 foreign; 6,587 white and 577 colored.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

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—The unsuccessful men are for the most part men who have not learned any business. If you find in a shop a mechanic—not a man who knows how to turn a stop-cock under his charge, but a man who knows the whole mill—you will find a man who, as a rule, has never lacked employment and good wages.—*Christian at Work.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 30.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 90	@ 4 60
HOGS—Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 50	@ 5 25
FLOUR—Family	3 90	@ 4 20
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	90	@ 91
No. 2 red	88	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36½	@ 37
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31	@ 31½
Rye—No. 2	66	@ 67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 8 10
Good Mediums	10 00	@13 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	6⅝	@ 6⅞
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 15
Ohio Creamery	22	@ 30
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	65	@ 68
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 90	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 96
No. 2 red	94½	@ 94¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45¾	@ 46
Oats—mixed	36	@ 39
PORK—Mess	9 75	@10 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 82½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80½	@ 81½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75½	@ 76½
Corn—No. 2	35⅝	@ 36⅞
Oats—No. 2		@ 29
Rye		@ 56½
PORK—Mess	9 47½	@ 9 50
LARD—Steam		@ 5 92½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	92	@ 92¾
Corn—Mixed	45⅜	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	4 87½	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 85
Corn—mixed		@ 34¼
Oats—mixed		@ 30
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 92
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 32¼
PORK—mess	10 75	@11 00
LARD—steam	7⅛	@ 8

—The secret society is always very charitable, but it does not permit any sentimental considerations to interfere when it comes to voting on new members. If the candidate is a "good fellow"—and a "good fellow" is too often a fellow who is good for nothing at all—he goes through with a whoop; but if he be a man who attends to his own business and his own family so faithfully that he has no time to make himself solid with the boys, blackballs are at a premium.—*Chicago Journal.*

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—It is a striking illustration of the absurdity of many of the notions of so-called society people, that Chalmers, the great Scotch preacher, when a tutor, was not allowed to sit at the table with the parents of children he taught. When he became famous, and the multitude were wild to hear him, those aristocrats proudly boasted, "He was our tutor!"—*The Baptist.*

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PROF. JNO. J. CALDWELL, M. D., Baltimore, says: No narcotics in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Richard Oberlaender, Leipzig, Germany: St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

"How did the bull look on emerging from the china show?" "A little the worse for the ware."

"HELLO!" we heard one man say to another the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why! you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I *feel* ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

WHEN is a bankrupt concern like an eight-day clock? When it is run down. No; when it is wound up.

"No Physic, Sir, in Mine!"

A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style physic in the apple-sauce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school, discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue, "No physic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuthin' but Dr. Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' and they are a doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

WHEN the car-drivers strike they do not brake any thing.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

IN gambling, so long as a man wins he never finds fault with his betters.—*Pacific Jester.*

A Throat to Sing With.

What throat is the best for a singer to teach high notes with? A SOAR throat. If it becomes too sore, use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which cures hoarseness and a husky voice. Walter A. Taylor, Proprietor, Atlanta, Ga.

"HAM"-and-eggs—The bad actor and his reception.—*Rambler.*

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

SOMETHING that will stand a loan—a heavy gold watch.—*N. Y. Journal.*

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction.

The dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

CIRCUS men will soon be along to canvass the situation.—*The Rambler.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE law has many members. Who has not heard of the limbs of the law?

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

WHEN is a man's doom like a letter? When it is sealed.—*Lowell Courier.*

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC

Trade Mark QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

JAY VAN VECHTEN, M. D., New London, Ohio, says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters with most satisfactory results in cases of Debility where a tonic is needed, and I know of no preparation of iron that does better."

MRS. MARY SWEENEY, 1022 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., says: "I had lost all appetite and was entirely broken down in health. I was greatly benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters and gladly recommend it."

MRS. NANCY OUSICK, Jeffersonville, Ind., says: "I was troubled with weakness and a general breaking down of the system. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most satisfactory results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Sense of Smell.

For 15 years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. CASE, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with catarrh, the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa.

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

That Tired Feeling

The mild weather, following our long and severe winter, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla in four weeks made me a new man. My head ceased to ache, and my whole system is built up anew, enjoying perfect health." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank St., N. Y. City.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

Cured and Built Up

"My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MIDDLETON, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headache and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found great relief." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Ct.

No words of ours can tell the benefit to be derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you need a good spring medicine. It will strain all impurities from the blood rouse the torpid liver, invigorate the digestive organs, and impart new life to every function of the body. We only ask you to try a single bottle to prove the positive merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as an honest and reliable medicine.

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for general debility there is, and for the good it has done me I cheerfully recommend it." J. SULLIVAN, 39 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family several years, and can not speak too highly of it." J. E. COLLINS, Piqua, O.

An Excellent Tonic

"My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." F. H. Adams, New Hartford, Conn.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, my head relieved of the bad feeling, and my throat relieved of the severe irritation. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used." MARY L. PEELE, 25 Turner St., Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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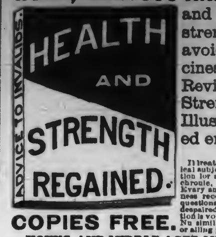
100 Doses One Dollar

WEAK, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED MEN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YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. If using medicine or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

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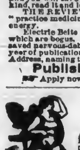

MARCH, APRIL, MAY

Are the three arches of a bridge which bind the season of ice to that of roses. SPRING IS A TRYING TIME for invalids. At this time you should seek to cleanse and purify your system from humors. If you are vexed with indigestion, headache, want of appetite, disordered liver and kidneys, constipation, or feverish skin, take DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY to

PURIFY THE BLOOD

Without an hour's delay. It is *mild, quick* and *positive* in action. Keep it in the house when you are at home, for the blood, and take it with you on journeys. You will find it *cheaper than sickness*, and as *pleasant to take as the hand of a friend*. To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, FAVORITE REMEDY proves a real blessing.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S "FAVORITE REMEDY." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. $1 per Bottle; 6 for $5.00.

MADE BY DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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OR SKIN CANCER

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve in the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

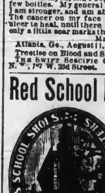
MRS. JOSIE A. McDONALD.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

Red School House Shoes.



HENDERSON'S School Shoes for Boys and Girls are solid and attractive. They will not disappoint you.

☞ BEWARE of IMITATIONS! They are shoddy frauds. Any manufacturer, jobber or retail dealer, who offers for sale a Shoe with a picture of a school house placed upon the sole thereof (which is not made by C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago) is *liable to prosecution.*

☞ Look for the Little "Red School House" and see that Henderson's name is on the label before you buy. Send for a set of our fancy School Cards.

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Also the Mason & Hamlin Improved Upright Pianos, new method of stringing.

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Petroleum V. Nasby's Latest!

D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), editor Toledo *Blade*, telegraphs, "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article." Ask for *Henry's*.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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Send 10c. for 20 p. Guide giving an Easy and Practical plan for the successful cultivation of this most delicious and profitable of all fruits for the North. Yields from 250 to 400 bu per acre, 4 years from planting. Also the Melon Shrub, most wonderful fruit, and large collection of Rare Tropical Fruits, Plants, Flowers and Seeds. MARTIN BENSON, Swanwick, Perry County, Ill.

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Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

Superior Nutrition the Life.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED, AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SHIPPING DEPOT, JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

UT PROSIM

RADWAY'S PILLS! The GREAT LIVER and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

*** Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength, Quick, Safe, Sure. No other remedy. 3 or 3 Pkgs. does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Pkg. with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. stamps or silver. Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and Increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FREE A book worth $10, on & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub Co., Newark, N.J. Send stamps for post'g. LOVE

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

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A.N.K.—E. 1076

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886. NUMBER 22.

SPRING FLOODS.

Chattanooga in Darkness and 5,000 People Driven from Home.

Heavy Washouts on the Railroads—Charleston, W. Va., Half Submerged.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 2.—The flooded territory has been largely increased today, and at 8 p. m. the river reached fifty-two feet, and is rising an inch an hour. The river has been falling all day at Loudon, Rockwood, Dayton and Charleston, and it is expected to reach its maximum at this point before morning. No gas and no electric lights, no water in the reservoirs, and the river still raising, is the situation to-night. It is estimated that five thousand people are homeless in this city, though they all have comfortable temporary quarters, and relief committees are supplying the necessities of life. The Fifth Ward is completely under water, and hundreds of crafts of every description are passing to and fro from Market street railroad crossing to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The water now stands a foot deep in the Union Passenger Depot, and has entered the lower floors of the Reed House and some stores on Market street. The express companies have moved to higher quarters, and at this writing the water lacks eleven inches of entering the *Times* counting-room, which is about the average height of all the stores on Market street. A colored man and a white child were drowned today. The city is policed to-night by the military. All the railroads on the Chattanooga side of the river are under water, in some places ten feet. Heavy washouts have occurred on the Cincinnati Southern and Western and Atlantic roads. All roads report that their lines are open except about Chattanooga; and in consequence, no connections can be made.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 2.—The flood in the Kanawha and Elk rivers, which resulted in submerging half the city, began receding early this morning. It is hard to tell what damage has been done to property by the high water.

LIGHTNING JUSTICE.

An Embezzler Gets Into the Penitentiary in Forty-Eight Hours From Canada.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Speedy justice was meted out to Charles Stephens in Judge Collins' Court this morning. Stephens is an old man, who for fifteen years was in the employ of the Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, of this city. Fifteen months ago he absconded, and investigation showed that he had embezzled $21,000 from the company. All efforts to capture the fugitive were fruitless, and it was believed he had gone to Canada. This theory proved correct, for last Tuesday the company he had robbed received a letter from him dated in Canada, saying that he was penniless and alone, and rather than remain another year in Canada he desired to return, plead guilty to his crime and receive his punishment. He announced his intention of starting at once for the United States. The company sent two Pinkerton detectives to Detroit to meet him. On Wednesday they arrested him; on Thursday he was brought to this city and indicted by the grand jury; this morning he pleaded guilty before Judge Collins and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Joliet, and this afternoon he was taken to the penitentiary.

A PARALLEL TO THE OREGON.

Strange Accident With Loss of Life On the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The schooner J. H. Congdon was wrecked off Point Reyes, forty miles north of here, Wednesday. Her crew was lost. The coast there is of a dangerous character. The supposition was that the vessel had struck a hidden rock. An examination of the wreck showed that the schooner had been struck amidships and cut almost in two, evidently by a steamer or other craft going at a high rate of speed. The discovery has caused much excitement in marine circles, as it is feared the unknown vessel which sunk the schooner has gone to the bottom with all on board. The wreck occurred before daylight. The case furnishes a strange parallel to the loss of the Oregon. The Aquina is supposed to have been the vessel in collision.

Double Murder and Lynching.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—A double murder followed by the lynching of two men is reported from Southern California. Wednesday evening Peter Hermlae and his son, armed with rifles, approached the premises of Eugene Walker, in Arroyo Grande Valley, San Luis Obispo County, and without a word opened fire upon Walker, who, with his wife and child, was in the garden. Walker fell dead. Mrs. Walker, though shot through the arm and breast, picked up her child and ran to a neighbor's, where she died. The murderers were captured and jailed. Soon after midnight a gang of masked men took the prisoners out and hanged them to a railroad bridge near by, where the bodies were found yesterday. A dispute about land was the cause of the crime.

Disastrous Explosion.

CHICAGO, April 2.—An explosion occurred at an early hour this morning in the new tank house of Swift & Co., the packing firm. The house was a new three-story brick building located on Center avenue, near Forty-fifth street. One of the immense tanks containing putty oils mysteriously blew up, completely wrecking the building. The night watchman, David Morefield, was on the third floor at the time, and he was buried in the ruins. He was rescued in about half an hour, and was in an almost unconscious condition. He was taken to the county hospital, and may die. The loss on the building will be in the neighborhood of $12,000.

A Great Feat in Submarine Navigation.

ATHENS, April 2.—The naval officials continue to make private trials of the Nordenfelt submarine torpedo boat. Yesterday a torpedo boat, with four men on board, was submerged for six hours, and to-day it descended to a depth of thirty-five feet.

Preacher Robs His Bride.

CONCORD, N. H., April 2.—Rev. Wm. Hammond, of the Free-will Baptist Church, of Franklin, decamped Thursday morning with $3,000 belonging to a newly wedded bride. He was arrested in a Boston bank as he was cashing the check.

Banquet Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—At the annual commencement of Jefferson College to-day the degree of M. D. was conferred on 223 graduates. While the graduates were gathering in Natatorium Hall, on Broad street, this evening to enjoy a banquet tendered by the Alumni Association, a temporary floor in the main body of the hall gave away, precipitating several of them into the basement, a distance of nine feet. John G. Goe, of Ohio, was seriously injured internally by a heavy piano falling across his breast. Bartholomew Zalls, of Texas, was badly injured.

Incorporation of Trades Unions.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senator Call, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably Senator Blair's bill legalise the Incorporation of National Trades Unions, with amendments by the committee striking out the section making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to prevent or endeavor to prevent any National or sub-Union from carrying out its lawful objects, and requiring that the headquarters of an incorported National Trade Union shall be in the District of Columbia.

On the Gallows.

LEXINGTON, MO., April 2.—Jeff Wilson, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of Jennie Sanford, his mistress, in July, 1884. Five thousand people saw him die.

IS A CONFLICT IMPENDING?

Troops and Strikers Concentrating at Fort Worth, Tex.

FORT WORTH, TEX., April 4.—Saturday about noon an engine from Hodge, in charge of officers came steaming into the yards here. The officers were fired upon by strikers and two officers were fatally wounded and a third shot through the hip. The fire was returned and the conflict became general for a few minutes. Of the strikers so far as can be ascertained, only two or three were wounded. The strikers were driven off. Adjutant General King left Austin last night with two companies of State rangers. The mayor has at his command one company of militia at Cleburne and one at Dallas. Captain McMurry's company of rangers has left Barrold for Fort Worth, and thirty-five volunteers at Kaufman are holding themselves in readiness for instant service at the call of Sheriff Tarrant. Lieutenant Gibbs, who resides at Dallas, has been authorized by Governor Ireland to call out the three companies of State troops at Dallas, and two of them, the Hibernian Rifles and the Dallas Light Guards, left after midnight for Fort Worth; also a number of deputy sheriffs. These troops are in command of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, an officer who won distinction in the union army. The depot and yards at Fort Worth were guarded last night by over two hundred citizens, called into service by the mayor's proclamation, and the streets were patrolled by armed men. There was great fear of fire during the night and extra precautions were taken on that account. One hundred firemen were in waiting at the fire engine houses for any emergency, and the fires at the pumping stations were kept up to a high point all night. Offers of aid were sent from all surrounding points and engines were kept in readiness to be forwarded at a moment's notice. Strikers are arriving at Fort Worth from various outside points, and the statement is made that the Knights of Labor have determined that Fort Worth shall be the point where trains shall be stopped at all hazards, and that there they will win their battle. On the other hand it is said that the citizens of this city declare that the Missouri Pacific trains shall move, even though it costs scores of lives to accomplish it.

BIG RASCALITY DISCLOSED.

Indictment of Wealthy Californians for Timber Land Frauds on the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The United States grand jury yesterday found indictments against eight prominent citizens of this State for subornation of perjury in the case of fraudulent entries of redwood timber land in Humboldt County, Cal. The names of three are Jos. Russ, David Evans and Charles H. King, who collectively represent $5,000,000 capital. The names of the other five are not yet known, but they are said to be all wealthy men. The Land Department at Washington had reason to suspect irregularities in the entry of these lands, and sent out Special Agent B. F. Bergen, of the Interior Department, to investigate the matter. The result of Mr. Bergen's investigation shows that the parties indicted are all members of the California Redwood Company, capital for which was mainly subscribed in Scotland. The indicted parties procured about six hundred American citizens to take up 160 acres of land each, for which each received fifty dollars. The entries were, in all cases, immediately conveyed to David Evans, one of the indicted parties. The California Redwood Company afterwards sent an agent to Scotland to form a syndicate and sell the lands. The syndicate paid the California Redwood Company $20 an acre for the land which, as shown, the latter had fraudulently purchased from the Government for $2 50 an acre. Mr. Bergen has passed three months in Humboldt County working up the case, and notwithstanding the numerous difficulties thrown in his way, has secured testimony from over one hundred persons who accepted the bribe. Suit will be instituted by the Government to set aside all these entries as well as the patents, which have already been issued. The land embraces 96,000 acres of the best redwood timber land on the coast.

Gladstone's Cabinet Strained.

LONDON, April 4.—A breaking up of the Cabinet is imminent. Lord Kimberley, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Childers and Mr. Mundella refuses to assent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of the customs, and they threaten to resign if such a measure be insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley demands a modification of the plans for the buying out of the landlords. Mr. Gladstone, however, remains inflexible and will maintain his full scheme intact. Cabinet councils are to be held on Monday and Tuesday, and the climax will be reached on Tuesday. The Ministers themselves admit that an agreement seems improbable. Mr. Gladstone may make his statement Thursday without the approval of the Ministry.

Servant Girls in a Fire-Trap.

ST LOUIS, MO., April 4.—An inquest was held to-day on the bodies of the four servant girls who lost their lives at the Planters' House fire yesterday. The jury visited the scene of the fire, and in their verdict stated that the quarters for the servants were so arranged as to be virtually a fire-trap in case of a fire when the employes were asleep. The hotel is nearly half a century old, but on account of its favorable location and the reputation of its table has always had a large patronage from people who generally patronize only the best hotels.

Sam Jones Done With Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Sam Jones concluded his religious exhortations in Chicago today. In the morning he drew a large audience to Dr. Goodwin's church, and in the afternoon and evening the Casino Rink was filled an hour before the services began. Nearly ten thousand people were present at each of the services in the rink. The collections at both services were given to Messrs. Jones and Small, and with the salary guaranteed them in advance netted them $3,000 apiece for their four weeks' work.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The Ohio river rose three and a half inches between 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock p. m. to-day, and came to a stand at a stage of 53 feet 8 inches. Below, the Miami and Kentucky rivers were rapidly rising, and there are swells above, but it is believed the Ohio will not go much, if any, higher at this point.

Journeymen Bakers Will Strike.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Five hundred journeymen bakers last night determined to strike on May 1 for twelve hours' work five days of the week, fourteen on Saturday, and to board where they choose.

Legatee of Mrs. Gaines Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Mrs. Maria P. Evans, who figured conspicuously before the Courts as legatee of the estate of Mrs. Gaines, was arrested last night, charged with uttering a forged will, and lodged in jail, in default of $20,000 bail.

Counterfeiter Caught at Work.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., April 4.—The sheriff, yesterday morning, arrested Nicholas Hall for counterfeiting, catching him at work. Hall wore a badge of the "Northwestern Detective Association," and claimed that he was after counterfeiters himself.

A Pot of Gold Plowed Up.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—A *Union's* Batesburg (S. C.) special says: Newberry County is greatly excited over the singular good fortune of Mr. Joe Coughman, a well-known farmer. While Mr. Coughman was plowing in his field, across the Saluda river, the plow turned up a quaint-looking old earthen pot. Upon examination, it was found to contain gold coin of some kind. Gathering up his new-found treasure, he wended his way to a Batesburg bank, and after the money had been carefully examined, the "find" was pronounced to be worth $12,000. The coin is old and quaint, and bears evidence of having come from different nations. How it found its way into the field or when it was deposited is not conjectured.

GREECE WILL FIGHT.

Expressions from Her War Minister Admit of No Other Expectation.

All the Powers Expect It and the Grecians Jubilant Over the Prospects.

ATHENS, April 5.—The Minister of War has returned from a tour of inspection of the frontier defenses. He expressed his delight to the various commanders at the efficiency of the works. Before leaving Arta he requested the officers to inform their men that they were destined to uphold the honor of Greece on the field of battle and would not return to their homes until that honor was satisfied. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of Greek independence to-morrow. The trip of the War Minister and the expressions used by him are taken to indicate a speedy declaration of war.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Bryce, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that Greece had not accepted the advice of the Powers as to the course she should pursue in her troubles with Turkey. He also said that the Government had no information which would enable them to say that Greece would refrain from war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—It is learned from official sources that the Powers are awaiting probable changes in the Greek Ministry before finally deciding to institute naval operations against Greece.

STRANGE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man of Eighteen Slays a Girl of Fifteen, Then Kills Himself.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—In a two-story brick house, at the corner of Vliet and Sixth streets, was enacted, at an early hour this morning, the most unaccountable murder and suicide that probably ever occured in this city. Annie Rosenstein, a beautiful girl of fifteen years, while sleeping by the side of her little sisters, was shot and instantly killed by Isadore Seidenbaum, an eighteen-year-old friend of the family, who was enjoying their hospitality. The family occupies the lower floor of the house. About 1:30 o'clock Morris Rosenstein and his wife were awakened by the report of a revolver, followed quickly by a second shot. Mr. Rosenstein jumped from his bed and went into the kitchen for a light. Then he noticed that the door of the children's room was open. On entering, his eyes met a horrible spectacle. With the dead body of their sister beside them the four other children in the bed sat up and rubbed their eyes, ignorant of the terrible deed. Seidenbaum was in his night clothes and lay in a fallen position partially over the body of the murdered girl. Both were dead. Blood flowed from a wound in the side of the girl's head above the left ear, and from a hole in the breast of the young man. None of the relatives of the deceased could advance any theory as to the cause of the double tragedy.

WE WILL RETALIATE

If Canada Persists in Interfering with Our Fishing Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Bayard is to address a note to the British Government saying in diplomatic language that the United States will not allow interference with our fishing vessels by Canadian cruisers without retaliation. If our vessels are not allowed to enter Canadian ports to trade, our ports will be closed against the shipping of Canada. Recently one of our fishermen arrived at Halifax and tried to ship its cargo in bond to the United States and was refused. As Canada receives most of her imports during the winter through our ports it will be a very easy thing to even this matter up with the Dominion.

Quiet at Fort Worth.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The following dispatches were received this morning at the office of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in this city:

"FORT WORTH, TEX., April 5.—Quiet prevails here this morning. Seven companies of State troops and one company of artillery have arrived from Galveston. They moved yesterday three trains south on the Missouri Pacific and two trains on the Texas Pacific. No resistance was offered either in the city or county. A good many strikers are arriving at Fort Worth from other places. The adjutant general is in charge of the troops, which consist of 326 men and two pieces of artillery."

The Ohio Flood.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The Ohio river continued rising at Cincinnati, to-day, reaching 54 feet at 9 p. m., when it again came to a stand until 11 p. m., when it commenced rising at the rate of one-half inch an hour. It was snowing hard from Parkersburg to Cincinnati, with rain at Pittsburgh and other points. With all the upper tributaries full and many of them rising, indications point to another foot or two rise here before the flood disappears.

Kansas Wheat Much Damaged.

TOPEKA, KAS., April 5.—Secretary Sims, of the State Board of Agriculture, in his report for March, estimates the winter wheat area of Kansas at sixteen per cent. below that of the preceding year. The late snow and cold weather had a telling effect, and quite full reports clearly indicate that at least forty per cent. of the sowing has been killed. This loss will be heaviest in middle counties. The probable yield is estimated at eighty per cent.

The Mexican Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Mexican Pension Bill passed by the House to-day provides for pensioning all surviving officers, soldiers and sailors who enlisted and served in the war with Mexico for any period during the years 1845, '46, '47 and 48 and who were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, at the rate of eight dollars per month.

To Demand Eight Hours.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 5.—At a meeting of the Cabinet-makers' Union last night, it was decided to demand a reduction in working hours on May 1, from ten to eight hours. The men who do piece work will demand an increase of twenty per cent. in wages.

Mrs. Coolidge Sentenced to Prison.

BOSTON, MASS., April 5.—In the Supreme Criminal Court, this afternoon, Mrs. Emma A. Coolidge, who recently pleaded guilty to conspiracy to murder young Mrs. Millen, was sentenced to three years in the Woman's Prison.

—To feel with and for others—what a glorious widening out and enriching of one's life that is! How it increases our joys because of the pleasure that we take in the joys of others! How it renders selfish brooding over our own woes impossible because of the sympathy we must give to the sorrows of others! Not generosity only, not kind-heartedness only, nor courtesy, nor unselfishness, nor keen perception, nor quick understanding—it is all these, and more than these.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—There has lately been much newspaper discussion as to whether woodwork can be set on fire by steam-pipes. The possibility has been affirmed and denied; but several indisputable instances of fires originating in that way have been reported, and the question may be regarded as settled.—*N. Y. Times.*

—A Los Angeles paper claims that the three southernmost counties of this State are destined to become the future great rural hotel country of the United States, surpassing Florida. It certainly looks that way—only the hotel boom will not be confined to the limits assigned.—*San Francisco Alta.*

ANOTHER HITCH.

Striking Railroad Employes Refused Re-Employment.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 1.—Under instructions from the Executive Board of Districts 101, 93 and 17, a committee from local Assembly 3,650 waited upon Master Mechanic Bartlett last evening at the Missouri shops, and tendered the services of the old shop employes. The men, they said, were ready to go to work this morning, and they desired to find out if they all would be taken back, and a list of fifty-two names was handed Mr. Bartlett, who, after scanning it, checked off seventeen of them as the names of the men whom he would employ. The others, he said, he would not take back. Attempts of a similar nature were made by committees of the strikers at prominent points all over the Gould system. In every instance the Executive Board claim that the committee received the same reply to their offers on the part of the strikers to return to work. The railroad officials stated, it is claimed, that they did not require the services of all their old employes; that they would not take them all back, and would use their own discretion in selecting. The ratio of the men that the road were willing to take back to the number who are on strike was, the Executive Board say, about the same all over the system—seventeen out of fifty, or thereabouts. Reports of these committees, received by telegraph, determined the Executive Board to issue their address this afternoon, and to continue the strike until the roads consent to take back all the strikers. The members of the boards want it distinctly understood that the Knights of Labor will all hang together; that one will not return to work without the others, and that the men who came out through sympathy with the members of District Assembly 101 must be supported before the strikers, in whose interest they went out, will consent to a settlement.

MOURNED AS DEAD.

A Man Returns to Claim an Inheritance After Forty-two Years' Absence.

WOOSTER, O., April 1.—James Henderson Hindman left his home in this county in 1844. Since that time he had been heard of in Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, until twenty years ago, when a report was received by friends here that himself and family had been murdered by Indians. The last time he was heard from he was a United Brethren minister, and it was supposed that he had gone among the Indians as a missionary. Several years ago an uncle of Henderson's, and a wealthy bachelor, died and bequeathed his nephew $400, as he supposed he was still alive. In settling up the estate the Court ordered the administrator to place the money bequeathed to Henderson in the county treasury, in case the heir should turn up. The other day it was ascertained that a Rev. Henderson resided in Minnetonka, Minn. He proved to be the missing heir, and has come to Wooster and received his inheritance. He is now seventy years old, and is pastor of the United Brethren Church at Minnetonka.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day for the month of March:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,750,800 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	174,092,100 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per c	215,050 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per ct.	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per ct.	64,623,512 00
Principal	$1,240,681,462 00
Interest	11,832,323 00
Total	$1,252,513,785 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$5,367,865 00
Interest	204,095 00
Total	$ 5,571,960 00
Debt bearing no interest—	
Gold dem'd & legal-tender notes	346,738,641 00
Certificates of deposit	11,925,000 00
Gold certificates	90,122,421 00
Silver certificates	90,775,643 00
Frac'al currency, less $8,375,934 estimated lost or destroyed	6,956,012 00
Principal	$ 546,517,717 00
Total debt, principal	1,792,567,044 00
Interest	12,036,418 00
Total	$1,804,603,463 00
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	210,230,128 00
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$ 310,230,128 00
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,494,373,335 00
Net cash in Treasury	76,381,099 00
Debt, less cash in Treasury, April 1, 1886	$1,417,992,235 00
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1886	$1,432,080,119 00
Decrease of debt during the month	$14,087,884 00
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$90,775,643 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	90,122,421 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	11,925,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	17,404,284 00
Fractional currency	2,780 00
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 210,230,128 00
Reserve fund—	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts of January 14, 1875, July 12, 1882	$100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$28,822,637 00
Minor coin	515,343 00
Total	$29,337,981 00
Certificates held as cash	$80,048,502 00
Net cash balance on hand	76,381,099 00
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 495,997,711 00

Importation of Ostriches for Breeding.

GALVESTON, April 1.—The bark Praecis, which arrived here to-day from Port Natal, Africa, brought thirty-six ostriches, imported by C. J. Sketchly, of Los Angeles, Cal., for breeding purposes, and they are very large specimens, ranging to ten feet high.

Poisoned by Colored Stockings.

PETERSBURG, N. J., April 1.—Two weeks ago a young daughter of Jacob Niper walked a distance of two miles, wearing new shoes and red stockings. The shoes were tight and greatly irritated her feet. Three days afterwards her feet began to swell, and three days afterward still both legs were swollen to nearly twice their natural size, and the girl's mind became affected. Yesterday she was attacked with spasms, which continued for some time at intervals of from five to ten minutes. She died in great agony. Blood poisoning, induced by the coloring matter in the stockings is supposed to have caused death.

Flooded Tunnels.

TROY, N. Y., April 1.—Floods in the vicinity of Pownal, Vt., have raised the Hoosac river to such a height that the Troy and Boston track is to-day covered with five or six feet of water and debris. No trains can get through and the company's wires are all down. Landslides along the east bank of the Hudson have considerably retarded travel between Troy and Albany.

The Flood at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 1.—One-third of this city is under water from the Tennessee river flood. Four hundred families have been driven from their homes. No trains running.

A Foot of Snow on April 1.

DETROIT, MICH., April 1.—The Evening *Journal's* Ishpeming special gives particulars of the snow blockade in the Upper Peninsula: In addition to the heavy snow already on the ground, twelve inches fell last night, and every thing is at a standstill. Trains are unable to move, and work in the lumber woods has been abandoned.

One Life Protected by 100,000 Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Czar and the members of his court started for the Crimea to-day. The utmost precautions have been taken for their protection. The railway route over which the party will pass will be guarded by 100,000 men.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to calling for certain information from the Interior Department in reference to the proposed removal of the Spokane Indians from their reservation. The Army bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Logan and Teller. Mr. Platt addressed the Senate on the Washington Territory bill. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill for the admission of Montana as a substitute for his former bill, the new measure being an enabling act.

HOUSE.—Mr. Guenther rose to a question of privilege, and denied he had any understanding with the Postmaster General or the Speaker in regard to his appointment on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Several committee reports were received. Consideration of the bill to regulate the compensation and duties of U. S. Attorney, Marshals and Commissioners was resumed. Pending action the morning hour expired. The Post-office appropriation bill was discussed. During the debate there was an exchange of compliments between McMillin and Houk, of Tennessee, the former expressing the opinion that there were better men than the latter in the penitentiary, while the latter had no doubt that his colleague's superiors had been hanged in prison.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—SENATE—A petition was presented praying for a pension for an ex-soldier discharged from the revenue service in Georgia on account of politics. Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was taken up and considered. Speeches were made by Messrs. Logan and Plumb. At 2 o'clock Mr. Vance began his speech against civil service reform. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory was taken up and supported by Mr. Dolph.

HOUSE—The arbitration bill was reported from the Committee on Labor. Speeches were made by O'Neill, (Mo.) Kelley, (Pa.) Buchanan, (N. J.) Foran, (O.) Hammond, (Ga.) Weaver, (Ia.) Reed, (Me.) Brumm, (Pa.) Daniels, (Va.) Glover, (Mo.) Reagan, (Tex.) McAdoo and Dingley. (Mo.) Notice was given that a vote would be taken to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The river and harbor bill was reported. The Hurd-Romeis case was reported adversely by Mr. Turner (Ga.) who gave notice that action would be tried for next week. Randall submitted the ordinance report from the special commission considering the subject. At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—SENATE.—A bill was favorably reported to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln at Washington, and passed. A discussion of Logan's army bill was set for Monday next. The Washington Territory bill was debated by Senators Dolph, Morgan and Frye, and the Senate adjourned after executive session until Monday.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole, with Mr. Springer (Ill.), in the chair, a general debate was had on the labor arbitration bill. Gibson (W. Va.), Crain (Tex.), Worthington and Cannon (Ill.), Tarsney (Mich.), Anderson (Kan.), Warner and O'Neill (Mo.), Osborn and Kelley (Pa.), Long (Mass.), Hammond (Ga.), and Lowry (Ind.), participated. Pending a vote on the measure the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr O'Neill (Mo.) private business was dispensed with—yeas, 115; nays, 71—and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer (Ill.) in the chair) on the Labor Arbitration bill, all debate on the first section being limited to thirty minutes. Mr. Foran (O.) offered an amendment providing that if, on the written proposition of either party to the controversy to submit the differences to arbitration, the other party shall refuse, the party submitting the proposition may request a Judge of a United States District Court to appoint an arbiter. He regarded the bill in its present shape as an entering wedge for the enactment of such legislation in future as would crush out organized labor. Thorough organization, and organization alone, the laboring men of this country could work out their salvation, and he was willing to leave this question and all questions of this character of organized labor. Mr. Dibble (S. C.) offered an amendment providing that the Commissioner of Labor on the request of either party to a controversy, shall order an investigation to be made. The Bureau of Labor, he said, had been ignored in the great emergency. The purport of his amendment was to make the Commissioner of Labor a factor in gathering information. Mr. Negley (Pa.) offered an amendment providing that the Board of Arbitration shall inquire into the practices of certain railroad companies of maintaining a company system of life insurance to evade the payment of damages for loss of life through negligence or otherwise. The amendments were all voted down. First and second sections of the bill were modified and agreed to. They provide for a Board of Arbitration which shall possess the power belonging to United States Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, but in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records or proceedings of any labor organization of which he may be an officer or member; and any order finding, conclusion or award made by a majority of the arbitrators shall be of the same force and effect as if all the arbitrators concurred therein or united in making the same. The House, at its evening session, passed thirty-five pension bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—SENATE—No session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, submitted the minority report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Hurd vs. Romeis. Mr. James, of New York, called up the adverse report on the free silver coinage bill, but Mr. O'Neil raised the question of consideration and called up the labor arbitration bill. By a vote of 89 to 125 the silver bill was laid aside. All amendments and substitutes proposed for the arbitration bill were rejected, except one by Mr. Warner, of Missouri, fixing the rate of compensation of the members of the arbitration tribunal at ten dollars per day, and prescribing the allowance for employes and witnesses. The bill was finally reported and passed—Yeas 195, nays 30. The Bland silver bill was then taken up for debate and continued throughout the evening session.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to appointing Mr. Sherman and Mr. Harrison to fill vacancies in the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Platt submitted certain amendments to his resolution relating to executive sessions, which he proposes to call up Wednesday or Thursday. A resolution was agreed to calling for information as to the names of persons employed by the Interior Department in folding and distributing public documents. A joint resolution was submitted for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five members, to consider the subject of a celebration in 1889, at Washington, of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Government under the Constitution, and also of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in 1892. It went over. The army bill was debated. Mr. Plumb speaking in opposition. Mr. Frye took the floor and injected a speech on the fishery question. Mr. Cockrell followed against the bill. Mr Logan supported the measure. At 4:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned. Notice was given before adjournment that the Fitz John Porter bill would be called up Monday, April 18.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions were introduced until the call of States. Among these was one for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the subject of a centennial celebration at Washington in 1889, extending the free delivery system, reducing letter postage to one and a half cent and postal cards to half a cent, resolutions on the fisheries question, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Carrollton massacre. At the conclusion of the call of States, Mr. Morrison reported amendments to certain rules. The House by a vote of 158 to 68, passed the Mexican pension bill under a suspension of the rules. By a similar motion the Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas was passed. The following bills were also passed under suspension of the rules: For the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn.; for the purchase of addition ground at Ft. Wayne, Ind.; for the erection of a Congressional library building on the site east of the Capitol, $1,650,000; a Senate bill for public building at San Antonio, Tex.

—Our horse-cars furnish fruitful matter for the observing mind. A lady got into one of the vehicles mentioned with a little girl about four years old, and said to the child after they were seated: "Will you remember to say after we get home: 'I was regaled with a slight repast and given a souvenir of my visit?'" "Yes, ma'am," answered the little one, as she repeated the words after her mentor. Think of the little "tot" giving utterance to such a speech and astonishing the household with her precocity!—*Boston Budget.*

—Alexander G. Drake, a colored carpenter, of Louisville, is very successful in his temperance work among the colored people of Kentucky. The pledge by which he binds his converts for three months, a year, or for life is very effective. It reads: "I do sincerely hope, if I drink beer or whisky until [date named here], without being considered sick, that bad luck may be mine the remainder of my life, so help me God." Drake was once a slave.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—During last winter no less than one hundred children were burned to death in Georgia.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy styles have been dull and depressed for common to medium lugs and low leaf, with medium leaf steady, and the grades above firm. Tobaccos of substance when in sound order have been in sellers' favor, while wrapping and long leaf has been irregularly higher.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$2 00@ 3 00	$3 25@ 4 00
Common lugs	3 00@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 25	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 00	7 50@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 00	9 50@12 25
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00
Burley wrappers	[illegible]	15 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, March 29.—SENATE.—A number of bills were passed, among them: House bill providing for and regulating the holding of Examining Courts, and fixing the fees and jurisdiction of same. Jefferson County excepted. House bill to make the game law of 1876 apply to McCracken County. House bill amending Sections 6 and 8, of Chapter 70, of General Statutes, as far as McCracken County is concerned. House bill fixing the pay of magistrates in Pulaski County sitting as Court of Claims. House bill regulating the license tax on theaters, circuses, etc., in the State. Bill regulating the fees of pro tem. Circuit Judges and Commonwealth attorneys, providing that such pro tem. officers shall receive $7 per day for such services, to be paid out of the salary of the regular officers. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning a resolution requesting the Governor to withdraw the troops from Greenwood was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which virtually kills the resolution. The Revenue bill was then taken up, and discussed to the end of the session.

FRANKFORT, March 29.—SENATE.—Bills passed of general interest: House bill ceding Salt river to the Federal Government; bill amending the school law of this State, requiring teachers to teach the deleterious physiological effects of alcohol and opiates; House bill providing for public school in Pikeville, in Pike County; House bill authorizing Harlan County to raise money to build a court-house. Resolution establishing a State Arbor Day. A resolution was offered and made a special order for Friday to appropriate $5,000 to remove the remains of Humphrey Marshall to Frankfort and erect a monument to his memory.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: To authorize county courts to appoint special administrators for the collection and distribution of French and Spanish spoliation claims; regulating the sale of lightning rods in this commonwealth; for the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the education of deaf mutes at Danville. The bill appropriates $2,000 to furnish the school rooms, and $1,000 annually for tools, machinery, etc., and a competent engineer and foreman. A bill to permit defendants in all criminal and penal cases to testify; incorporating the West Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad Company; incorporating the Young Men's Mutual Life Association of Kentucky; authorizing Louisville city council to pay judges of their chancery, equity and common pleas court $2,000 each annually in addition to the salary now paid by the State; amending the charter of the city of Dayton, in Campbell County. It increases the jurisdiction of the mayor, creates the office of chief of police, establishes a board of education, and empowers said board to issue bonds to the amount of $13,000.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill amending city charter of Louisville; House bill for benefit of the sheriff of Elliott County; House bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of the United Order of Friendship. The House bill repealing the bill establishing the State Board of Equalization was then called up and discussed till the end of the session. Senator Bell's Telephone bill is meeting with much opposition from the telephone companies. The bill is modeled after the Indiana bill, and if passed the telephone companies say they will withdraw all their instruments in this State, as they expect to do in Indiana. This bill may be reported favorably by the committee and will probably pass.

HOUSE.—In the House to-day the bill appropriating $120,000 to complete the branch penitentiary at Eddyville was passed.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—SENATE.—The special committee on the Greenwood Mine trouble made their report without the assistance of the short-hand testimony, and Mr. Allen can now sell his papers to the highest bidder if he so chooses. The bill abolishing the State Board of Equalization was again discussed and finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is considered favorable to the retention of the board.

HOUSE.—Mr. Winn's resolution to adjourn April 26 was indefinitely postponed by a large majority, which means that May 10 will find the Legislature still in session. The revenue bill occupied the rest of the session.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—SENATE.—A resolution providing that the pay of members shall cease when they are not on duty was passed. The committee appointed to investigate the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and the charges against the superintendent, presented a report sustaining the superintendent and approving the management of the institution. The report was ordered printed. The resolution passed several days ago fixing April 8 as the day for final adjournment was reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table. Senator Alford offered a joint resolution to adjourn April 15 and reassemble next November for a thirty days' session. It will come up to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the Revenue Bill was resumed. The chapter under consideration was the one devoted to the collection of the revenue. In it, it is stipulated that the sheriff shall execute bond to collect the taxes, and if he fail to do so he shall forfeit his office and be fined $500. His bond to be executed on or before the first Monday in January succeeding his election, and annually thereafter. He shall on the first day of May and every sixty days thereafter report to the Auditor the amount of taxes he has collected and pay over the same. The sheriff shall be allowed by the Auditor the following commission upon sums collected: Upon the first $5,000, 10 per cent.; on the second $5,000, 8 per cent.; on the third $5,000, 6 per cent.; on the fourth $5,000, 5 per cent., and all above $20,000, 4 per cent. The chapter is very lengthy, and adjournment left it in an unfinished condition

FRANKFORT, April 2.—SENATE.—Several local bills were passed. The House bill appropriating $122,500 to complete the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, and providing for a special tax of three and a half cents on the $100 to raise said amount was passed. Bills vetoed by the Governor: Incorporating the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia Railroad; Incorporating the Hopkinsville Branch Railroad; Incorporating the Madison and Southeastern Railroad Company. The reason given is that they are exempted from taxation for a certain period, and therefore not in accord with the Constitution.

HOUSE—The Thompson bill to define the law under which the Governor is authorized to call out the militia was reported by Mr Shacklett, from the Committee on Military Affairs. It was discussed for a while, and pending a motion to table, further consideration was cut off by the revenue bill, which was reported and considered until adjournment.

Miscellaneous Items.

GEO. PRITCHETT, a prominent citizen of Corydon, while arranging the bridle on his horse slipped and fell, the animal became frightened, and before Mr. Pritchett could regain his feet the horse stepped upon his abdomen and breast, inflicting several ugly-looking wounds. Mr. Pritchett was out on the street again a day or two after, and after walking several blocks he fainted and was carried to a store near by, where medical attention was called. He was found to be in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries.

THE President has nominated Mrs. Jamesetta H. Dixson as postmistress at Harrodsburg.

GOVERNOR KNOTT has pardoned O. D. Brown, sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years by the Woodford Circuit Court for killing George Freeman, Town marshal of Versailles, in June, 1883. The jury which convicted Brown reached a conclusion by casting lots, on which grounds it is said the pardon was granted.

J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, son of the late General John C. Breckinridge, has been nominated for Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Mortimer, Logan County, and M. T. Morgan appointed postmaster.

HON. JOHN HARGIS, father of Judge Tho. F. Hargis, died at Morehead, aged eighty eight years. He had been failing for months past, and death was the result of old age and debility. Mr. Hargis was one of the framers of the present State Constitution, and was at one time a prominent figure in the State Government.

An important meeting was held in Newport, relative to right of way for the Maysville and Big Sandy railroad, from Ashland to Cincinnati, about 140 miles. Every thing is favorable to the enterprise, which is by the Chesapeake and Ohio system

HE DEALT WITH FACTS.

The Dignified Senator from Vermont Laid on His Back by the Energetic Gentleman from Kentucky.

Senator Edmunds has never appeared to more disadvantage since the organization of the spoils-mongers' crusade against the Administration than he did in his little bout with Senator Beck, of Kentucky. Senator Beck has the habit of calling a spade a spade, and in a scrimmage his favorite weapon is the club. He has very little respect for Senatorial tradition, of which the Green mountain statesman is the self-constituted guardian, and none at all for the absurd notions of Senatorial dignity and consequence with which that eminent person is so tremendously inflated. The stalwart Kentuckian laid about him right and left with his bludgeon, knocking Senatorial dignity and Senatorial tradition into smithereens, exploding the gauzy fiction of Senatorial secrecy, and filling the proud Senatorial soul of the Vermont oracle with profound disgust. Senator Beck showed, by a plain statement of facts, the utter humbug and hypocrisy of the pretensions put forward by Senator Edmunds and his colleagues in support of their demand for the papers in the Duskin case. He declared that Duskin was notoriously an unfit man for the office from which he had been suspended by the President, and that the fact of his unfitness was known to no person better than to Senator Edmunds himself; that Duskin had been rejected by the Senate when originally nominated in March 1881, and that when again nominated in October of the same year Senator Edmunds, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had refused to report his name back for confirmation; that he had been nominated in all three times, and that there were papers now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee which abundantly justified Duskin's dismissal from the public service.

Senator Edmunds winced under this exposure of disagreeable facts, and made several unsuccessful attempts to choke off Senator Beck on the plea that he was violating the rules by betraying the "secrets" of the executive session. A pretty plea, indeed, to come from the man who has contended, in fine set phrase, that "there is no room for secrecy in the operations of a free Government!" But it had no effect upon the Kentuckian, who proceeded to demonstrate the absurdity of the theory of Senatorial secrecy by showing that all the facts as to the action of the Senate upon the Duskin case in executive session had been published in the newspapers of the country at the time of its occurrence. He concluded his onslaught upon the Edmunds cabal with the remark that "forty-parson power would not do justice to much of the hypocrisy that is now presented to the Senate in the pretenses of a desire to establish public justice." Subsequently in "secret session" the Senator moved that all the proceedings of the Senate (relative to the Duskin appointment) in March, 1881, October, 1881 and December, 1881, all papers before the Judiciary Committee, and all the proceedings of that committee be made public.

In the meantime it would be interesting to know what Senator Edmunds really and honestly supposes the country thinks of his performances regarding the Duskin matter, in the light of Senator Beck's astonishing revelations on the subject.—*Chicago Times.*

A WEAK NAVAL POWER.

The Work to Be Accomplished by the Present Democratic Congress.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs strongly approve and support the late very patriotic letter of Mr. Tilden on the subject of the necessity for the improvement of our coast defenses. Mr. Tilden declared that our coast towns were absolutely without defenses against a naval enemy, and that a third or fourth class naval power could, in the event of war, hold this country entirely within its power, or destroy millions of dollars of property without our being able to prevent it or to do any thing but look on.

The House Committee agree thoroughly with this view of the matter and particularize and point out just what minor power could step in, overthrow the American navy, inflict incalculable damage on our shipping and cast disgrace upon the Nation.

The Brazilian armed cruisers could run from Brazil to New York, pass its forts, or, if necessary, lie off Coney Island, far from the reach of any of our guns, and lay the metropolis in ashes. The little Republic of Chili, with less than one-twentieth the population of the United States, has no less than three vessels any one of which could bombard and reduce to ashes San Francisco or New York, and yet keep out of range of our guns.

There is no security here as long as this condition of affairs prevails. We are simply trusting that no trouble will ever arise with any other country, a Utopian trust that history should have cured us of. We are constantly threatened with National disgrace; indeed, our present relations with foreign powers is more or less affected by our defenseless condition. In our diplomatic relations with them there is always a lack of confidence, a fear of bringing about trouble, and these smaller powers have discovered our diplomatic timidity, appreciate the fact that this country is ill-prepared for a naval war, offensive or defensive, and are saucy and impertinent in consequence.

The Naval Committee wisely advise that work be begun at once on our coast defenses. It will render this country more independent and confident and restore its prestige and political influence abroad.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

——Congressman Henderson's attack upon the Southern members of Congress for their course in regard to pension bills was not justified by the facts. Many Northern votes are given for pension bills, not because they are just and reasonable, but for the purpose of securing the soldiers' votes. It is not uncommon for a Northern member to say in private company that the pension business has been overdone, but he may always be depended upon to vote for the next extension.—*Boston Herald.*

——Senator Edmunds is acknowledged to be an able lawyer. He has great strength as an advocate, and weak causes are frequently able to borrow a temporary vigor from his espousal. That is the whole measure of his success in his attempted defence of the indefensible attitute the Senate has taken with respect to executive prerogative. He has made his case strong enough for immediate partisan purposes.—*Boston Statesman.*

NO SLIPSHOD METHODS.

Does Not Believe in Disturbing Land Titles Already Acknowledged.

President Cleveland has given Congress two specimens of his ability in a field in which he distinguished himself particularly as mayor and Governor. His first two vetoes have been transmitted to Congress, and give evidence of the unwearying industry and painstaking care he bestows upon every subject that falls within the line of his duty. He explains, in a clear, exhaustive manner his objections to the bill to quiet settlers' titles on certain lands in Iowa, taking the position that the Government can not litigate private rights, and that the lands in question were remitted by the Government to the State of Iowa, and could not, therefore, be regarded as a portion of the public domain. The point at issue was fully settled years ago, and to reopen it now would only lead to endless strife and exhaustive law suits, in which the Government should not be made a party. The bill sought to destroy vested rights and to disturb interests which have long since become fixed.

The President says that it would be better to compensate the parties incurring losses caused by an invitation on the part of the Government to settle upon lands apparently public, than to attempt a disturbance of titles already acknowledged. He warns Congress against interfering with matters which should be left to judicial cognizance, and he expresses himself as unwilling to concur in legislation which touches too closely upon judicial power. In this he gives a proof of his attachment to constitutional principles, and reminds Congress that no ill-considered measures of legislation, however popular they may be in their application in certain cases, will receive favor at his hands. There has been a good deal of this legislation going on for some time past, especially in regard to land titles. It was by such means that the most notorious schemes of land-grabbers were carried through and honest settlers disturbed in their rights and deprived of their homes. President Cleveland's vetoes will be an intimation to Congress that every bill will be subjected to careful scrutiny and examination by the Executive, and that the slipshod methods hitherto in vogue have no place under the present Administration.—*Albany Argus.*

An Unpopular Body.

Outside of the Republican majority in the Senate no one saw sense or reason in the claim to ascertain the causes of suspension. From the first the people took the common-sense view that the President, intrusted with the administration of the Government, should have full control of his subordinate officials, and should be able in his discretion and in the interest of effective administration to remove them at pleasure. The position taken by Mr. Edmunds has all along seemed to them strained, far-fetched, illogical, unpractical and unconstitutional.

Now, they have seen the figment of a principle, for the sake of which Republican Senators were willing to make war on the President, disappear like a cob-web at the mere mention of that other figment known neither to the constitution nor the laws—the "courtesy of the Senate." They have seen the public business paralyzed and blocked by a debate which its promoters have covered with a taint of insincerity and bad faith. And in consideration of the Senate's easy neglect of the public interests and its readiness to enter on partisan projects, it is not to be wondered at that their feeling toward it should be one of distrust.

The Senate is not a popular body, either in its formation or its constitution. It has not in later years grown remarkably into public confidence. But this last episode is likely to attract attention to its peculiar methods. Indications are not wanting that reform might be useful within its sacred and secret conclaves. If Mr. Edmunds' keen and microscopic vision has not been wearied into dullness with its recent strain he might find scope for minute inspection nearer home.—*Washington Post.*

Jay Gould's Man.

The suggestion has been made, tentatively yet seriously, that Judge Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court should be invited or assigned to sit with the circuit judge before whom the Government suit against the Bell Telephone Company is to be tried. This is in several respects a remarkable, and astounding proposition.

Why should Stanley Matthews be selected for any such special service? What are his antecedents? He bears imprinted on his forehead the brand of being Jay Gould's man. So notorious and offensive was the influence by which his nomination was originally procured that a Republican Senate refused to confirm it. It has never been disputed that his ultimate elevation to the bench was the equivalent for Mr. Gould's very liberal contribution to the Republican campaign fund. So much indignation did the fulfilment of the bargain provoke that Mr. Matthews himself deemed it advisable to publish a statement denying that he would be the pliant tool of Gould or Gould's corporations. Could any thing be more humiliating than the consciousness that such a denial was necessary, except the implication conveyed in the proposal that he should now assist at the trial of the Bell patents? Mr. Gould and Western Union are behind the Bell monopoly and they shamelessly essay to enforce their lien upon Stanley Matthews if they can do so. The project is monstrous in its unblushing audacity.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"What Did Mary Say?"

The discovery that there were no papers filed in the Duskin case during the period covered by the Senate resolution calling for such papers recalls a legal "chestnut," which is old enough to be resurrected. It was in Judge Shaw's court in Boston. A witness on the stand was asked: "What did Mary say?" The question was objected to and the objection argued for four long hours. Counsel on the other side took four hours more in support of his right to ask the question. Then the objecting counsel took two hours to close. The judge, in a learned opinion of one hour's length—for the preparation of which he adjourned the court an entire day—decided that the question was a proper one, and that the witness might answer it. The witness did answer it, as follows: "Mary did not say any thing."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, APRIL 7, 1886.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge

For Commonwealths Attorney

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.

For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.

For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.

For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.

For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.

For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.

For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.

For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.

For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.

For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

THE past month was the coldest March in England for seventy years.

THE President has nominated J. C. Breckinridge, of Louisville, to be Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

CONGRESS has passed the bill to pension the Mexican soldiers, something which should have been done long since.

REPORTS from the winter wheat sections of the country are encouraging. The prospects at present are good for a fine crop in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas.

THE weather the past ten days has called a halt in farm work which was progressing so rapidly and satisfactorily, and many of the farmers becoming restless under the pressure of a suspension.

MR. B. T. Smith was elected Secretary of the Kentucky Trotting Breeders' Association at Lexington vice. Col. R. S. Strader, who resigned to accept a position as manager of Glenview Stock Farm.

THIS issue was delayed in order to obtain some official news in regard to the district candidates, but were unable to do so. From what has been heard Montfort and Gaunt are conceded to be the winning men.

A dispatch from Washington this week says that Revenue Collector Davison has sent in his resignation. Be this so we would like to see our countyman, Dr. E. L. Grant, renew his efforts to secure the position.

IT is said that with the exception of fourth-class postmasters, there are ten Republicans in office to one Democrat. If Mr. Blaine was President there would be eleven Republicans in office to "narry" Democrat.—Georgetown Times.

THE wheat and flour now on hand in this country is estimated as equal to 212,000,000 bushels of that grain. According to same estimates this will leave a surplus of 75,000,000 bushels on hand at the beginning of the next crop.

THE indications now are that the country lying along the Ohio river is to be inundated. Much of the bottoms is now under water and the river still rising. Lawrenceburg is in close quarters and some of the inhabitants are leaving the town.

IT is said that the people through the county are getting lonesome since they have been deprived of the affable smiles and hearty shakes of the corps of very agreeable gentlemen who have been meandering up and down the county for the last 3 months.

THE resolution passed by the House requesting the Governor to appoint an "Arbor Day," when every person will be reminded of his duty to plant a tree, is a wise and timely measure. The rapid destruction of our forests may be, in a great measure arrested, or least compensated for, by a proper observance of this day, and its practical suggestion.—Capital.

GOV. Knott has pardoned O. D. Brown, sentenced for fourteen years by the Woodford Circuit Court for killing George Freeman, Town Marshal of Versailles, in June, '83. The jury which convicted Brown reached a conclusion by casting lots, on which grounds it is said the pardon was granted.

SENATOR COOPER, of Wisconsin, who is a Republican, is opposed to the Civil Service law, and stated on the floor of the United States Senate that if President Cleveland had simply turned Republicans out of office because they were Republicans and put Democrats in their places simply because they were Democrats that no Republican Senator would have made war on his nominations. Senator Cooper seems to have a very correct notion as to how matters of this kind should be managed.—Georgetown Times.

THE Legislature has passed an act giving county judges exclusive jurisdiction as examining courts in all cases of homicide, and all such examining courts are to be held at county seats. In the absence of the judge the nearest justice of the peace to the county seat takes his place. The county judge shall not receive any fee for services rendered as an examining court. If a justice of the peace presides his fees are fixed at $2 for the first day and $1 for each day thereafter, but in no case can his fees exceed $4.

THE following sums have been agreed upon by the River and Harbor Committee for the improvement of Kentucky rivers: "Kentucky improvements of the southfork of Cumberland river, $5000; Kentucky river, $250,000; Trade Water river, $2,000; Ohio river, $500,000; harbor at Louisville, $200,000; Licking river, $25,000. The Secretary of War is authorized to institute proceeding to condemn, by process of law, the improvements on Green and Barren rivers if a satisfactory agreement as to price can not be made; Grand Chain, near Paducah, $50.000 Upper Cumberland, $100,000; Big Sandy, $40,000.

THERE is much comment and conjecture just now as to Mr. Cleveland's condition. That he is overworking himself is universally conceded. He brought to the labors of his office a much more robust vitality than Secretary Manning did, and there are no present indications that it has been seriously impaired. He remains a picture of health and energy, and goes about his daily labors with unflagging zeal. But the fact is that the President has gained more than forty pounds of flesh during the past year, and that little by little he has abandoned his habits of physical exercise, until now he rarely leaves the Executive Mansion. His mornings are given up to that most tiresome and monotonous of all work—receiving visitors. These people mob the Executive Mansion at all hours, go for every variety of reason, and occupy the President's time on every conceiable question.

As many people want to read the gambling bill, is it published:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whoever, with or without compensation, shall set up, carry on or conduct, or shall aid and assist in setting up, carrying on or conducting a keno bank, faro bank or other machine or contrivance used in betting whereby money or other things may be won or lost; or whoever for compensation, percentage or commission set up, conduct or carry on a game of cards, whereby money or other thing may be won or lost, or shall, with or without compensation, percentage or commission, aid and abet in setting up, conducting or carrying on a game so set up, carried on or conducted for compensation, percentage or commission, shall be fined $500 and costs and confined in the penitentiary not less than *one* nor more than three years; shall be deemed infamous after conviction and be forever thereafter disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage and from holding any office of honor trust or profit, whether it be state, county, city or municipal. The judgment of conviction in every case shall recite such infamy and disqualification, and shall not be valid without such recital. The provision of this section shall not include or be applicable to persons who play at such games, unless they take other part in setting up, conducting or carrying on such games. This act shall not apply to persons who may sell combinations or French pools on any regular race track during the races thereon.

Sec. 2. The change of the names of any of the games, tables, machines or contrivances included in this act shall not prevent the conviction of any person violating the provisions thereof.

Sec. 3. An indictment for violating the provisions of section 1 and 2 may charge the accused in one count with the commission of any or all of the offenses set forth in this act.

Sec. 4. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be had within five years after the commission of the offenses, but not later.

THE Republicans elected their entire ticket for city officers in Cincinnati, Monday.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Navy blue and olive green are announced as the ruling colors of the day.

—A Washington dentist claims to have pulled an average of fifteen teeth every day for the last twenty years.

—"Marriages a specialty; acceptable at all hours; strangers particularly invited," is the unique advertisement of a clergyman at York, Pa.

—The Gambling Age is rapidly nearing its limits. Directly or indirectly all have suffered from its malign influences.—*Jewish Messenger.*

—A Memphis negro, after serving ten years in the Penitentiary for murder, called at the police station as soon as he was released and demanded the gun used by him in committing the crime.

—The deaths of three persons each more than one hundred years old, and the doings of five more who have also passed that age, were chronicled in a single issue of a New York paper the other day.

—The steamer Beaver, which was launched in 1835, is said to be the first steam vessel ever on the Pacific Ocean. The Beaver was recently inspected at Victoria, B. C., and pronounced perfectly sound.—*San Francisco Call.*

—Citizens of Washington can't vote for President, but when it comes to inaugurating one they can rent their front windows at fifty dollars apiece, and this goes a long way towards reconciling them to disenfranchisement.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

—Some people are born exceedingly lucky, as is shown in the case of a man from Hartford, Conn., who about five years ago, with a few hundred dollars, went to Kansas City and bought a small strip of land which afterward proved to be a sand bed. He bought a horse and cart and hired some shovelers; to-day his fortune is over a quarter of a million dollars.

—A Boston young man, while searching for his handkerchief at the theater, put his hand by mistake into the pocket of a young lady who was seated beside him, and whose best young man he was. This is the first instance on record where a man found a lady's pocket, and it must be borne in mind that this time he found it by mistake. There can be no one to suspect him of dishonesty, for had he wanted to find the pocket he would have failed.—*Boston Herald.*

—The cards for the wedding of Miss Gertrude Kingsland and Mr. E. O. Prescott at Baltimore have been withdrawn for cause. While Mr. Prescott was attending the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, Wallace Oliver, an old sweetheart of Miss Kingsland, called on her, and persuaded her to visit a minister's residence, where they were united in marriage. The woman has $20,000 in her right, and her husband, Oliver, is a dude of pronounced type, while Mr. Prescott is a wealthy dry goods merchant.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—Nottoway County, in Virginia, the region inhabited by the first settlers, is an old country made interesting by reminiscences of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, but, deprived of all modern energy and industry, it is fast turning back to its primeval condition. "In twenty years it will be a wilderness," prophesies a visitor. The residents are old and sad. The young have gone to more promising regions. Deer browse where cattle fed, and the oak and pine cover great plantations where the negro once cultivated corn and tobacco.—*Chicago Times.*

—Several years ago a machinist in a railroad shop at Wellsville, O., invented a nut lock, for which, at that time, there was a great demand. It was an excellent device, and he saw in it a great fortune. He had no confidence in corporations and refused to sell his patent to one of the leading companies for fifty thousand dollars cash. He looked upon every man who spoke to him about it as an enemy, and cut the acquaintance of his friends who had advised him to sell. He has the patent yet and will cheerfully take three dollars for it.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—An old Georgia lady recalls to her mind a girl whom she knew when young, and whose powers were somewhat like Lulu Hurst's. The strange power came to this Lulu in fits, and when possessed she would leap so high as to make her head touch the ceiling of an ordinary room. When she became quiet and seated the chairs, tables and such things in the room would begin to dance around until they would get up against the chair in which the girl was seated. She had no control over the power, and it only exerted itself at times. Her friends thought her bewitched and were afraid of her. Whatever the agency may have been, the girl dwindled from a robust, healthy person to a wreck, when she died.—*Chicago Herald.*

Outside Pursuits of English Judges.

Being free from all anxiety—for no servant of the State has so secure a position as a Judge, who can only be removed from his office by a joint address of both Houses—with congenial work, with regular hours, and regular holidays, a Judge ought to live to a great age. Most of them do so. Several among them have intellectual pursuits other than the law, and enjoy ample time in which to gratify them. One of our Judges is devoted to physical science, and is said to know even more of it than of law; another is a skillful painter and has been hung on the line. Another is a considerable Greek and Latin scholar, and would probably edit classical books sooner than do anything else, if he thought that a Judge might decorously do so. Another is an ardent essayist. Another is a learned and widely known musician and a skillful performer on the violin. Another is understood to legislate unofficially for what is commonly called our greatest of National sports, and, if so, must have enough to do.—*St. James Gazette.*

—Miss Emma Johnson, of Kentucky, went to Africa a few years ago to convert the natives, and is now First Lord of the Treasury and Grand Vizier of His Majesty, Ja-Ja, in the Cameroons country.

THE largest vote polled for any one office, was for Circuit Clerk.

Secretary Manning continues to improve, and his physicians are greatly encouraged, and expect the patient will soon be able to be moved for a change of climate that will help along his convalescence.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

DR. DeJOHNS,

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

County Directory.

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. P. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff. T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Mmonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnell, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Veron—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

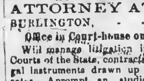
W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office.
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist.
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun, Ind Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice.
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent. R. S. COWEN, Assessor

LUMBER.
Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Take the Reccorder.

READ!

Feeling the necessity of a first-class Drug Store in this place, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of my generous patrons, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use.

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BAISLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and one Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, in clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
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Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1. 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$577 951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 94
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		55,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,104 52
Due from banks and bankers		1,341 33
Real est, furniture & fixtures		[illegible] 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 22
Premiums paid		31,513 50
Checks and other cash items	842 31	
Bills of other Banks	3,060 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	130 27	
Specie	10,660 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363,452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	20,054 24	489,715 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Mutch,
J. H. Mersmann,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Withers's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coeur de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price.

J. D. NORRIS & Co.

SAM'L. T. HARRIS,

Will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1 mile from Constance, $25 at the pole.

He is a blood bay, with black points, 16 hands high. Trotting action steady and well balanced. He is a full brother to Royal Mont, (1 year younger) who has a record of 2:32, and has trotted in 2:22 at a private trial.

Sam'l T. Harris is by Bidwell's Almont, dam Royal George.

JACK STEPHENS,

Will make the season at the same time and places, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

He is a dark iron gray, 16 hands high, was sired by Bidwell's Almont; dam Vidunteer; 2d dam Gray Eagle; 3d dam Copper Bottom. Good pasture furnished at $3 a month.

JAS. L. RILEY,

The Combined Stallion,

RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harry Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Morgan.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's

ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr, sired by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g.d. a Bell Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities.

J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ mile above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30, he is by Almont Jr., he by Withers's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almont's 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknese,

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 tie, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2. dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder.

W. A. CRIGLER.

The fine harness and saddle stallion

Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattburg, at $10 to insure colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis; g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Platt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURLIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-8m

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 185.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by use Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and work in the best finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a lifelong experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

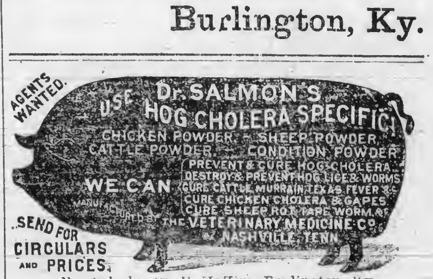
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN TEXAS FEVER &c.
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM &c.
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.

SODA
Best in the World.
For sale by Dudley Rouse, Burlington, Ky.

DeLAND & CO'S
CAP SHEAF

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

Early Breakfast &

Ladies Cook Stoves

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES,
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Recorder.

Local News.

Kerslush, kerslush.

Much uneasiness along the river.

Mud road is the proper name for it.

Who ever saw it more disagreeable under foot?

Mr. Weeden Beemon has been quite sick for several days.

Judge Major registered at the Boone House Tuesday morning.

The snow disappeared very rapidly, commencing this morning.

The primary election is over, and the smoke of battle has blown away.

BOARD—By the meal, day or week.
MRS. CY RIDDELL.

For Sale—A good yoke of oxen.
S. D. Rice, Bellevue, Ky.

Miss Edith R. Harris, of Montreal, Canada, is visiting Mrs. S. P. Brady at this place.

Owing to the excessive amount of snow and slush, locomotion is exceedingly difficult.

Joe Reed came in from Petersburg last Saturday, and is tarrying with his friends a brief season.

Any one wishing a good, fresh milch cow, can be supplied by Ed Berkshire, who has one for sale.

The candidates are all glad that the primary election "headed-off" this equinoctial storm in April.

Persons wishing board in a private family can find the same at S. A. Palmer's, by the week, day or meal.

Buy best quality of perfection coal, at 9 cents per bushel in yard at
STOTT BROS., Petersburg, Ky.

Judge Major came to town Tuesday, and will remain here until after the approaching term of the Circuit Court.

The little two year old boy of Jas. B. Tolin, of Plattsburg, while playing Tuesday evening, fell and broke its arm.

It is said that no settled weather can be expected until after Easter, which is yet considerably in the future.

FOR SALE—Wm Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. ZIMMER'S, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

If you want a pound of Liggett and Myer's best Star Tobacco for 40 cents call at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky. 14-tf-

Some of the boys will commence checking their baggage now for a temporary absence from the county. Big sixteen organizes Monday.

There will be no preaching at the Universalist church on the second Sunday as announced, preaching on the fourth Sunday at the usual hour.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Liggett & Myer's, best Star Tobacco, at B. F. ZIMMERS, Constance, Boone County, Ky.

E. W. Rouse, of Limaburg, this county, is agent for "The Dutton Mower knife grinder," a long needed want of every farmer who owns a mower or reaper.

At the annual election last Saturday, the Burlington & Florence Turnpike elected Fedden Rouse, president; Eli Rouse, Geo. E. Rouse, Hiram Rouse, Lewis Conner, directors.

Every house in Burlington is occupied and more wanted. Five or six new cottages are needed to supply the demand. Havent we any capitalists that are willing to improve our town?

There is some apprehension as to the fate of the oats sown previous to the last edition of winter, but as the temperature has been above freezing all the time there is not much probability of the crop being damaged in the least.

The monotony of our burg was broken last Thursday by a mule attached to Tim Westbay's wagon, becoming fractious and running away, it ran through town and as far as Mr. Westbay's, where it stopped. No damage.

J. W. Kennedy, S. J. Ewalt and G. L. Miller, of Big Bone, were in town Monday. Their journey here was no pleasure trip we assure you. Ye local has had some recent experience with the dirt roads, snow and water, you bet.

Previous to the recent demoralization of the weather the lamb crop in this county was looking uncommonly well, but such weather as that of the past week works a great injury to the young lambs and entails upon the owners considerable loss.

Quite a number of Boone's fine horses were in Burlington Monday for exhibition, but owing to the very unfavorable weather no great display could be made. Should next Monday be a suitable day the exhibition will be repeated, and greatly improved.

I wish to notify the people of Boone and Kenton counties that I have bought the right to use the Wescott & Gurley Fence, and that the trouble between the Wescott & Gurley fence and the Lenox fence, has been satisfactorily settled. L. O. BRISTOW.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Those who have not paid their taxes for 1885, will confer a favor by paying them before the first day of April, thereby saving themselves the per cent and cost, and myself the unpleasant duty of advertising their property for sale.
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK,
Sheriff of Boone County.

Monday the April term of the Boone Circuit Court will begin. At this term the court has eighteen days in which to sit, but there being but little old business on hand from last term and no new suits of any consequence having been brought for the approaching term, there is but little probability that the entire three weeks will be consumed.

The Primary Election.

The votes by districts for the several candidates in the primary election last Saturday is given below. The day was unpleasant, but the election was generally very quiet.

Circuit Judge—	Major	Monf't	Drane
Carlton	10	66	42
Hamilton	24	88	5
Bellevue	48	31	17
Petersburg	75	86	38
Burlington	89	78	47
Bullittsville	22	55	18
Union	15	106	45
Beaver	14	58	12
Walton	53	80	33
Florence	53	122	30
Verona	49	65	8
Taylorport	7	31	12
Total	450	866	307

Monfort's majority, 407.

Comm'th's Atty.—	Gor'n.	Gaunt	McM
Carlton	44	71	
Hamilton	58	53	3
Bellevue	49	33	3
Petersburg	77	116	2
Burlington	57	125	10
Bullittsville	21	72	
Union	75	80	1
Beaver	22	57	3
Walton	73	79	3
Florence	120	69	1
Verona	60	73	4
Taylorport	15	31	
Total	677	873	80

Gaunt's majority, 196.

Circuit Clerk—	Riddell	Duncan
Carlton	112	25
Hamilton	108	11
Bellevue	43	58
Petersburg	94	106
Burlington	131	87
Bullittsville	8	87
Union	104	75
Beaver	62	83
Walton	50	104
Florence	87	131
Verona	70	76
Taylorport	25	20
Total	894	819

Riddell's majority 75.

Sup't. Schools—	Foster	Ryle
Carlton	18	100
Hamilton	43	59
Bellevue	22	78
Petersburg	91	79
Burlington	166	38
Bullittsville	55	36
Union	35	134
Beaver	48	43
Walton	109	25
Florence	75	113
Verona	41	76
Taylorsport	34	12
Total	732	788

Ryle's majority, 56.

County Judge—	Baker	Norman
Carlton	79	58
Hamilton	103	17
Bellevue	71	31
Petersburg	97	97
Burlington	173	40
Bullittsville	87	55
Union	41	145
Beaver	44	53
Walton	69	92
Florence	108	110
Verona	100	50
Taylorport	14	38
Total	938	786

Baker's majority, 152.

County Attorney—	Tolin	Yager
Carlton	98	18
Hamilton	103	15
Bellevue	95	3
Petersburg	92	90
Burlington	199	22
Bullittsville	79	12
Union	125	38
Beaver	62	24
Walton	88	68
Florence	89	111
Verona	114	29
Taylorport	30	13
Total	1180	443

Tolin's majority, 737.

Surveyor—	Vest	Terrill
Carlton	33	45
Hamilton	55	50
Bellevue	12	75
Petersburg	54	128
Burlington	112	78
Bullittsville	41	44
Union	52	194
Beaver	89	3
Walton	146	
Florence	51	116
Verona	119	
Taylorport	20	24
Total	821	667

Vest's majority, 151.

Coroner—	Murat	Yager	Beall
Carlton	28	5	6
Hamilton	65	31	9
Bellevue	21	1	17
Petersburg	78	14	
Burlington	70	54	
Bullittsville	37	33	
Union	41	63	
Beaver	58	19	
Walton	11	91	
Florence	15	149	
Verona	98	9	
Taylorport	15	17	
Total	543	506	27

Murat's majority, 37.

Assessor—Riley 1459
—McManama 94

Clutterbuck for Sheriff 1551
Cowen for Jailer 1521
Garnett for County Clerk 1652

SCHOOL CENSUS—The School Trustees of each school district must during the month of April, take an exact census of all the children who will be on the first day of July next, between the ages of 6 and 20, even if married; and on or before the first day of May, file said list with the County Superintendent. Children 6 years old on the first day of July, and those 20 years of age on that day can not be reported.

Children enjoying the benefits of education at public cost in any of the State Schools cannot be reported.

These schools are; 1. The Agricultural and Mechanical College. 2. The Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. 3 Institution for the Blind. 4. Institution for Feeble-minded Children.
H. J. FOSTER,
County Superintendent.

Mr. Will Glen, nephew of Miss Jessie Glen, of this place, and Miss Clara S. Gooch were married last Wednesday evening in the presence of a happy assembly of relatives and friends at the home of the bride, on West Court street, Cincinnati, by Rev. T. M. Hopkins. Mr. Glen has the best wishes of his many friends at this place. The Enquirer in speaking of the wedding, says: "A pleasing incident of the wedding was that it occurred upon the sixty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of the bride's grand-mother, Mrs. James Coleman. The groom is a well-known employe of the Adams Express Company, and his associates in the Auditors office of that corporation emphasized their appreciation of his worth in a very elegant silver water-set, pitcher, goblets, bowl and salver, the latter appropriately inscribed. Mr. and Mrs. Glen go at once to housekeeping in their new home at Elmwood, just built and furnished for their occupancy."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

Spring chickens have made their appearance.

Ezra Rouse made his uncle, O. E. Rouse a pleasant call last Sunday.

Some of our neighbors have planted their garden, but they will not do much good.

Owing to the bad weather the Sunday school was not organized at Hopeful last Sunday.

HEBRON.

Business very good at present.

Bud Conner has gone West to seek his fortune.

The election passed off very quietly at this place.

Harrison Clore has sold his gold farm to Mr. Winston.

John Conner has sold to A. G. Winston 21½ acres of land for $1,500.

Bert and Maud Henderson are quite sick at this writing with sore throat.

Last Saturday the remains of the infant child of Johnny Cottmyer, and the remains of Barney Jones, of Ludlow, were placed in the Hebron vault for final interment.

UNION.

Miss Anna Anderson is entirely recovered from a severe cold.

Mrs. Chas. Fisher is entertaining her neice, Miss Emma Fisher.

J. D. Norman recently paid a visit to frends on the Southern railroad.

Mrs. Annie Porter is at home after having spent the winter in Covington.

Mrs. Sarah C. Huey has returned from a visit to her parents near Warsaw.

W. E. Bannister, of Elliston, spent last Saturday night with his parents at this place.

C. T. Banaister has rented his house to Edward Stephens and moved to R. T. Clements.

Mrs. Lizzie Huey, J. A. Huey, J. M. Wilson and Robert Chambers are suffering from lung trouble.

J. G. Blanton, of Walton, has sold his trotting horse, Solon, to L. Judge, of this place, having purchased in its place a very fine saddle and harness horse.

Preaching will begin at Sardis church on Friday, April 30th, and continue three days. Eld. Smoot, of Virginia, and several other visiting ministers are expected to assist in the meeting.

BELLEVUE.

Young poultry is a scarce article in this part of the country.

Miss Katie Ryle is teaching the McVille school this spring.

A. Corbin & Son, shipped 45 dozen baskets from here last week.

The primary here last Saturday was the liveliest one we have had for a long time. Local option was no where.

Theodore Roberts, who moved to Missouri, two years ago, has returned, and will make Boone county his home.

Cy Kelly has been running around and raising more disturbance than a young Arizona chief since he discovered that 10 pound clerk which joined his firm last Friday. We congratulate him on the prosperity of his firm.

The sudden change of the weather is having a bad effect on some of our early gardens—some of whom we hear talking about their "truck" and "sass" not coming up to suit them. We hope they will have a little patience and wait till we have a thaw out and see if their garden crop will grow.

The mild damp weather of last week brought out a great deal of tobacco, which livened up business in our little city considerably. About 30 hhds. of the weed were shipped from her. Snyder & Co., are running their cooper shop to its full capacity, to supply the different firms prizing the crop here.

As we predicted, when our fisherman Jas. Smith moved into Willoughby bottom, the flood has come, and last week we saw Jim climbing the hill to escape the usual penalty of living in that bottom, being drowded out. This is the third time he has repeated the same performance in the past 3 years.

Some of the contestants for the offices supplied several gallons of canvassing spirits" which had the effect to raise quite a stir among those who use such arguments, and the result was, that several knock down arguments was resorted to. Several of the candidates can place their heavy vote here to "canvassing spirits."

WALTON.

A wedding is to be solemnized at this place in the near future. The names of the high contracting are withheld until after consumation of their long felt desires.

Allow no words of condemnation to be hurled at our present legislators on account of their sensitiveness. Close your eyes to the facts and bear with patience the awful degradation upon us.

Our popular merchants, Blanton & McHatton, are doing an immense trade since locating at this place. Their gentlemanly and accomodating disposition entitles them to the confidence of the people generally.

Miss Perry, of Covington, daughter of the late Houston Perry, was in this vicinity last week in search of marketable stocks in the Covington and Lexington turnpike company, of which she is at present largely interested.

The annual political Spring song, its melody and sunshine, flowers and balmy breezes, is lulled to sleep by the continued and relentless voice of winter. The forests and orchards and the wildwood songsters were all heralding the opening spring by swelling buds and songs of melody, But now all is stifled, and to-day the mantle of January sleet and sternest winter's coldest winds are thrown around us.

The primary election passed of with the usual results. Some allotment of bug juice as formerly was dished out to applicants, notwithstanding our candidates were high toned, moral and temperate gentlemen, who would shrink with pathetic digust from the bare mention of whisky influence. But by some unaccountable reason the fossets were raised and the amber fluid flowed with its old accustomed precision.

Why is it that Walton is never called upon to furnish public men for official places? Can it be that we are to far removed from the bosses, that run the old machine? In point of intellect we can compare favorably with any district in the State, even our father district Burlington. We expect in the future to claim our own in the march of civilized advancement. Remember the day is not far distant when this place will be designated as the county seat proper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Nearly every village church in Russia has a bottle of water from the Jordan.

—A Missouri girl who didn't get a five-dollar album voted to the handsomest girl went at it and scratched the face of the girl who did, and she may never be pretty again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is said that Chinamen will steal and eat poodles. Before any decided steps are taken towards firing out the heathen let us tempt them to turn their attention to cats for a brief period.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Mr. T. C. Mendenhall, formerly professor of physics in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, says that one never gets used to earthquakes. The more experience a man has the more he dreads the phenomenon.

—The late Walter Weldon was one of the five men, and the only man outside of France, deemed by the French Society d'Encouragement worthy to receive its "grand medal." It was he who invented the process by which bleaching powder is made, thus, as the chemist Dumas said, cheapening every sheet of paper and every yard of calico in the world.

—The evidence of the value of oil to lessen the dangerous effect of heavy seas is reported by the United States Hydrographic Office as continuing to be "of the most satisfactory nature," and with its latest Pilot's Chart it gives instructions for its use, and invites suggestions from mariners as to their practical experience in oiling the waves. The safety of navigation may be much increased by their hearty compliance.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Our frail humanity is so dependent upon our surroundings—we so need each other's help, that we can not afford to be other than good neighbors. For however independent of our fellows we may imagine ourselves to be, there is sure to come a time when we crave human companionship and aid, and then it will be well for us to have sought "the good folks," who really and truly live "everywhere, if you only find them."—*H. Annette Poole, in Good Housekeeping.*

—In a recent lecture Prof. Virchow of Berlin stated that the Semitic race more readily adapts itself to a change of climate than the Aryan, and that the South Europeans owe their advantages in this respect to the admixture of Semitic blood, through contact with the Phenicians and Arabs. The want of adaptability shows itself especially in diminished fertility. Creoles die out after the third generation, or become absorbed with the natives.

—In his "Historical Sketches of the town of Swampscott," Mr. Waldo Thompson states that about 1835 Mr John M. Ives, of Salem, received two or three marrow squash seeds from a negress whose husband was a cook upon one of the merchant ships, Captain Lord, from Valparaiso. He also obtained the tomato seed in the same manner as "love apple," and after growing them a year or two back of his store he was told by a sea captain that they were eatable, and from that time they were used as food.—*Boston Transcript.*

A MICA MINE.

Description of the Famous Ledge at Groton, New Hampshire.

The chief attention at Groton, aside from its mountain scenery, is the mica mine, opened something more than a year ago and now operated by a large force of men. The ledge is really a large hill of solid rock, composed in the regular order, after the covering of schist is removed—quartz, mica, feldspar and quartz, mica, feldspar again and again, down through the hill to an uncertain depth. The work of blasting has been carried forward here until an open drift has been cut three hundred feet long, at least forty feet wide and not much less than fifty feet deep. Branching off from this cut is a tunnel now about seventy feet long and twenty high, drilled horizontally into the ledge. Small iron tramways lead to the "dump," and little cars, pushed by hand, carry the refuse rock out of the way. The mica crystals, of all sizes, from an inch across to more than two feet in their larger axis, protrude from sides and from above and below, with their planes at every conceivable inclination, waiting for some well-placed charge of giant powder to free them from the mass of worthless rock in which they are imbedded. These crystals vary from the size of one's hand to blocks two feet in length and from six inches to a foot in thickness, and are rapidly split into sheets by a group of men seated on low stools. The thin sheets are carried from this group to a long line of men standing at benches, who cut them to the largest possible patterns with tinman's shears. The market value of mica depends on the size of the sheets, and it is here that one first understands the real character of the work that is going on around him, for those sheets of mica, seven or eight by nine or ten inches, bring in the market no less than fifteen dollars a pound. The smaller portions vary in value from five dollars a pound up. Beryls abound, and some valuable specimens have been quarried here. In the roof of the covered drift was one, a perfect hexameter, two feet of which had been laid bare, while each end was still imbedded in the rock. It would be a magnificent specimen if it could be cut out whole, but the mining company is not seeking beryls, and some day, probably, a blast that has been arranged with reference to a mica crystal will throw the beautiful specimen shattered to the floor of the tunnel. Mica mining is not a new thing in Groton. A few years ago the Hartford mine yielded a large product, and doubtless would to-day; but there was no convenient place for disposing of the enormous bulk of refuse rock, and the expense thus incurred drew heavily from the profits. At this time a shaft more than one hundred feet deep is now abandoned and filled with water. Other mines have been opened at various times in the past eight years, but none of them have been found as profitable as the one described.—*Boston Transcript.*

A spring delivery of fruit trees is being made at this place.

We are glad to report Mr. S. P. Braday and Oscar Gaines as about well.

Dogs invaded L. B. Rouse's flock of sheep yesterday and killed his only lamb.

The grass will be ready to continue its growth as soon as the sun gets in a few days work on it.

There was a very large crowd in attendance at court Monday, and the merchants seemed to be doing a good business.

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Manufacturers of

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Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

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FRYE'S COMBINATION
FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of fine two-strand cables of the best ancaled bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our fine cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, al. interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and dogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 1½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

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My farm of 230 acres one mile from Richwood Station; near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and in per good fence, has three never failing bonds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land, and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on three or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

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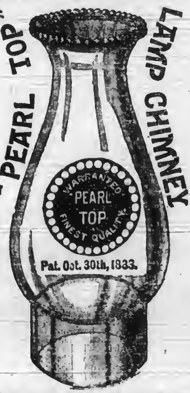

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Will have constantly on hand

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The demand for the Improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of Organs, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

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PIONEER HISTORY,

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We have also manufactured over 1,000 Suits and Overcoats during the dull season, made out of good material and by good workmen, which we can sell as low as any house in the country.

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CAPITAL $300,000.

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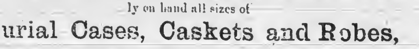

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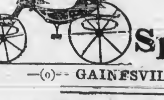

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THE RECORDER

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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE MUSICAL WOOING OF MICHAEL McCRAY.

Sure, Pat, it's the truth
That the happiest youth
Who e'er winked at the mornin' is Michael McCray,
For I've won the complatest,
The swaytest and nattest
Colleen that's adornin' ould Erin to-day.

I said to her "Darlint,
The invious starlint
Is tryin' to practice yer music, me dear!
The nightengale's singin'
Sets all the world ringin'
In praise of its beauty. But faix could he hear

Ye deliver wan note
From yer quiverin' throat
He'd perish wid milody's shweet eclipsy,
And alsen the raven
Would be afther havin'
For fear wid yer music his soul would grow tipsy!"

Then rippled her laughter:
"O, Mike! Are ye daft, or
Is it nothin' ye love but a musical note
Arrah! Cease from yer sportin'!
Was iver sich courtin'?
Do ye think that I carry me heart in me throat?"

I felt me soul sinkin';
But suddenly thinkin'—
I know where yer heart is, me darlint," sez I.
Ses she: "If ye're knowin',
Why can't ye be showin'
Yer knowledge by methods more manly, me b'y!"

"Me b'y!" Ah! the splendor
Of heav'n the tinder
Impression! And, claspin' her delicate waist
I cried "Me life's treasure
I'll show ye wid pleasure
Yer heart's in the ring of me homage embraced!"

—*W. W. Fink, in N. Y. Independent.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

How It Has Suffered From Many Rascally Tricks.

It is somewhat remarkable, that until 1758—a period of sixty-five years from the foundation of the bank—no attempt was made to imitate its notes; in other words, bank forgery was uninvented. The doubtful honor of having led the way in this particular belongs to one Richard William Vaughan. There is an element of romance about his story. In August, 1757, a gentleman named Bliss, residing in London, advertised for a clerk. Among others, Vaughan, then aged twenty-six, offered himself, and was accepted. He was of good address and education, though he had made but an indifferent use of his advantages. He had started as a linen draper in Stafford, with a branch establishment in Aldersgate street, London; but had failed, and at the time of his engagement by Mr. Bliss, was an uncertificated bankrupt. This, however, his employer was not at first made aware of; and, in the meantime, the young adventurer succeeded in winning the affections of a niece of Mr. Bliss, a young lady of some expectation. Mr. Bliss was induced after some pressure, to consent to their marriage, conditionally upon Vaughan's first clearing himself from his difficulties and showing that he was in a position to marry. Vaughan expressed himself confident of speedily meeting these requirements; and shortly afterward announced that his relatives had agreed to lend him a helping hand; that his discharge from bankruptcy would be forthwith granted, and that immediately afterward he would start afresh in business.

Meanwhile, in support of his assertions, he showed his lady-love, and indeed placed in her keeping, twelve alleged Bank of England notes for twenty pounds each. The wedding day was fixed for Easter Monday (1758), some three weeks later. In the meantime, however, an engraver, whom Vaughan, under an assumed name, had commissioned to engrave part of the plates for the notes, suspecting something wrong, gave the information to the police. Vaughan was arrested, and spent his wedding day in the 'condemned cell,' under sentence of death for forgery. At the trial, it was urged in his defense that the forged notes were not intended to be put in circulation, but merely to be used as a means of deluding Miss Bliss and her family. It was shown, however, that the twelve notes deposited formed only a part of those actually printed, and that Vaughan had endeavored to induce one John Ballinger to cash some of them. The defense therefore failed, and Vaughan was hanged.

The imitation of the bank note at that date was a much easier matter than it is at present, the note itself being a very rough affair and only partly engraved; the amount, the name of the payee and the signature of the cashier being supplied in writing. Vaughan's appears to have been an extremely clumsy imitation, not even an attempt being made to imitate the water mark, which is one of the special signs of a genuine note. Unfortunately, the feasibility of imitation once shown, there were plenty to follow and to improve upon his example. There was, however, no attempt at bank-note forgery on a large scale until the year 1780, when a note was one day presented at the bank and was cashed in ordinary course. The paper, the water mark, the engraving and the signature, all were in perfect order. Indeed, so complete was the deception that it was only when the note was about to be posted to the ledger appropriate to returned notes of that particular date, that it was found to be a duplicate of a note already returned, and consequently a forgery.

It may be here explained that all notes of any given date are always of the same denomination, and that each issue consists of one hundred thousand notes, numbered from one (written 00001) upwards. Thus, before us is a five-pound note bearing date the 30th of June, 1884. Any one conversant with the system on which the notes of the Bank of England are issued, would know at once that no genuine note of any other denomination (that is, of any amount other than five pounds) can bear that particular date, and that of that date there have been one hundred thousand notes printed, each for five pounds. To keep account of these, a ledger lettered on the back to correspond with the particular series (say, "Fives, 30 June 1884") is prepared, ruled with horizontal and vertical lines, so far as to form on each page two hundred rectangular spaces. These are numbered consecutively throughout the book from one to one hundred thousand. As each note is returned to the Bank, the date of its return is entered in the corresponding space in this ledger. A forger, manufacturing, say, five-pound notes, will take care to use a date when a series of five-pound notes was actually issued; and will further take care that the number shall be between one and one hundred thousand, or the imitation would be at once detected by any skilled person. Assuming that the note is so well executed as to pass the cashiers, it is sure to be discovered when it reaches the "Returned Note" department, if the true note bearing the same number has already been presented at the bank, as it would then be seen that there were duplicate notes of that particular number.

Such was the case with the note in question. The attention of the cashiers once called to the matter, it would have been thought that either the presentation of forged notes would cease, or that the detection of the forger would be an easy matter. But it was not so. Similar notes continued to be presented; but the identity of the forger remained a mystery. Lotteries were in vogue at that day, and the notes were generally traced to one or the other of the lottery offices; but there the clue failed.

At last, however, a note being traced to one of these offices, the keepers reported that they had received it from a person named Samuel, living in a street off the Strand. The police went to the address given, and found the young man, who admitted changing the note at the lottery office as alleged, but declared that he had merely done so by the order of his master. He stated that having seen in the *Daily Advertiser* an advertisement for a servant, he applied for a situation, addressing his reply, as directed, to a certain coffee-house; and that, a day or two later, he was called out from his lodgings to see the advertiser, who was waiting in a coach outside. He found in the coach an aged gentleman, with a patch over one eye, and with one foot swathed in bandages, as if from gout. The old gentleman informed him that his name was Brank; that he required a servant for a ward of his, a young nobleman, just then absent from town; and after a few preliminaries, made an appointment for Samuel to call upon him at his lodgings in Great Titchfield street. He did so; when the sol-disant Brank informed him that his ward had an unfortunate mania for speculating in lotteries, and that one of Samuel's chief occupations would be purchasing tickets for this purpose. By way of beginning, Brank handed him a note for twenty pounds, with instructions to purchase an eight-pound chance in the drawing then commencing, and to meet him with the ticket at the door of the Parliament Street Coffee House. This done, he gave him two more notes to be used in the same way, telling him to meet him afterward at the City Coffee-house, Cheapside. On his way thither, he was hailed from a coach by his venerable employer, and intrusted with four hundred pounds more, to be expended in like manner at different offices; and at the end of the day, notes to the amount of fourteen hundred pounds had been thus placed in circulation. The next day, notes for twelve hundred pounds were got rid of in like manner; and the day following, five hundred more. In negotiating this last parcel of notes, Samuel was asked to write down his name and address, and this led, as we have seen, to his arrest.

The police being satisfied that Samuel spoke the truth, left him in his lodgings, instructing him to report to them when he next heard from his mysterious employer. A day or two later, he received a letter, requesting him to meet Mr. Brank at a certain coffee-house at eleven o'clock the next day. He went to the coffee-house indicated, two officers in disguise closely following him. He was a few minutes late, and was told that a porter had been inquiring for him. He waited at the coffee-house for some time, but in vain. The mysterious Brank had somehow taken the alarm. A raid was made upon the lodgings in Great Titchfield street, but the supposed Brank had not been there for some days. Rewards were offered for his apprehension, and his description—in the "patch" disguise—circulated in the public prints; but in vain.

For five years paper forged by the same hand continued to be presented, and the bank authorities were at their wits' end, when, fortunately for them, the ingenious forger hit on a new form of fraud, which led to his capture. A custom at that time prevailed at the Bank of England, that when a person paid in gold to be exchanged for notes, he did not in the first instance receive the notes themselves, but only a ticket showing the amount, which was exchanged at another counter for the notes.

"On the 17th of December" (1785), it is stated in a newspaper of the day, "ten pounds were paid into the bank, for which the clerk, as usual, gave a ticket to receive a bank note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the cashier; instead of which the bearer took it home, added a cipher to the original sum, and returning, presented it so altered to the cashier, for which he received a note of one hundred pounds. In the evening the clerks found a deficiency in the accounts; and on examining the tickets of the day, not only that but two others were found to have been altered in the same manner. In one the figure was altered to four and in another to five, by which the artist received on the whole near one thousand pounds."

The numbers of the notes issued had, in usual course, been taken down, and it may be imagined that their return was watched for with interest. At last one of them was presented, and was traced to a highly respectable silversmith. He was interrogated, and stated that he received the note from a gentleman who gave frequent entertainments on a grand scale and was in the habit of hiring plate in large quantities of him for that purpose. A police officer was stationed in the house; and at his next visit the hospitable customer was arrested, and was found to be the forger who had so long baffled all attempts to discover him.

This man, Charles Price, the son of a slopseller in St. Giles, had in his time played many parts. He first appears as a runaway apprentice; then as a gentleman's servant, in which capacity he traveled all over Europe, and doubtless picked up much useful information. He then started as a brewer, became bankrupt; then a distiller and was sent to the King's Bench Prison for defrauding the revenue. He then turned brewer again; then lottery-office keeper; then stockbroker; again became bankrupt; and then opened another lottery office, this, his last public venture, being in King street, Covent Garden. From this date (1780) he disappears from public life, preferring "to blush unseen," and to devote his whole energies to his lucrative warfare against the money-bags of the Bank of England. His only assistants were his wife and a Mrs. Pounteney, a relative of his wife, in whose house he executed the mechanical part of his forgeries, and who acted as a spy to watch the person employed to utter the notes, that Price might be warned in time of any hitch in the proceedings. When Price was taken he made a full confession. It appeared that during the five years, 1780–1785, he had passed under no less than fifty different names, and nearly as many different disguises. Now, however, the game was up, and Price felt that it was so. Before the date at which he should have been brought to trial, he hanged himself in his cell.

Another eminent forger was John Mathison, originally a watchmaker at Gretna Green. Having acquired, as a recreation, the art of engraving, he developed unusual skill therein. He had also an extraordinary facility for imitating handwriting. These accomplishments he employed in imitating, first, the notes of the Darlington Bank, then those of the Royal Bank of Edinburgh, and finally, coming to London, he began upon the notes of the Bank of England. As a proof of his extraordinary energy, we may mention that within ten days of his arrival in London he had begun to utter forged notes, having in the meantime bought the copper, engraved the plate, forged the watermark and printed the notes. He paid frequent visits to the bank, exchanging gold for notes, or notes of one denomination for another, to serve as models for his fraudulent imitations. On one of these occasions a large sum of money was being paid in by the Excise. A question was raised by the teller as to the goodness of one of the notes. Mathison, standing by, pronounced, without hesitation, that it was a good one, which proved to be the case. So remarkable a display of knowledge on the part of an outsider called attention to the volunteer expert. The clerk remembered Mathison as a frequent changer of notes; and this incident led to his apprehension and subsequent conviction. He offered, if his life were spared, to reveal the secret of his process for imitating the watermark; but the offer was not accepted, and he suffered the usual penalty for his offense.

In the year 1797, in consequence of a scarcity of gold, the Bank of England was for the first time authorized to issue one-pound notes, and this led to an enormous increase in the number of forgeries. During six years prior to this date there had been but one capital punishment for forgery. During the four years next following this issue of the one-pound notes there were eighty-five. This was doubtless attributable to the increased number of notes in circulation, the freedom with which they passed from hand to hand, the length of time during which they circulated without presentation, and the fact that, unlike the five-pound notes, their circulation was not confined to the well-to-do and educated classes, but was in a great degree among poor and ignorant persons, who were not likely to detect a spurious imitation. In 1808, the police unearthed, at Birmingham, a regular factory of these notes, whence they were issued wholesale at six shillings in the pound on their nominal value. The forgers, thirteen in number, were arrested, and notes to the amount of ten thousand pounds were seized on the premises.

In the meantime, a fraud of even greater magnitude had been perpetrated within the bank itself, by one of its most trusted servants. In 1803, a Mr. Bish, a stockbroker, was instructed by Mr. Robert Astlett, cashier of the Bank of England, to dispose of some exchequer bills, which, from certain circumstances, Bish knew to be in the official custody of the bank. His suspicions being thus aroused, he communicated with the directors, and it was found that Astlett, who had charge of all exchequer bills brought into the bank, and should have transferred them in parcels properly docketed, to the directors, had succeeded in diverting a large number of them to his own uses, his defalcations amounting to no less than three hundred and twenty thousand pounds. Astlett was tried for his offense, and was sentenced to death; but the sentence was never carried into effect. The prisoner remained in Newgate many years, but whether he died in prison we do not find recorded.

Passing over the great Stock Exchange frauds of 1814, as a matter in which the bank was only indirectly interested, we come to the forgeries of Fauntleroy, which, from their magnitude and the position of the offender, produced an extraordinary sensation. Henry Fauntleroy had succeeded his father as a partner in the banking firm of Marsh, Stracy & Co. The firm was unfortunate, and Fauntleroy speculated largely on the Stock Exchange, in the hope of improving its fortunes, but actually involved himself thereby in still greater difficulties. To meet these, he forged powers of attorney enabling him to deal with funded securities belonging to various clients, from time to time replacing one fund by the proceeds of a later forgery. He began in May, 1815, with a power of attorney empowering Messrs. Marsh & Co. to sell out a sum of three thousand pounds consols. It is an every-day occurrence for clients to give such powers to their bankers, and the one in question appeared to be in perfect order. It appeared to be executed by the fundholder, one Frances Young, of Chichester, and to be attested by two of the clerks of Messrs. Marsh & Co. The power was presented at the Bank of England. There was nothing to excite suspicion, and the document was acted on in ordinary course. From this date up to 1824, the presentation of such powers by Messrs. Marsh & Co. became a matter of frequent occurrence, and very large sums were thus obtained. At last a crash came. Henry Fauntleroy was joint trustee with some other gentlemen of certain moneys invested in the three per cents. One of the trustees, chancing to call at the bank to make some inquiry respecting the trust fund, found, to his horror, that it had been sold out, under an alleged power of attorney, by Mr. Fauntleroy. In consequence of his communication to the bank authorities, the whole of the powers acted upon by Marsh & Co. were investigated; and a great part of them were found to be forged. On the 11th of September, 1824, Fauntleroy was arrested in his own banking-house. He offered the officer who arrested him ten thousand pounds if he would connive at his escape, but in vain. On searching his private office, a box was found containing a long list of forgeries, with a memorandum in the following words:

> In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney, and have therefore sold out all these sums, without the knowledge of any of my partners. I have given credit in the accounts for the interest when it became due.
>
> (Signed) HENRY FOUNTLEROY.

It is said that at the moment of his apprehension he had ready a fresh power of attorney, by means of which he would have been enabled to replace the stock whose absence led to the discovery. The amount of loss to the bank of England by Fauntleroy's forgeries is said to have been no less than three hundred and sixty thousand pounds. He was executed at Newgate on November 30, 1824.

For some time after this date, forgery continued to be a capital offense, but there was a growing feeling against the severity of the punishment. In 1832, a bill was passed abolishing the capital penalty in the case of all forgeries save those of wills and powers of attorney, and in 1837 these also ceased to be capital offenses.

In 1844, a very ingenious fraud was perpetrated, with the curious result of restoring to the rightful owner a large sum of money of whose very existence she was not aware. In the year 1815, a Mr. Slack died, leaving a Mr. Hulme his executor. Mr. Hulme, in the course of his duties as such, transferred into the name of Ann Slack, of Smith street, Chelsea, six thousand six hundred pounds consols, and three thousand five hundred pounds three per cent. reduced annuities. During Mr. Hulme's lifetime he received the dividends on both funds, and Miss Slack drew on him for money as she needed it. Upon his death in 1832, Miss Slack resolved thenceforth to receive her dividends herself; but only did so as regarded the six thousand six hundred pounds consols, not being aware, apparently, that she was also entitled to the three thousand five hundred pounds. This state of things continued from 1832 to 1842, when the three thousand five hundred pounds reduced annuities, with the ten years' dividends, were transferred, as unclaimed, to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. The fact of the transfer being known to a clerk in the bank, one William Christian, he communicated it to one Joshua Fletcher, who forthwith concocted a scheme for possessing himself of the amount. With the aid of a solicitor named Barber, he ascertained that Ann Slack was still alive, and managed to obtain a specimen of her signature. He then registered Ann Slack as deceased, first, however, forging a will in her name purporting to bequeath the sum in question to a supposed niece, Emma Slack. This will was duly proved, and the probate lodged at the Bank of England. A woman named Sanders personated the supposed Emma Slack. The three thousand five hundred pounds were sold out, and the proceeds paid to her, together with the unclaimed dividends, amounting to about eleven hundred pounds. The conspirators had carried their plan through very cleverly; but they overlooked one point. The will only professed to bequeath the reduced annuities, and consequently these only had been dealt with; but as the bank authorities knew that Ann Slack had also possessed a fund in consols, they, in accordance with their usual practice, placed "deceased" against her name in the title of that account. When an account is "dead"—that is, stands in the name of a deceased person—no addition can be made to it. Ann Slack, shortly afterward, desiring to add more stock to this account, was informed, to her astonishment, that she was dead. To prove that she was not so, she presented herself at the bank with ample proof of her identity. Fletcher and Barber were tried, and found guilty. The money was gone, but Ann Slack, notwithstanding, received her full due, the loss being borne by the Government.

The last great fraud by which the Bank of England has been a sufferer was that of Austin Bidwell and his accomplices. On the 18th of April, 1882, Austin Bidwell called upon a tailor named Green, in Saville Row, and under the assumed name of Warren, gave him a handsome order. On May 4 he paid Mr. Green another visit. He was then professedly on his way to Ireland, and having about him a large sum of money, asked Green to take charge of it during his absence. Green hesitated to take the responsibility, but remarked the branch Bank of England was in Burlington Gardens close by, and offered to introduce Warren there. This was done, and Warren opened an account by a deposit of twelve hundred pounds. He gave his name as Frederick Albert Warren, and his address as Golden Cross Hotel. He paid in and drew out moneys to a considerable amount, and shortly began to offer bills for discount. They bore the best of names, and were discounted without hesitation. On the 17th of June, 1873, a bill of Rothschild's for four thousand five hundred pounds was offered, and was discounted in due course.

Having thus gained, by transactions in genuine bills, the confidence of the bank authorities, the supposed Warren commenced operations of another kind. Bills came in thick and fast for discount, still bearing the first-class names—Rothschild, Blydenstein, Suse and Sibeth, etc.—but they were now cleverly executed forgeries. The bank continued to discount without suspicion. Naturally, however, it paid in its own notes, of which the numbers were recorded, and which, when it was discovered that the bills were forged, would be difficult to realize. Bidwell, in order to dispose of these and to diminish the chances of identification, opened an account in another name (Horton) at the Continental Bank. Here he paid in the notes received from the Bank of England, taking French and German money in exchange, Hills—under the name of Noyes—acting as his clerk. Sometimes, by way of variety, Hills changed notes into gold at Bank of England itself, alleging that the coin was for export; but the gold so obtained was brought back again by Macdonnell, and exchanged for fresh notes, which, thus obtained, would have no obvious connection with the original fraud. George Bidwell undertook what may be called the manufacturing department, namely, the preparation of the plates, and the printing of the bill-forms for the forgerie. By thus dividing their labors, and working each in a distinct department of the fraud, the gang hoped to evade discovery until they had made what they regarded as a sufficient haul, when they would doubtless have retired to foreign climes to enjoy the fruits of their labors. How much further they would have gone it is impossible to say, for they had already forged bills to the amount of £102,217, 9s. 7d., when a happy oversight led to their detection. Two bills for one thousand pounds each, professedly accepted by Messsrs. Blydenstein, and payable three months after "sight," were not "sighted," that is, the date of acceptance was not inserted. A clerk of the bank was sent to Messrs. Blydenstein's to get the omission rectified, and was met by the startling information that the bills were forgeries. With some little trouble, the whole of the gang was arrested, and after a trial lasting eight days, were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude.

The cases we have just described afford an unusually forcible illustration of the good old-fashioned maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." If dishonesty ever were a paying game, it should be in the case of such men as these, with so much ability employed, playing for such heavy stakes, and with schemes so carefully planned. And yet, what must the life of such a schemer be? Fauntleroy, we are told, did for years the work of three clerks, in order to conceal his frauds. Fare as sumptuously, entertain as lavishly as he may, the schemer must live with every nerve strained, in constant dread of detection, ever feeling the thief-takers' hand on his collar, the steel of the hand-cuffs upon his wrists. In most instances, he does not derive even a transient benefit from his crime. Where there is a temporary success, as in the case of Fauntleroy, the proceeds of one forgery are perforce devoted to make good another, or the money gained by fraud is squandered in unprofitable speculations. And sooner or later, the end is sure to come. The most watchful of men can not be always on his guard. Some day, a little slip is made, perhaps the mere omission of a date, as in Bidwell's case, or an incautious remark, as in that of Mathison, and then the dock and a violent death, or, even under the present merciful regime, long years spent in the convict's garb, living on convict's fare, and herding with the very dregs of humanity.—*Ballou's Magazine.*

When clothes are scorched remove the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.—*Exchange.*

INCOMPLETE TRAINING.

Housekeeping Knowledge Which Every Young Wife Should Possess.

A noticeable portion of the discomfort of life to the newly-married arises from a certain defect in education—we regret to say it—on the part of the wives. Other portions may arise (to say nothing of other shortcomings in the wives) from the exactions, tyrannies, tempers and general ill-behavior on the part of the husbands. But one serious flaw in the knowledge and habits of the wives is sufficient to develop many of these tempers and exactions, and sometimes to drive the husbands elsewhere for the comfort that they ought to have at home.

If a woman marries and undertakes the conduct of a home, it is supposed that she knows how to conduct the house, and if she does not know how, she must learn how; for no matter what she thinks is woman's sphere in general, it is certainly her duty to fulfil her obligations, and the obligation that she has here assumed is that of conducting the household affairs as well as it is possible to conduct them.

Yet, in view of this, how many young wives are there who, if the cook should suddenly fail them, can make one single article of daily diet—the article of the morning coffee, for instance—as well as it ought to be made? Some sort of coffee, of course, she could turn out, but, as a general thing, it would be a strong and bitter draught, rather inclined to be muddy, and not the clear, amber, translucent *aurum potabile* that diffuses a rich and pungent odor through the house. Or, again, take an entirely different branch of housekeeping affairs—the washing of the flannels. Perhaps the husband is sensitive to the weather, rheumatic or phthisicky, cannot wear the ordinary and comparatively inexpensive flannel, and has to have a peculiarly thick and nice flannel that is very costly, or even, if he does not differ from the great majority, but, wearing flannels at all, he can not afford to have them shrunk to nothing, or so that it is an effort to get into them after they have been washed a few times, and dislikes to go about trussed up like a fowl ready for the spit. Ten to one, then, the second time the new flannels come out of the wash they will not only be as stiff as a board, but so shrunken as to be some sizes too small for the owner. In vain the young housekeeper has them washed; she thinks her mother had flannels washed; in vain she asks all her acquaintance in subtle ways how it is that they wash flannels; in vain at last, she makes no ado, but asks the scornful elder housekeepers, perhaps, indeed, her husband's mother among them, what course they have pursued with this troublesome branch of laundry-work: every one has a different way, and few of them a right way, and some of them even tell her there is no way: and it takes a struggle of months, together with infinite unhappiness, crimination, recrimination and tears, in order to make the thing satisfactory, and to do right at last that which should have been done right in the beginning. The whole trouble is due to defective education. For while the young lady has learned to talk French, to play Schumann and Schubert, to understand political economy, and has, it may be, all those accomplishments with which Miss Pinkerton represented Miss Tiffin to Mrs. Bute Crawley, she has not learned the proper way in which to make coffee or wash flannels. It was supposed, perhaps, that she would never have such work to do; perhaps she never will; but all the same it is exceedingly desirable that she shall know how to do it, even if she is never called upon to lift a finger in the actual effort.

In some of our schools of late certain domestic branches have begun to receive attention, whether in the interlude of books or as of equal importance. One of these branches is sewing, in whose various departments the girls are instructed, and proficiency with the needle is required of them as much as with the crayon and blackboard. And although as much as that is assuredly a great gain in public instruction, as the neat placing of a patch or working of a button-hole is something to be learned early, yet it would not be amiss if the matter went still further, and instruction were given in the arts of the kitchen, the laundry, and the buttery as well. Even if this were too much to have intermingled with the regular and usual course of study, it might not be impossible to add it to the course subsequently, and to consider no girl's education complete till she has a diploma in the common sorts of every day cookery, and the simple house-keeping usages which will come into play the moment that she has a home of her own. It is very well for her to know Greek if she will, or to be able to read the Vedas in the original, but she is by so much less a woman if she do not know how also to set her house in order. She is the victim of misplaced confidence, the martyr to her husband, the slave to her work, if she has not this knowledge; and if she has it, she is mistress of the situation, and rules her corner of the world with an absolute sway from which there is not only no appeal, but no wish for power of appeal.—*Harper's Bazar.*

INDIVIDUALITY.

The Subtle Personal Quality That Should Pervade Your Work.

Every man's work is marked by a quality of its own. A similar work, both in kind and degree, may perhaps be done by others more swiftly, more efficiently, more systematically, than by the one to whom it is entrusted, yet that one person's work will have a subtle personal quality not to be exactly matched in the work of the others. The question, then, is not whether another could do the work which you are doing more quickly and more thoroughly than you are doing it, but whether any one can do your work with just exactly the quality which you personality gives to it. There is room in the world for all kinds of work, done in all kinds of ways, by all kinds of people. You and your work may be only a single special note in the great orchestra of earth and sky; take care that that note be not lacking in the great harmony.—*S. S. Times.*

Foolscap Paper.

Paper of this kind and size had from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, a water-mark representing a fool's head, ornamented with a cap and bells, such as the jesters of the old nobility used to wear. It has been intimated that the idea was suggested by a corruption of the Italian name for this size of paper, folio-capo, meaning folio-sized sheet. But this is not probable, as such an error would not have occurred except among those speaking the English language, and this paper was not made in England until nearly the close of the sixteenth century. Up to that time it was manufactured in France, Italy and the Netherlands only. The use of the foolscap water-mark was given up about the beginning of the eighteenth century.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A Chautauqua County cheese-maker went to Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said she had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid thirty-three cents a pound for the very cheese he had made and sold for six cents.—*Buffalo Courier.*

HOME AND FARM.

—To tell good eggs, put them in water; if the large end turns up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.—*The Household.*

—Where silesia is used for dress lining an authority states that by placing the selvage at the neck, instead of for the front lap it will not stretch nearly so much as when used in the old way.—*Boston Globe.*

—To prevent blue calico from fading, pour one ounce of sugar of lead into a pail of water, soak the material in the solution for two hours, and let dry before being washed and ironed. This is good for all shades of blue.—*Boston Globe.*

—Brown Bread: Two cups of graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, one pinch of salt, two cups of sour or buttermilk, one and one-half teaspoonful of soda or saleratus. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Sweeten with sugar or molasses, if liked.—*The Caterer.*

—The cow, when yielding milk, needs a warmer stable than the ox. If we draw from her twenty pounds of milk daily that is at the temperature of one hundred degrees we must in some way furnish her with the means of restoring the caloric to the system.—*Troy Times.*

—Pie Crust: Two cups of lard, one cup of water, a pinch of salt. Mix the salt and lard in the flour; then add the water. Do not get it too thick with flour. If that is not rich enough to suit you, mix three-fourths of a cup of water with the same amount of lard.—*Western Rural.*

—The secret in mashing potatoes is to have all the utensils used as hot as possible, and to beat the mass till light instead of pressing down smooth and solid, adding cream, butter and salt at will. A desirable result is reached by rubbing the mashed potato through a hot colander and leaving it just as it falls into the dish.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Graham muffins made in this way are wholesome for breakfast: One quart of graham flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt sifted. To this add two eggs well beaten, two ounces of melted butter and enough milk to form a thin batter, mixing thoroughly. Bake in muffin rings or pans half filled with the batter in a brisk oven.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Covered yards possess one advantage in regard to the smaller consumption of food by animals that are covered than by animals that are not. The cold wind, which causes a loss of the heat of the body of an animal, necessitates that animal consuming more food to regain such heat; but the wet which falls upon any animal requires a still much larger amount of heat in order to convert that moisture into vapor. Under a covered yard an animal is protected not only from cold winds, but also from the rain, and an immense amount of food is thus saved.—*Albany Journal.*

COMING FASHIONS.

Decided Novelties in Silks, Pongees, Mixed Fabrics and Parasols.

Spring parasols show decided novelties, both in shape and material.

The newest shapes are the Japanese, which have the points turned back like the petals of a lily; the French with deeply curved outline, and the reverse of this with the center of each gore cut in a long scallop.

Each of these is adapted to a different style of trimming. Among new and stylish materials are the etamines, with embroidered stripes, lined with fawn and ecru shades; the crapes printed or embroidered, the double-faced silks and satins which give the effect of a lined parasol without the objectionable weight, the broad stripes running round and up and down embroidered silks, and laces in various styles and colors.

Some parasols which roll up very compactly are supplied with a snug case of the same material, an improvement which will be appreciated by users of parasols.

Silk bids fair the coming season to make up for its past eclipse by an unprecedented popularity. The rise in the price of raw material some time since showed the probable course of events, and the variety of styles in silk goods, particularly those of moderate price, is another sure indication.

Surahs, India and China silks and pongees have all appeared in new varieties. Satins of all kinds are in request, and new inventions in velvets and plushes are exhibited.

Elaborate combinations of several weaves in one fabric go to show, as might be expected, that silk fabrics are not to be merely a summer fancy, while for the warm season the supply of silk crapes, crepe de Chines and gauzes includes striking novelties, which increase their range of usefulness.

Mixed fabrics, partly of silk, are also in high favor, and include not only the Bengalines and other well-known goods, but a variety of beautiful new silk warp dress materials.

Meanwhile the smaller articles of silk, on which manufacturers have been obliged to depend during the years of famine, are as good as ever.

The silk ribbons, laces, scarfs, sashes, handkerchiefs, hosiery and materials for fancy work are, generally speaking, in as much demand as when they were the only support of the business.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHING SHEEP.

The Old-Time Practice Which Should Be Abandoned in Our Day.

There are many reasons why the few growers who still persist should abandon the habit of washing their sheep before shearing, and we know of not a single argument in its favor. The practice was inaugurated at an early day, and is a relic of old times, when the wool shorn from the small flocks in the Eastern States was largely used up at home. Then it was necessary to wash either before or after shearing, to prepare it for carding or spinning. Those days are past, and both the sheep and their owners ought to be glad of it.

The yolk in a healthy fleece is nature's preservation of the fiber. It is a soapy matter, with a strong potash base, resembling no other animal secretion; it is, in fact, a soap with more or less free oil. It preserves the elasticity of the fiber and should be left in the wool until it is wanted for manufacturing use. Manufacturers well know that scoured wool, in time, becomes brittle and loses its elasticity while unwashed retains all its good qualities indefinitely. It is doubtful if anybody ever saw a mouth in unwashed wool. It is, as a rule, free from all vermin. The percentage of yolk in healty flocks of even grade is quite uniform, but varying in different breeds from twenty-five per cent. in the Leicester and other coarse breeds to fifty to seventy-five per cent. in the very Finest Saxon, the bucks always carrying more than the ewes. The system of washing in cold water on the sheep's back never results in a washed fleece fit for the manufacturer, but only the eradication of an unknown and uncertain part of the yolk, contained in the fleece, which is thus changed into an unmerchantable commodity to be sold on its uncertain merits as to shrinkage. The name or designation of washed wool has ceased to have any charm, and the sooner the practice of washing is entirely abandoned the better it will be for the sheep and their owners and the trade generally.—*Wool Journal.*

SHEEP STORIES.

How Little Lambs Are Mystified by Their Shorn Mothers.

James Hogg, the shepherd poet, has related many interesting incidents in his experience. Among these is that the sheep's sense of hearing is so acute that she can distinguish the cry of her own lamb among a thousand others all bleating at the same time; and the lamb is able to recognise its mother's voice, even though it be in the midst of a large flock.

In relation to the mystification of the lambs over their dams after the latter had been shorn, he says while the sheep were being shorn, the lambs would be put into a fold by themselves, and the former be sent to join their little ones as soon as the operation of shearing was over. The moment a lamb heard its mother's voice it would hasten from the crowd to meet her. Instead of finding the "rough, well-clad mamma," which it had left a short time before, it would meet a strange and most deplorable creature. At the sight of this it would wheel about, uttering a most piteous cry of despair. Soon, however, the sheep's voice was heard again; the lamb would thereupon return, then once more bound away, and sometimes repeat this conduct for ten or a dozen times before it fully understood that the shorn ewe was in reality its mother.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Awful If True.

"We are selling a good many false bangs," said a hair-dresser.

"For ladies?" inquired the reporter.

"No, for young men. Bangs are all the rage now, and every young fellow must have one. Many of them are bald, or their hair is too thin on the forehead, so they call on us to help them. We make a bang that can not be distinguished from the genuine article. It is fastened on with wires, and when neatly combed looks very nice. A bang should come about half an inch short of the eye-brows, and should be evenly cut. It should never be worn with full beard, as it contracts the face too much. It is most effective with a drooping moustache."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A young Philadelphia lady whose voice had been much admired at home, went to Paris for a year's study. When she returned the change in her name was noticed to be far beyond that in her voice. From plain Hattie Eddy she had become Henriette Edica.—*Philadelphia Press.*

In the United States Senate, during a recent debate, Senator Vest, of Missouri, paid a high tribute to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil.

Boards of Health endorse Red Star Cough Cure as free from poison. Prompt and sure, and only twenty-five cents a bottle.

We suppose a firm of proof-readers could be properly called "The house of correction."

"Delays Are Dangerous."

If you are pale, emaciated, have a hacking cough, with night-sweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not hesitate too long—'till you are past cure; for, taken in its early stages, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," as thousands can testify. By druggists.

A petrified clock has been found in Rome. Another indication of hard times.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (160 pages) sent, post-paid, for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A rousing appeal—Time to get up.—*New Haven News.*

Color the whiskers a handsome brown or black with Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

If the liver is disordered, the whole system suffers. Ayer's Pills correct this trouble.

Sneezes are like misfortunes. They seldom come singly.—*Boston Transcript.*

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

The most obnoxious form of "light literature" is a gas bill.—*Boston Bulletin.*

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, April 8.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Common	3 45	@ 3 90
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@ 5 25
FLOUR—Family	3 85	@ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	90	@ 91
No. 2 red	88	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 60
Good Mediums	10 00	@11 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 12½	@10 25
Lard—Prime steam	6½	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@ 15
Ohio Creamery	22	@ 30
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 90	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 94½
No. 2 red		@ 92
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@ 47
Oats—mixed	37	@ 43
PORK—Mess	9 50	@10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 25
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80½	@ 80¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	74¾	@ 77½
Corn—No. 2	33½	@ 36½
Oats—No. 2		@ 28¾
Rye	55½	@ 56
PORK—Mess		@ 9 40
LARD—Steam		@ 5 95
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	90½	@ 90¾
Corn—Mixed	45¾	@ 45¾
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 38¾
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@11 75
Lard—Refined	7¼	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	4 87½	@ 5 10
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 37½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 85½
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30¼
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	89	@ 90
Corn—mixed	36½	@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 32¼
PORK—mess		@10 50
LARD—steam	7 75	@ 8 00

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequaled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My wife had very poor health for a long time, suffering from indigestion, poor appetite, and constant headache. She tried every thing we could hear of, but found no relief till she tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is now taking the third bottle, and never felt better in her life. We feel it our duty to recommend it to every one we know." Geo. Somerville, Moreland, Cook Co., Ill.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for general debility and was wonderfully benefited by it." J. P. Johnson, Martin's Ferry, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

"Yes! I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

It is not considered necessary in society to return a bill-collector's call.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Winter Storm.

Why is a winter storm like a child with a bad cold? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose). Cure it with Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. Walter A. Taylor, Propriator, Atlanta, Ga.

It is, as a general thing, far easier to raise a row than to raise a mustache.—*Chicago Telegram.*

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

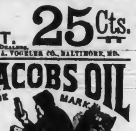
Always comes out on top—Your hair.—*Boston Traveller.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

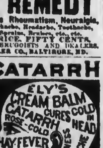
Because a baby is a little yeller it's no sign he is a Chinaman.—*Palmer Journal.*

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



Justice.

For 25 years I was afflicted with catarrh. For two months at a time confined to my room. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, from the first I found relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—W. C. Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Ia.

I have improved greatly since using Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh. I feel like a new man. It is a blessing to humanity.—Jonas D. Farrell, Hartford, Conn.

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril: is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; affects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Buckeye Folding Binder.

The lightest running elevator binder is the world. Folds so as to pass through farm gates. Requires less storage room. Never misses a bundle. *Mention this paper* when you send for our Catalogue.
C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 105 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any where. Wholesale and retail price-list *free*. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Mr. A. Pillsbury, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I was troubled with terrible pains in my back and I could not stoop over. I tried many different remedies without relief. Two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters entirely cured me."

Mr. Daniel Hodges, 80½ Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Neuralgia and pains in my back. I have been greatly benefited by using two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

M. EHRET, JR. & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.
GUARANTEED
CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE.
ABSOLUTELY
WATER, FIRE & WIND-PROOF.
PUT ON BY ANYBODY.
W. O. BURGESS, Agt.,
8 and 9 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over
32 MILLION
bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded
TWO GOLD MEDALS.
London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.
Contains no Acid.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO. Gloucester, Mass.

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The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2390.

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for illustrated catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

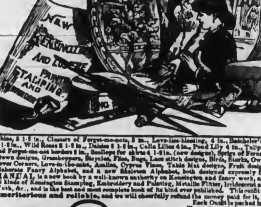
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FREE LOVE A book worth $10, on & Courtship, sent free by the Union Pub Co., Newark, N.J. Send stamps for post'g.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.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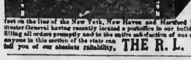
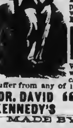
$4.00 WORTH FOR ONLY $1.00.

A NEW OUTFIT FOR KENSINGTON WORK

contains 200 New and Original Perforated Stamping Patterns on finest Bond Parchment Paper, 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder for light fabrics, 1 Box White Stamping Powder for dark fabrics, 2 New Style Pounces, 1 New Manual of Kensington and Fancy Work with 200 Original Illustrations. The patterns in this outfit are made by ourselves by the most improved machinery, and are the finest patterns produced. Among the 200 new and assorted designs are New design for block in Crazy Patchwork, 8x8 in., Bird and Nest in holly sprig, 8x10 in., Swans in water lily lake 8x10 in., Golden Rod and Thistle, 8x8 in., Squirrel eating nuts in branch of tree, 9x8 in., White Daisy and Buttercup combination, 8x8 in., Bunch of Pansies, 8x8 in., Moss Roses for Ribbon Work, Wild Rose, Lily of the Valley, Coxcomb, Golden Rod and other handsome designs for Thermometers, Spider's Web, Pond Lily, Tulip, Owls, and other designs for Banners and Stool Covers, all 8x7 inches in size, Golden Rod, 4 1-2 in., Bunches of Fuchsias, 3 1-2 in., Clusters of Forget-me-nots, 3 in., Love-lies-bleeding, 4 in., Batchelor's Buttons, 3 in., Barberry, 9 in., Strawberry, 3 1-2 in., Wild Roses 3 1-2 in., Daisies 3 1-2 in., Calla Lilies 4 in., Pond Lily 4 in., Tulip 4 in., Moss Roses, 3 in., Cat Tails 3 in., Daisy and Forget-me-not borders 3 in., Scallops for skirts 4 1-2 in. (new designs), Sprigs of Ferns 3 in., 10 assorted Crystal Etchings (new) Hat Crown designs, Grasshoppers, Bicycles, Flies, Bugs, Lace stitch designs, Birds, Storks, Owls, Butterflies, Boy designs, Girl designs, Table Cover Corners, Love-in-the-mist, Azalias, Cyprus Vines, Table Mat designs, Fruit designs, Umbrella Case designs, &c., &c., also an Elaborate Fancy Alphabet, and a new Skeleton Alphabet, both designed expressly for this outfit. THE FANCY WORK MANUAL is a new book by a well-known authority on Kensington and fancy work, and contains full instructions and directions for all kinds of Kensington Stamping, Embroidery and Painting, Metallic Flitter, Irridescent and Lustre Painting, Ribbon Embroidery, Wax Work, &c., and is the best and most complete book of its kind ever published. This outfit is not made up of small worthless designs, but is meritorious and reliable, and we will cheerfully refund the money paid for it, if any lady on receiving it is dissatisfied.



Each Outfit is packed in a nice Satchel, with handle, as shown in this illustration, which serves to carry the patterns in when doing stamping for your neighbors, or as a receptacle for the outfit at home. At regular retail prices the patterns alone would amount to at least $4.00. Ladies can make their own living with this stamping outfit, doing work for their neighbors, besides beautifying the home and ornamenting their and children's clothing. The reason we can sell this outfit for so little money is that we manufacture them all ourselves and pay no second profits to anyone. Many ladies are supporting themselves to-day doing stamping, and the "craze" is becoming more prevalent every day. Our immense factory fronts over 300 feet on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and is the most extensive of its kind in the world. The Postmaster General having recently located a postoffice in our building expressly for our mail business, we have now complete facilities for filling all orders promptly and to the entire satisfaction of our customers. We shall be pleased to see any of our customers in person, or anyone in this section of the state can tell you of our absolute reliability. THE R. L. SPENCER CO., Wallingford, Conn.



MARCH, APRIL, MAY

Are the three arches of a bridge which bind the season of ice to that of roses. SPRING IS A TRYING TIME for invalids. At this time you should seek to cleanse and purify your system from humors. If you are vexed with indigestion, headache, want of appetite, disordered liver and kidneys, constipation, or feverish skin, take DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY to

PURIFY THE BLOOD

Without an hour's delay. It is *mild, quick and positive* in action. Keep it in the house when you are at home, for the blood, and take it with you on journeys. You will find it *cheaper than sickness*, and as *pleasant to take as the hand of a friend*. To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, FAVORITE REMEDY proves a real blessing.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S "FAVORITE REMEDY." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. $1 per Bottle; 6 for $5.00.
MADE BY DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Relieved at Last!

"We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition, he replied that S. S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert."—*Sylvania Telephone.*

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices REDUCED. Holman's New PARALLEL BIBLES! Over 2000 pages. *Fully Illustrated.* Agents Wanted. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Phila.

A.N.K.—E. 1077

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886. NUMBER 23.

FLYING BULLETS.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire Into a Crowd of Strikers,

Killing Five Men and Mortally Wounding a Woman—A Deputy Shot and Another Beaten to Death.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—This afternoon, at East St. Louis, a mob visited the Louisville and Nashville yards, and ordered the men there to quit work. A freight train passed, guarded by eight deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles. At a street crossing stones were thrown at the officers, who responded with two volleys, four men being killed and a woman fatally wounded. The Deputies then retreated towards the bridge, followed by the maddened mob. At the bridge approach a deputy shot and killed an innocent man. The officers surrendered for protection to the St. Louis police. One of the sheriffs is reported shot and another beaten to death. Illinois militia is being hurried to the scene. A few cars loaded with hay were burned in the Louisville and Nashville yards, but no further damage was done. At midnight quiet had been restored.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 9.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Williams, who has had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis & Iron Mountain round house and machine shops in Argenta, opposite this city, was approached by F. H. Darby, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and notified to take his force away or they would be put out. Williams said: "I'll take you in tow," and seizing Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen a short distance away, and Williams ordered them out, saying that he was there to guard the property and would do it if he fell in his tracks. Some one from the crowd replied: "Well, die then," and an irregular shooting between the deputies and assailants began. Probably one hundred shots were fired, and Williams was dangerously wounded by a ball in the right side, and one or two other lesser wounds in other portions of the body. The mob soon after fled. It is reported that several were wounded, but if so, they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned, and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta. Near the south end of the Iron Mountain railroad bridge, three men were halted and arrested. One, Charles Stepp, had a doubled barrelled shotgun; another, Cook, a ticket agent, was intoxicated and abusive, and locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the round house and shops, and obtaining an engine and car, Williams and the four prisoners were brought to the city. Everything is quiet this morning. Williams' condition is critical.

BASTINADOED.

A Vermont Woman Cripples a Child for Life.

RICHFORD, VT., April 9.—Mrs. N. P. Sweet was arrested Wednesday at the instance of the State for cruelty to a little girl she took from the poor-house to care for as her own. After keeping the child several weeks, she returned her to the poor-house in a disabled condition. Investigation showed that Mrs. Sweet whipped the girl thirty times, and that she stuffed her mouth with rags, then bound her and bastinadoed her feet until the girl was crippled for life. It was one of the most outrageous cases of cruelty ever perpetrated here. The woman was placed under bonds for her appearance at the County Court.

Logan Threatened With Boycott.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The latest instance of threatened "boycotting" is said to be in an anonymous letter received by Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Logan is one of the ladies interested in the Garfield Memorial Hospital, for the benefit of which it is proposed to give the calico ball at the Chinese Legation building. The writer warns Mrs. Logan that for her to go under the roof of the Chinese Minister will be an indication that she sympathizes with Chinese immigration, and the laboring men of the country will in consequence "boycott" General Logan in his political aspirations. The writer is supposed to be a crank.

Family Poisoned—Three Dying.

ERIE, PA., April 9.—The family of Henry McLaughlin was seized with convulsions to-day after dinner. They were found this evening in a very precarious condition. The symptoms indicated vegetable poisoning. The vomit rejected had been disposed of by some interested persons. No poison can be found anywhere, and great excitement prevails, for the evidences of an attempt at foul murder are unmistakable. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and the eldest daughter can not live till morning, but the other three children may recover. No cause for the crime can be conjectured.

French Riot.

LYONS, April 9.—A fatal riot occurred in this city to-day at Girand's silk mills. A sub-prefect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills, and were resisted by the operatives and local residents, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks, and the soldiers used their arms. One woman was shot dead, and a number were wounded. The sub-prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

Judge Baxter's Probable Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is good reason for believing that the President will appoint Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, as U. S. Circuit Judge, in place of Judge Baxter, deceased. The Sixth Circuit includes the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Senator Jackson's term expires next March. He received a classical education and graduated in the law in 1856. He served twice on the Supreme Bench of the State by appointments.

Largest Printing Contract on Record.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9. — The Feister Press Company, of this city, to-day signed contracts with A. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., for the largest printing contract on record. It is for forty million thirty-two page pamphlets and four hundred million four-page circulars. The amount of money involved in this transaction is $800,000. Part of the work will be done in this city and the remainder on Feister presses in England and Germany.

Boy Guillotined.

PARIS, April 9.—The juvenile vagabond who was convicted of the murder of a workman on Champ de Mars was executed to-day with the guillotine.

Moody to Follow Jones and Small.

CHICAGO, April 9.—A committee has been appointed by the evangelical ministers to proceed immediately to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of inviting Dwight L. Moody to come to Chicago and continue the work begun here by Sam Jones and Sam Small. The intention is to have Mr. Moody conduct a series of mammoth meetings here, commencing April 18.

Sympathy for Ireland.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 9.—The Iowa Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution sympathizing with the people of Ireland in their efforts to secure self-government.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 178, and for Canada 42, against a total of 214 last week, and 221 the week previous. The failures are light in every section of the country except in the Western and Pacific States and in Canada, where the number reported is above the average.

Mackinaw Straits Solid Ice.

MACKINAW, MICH., April 9.—This has been the warmest day of spring, and the ice has melted quite rapidly, but it is still very solid, several teams crossing straight across from St. Helena to this place to-day. The keeper of St. Helena Light says there is no water to be seen from there.

THE KNIGHTS IN EARNEST.

"We Are Going to Win This Strike if It Takes All the Resources of Our Order."

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 11.—Mr. Bailey and other members of the General Executive Board, as well as prominent local Knights of Labor, state quite emphatically that the deputy sheriffs who fired on the people in East St. Louis Friday will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, that plenty of money will be forthcoming for that purpose, and that the best legal talent obtainable will be employed. Large amounts of money are coming here now to relieve whatever distress may exist among the striking Knights. At a festival given here by the Knights of Labor last night for the benefit of the strikers, Mr. T. B. Brown, of New York, one of the orators of the order, used the following language: "Now, in conclusion, a word about the strike. Let me say that the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have entered into this strike, and we are going to win. We are going to win this strike if it takes all the resources of the order to insure success. That is the size of it, and they can make their minds up to that. We know this, that if we are beaten in this strike the men who work for railroads will not be able to call their souls their own. They will be as bad as the coachman of Jay Gould. They dress him up like one of those monkeys on an organ [laughter], and on his hat is a cockade, which shows that he is a slave. That is where he wants to get the men who work on his railroad. We must win this strike, and after this there never will be another strike on any railroad system in the United States. It will be a lesson to Gould, showing him that he can not crush the life out of his employes."

BOY SCOUTS.

Eight Boys Ambitious for Frontier Life—One Shot Fatally in the Head While Rehearsing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 11.—"Buffalo Bill" was accidentally shot in the head on Saturday last and seriously wounded. The personator of the famous scout in this instance was George W. Branson, aged eleven years, and the shot was fired by Adolph Mayer, aged fifteen years. The shooting occurred on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, near the sea-shore. The accident resulted in revealing a scheme upon the part of a number of boys residing in the north-eastern section of the city to take a trip to the famous West and depopulate the buffalos. There were eight boys in the gang. One of them stole $20 from father and they bought some cheap guns and went across the river to try them. They were having a skirmish, Indian fashion, when Branson was shot. The wound is likely to prove fatal.

Cleveland Heedless of a Warning.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Notwithstanding the warnings that he has frequently received from physicians since Secretary Manning was stricken down, President Cleveland takes no more exercise or recreation than he did, but clings to his desk with the tenacity that is his most conspicuous characteristic. The President's habits of labor seem to be so fixed that they can not be changed for any reason, and he tells his friends that there is no use in talking to him—that he knows what he can do and he is going to do it.

Bank Officers Arrested.

PEORIA, ILL., April 11.—Wm. Forbes, the tax-collector of Elmwood Township, who, the day before the collapse of the bank of Tracy & Co., at Elmwood, deposited $7,500 of county funds in that institution, yesterday caused the arrest of Harlan P. Tracy and F. B. Tracy, the bankers, on the charge of embezzlement. Forbes claims that he was ready to deposit the money in Peoria, but was persuaded by Tracy to put it in his institution, the bankers knowing at the time that it was to close the next day. They were released on $5,000 bail.

Surveyors Drowned.

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—Information has been received here of the drowning of three members of a surveying party while crossing the New river at Sunny Side, W. Va. The party consisted of C. J. and Wm. Hood, P. H. and Sam Quimby, W. A. Haybes and a negro ferryman. C. J. Hood and the Quimby brothers were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. They were in the employ of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Engineers' Department.

Local Option Elections in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—The first elections under the local option law passed by the last Legislature took place yesterday at Floyd Court House and Wytheville. At the first named place the "dry" movement was defeated, while in the latter the "dry" men were victorious by a small majority, and consequently no license will be issued in that town.

Miss Folsom Should Know.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—A prominent young lady of this city to-day received a letter from a Buffalo lady, the latter a warm personal friend of Miss Folsom. The letter states that Miss Folsom has informed her intimate friends of her marriage engagement to President Cleveland. The time for the ceremony has not been definitely fixed.

A Woman Goes Gunning.

SEDALIA, MO., April 11.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Martin discharged the contents of a shot-gun at deputy sheriff Hogan, who was doing guard duty near the Missouri Pacific shops. She failed to bring down her game. The woman claims that Hogan visited her house and grossly insulted her, and she resolved to kill him. She was not arrested.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

POTTSTOWN, PA., April 10.—Davis Arnoles, employed on Kleine's farm, near Coventryville, Chester County, in attempting to catch a barn door which had been loosened by the wind and was about to fall, was struck on the head and received fatal injuries. His skull was crushed, and his body was paralyzed from the hips down.

A $100,000 Fire.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 11.—A portion of Pemberton cotton mills, burned Saturday. Loss, 100,000. Fifteen men were buried by the falling of the roof, one being killed and the others seriously injured. Seven hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Another Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The intended journey of the Czar to Nova Tscherkask, to present his son to the Cossacks as their chief, has been prevented by the discovery of a dynamite plot to assassinate the Imperial party. A Cossack officer and his brother have been arrested in connection with the crime. They are believed to be Nihilist agents.

Italians Arrested.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Last evening ten Italian street vendors were arrested charged with having in their possession and passing counterfeit coin.

They Bled Him.

WALDAN, MASS., April 10.—Alfred Richardson, jr., a broker, was arrested to-day, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Dr. Nathaniel French, a prominent resident. Richardson's father was also arrested for complicity. Within two years the younger Richardson has possessed himself of French's entire wealth, having borrowed of him $80,000 cash and obtained a conveyance to himself and father of property worth nearly $15,000, consisting of a house, stable, 80,000 feet of land, and a number of bonds. French states that Richardson promised repayment out of a great inheritance which was coming to him from an aunt, but it is said that Richardson has had some other hold upon his victim.

THE STRIKE.

Quiet Reigns and Traffic is Partially Resumed.

A Favorable Prospect of a Settlement of the Unfortunate Difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 12.—The freight traffic on the East Side was only partially resumed this morning, some of the roads not obtaining a sufficient number of switchmen. At the Cairo Short Line one freight train was sent out this morning and two more this afternoon. At the Louisville and Nashville one train was sent out in the forenoon and another before dark. The roads north of the bridge, with the exception of the Vandalia, are resuming more satisfactorily. At the Ohio and Mississippi the old yard and switchmen returned to work to-day. At the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy all the old men have gone back to work but one. At these two roads the men are working without any guard whatever.

SCRANTON, April 12.—It is asserted here on good authority that prospects are now more favorable for a speedy termination of the South-western strike. It is said that Jay Gould and General Manager Hoxie have been in constant communication for several days endeavoring to arrange a plan of settlement. It is stated that a settlement would have been effected between the companies and the Knights as a result of the New York conference had it not been for the obstinate attitude of Mr. Hoxie, who, it is understood, tendered his resignation rather than consent to submit the case to arbitration. A correspondent called on General Master Workman Powderly to ascertain his views on the matter, but the labor chief said he preferred to say nothing on the subject at present. Mr. Powderly was deeply engrossed in business, and said that he has had to work every Sunday for the past seven years. While he declined to give any definite expression on the situation in the Southwest, Mr. Powderly said he sincerely hoped there would be an early settlement of the difficulty, for the sake of all concerned. He appeared to be deeply touched by the tragic turn of affairs in East St. Louis, but declined to enter on any discussion of the subject in detail.

AFTER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

A Daughter Finds Her Mother, Whom She Had Not Seen Since a Babe.

ATTICA, N. Y., April 12.—In 1859 Julius Fillmore, of Batavia, married a Miss Ramsey, of this town. A child was born to them in 1860. Fillmore and his wife did not live happily together. Shortly after the birth of their child Fillmore left his wife and began proceedings for divorce. Pending decision in the case Fillmore enlisted in the army. Mrs. Fillmore agreed to give the child to his parents when it was two years old. Fillmore was killed in the army. When his child was a girl two years old its grandparents demanded possession of it, but the mother refused to give her up. She finally surrendered the child to the grandparents for a money consideration. The child's name was Clara. She grew up in Batavia, received an excellent education, and was popular in the best society. She was kept in ignorance of her mother's existence. James Caswell, a young Baptist preacher, lived in Batavia. He was married to the daughter of a prominent farmer of the town of Alexandre. Three years ago he disappeared. Miss Fillmore was missing at the same time, and it was found that Caswell and the girl had gone away together. They were traced to a town in Ohio, where Caswell was occupying the pulpit of a Baptist church. The couple fled from the place. Caswell subsequently deserted Miss Fillmore. She returned to her grandparents, professing real penitence, but they refused to receive her. Since then she has worked as a servant in Buffalo and adjoining places, under the name of Clara Bell Thompson. Sometime ago, learning that her father had been killed in the army, she applied for a pension. It was then learned that a pension had already been granted to the girl's mother, which was the first intimation she had that her mother was alive. The latter had married, some years before, a man named John Truelove, a well-known builder of Attica. The daughter at once hunted her mother up, and a joyful reunion was the result. The long separated mother and daughter are well pleased with each other. Mrs. Truelove has no other children, and Miss Fillmore has found what promises to be a happy home.

A Romance of the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—A curious result of the strike is one of Martin Irons' recent experiences. Said he yesterday: "I last night received a letter from Mrs. M. McLaughlin, of Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, South Brooklyn. She writes that she has read of a man named Martin Irons, who is figuring in the St. Louis strikes, and she wonders if he is her brother, of that name, from whom she has not heard for twenty years. Well, I am the brother. She tells the circumstances of our family history, so that there is no doubt about it. I had not heard from her nor she from me for twenty years. I left our family in New Orleans, and after the war we were scattered. It seems that my mother died possessed of considerable property, and they advertised far and near for me, that I might take my share as heir. But I never saw the advertisement."

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 12.—A freight train coming west on the Baltimore & Ohio road last night at 8:30 o'clock, ran into a landslide thirty miles east of Connellsville, Pa. The engine and seven cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked. John Coffman, the engineer, was killed, and the fireman, whose name could not be learned, was fatally injured.

A Smallpox Scare.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 12.—Several cases of smallpox, existing at Carmi, have alarmed the citizens of that place to such an extent that the assistance of the State authorities has been sought to establish a quarantine. Some cases are also reported at Champaign.

Peculiar and Fatal Accident.

ELGIN, ILL., April 12.—At Horton Gillis' creamery, near Harvard, to-day, a cream separator burst, wounding five men. One, Johnson, has since died, and one other is fatally hurt.

Judge Baxter's Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, has been nominated and confirmed to succeed the late Judge Baxter.

—A few years ago this town had only one physician, and he not a regular practitioner. Then only a small plot answered for a cemetery. Now there are any number of regular physicians, and the graveyard is full, and the town has purchased fifty acres additional.—*San Bernardino (Cal.) Times.*

—A new gold country is said to have been discovered by a shipwrecked French sailor in Patagonia, between the Straits of Magellan and the River Gallegos. The man had collected from the sands a little fortune when taken off the coast by a steamer.

—Land in Connecticut upon which pine trees were planted a few years ago, is now worth one hundred dollars an acre for its timber.—*Hartford Post.*

—A darky preacher in Waco, lining out a hymn from memory, said:

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Ye wretched sinners—come out of dar!

—Captain Cannon, who sued the Baltimore *American* for twenty thousand dollars damages for libel, was awarded one cent.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received and petitions presented, some of the latter protesting against the "free ship" bill. An association of colored citizens of Kansas prayed for assistance to emigrate to Africa. The labor arbitration bill was favorably reported without amendment. Consideration of Mr. Logan's bill to increase the army was resumed. Mr. Logan spoke at length. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. Mr. Hawley obtained the floor on the army bill, but gave way for executive session at 4:45 p. m.

HOUSE.—A communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury denied that the payment of silver dollars is refused at the sub-Treasury at Boston. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for copies of all correspondence with representatives of France, Germany, Austria and other European countries in relation to the exclusion of American pork. Bills were reported from committees for the issue of small bills; providing for the construction of a light-house supply steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coast; for the establishment of a lightship at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay; to increase the efficiency of the army; to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department; to investigate existing differences between railroads and their employes; to prohibit the passage of local and special laws in the Territories. The post-office appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to increase the item for postal clerks was lost. An amendment to increase the appropriation for foreign mail service from $375,000 to $425,000, was lost—82 to 106. The bill was finally passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Call spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill forfeiting all railroad grants not earned. The roads in Florida were especially alluded to. The resolution was referred. Mr. Hawley supported the army bill, and argued for an increase. A general debate followed, in which Messrs. Teller, Van Wyck, Hawley and Logan participated. At 3 o'clock a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Hale to strike out the second section, which provided for an increase of five thousand men. The motion was lost by a tie vote—22 to 22. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, moved to add an additional section repealing Section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which now prohibits any person who served the Confederate Government from appointment to the army of the United States—yeas 24, nays 25. On the final vote the bill was beaten 19 to 31.

HOUSE.—The President's message on the Chinese question was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A conference report on the bill appropriating $200,000 for a public building at San Antonio, Tex., was agreed to. The river and harbor bill was reported back, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The 22d, 25th and 26th of May were set apart for the consideration of the "free ship" bill. The bill providing for a select commission to investigate the condition of the Indians was called up, but went over. The Bland bill for free coinage of silver was debated by Bland, Norwood and Baine. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 7 p. m., the evening session being for debate on the silver question. A vote is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—SENATE.—The Library bill was passed as it came from the House; also the bill granting to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company right of way through Indian Territory. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. At 2 p. m. the bill for the admission of Washington Territory was laid before the Senate. It was agreed the fisheries resolution should be taken up to-morrow. The Voorhees amendment, proposing an enabling act for the Territory's admission, was defeated—yeas 19 to 23 nays. After further debate by Messrs. Hoar, Edmunds, Beck, Platt, Butler, Brown and Call, the bill went over, and the Senate adjourned at 5 p. m.

HOUSE.—The free-coinage silver bill was debated all the afternoon, until the time agreed upon for taking a vote had arrived. An amendment offered by Dibble (S. C.), suspending further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1, 1889, was defeated—yeas 84, nays 20. A vote was then taken on the bill, and it was defeated—yeas 126, nays 163.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—SENATE.—The newly-appointed Senator from California, Mr. George Hearst, was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Miller. Mr. Riddleberger called up Mr. Platt's resolution relative to open executive sessions. It was proposed to make the subject the special order for Monday next, but no conclusion was arrived at. The House bill providing for free transmission through the mails of weather reports was called up and debated, but no action was taken. Mr. Frye took the floor on the fisheries question and spoke until 3 p. m. The Washington Territory Admission bill was taken up. The Eustis amendment limiting suffrage to male citizens was rejected. Yeas, 12; nays, 25. At 5:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A night session was ordered for the 13th of May, to deliver eulogies on the late Representative Hahn, of Louisiana. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to discrimination by the land-grant roads against the Denver and New Orleans railroad. The committees were called for reports of a private character, after which the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several bills were agreed to. The committee rose, and Mr. O'Neill asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of resolutions reciting that the House of Representatives of the United States sympathized with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to secure a free Parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulating that country on its prospects for self-government. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m. At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed. At 8:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from assemblies of the Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of the Arbitration bill. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State was passed—yeas 30, nays 13. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—In the House a number of bills for the construction of bridges and the reestablishment of lighthouses were passed, and at 5:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Gibson (La.) was appointed a member of Committee on Commerce in place of Jones (Fla.) during temporary absence of the latter. Mr. Riddleberger moved to take up the resolutions relating to the consideration of nominations in open session and proceed to speak. The Chair declared the motion not debatable. On an appeal from this decision the Chair was sustained. Mr. Platt obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate to-morrow on his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. At 1:45 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. At 2:50 p. m. the doors were reopened, and a recess of twenty minutes taken to review the parade of District Veterans. After the recess the Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and at 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The tariff bill was reported, accompanied by the report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. McKinley presented the views of the minority. The Committee on Rules reported a resolution providing for a committee of seven members to conduct an investigation of the present labor troubles in the West. The committee is to report during the present session. The resolution was adopted without division. Under the call of States bills and resolutions were introduced. The Committee on the District of Columbia then took the floor. A Senate bill, to protect the rights of the United States in the Potomac flats as amended, prohibiting the expenditure of money for the improvements until the title to the lands shall have been settled, was taken up. The bill was passed. The District of Columbia bill was also passed.

Foolscap Paper.

Paper of this kind and size had from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, a water-mark representing a fool's head, ornamented with a cap and bells, such as the jesters of the old nobility used to wear. It has been intimated that the idea was suggested by a corruption of the Italian name for this size of paper—folio-capo, meaning folio-sized sheet. But this is not probable, as such an error would not have occurred except among those speaking the English language, and this paper was not made in England until nearly the close of the sixteenth century. Up to that time it was manufactured in France, Italy and the Netherlands only. The use of the foolscap water-mark was given up about the beginning of the eighteenth century.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A Chautauqua County cheese-maker went to Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said she had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid thirty-three cents a pound for the very cheese he had made and sold for six cents.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Full Text of the President's Message Respecting Treaty Rights of Chinese Subjects.

Individual Hardships Due to Ambiguous and Defective Acts of Congress—Conditions Physically Impossible to Perform.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following is the full text of the President's message sent to the Senate yesterday respecting the treaty rights of Chinese subjects:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, with a view to appropriate legislation in the premises, a report of the Secretary of State, with certain correspondence touching the treaty rights of Chinese subjects other than laborers, to go and come of their own free will and accord. In my annual message of the 8th of December last I said: "In the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers in the United States, individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy and calling for judicial determination." These cases of individual hardship are due to the ambiguous and defective provisions of the acts of Congress approved respectively on the 6th of May, 1882, and 5th of July, 1884.

The hardship has in some cases been remedied by the action of the courts. In other cases, however, where the phraseology of the statutes has appeared to be conclusive against such discretion on the part of the officers charged with the execution of the law, Chinese persons expressly entitled to free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing and sent back to the country whence they came, without being afforded any opportunity to show their right to their privilege of free ingress and egress which it was the purpose of the treaty to secure. In the language of one of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred:

"The supposition should not be indulged that Congress, while professing to faithfully execute the treaty stipulations and recognizing the fact that they secure to a certain class the right to go from and to the United States, intended to make its protection depend upon the performance of conditions which it was physically impossible to perform." (United States reports.)

The act of July 5, 1884, imposes such an impossible condition in not providing for the admission, under proper certificate, of Chinese travelers of the exempted classes in the cases most likely to arise in ordinary commercial intercourse. Article 1 of the treaty provides that the limitation shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers. Article 2 says that Chinese subjects whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord and be granted all the privileges accorded to citizens of the most favored nation. Section 6 of the Chinese immigration act of 1884 purports to secure this right by means of certificates of their status, which certificates shall be the sole evidence to establish their right of entry into the United States. But it provides for the issuance of certificates in two cases only, namely, Chinese departing from China and Chinese who may at the time be subjects of some government other than China. A statute is certainly most unusual which, purporting to execute a treaty with China in respect of Chinese subjects, enacts formalities as it regards subjects of other governments than China.

I call the attention of Congress to the fact that the statute makes no provisions for the numerous class of Chinese persons, subjects of other countries than China, who desire to come from such countries to the United States. They may not be subjects of the country where they reside and trade, yet if such a Chinese subject, head of a house at Hong Kong, Honolulu, Havana or Colon desires to come here he must produce a prescribed form of certificate in English, issued by the Chinese Government. If there be at his place of residence no representative of China competent to issue such form of certificate, he can obtain none, and is by this law unjustly debarred from entry to the United States. There being, therefore, no provision by which such persons may prove their exemption, the Secretary of the Treasury undertook to remedy the omission by recognizing as lawful certificates those issued by Chinese Consuls or diplomatic officers at the foreign port when advised by the United States Consul. This seems a just application of the spirit of the law. He, however, went beyond the spirit of the act by providing a circular dated January 14, 1885, for original issuance of such certificate by the United States Consul at the port of departure in the absence of a Chinese representative. For it is clear that the intervention of the United States Consul was intended by the act to be supervisory only. It became necessary, therefore, to amend this circular, and this was done on the 13th of June following, by striking out the clause prescribing original certification by United States Consuls.

The complaint of the Chinese Minister in his note of March 24, 1885, is that the Chinese merchant, Luy Sang, of King Lee & Co., San Francisco, having arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and exhibited a certificate of the United States Consul at Hong Kong as to his status as a merchant, was refused permission to land and sent back to Hong Kong. While his certificate was insufficient under the present law, it is to be remembered that there is at Hong Kong no representative of China competent to issue the required certificate.

The intent of Congress to execute the treaty is thus defeated, and conditions are exacted by the act which, in the words of the Supreme Court, are "physically impossible to perform." This anomalous feature should be reformed in order that the recurrence of such cases may be avoided and the imputation removed which would otherwise rest upon the good faith of the United States in the execution of their solemn engagements.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Plantation Philosophy.

De hones' tear is de jewelry ob de soul.

De tongue dat will tell a lie will lick 'lasses dat don't 'long to it.

It ain't de little scrub man dat is de leas' account. Sometimes de biggest stalk in de field ain't got no corn on it.

In de eyes ob de worl' de death ob a po' man is a pity, but de death ob a rich man is a c'lamity.

When a man ain't got de money it is de bery time dat folks wants him ter pay a debt. Ef he's got plenty ob money it doan make so much difference.

Dar neber was a man dat was such a dead beat dat he could stan' off de collector ob death. When natur' presents de bill de man doan dispute de figgers.

I 'spise ter see folks pay mos' 'tention ter de 'oman what is de bes' dressed. De peacock is got finer clothes dan de dominicker hen, but she ain't haf so good ter hab aroun' de house.

Although hope is de suthin' dat hol's a pusson up, yit it ken be 'bused. De lazy man is full ob hope an' sets in de shado, while de 'dustrious man, what ain't got so much, chops de weeds outen de cotton.

—There was no clock in the hotel parlor. The young man had no watch. Neither had the young woman on whom he was making a visitation. They had been talking about bores. "I meet a good many," he said. "I don't," she responded. "That is, I don't before ten o'clock in the evening." "Ah," he said significantly, "it is about nine o'clock now." "O," she said, forgetfully, "is it so early? I thought it was half-past ten at least." Then he got up and went away.—*Washington Critic.*

—The Stamford *Comet*, in order to hoax some Norwalk newspapers that are making too free with its news, started that story printed the other day of a Norwalk man who eloped with his wife's sister, killed his mistress, and then shot himself. It now owns up that the story was a lie, pure and simple.—*Hartford Post.*

—Mexicans have a passion for mirrors, and a traveler says that the interiors of some of the city houses look like steamboat cabins. He remarks also that mirrors are among the commonest articles in the pawnshops there.—*Chicago Sun.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 20@ 2 50	$3 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 50@ 3 50	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 25	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 25@ 4 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 00	8 00@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 00	9 50@12 25
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 00@15 00
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	15 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—SENATE.—A number of local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning the Revenue bill was not considered because of the small attendance, and the following bill was passed: amending title 19, chapter 4, of the Code of Practice in civil cases. In response to a resolution asking information, Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Feeble Minded, made a report this morning showing that he had 150 children under his charge, six-tenths of them being orphans, three-tenths one-half orphans, and one-tenth have both parents. The boys and girls whose ages appear too great to be retained are employed on the place and are valuable to the institution, and supply help which otherwise would have to be paid for. The institution is in excellent condition under Dr. Stewart's management, and he seems to be the right man in the right place.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—SENATE.—The following House bills were passed: Incorporating the town of Van Buren, in Anderson County. Authorizing Meade County to issue bonds to pay its indebtedness. Authorizing Bullitt County to issue bonds for turnpike purposes. Ceding certain lands in Owensboro to the Federal Government for the erection of public buildings. Amending the charter of the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad Company. Authorizing the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad to build a branch road. Changing the boundary lines between the counties of Morgan, Menifee, Wolf and Breathitt. Incorporating the Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia Railroad Company. Authorizing Davis County court to levy a tax for ordinary purposes, prohibiting the sale of liquors in Glasgow; amending and reducing into one all acts in relation to the city of Frankfort; requiring lightning-rod agents to get a license, and pay $250 for same; amending the Knights of Honor Temple Company of Louisville.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed: An act amending an act for the incorporation and regulation of fire, marine, health, accident, live stock and all others except life insurance companies. Senate bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Christian County.

FRANKFORT, April 6.—SENATE.—The report of the Advisory Committee on the Greenwood troubles were called up. Mr. Sparks made a motion to go into a committee of the whole and hear Mr. Hallam, who is the attorney of the Mason & Foard Company. After some debate it was agreed to. Mr. Hallam took up the statement in the Commissioners' report that one of the convicts had been whipped severely by Warden Henson, and after he had gone to bed was called up again and whipped by Mr. King, one of the members of the Mason & Foard Company. He said that the man was suspected of knowing of a plot to murder the guards and escape. The warden took him to his room and struck him eight lashes in order to make him confess. He then stopped and the convict threw himself on the bed. Five minutes later Mr. King came in, and, taking the whip out of Henson's hand, said he would make the prisoner confess. He then struck him five lashes and he confessed the entire plot. The speaker, continuing, said that the committee had stated that the convicts were cruelly treated by being whipped, yet no one of them had ever shown another method of controlling these men. Whipping in prison management had been used from time immemorial and there was no reason why the Mason & Foard Company should not apply it.

HOUSE.—In the House this morning the recently-introduced bill providing that convicts shall not be worked in coal mines was called up, it having been made a special order for 10 o'clock. Mr. Bullitt offered an amendment that the bill shall not interfere with any existing contract, but it was defeated by a majority of four. Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment that convicts shall be worked outside the penitentiary under State or Federal control. It was adopted. The remainder of the session was devoted to the revenue bill. The clause taxing banks, of which so much has been said, was discussed. Mr. Straus' speech occupied most of the time.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—SENATE.—It was a field day for objectors in the Senate, and consequently nothing was done. Mr. Gilbert offered a resolution to fix April 18 as the day for final adjournment of the Legislature. It will come up to-morrow. A bill abolishing the writ of ad quod damnum, and providing for a uniform mode of condemning private property for public use, was passed. This bill repeals a very old law that has been in force since the time of Alfred of England.

HOUSE.—The bill to prevent convicts from being employed in coal-mines was passed. The bill makes it unlawful to work convicts in or about any coal-mine or other mine in this State, either in mining or at any other work. No contract shall be made for the employment of such labor, but this bill shall not affect any contract for that purpose now in force. For employing convicts for such purposes the offender may be fined $1,000 per day for each day any such prisoner is employed in contravention to the bill. The revenue bill was then taken up, and occupied the remainder of the session, the clause taxing banks being the subject of discussion.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—SENATE.—Two hours were consumed in discussing the claim of Newton Craig against the State. The matter was finally got rid of by appointing another commission to look into it. Mr. Martin obtained leave until next Thursday for the Judiciary Committee to report on the bill to repeal the State Board of Equalization. Mr Clay offered a substitute providing for the continuance of the Board, but in a modified form. The substitute was ordered printed. Mr. Burnett made a long speech on the subject of working convicts in the mines. He declared that it was a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. The discussion continued till adjournment.

HOUSE.—An act to create a Common Pleas Court in Bourbon, Madison, Clark, Bath and Montgomery Counties was passed. An act to regulate the sale of fertilizers and to protect agriculturists in the use of same was discussed at some length and passed. Renaker's resolution to loan one or more cannon to the Confederate reunion at Cynthiana next August was adopted. The Revenue bill was reported, and the debate on the clause taxing banks consumed the entire session.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill incorporating the Kentucky Horticultural Society; amending the charter of the John C. Breckinridge Monumental Association. Mr. Alford reported a bill to protect hotel-keepers against dead beats. On motion of Mr. Caudill it was ordered printed and made a special order for next Tuesday. Mr. Berry, for the Committee on Education, reported a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to employ an additional clerk, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. After passing a few local bills the Senate struck the lightning-rod bill and soon went to pieces.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to investigate the reported violation of the State's contract with the Mason & Foard Company, and if they are true, to cancel said contract and order a return of the convicts to the prison at Frankfort. Mr. Moss' amendment to the resolution to strike out that part looking to an investigation, and ordering the contract canceled at once, was defeated. The resolution providing for a sine die adjournment May 3, was referred to the Committee on Rules. The revenue bill was reported. Article 2, relating to the tax on banks, being under consideration. The previous question was ordered, and the session was ordered extended until the matter could be disposed of. Voting began at 12 o'clock. All amendments were voted down as fast as reported until the substitute offered by Mr. Straus was reached. That substitute was one which proposed to tax banks like other property. The vote as announced was—yeas 44, nays 46.

Miscellaneous Items.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Horace, Anderson County, and E. H. Rice commissioned postmaster.

MR. JOHN WILL BUCKMAN, a wealthy farmer and tobacco-grower of Henderson County, was found dead in bed here, supposedly from heart disease.

A JOURNEYMAN tailor named Sullivan, who lives opposite Frankfort, started across the river to his home the other evening in an intoxicated condition. He has not been seen or heard of since. It is believed he was drowned.

AN infant son of Mr. Bolton, of Covington, fell from a second-story porch and received what is believed to be fatal injuries.

FOLLOWING Internal Revenue appointments were made for Kentucky a few days ago: James L. Owen, of Ohio County; Charles H. Poor, of Williamstown, and E. P. Campbell, of Iron Post-office, storekeepers and gaugers, and Frank Hasemeiar, of Covington, a storekeeper.

THE M. E. Church South Board was in session at Louisville, a few days ago. It collected $145,242 for poor churches in four years.

JAS. H. KENNY, old and respected citizen of Georgetown, is dead from an overdose of morphine.

NIGGARDLY POLICY.

The Heads of the Government Departments Are Shockingly Overworked—Secretary Manning's Case.

The illness of Secretary Manning and the effects of overwork on Secretary Lamar, taken in connection with the rapidly accumulating business of the Treasury, Interior and Postal Departments of the Government, suggest that sooner or later there must be found some relief for the executive officers of the Government.

Since 1829, when Mr. Jackson invited Mr. Barry, who was chief clerk in charge of the Postal Department, to a seat in his Cabinet as Postmaster-General, there has been no change in the methods of conducting the executive branches of the Government, except by assistants, each Cabinet officer being responsible for the whole conduct of his own Department. Since then the population of the country has increased from 12,866,000 to 60,000,000, its resources have been correspondingly developed, while the duties of the Cabinet officers of the Government have fully kept pace with the material growth of the country. The time has come when an efficient officer is soon made a physical wreck in the discharge of his multifarious duties. It is simply an intellectual and physical impossibility for the Secretary of the Treasury to administer the finances of the Government, to look after the collection of its customs and internal revenues, to run the mints, take in charge steamboat inspection and the life-saving service, look after the engraving and printing and watch the National banks, have charge of the coast survey, control the currency, assume responsibility of the Government architect, and disburse the funds of the Government. While some of these duties are delegated to others, the Secretary is the responsible head, and must be more or less acquainted with all, according to the measure of his efficiency.

The same may be said of several departments of the Government. The Cabinet of the United States is composed of seven men; that of Great Britain of fourteen, that of France of eleven, that of Prussia of ten and that of Russia of eleven. Even Belgium and Switzerland have seven each, and Italy eight. But there has always been a very niggardly spirit shown by our people in the number of officials and the pay they receive, the idea being that there was some merit in Democratic simplicity. This may be true provided that simplicity is not directed by men who drive ten-dollar mules in carts. We offer the very highest possible premiums for dishonesty in the public service by imposing upon Cabinet officers duties it is not possible to perform, and as a result we have star-route frauds and naval irregularities that are invited and made possible by our methods. Instead of seven we should have twelve Cabinet officers, and the day is not far distant when it will be recognized.—*Chicago News.*

A BRAVE PAPER.

Governor Hill's Brand Upon the Broadway Franchise—Ex-Governor Cleveland's Warning.

The people of New York have fresh cause to be proud of the faithful and vigilant guardian of their interests in the executive chamber. Corporation agents and the lobby may infest both houses of the Legislature and swarm around the hotels, but across the threshold of the executive chamber the polluting foot of the lobbyist can not pass. There are no fine spun theories or equivocal phrases in his admirable message, but incisive, vigorous, plain talk. It is the expression of the righteous indignation of an honest man and fearless official against bribery and corruption. He denounces the thieves who stole the most valuable franchises in the gift of the city of New York, and the shameless officials who permitted themselves to be purchased "in the broad light of day and with a brazenness and boldness unparalleled in the history of a municipality."

He alludes to the warning of Governor Cleveland, when he signed the General Street Surface Railway act, in 1884, that the bill should have made it obligatory on local authorities to put those franchises up at auction, instead of leaving it to their option. The words of Governor Cleveland, in view of the action of the New York aldermen on the Broadway and cable railroad steals, have an additional interest now. "If the local authorities are determined to cheat and defraud their constituents by refusing to put up a valuable franchise at auction, they must, under this bill, do it in the broad light of day and with a brazenness and boldness that would find a way to evade the most carefully framed law." This did not, in the least, discommode the disreputable officials to whom Jacob Sharp and the cable company applied. They cared more for "boodle" than for character and were content to be branded as false to every instinct of honor and manhood, as long as they were well paid for it.—*Albany Argus.*

A SOCIAL LEADER.

The Young Lady of Albany to Whom the President Is Said to Be Engaged.

The story comes from Albany that President Cleveland is engaged to marry Miss Van Vechten, a young lady who may justly lay claim to being the social leader of the capital of New York. The lady is tall and most beautiful in face and figure and she has many charms and graces of manner. The circle in which she moves is one of the most exclusive in the United States. The high society of Albany is unquestionably the most difficult to penetrate of any in the country and Miss Van Vechten is its central star. She lives in a splendid house that is situated directly across the street from the Executive Mansion, where Mr. Cleveland, when he was in office, could without difficulty have looked into Miss Van Vechten's window. The lady has a rich complexion, dark eyes and a wealth of waving brown hair. There is a quite striking resemblance between her and Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the beautiful Cleveland girl, whose personal attractiveness has been the talk of Europe for a year or two back. When Mr. Cleveland was Governor of New York State, he frequently met Miss Van Vechten at the various receptions which occurred at the Executive Mansion and elsewhere in Albany, and he exhibited a marked preference for her society. It is, indeed, said that he took every possible occasion to be at her side, and it is now noticed that she is spending a great deal of her time in Washington, where few, if any, of the social gatherings of which the President is a feature are allowed to go by without her presence.—*Boston Herald.*

ITS NEXT EXECUTIVE.

The Difficulties in the Way of Establishing Justice in the Territory of Utah.

It seems to be taken for granted that President Cleveland is going to select as successor to Governor Murray, of Utah, some citizen of the Territory itself. This expectation is based not only on the declarations of the platform of 1884, but on the belief that no outsider could be found who would have the courage to stand up against the stream of abuse and misrepresentation which the Mormon leaders are wont to heap upon the Gentile Governors who endeavor to enforce the United States laws among them. It is for this reason no doubt that many would be unwilling to accept an executive position involving so much bitter opposition from the great majority of the community in which authority was to be exercised. On the other hand, much may be urged in favor of the appointment of an outsider in this instance, for it is evident that if the President is to be thus limited in his choice he may be unable to find a person who will administer the affairs of the Territory in a just and impartial spirit. The lines of antagonism are very sharply defined, and every Gentile who is not a bitter and uncompromising foe of Mormonism is in some degree susceptible to its influences. Should the selection be made from either of these classes, the interests of good government might not be subserved. There would either be indiscriminate oppression or a government that would find favor with the Polygamists.

It is almost needless to say that the evil against which the laws of the United States are directed is not Mormonism itself as a religious creed, but polygamy, which is a crime. A man is not to be oppressed because of his religious belief in a country which proclaims absolute freedom to all creeds and sects. But if he commits a crime he must certainly be held amenable to the law. This is a distinction not always kept clearly in mind. Territorial officers imbued with an indiscriminating prejudice are certainly not qualified to administer the law properly, and the result must be that the present disturbances would only be augmented. On the other hand, a lax administration would only foster the evil which it is the duty of the Government to root out. Under these circumstances the President may find it necessary to nominate some non-resident who is known to be a man at once firm, fearless and dispassionate.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

MR. EDMUNDS' DEFEAT.

His Campaign Ended and He Has Failed to Convince Even the Senate That He Is Right.

Senator Edmunds has finished his campaign on the Duskin resolutions, and has won a doubtful victory. He has succeeded in securing their adoption by one majority in the absence of a Democratic successor to the late Mr. Miller, of California. The substantial results of the long discussion, which, on the Republican side depended almost wholly for its force and dignity upon Mr. Edmunds himself, are about as doubtfully balanced as was the vote on the resolutions. Mr. Edmunds has not succeeded in convincing the country that the President should share the power of removal with the Senate, or that the Senate had a just claim to the papers bearing on suspensions simply because they were "filed" in the departments, but attention has undoubtedly been drawn, in a very marked degree, to the great advantage the civil service would gain by having all proceedings in connections with nominations, except to places of a peculiarly confidential character, made a matter of accessible record. On the other hand, without meaning to do so, Mr. Edmunds has made it very plain to the country that the methods of the Senate are more in need of reform in this regard than any others. A blow that bids fair to be fatal has been dealt to the secret sessions of the Senate.—*N. Y. Times.*

Right Ahead.

Grover Cleveland, as mayor of Buffalo, Governor of New York and President of the United States, has in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, given an exhibition of unimpeachable integrity. It is a singular fact that in several of his public acts the disapprobation of the populace stared him in the face, but when the sober second thought and restored reason gained supremacy, the decision was almost universal that he had done the right thing in the right place. His rule of action may be said to be embraced in the mathematical verity: "the nearest line between two points is a straight one." With him the public welfare is paramount to party interests, and a public office a public trust. He has never sought office, nor has he ever been a scheming politician. The office in his case has in every instance sought the man.—*Des Moines Leader.*

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

—The President's simple adhesion to sound policy, good precedents and his constitutional right and duty in the premises foiled Mr. Edmunds' adroit scheme. Mr. Edmunds has not only failed—that was always inevitable—but he has failed ignominiously.—*Washington Post.*

—It doesn't please the Blaine organs that the return of Roscoe Conkling to power should be even disinterestedly suggested, yet somehow the suggestion keeps going the rounds in a number of Republican papers and is generally approved by the Independent press.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Fully one-eighth of the President's nominations in place of suspended officials were those of Internal Revenue Collectors. The Republican Senators propose to confirm these without a look at the private papers upon which the changes may or may not have been based. Backing down by degrees may be more agreeable than a straight and square retreat from an untenable position, but it does not change its character. It is a backdown all the same.—*Boston Herald.*

—The pole of the greatest cold has finally been discovered. It is at Werkhojansk, Siberia, the mean temperature in January being sixty-three degrees below zero, and the lowest reading of the thermometer being 90.4 below zero, Fahrenheit. The next coolest place is the Albany *Journal* office, where an attempt to rob the city of New York is called a "mistake," and the apology of the Senate after being lashed into submission by the stinging whip of the press is termed "correcting the mistake."—*Albany Argus.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, APRIL 1, 1886.

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½ "	½ "	10
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE President has appointed E. T Jackson, of Tennessee, to fill Judge Baxter's place.

THE Senate has passed a bill appropriating $1,000 for the benefit of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to pay for extra clerk's.

THE race for postmaster in Covington is growing quite interesting. There are several applicants, and it is generally believed that ex-Sheriff Leathers has rather the advantage of the other applicants.

Miss Mollie Crumbaugh was defeated for the position of County Superintendent at the primary election in Lyon, last Saturday. A woman can't be elected to office in Kentucky because she don't carry a hip-pocket to hide a bottle in.—Capital.

A Franklin sow has just been found at the bottom of a straw stack having taken refuge there from the big snow of January last, and was caught by the fall of the stack. She was very well, considering her stay of two and a half months without food or water.

Rushville, Indiana, claims the oldest woman in the United States, if not in the world. Her name is Mrs. Mary Breneman, and she will be 116 years old April 27th. Her oldest son will be 81 the same day. She reads and sews well, and has been a Methodist for 80 years.

THE continued damp weather has a tendency to make the industrious farmer grow nervous, after having been favored with such fine weather in March. The spring has never been so late in this country as to cause a failure in crops, and there is now no cause for any apprehension.

SEVEN feet, 8½ inches is the height of the tallest native born American in the United States. Capt. Smith Cook, who was born in Shelby county, this State, 27 years ago, and came home the other day to visit his mother near near Bagdad, from Barnum's great show in New York, where the Capt. is engaged as one of the curiosities.

TAKING the country at large, the wheat prospect is that not to exceed 5 per cent. of the acreage sown in the fall, but will show that it has passed through the winter safely, with the additional prospect of a full average yield. There has been a little spring seeding in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

JUDGE MAJOR stands lowest on the Owen list for Circuit Judge for what reason we do not now care to inquire. No one can assert that he has failed to attend to the duties of his office during the term about to expire. No one can deny his ability, his knowledge of law or his justice. But he is not a good post-and-railer, his fences were sadly out of repair, and now they are clean gone. Fate was against him.—Owen Democrat.

CAPT. WARREN MONFORT, the successful candidate for Circuit Judge was backed by the soldiers-in-gray element in the district "the fine Italian hand" of the Old Fourth being somewhat apparent, in the primary. On several occasions heretofore its influence has made itself felt in conventions and elections, and several slates have been broken that had been arranged with a great deal of care and confidence. So far as we know, however, it has at no time excited any animosities or jealousies in the party. The force of discipline and orderly conduct seems to have stayed with the regiment. It makes no noise at the wrong time and indulges in no bluster, but when the bugle sounds it is there all the same.

The next "boom" will probably be for Gen. Simon Bolivar.—Owenton Democrat.

Thos. J. Henry, clerk of the Court of Appeals, was in town Monday as drunk as the proverbial boild owl. As a good Democrat we hung our head in shame of the thought that this man holds the most lucrative position in the State, and that our vote helped to place him there. How much better for Kentucky, and the Democratic party it would have been had the famous "whitewashing committee" kicked him off the ticket instead of sugar-couting the pill that was destined to wrench the vitals of the party almost beyond endurance. Let not the party flatter itself with the thought that because its majority in the State reached into the thousands that it cannot be overthrown, for if it persists, in electing such men to office it will certainly find itself mistaken. The only way to insure success is to deserve success, and that can not be done by selecting drunken standard-bearers.—Winchester Democrat.

WE give the vote of the counties in this the 11th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Owen, Boone, Grant, Gallatin, Carroll and Franklin. Capt. Warren Monfort, of Owen county, is nominated for Judge by a plurality which will vary but little from 1,000 votes—John S. Gaunt, of Carroll county, for Commonwealths Attorney by 800 plurality as by the official returns:

GALLATIN.	
Monfort	438
Major	225
Drane	71
Gordon	336
Gaunt	376
McMnunma	12

CARROLL	
Monfort	866
Major	425
Drane	297
Gordon	345
Gaunt	1,003
McMannna	16

BOONE	
Monfort	866
Major	459
Drane	297
Gorton	677
Gaunt	873
McManama	30

FRANKLIN	
Major	1,435
Drane	854
Montfort	324
Gaunt	1255
Gordon	1080
McMunamn	135

GRANT.	
Major	395
Monfort	998
Drane	152
McManamn	102
Gaunt	804
Gordon	523

OWEN	
Monfort	803
Major	375
Drane	399
Gordon	1070
Gaunt	695
McMananna	11

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Conner, from special joint committee to investigate the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and also charges against the Medical Superintendent, presented the following report, which was ordered printed:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Your joint committee, appointed to visit Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, Ky. and investigate the management thereof and the charges against Dr. R. C. Chenault, the Superintendent, would report that we have discharged that duty, and offer the following:

We visited said asylum and made a thorough examination of all its departments, and found every thing in most excellent order.

A thorough cleanliness, and perfect system pervades the whole establishment. The patients show that they are well fed, well clothed and well treated, and many of them expressed to us their kind feelings and high appreciation of the good treatment received at the hands of the officers and employes of the institution. We questioned many of the more rational and intelligent of the patients and found that they regarded the Superintendent with esteem and affection, which could only be inspired by the most abiding confidence in his worth and integrity. We examined many of the employes, and without a single exception found that while they regarded the Superintendent as a strict disciplinarian, yet all spoke of his kindness and courtesy to parties connected with the asylum.

The Board of Commissioners we found to be gentlemen of integrity and high standing, men whom we are satisfied would not condan the faults of any one, and who, if there were any grounds for the malicious auonymous charges affecting the character of the Superintennent, would be the first to expose him and urge his removal

We have also thoroughly examinen the testimony taken by the Board in the late investigation of the charges against the Superintendent, requested by him and directed by the Governor, and can find nothing whatever in the whole matter on which to base the slightest foundation for any thing detrimental to the capacity, integrity or moral character of the Superintennent.

The Board, in the investigation, opened the doors and gave everybody an opportunity to come or bring before them any thing and every thing known or heard of against the Superinteudent. With this opportunity before them, it was impossible to show that there was anything against Dr. Chenault, except a factious opposition, which, we believe, would sooner die out by silent contempt, than by giving notice to it.

Your committee most heartily indorse the report of the Board of Commissioners made to the Governor, as a result of their recent investigation.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Reuben Conner,
John D. Haris,
E. L. Worthington,
George W. Samuel,
W. J. Worthington.

THE "SWAP."

How the Delight of Youth Becomes the Passion of Age.

One of the dear delights of youth is that interesting exercise of trade instincts kuown as "swapping." The exchange is effected wholly without reference to the necessities of the parties to the transaction, the object being not so much to benefit by the new possession as to indulge a spirit of enterprise. Any one who has witnessed barters between juveniles must have noticed instances where an object of considerable value has been given up for one of no corresponding worth without the "boot" that shrewd managers exact, not because the youthful traders were ignorant of the inequality of values, but because actual values seem to figure very little in the negotiations for a swap. The prime consideration is that each has what the other most desires, and the wish to possess the one article balances the disposition to release the other—hence there is no robbery in exchange. A battered jack-knife, with one fairly serviceable blade, has been deemed a suitable equivalent for a well-conditioned bull pup, and a balance has been struck between a rheumatic watch and a middle-aged billy-goat, with no grumbling on the part of the swappers, and no thought that either had the better of the bargain.

That there is a fascination in this sort of redistribution of capital and stock may be inferred from the fact that its practice is not confined to youth, the early habit growing apace with accumulating years, until the desire to swap becomes a passion of age. In the activities of daily life the commercial American learns little of the survival of the swap, though it is more extensive among adults than may be believed. We know, of course, that trading is a business condition of frontier settlements, and that a plug of tobacco will purchase a goodly number of small furs from a weed-loving Indian; but in the very midst and center of staid civilization the enjoyments of swapping are sought with avidity by a very large and respectable class. True, the proceeding is more feminine than masculine, but a very liberal percentage of men have a hankering to supply need or gratify fancy by dicker.

In this country, however, all such exchanges are privately effected, the transfers being the result of acquaintance, rather than acquaintance the outcome of a desire to swap. It is otherwise in England. There, we are somewhat surprised to learn, swapping is a regular institution, with its representative organs for advertising purposes, and is entered into with a close commercial spirit that takes no note of any other means of process of satisfying wants. There is in London a tri-weekly journal that has been published for the past ten years, the purpose of which is to announce the exchange of new lamps for old, though there are several other papers with especial columns allotted to the use of swappers, no transactions in money being allowed. It is rather amusing to note the character and variety of these quotations, and the disinterested student will find it a matter of the utmost difficulty to decide by what standard the equivalents are determined.

There may be some near relation between a talking green parrot and a good sewing machine, as both can be made most infernal nuisances to nonowners; but the exact harmony between a pair of canaries and a pair of lady's boots is not quite obvious. Among these occult values we find such offers as these: "Jackal for canaries and chickens," "fox terrier pup for collection of foreign stamps," "new bicycle far rare foreign stamps," "a few good pugs for a sewing machine," "a melodeon for a garden roller," "eight pairs of owls for a breech-loader," "old china and wine for a good sound horse," etc.

Occasionally there is an uncertainty in the mind of the would-be swapper as to the exact value of property held or the precise equivalent desired. Then such advertisements appear as this: "Duck punt, new; exchange for anything useful." This is decidedly a liberal offer, but it is much to be doubted if a pair of second-hand trousers, however useful to the owner, would be considered as coming precisely within the meaning of the advertiser. A lady who wanted half-loop rings, a silver teapot and a skunk cape, announced the fact with the assurance that she had good exchange to offer; while another, wishing to get a pea-hen, asks what exchange will be required. These instances tend to show that this elder-day swapping is but the outcropping of the youthful penchant, and is really a game, a sport, rather than a business relation, by which the excitements of adolescent years are revived. It can easily be conceived that an industrious, able-bodied swapper might, in a comparatively short time, entirely transform the character of a household and thoroughly revolutionize her possessions.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

No applicant from Kentucky got Judge Baxter's shoes.

Take the Reccorcer.

LOST HIS RAILROAD NERVE.

A Traveling Man Who Has Become Morbidly Fearful of an Accident.

A roving theatrical manager and a newspaper man were breakfasting at the Morton House one day last week when the former remarked: "I am trying to get control of a house of my own, so that I can locate permanently. In fact, I have lost my railroad nerve."

"Your railroad nerve; what do you mean?"

"Just what I say. I have lost my railroad nerve. Up to about a year ago I felt almost as safe on a railway train as I did in a hotel, but since that time, for some cause or other, I have become morbidly apprehensive of railroad accidents, and now, when traveling, I fret and worry all the time. I can't rest in a sleeper any more. Many a time I have lain awake all night, and even if I do doze, the slightest out of the way jar will startle and arouse me in the most unpleasant manner. If the train slackens its speed I dread that we are too close to another, and I sometimes become so agitated that I leave my berth and walk the aisle for an hour at a time."

"You should conquer your fears," said the newspaper man. "When I step on a train I consider that my fate is in the hands of others—that worry or fret will not avail one particle to help me in case of trouble—and I sleep almost as well in a Pullman or a Wagner as I do in my own bed."

"I have tried to reason myself out of my fears," was the response, "but I can't. I know I have only got to die once, and that I must die some time. Honestly, though I am not at all disposed to go off the books just yet, the fear of instant death is not so much what haunts me as the dread of accident that would deprive me of a limb or otherwise cripple me permanently. Did you ever see a one-armed or one-legged theatrical manager or agent? We have hard enough times to get along with all our limbs and faculties. To deprive me of a leg or an arm would be to take away my means of living and cause me to resort to some other that would perhaps make me a semi-mendicant. That is what I fear, and it is that which has deprived me of my railroad nerve. I will make almost any sacrifice that will enable me to locate and regain my former buoyancy of spirits. Even as I talk with you now I fret because I have to take the train for Boston to-day, and I won't feel easy in my mind till I get to the end of my journey, and not then, for I know I have to come back again."

"Are your fears shared by many other managers or actors?"

"Indeed they are, but few of them care to acknowledge it. I know lots of drummers, too, who feel just as I do. Stand in front of a ticket office before the departure of a through train especially at night, and watch the men buy accident insurance tickets, and you will be surprised to find how many there are who, like me, have lost their railroad nerve. A year ago I hadn't a gray hair in my head. Now there are plenty of them. Still, if circumstances compel I will be on the road next season, with only one consoling thought, and that is that perhaps after all I may never get a scratch, while some one who never gave the matter a thought, or who would laugh at it if he did, may be killed by a derailment or a collision within a year. It is strange though considering how much they travel, how few actors get hurt, and I don't believe one in a thousand ever buys an accident ticket. They are too superstitious, and feel that if they were to insure they would be certain to 'beat the game', and have to die to do it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

WE hear it stated that this fall Mr Whitehead and Mr. Mack will unite their ability as teachers, and teach a fall and winter term in Morgan Academy. Success to them.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank

AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$577 951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 91
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		60,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserved agents		55,808 7
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 5
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 3
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 2
Premiums paid		31,512 50
Checks and other cash items	843 34	
Bills of other Banks	3,100 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	180 27	
Specie	10,000 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67

LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363.452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 2	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

R E A D!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first class Drug Store in Bellevue, and your wants are to the wants of [illegible], I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

—Terry & Co's Brands of Tea.—

Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.

—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—

Paints Ready For Use,

From a gallon can down to the smallest.

WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886

AN ORGAN OF

LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.

AN ENEMY OF

Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, in clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10

For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.

Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted just in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,

GROCERIES, &c.

READY MIXED PAINT,

—of—

J. C. Smith,

Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.

22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C, W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

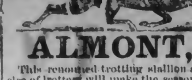
DR. DeJOHNS.

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards, Amalgon 50c, Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J, C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th. Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.



JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonshy Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28¼; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

The Combined Stallion,

RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshall's at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 5½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Morgan.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's

ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare; g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

The fine harness and saddle stallion

Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Esparters; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Littard, C. A. Gaines.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886,

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royal-George; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs, old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almant sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

City Flouring Mills,

RISING SUN, INDIANA.

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 185.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D. S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 270 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

THE

COMBINATION FENCE

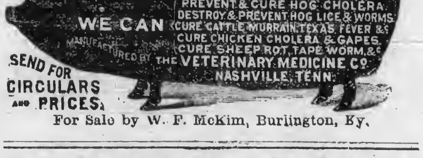
A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

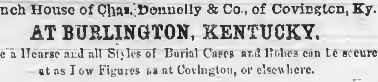
DILLS & CRISLER,

Burlington, Ky.



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.



UNDERTAKING.

Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

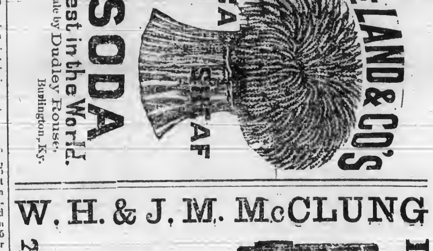
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL

HEATING STOVES.

ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED,

Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order,

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.

☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone

County Rcorder.

Local News.

Mud plentiful.

The grass groweth.

The river has commenced falling.

The sassafras tea season has arrived.

H. M. Piper is visiting his brother at this place.

Our pencil shover from Rabbit Hash was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bango spent Sunday in Newport, with relatives.

Esquire Oscar Gaines is improving and will be out again soon.

Mrs. Josie Platt is spending sometime at Hanover, Indiana.

Miss Orie Conner is teaching the spring school at Limaburg.

The Good Templars received two new members last Friday night.

Mrs. Thos. Cowen's fine Alderney cow died of dry murane one day last week.

E. E. Foster, who has been in Florida, for the last year returned home yesterday.

Bright, pleasant weather is the greatest stimulant a farmer can get at this season of the year.

This office turned out this season a large number of horsegraphs followed by breed biographies.

Everything on the jump at the Boone House this week, where business is exceedingly good.

Two street fakirs, a patent medicine man, and notion store man entertained the people in town Monday.

John P. Ryle, the Democratic nominee for County Superintendent of schools was in town last Saturday.

Some tobacco plants have come up, and should they not be molested there will be some early planting this season.

I. Baley has been unanimously elected keeper of the toll gate on the Burlington and Florence pike near Florence.

The patent right peddlers struck the town last Friday evening. By the way, the same men drive "spanking" fine teams.

We are glad to hear that Jonas Clore and Mrs. S. D. Rice of Bellevue, are convalescing. Dr. Gill Rice is yet very poorly.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Boone county has been passed, and will be voted on at the August election.

FOR RENT—To a responsible person, a well located blacksmith shop, in the town of Florence, Ky. Apply to

A. C. GRAVES, Florence.

Another installment of agents struck the town last week. They manipulate a churn power which is certainly a meritorious invention.

Sheriff Clutterbuck brought Jno. W. Grubbs and John Drinkard from Covington jail Tuesday night and lodged them in jail here. They will be tried this week.

One day last week a little son of Jno O. Roberts, who lives near town, had its arm severely burned by falling in a kettle of boiling soap. The child was about six years old.

During the past week we have noticed some tobacco wending its way to Judge Baker's warehouse, evidently being some of the weed which he bought during the late campaign.

Col. Monfort, Col. Landram, Judge O'Hara, and Chas. Fisk were the visiting attorneys Monday. It has been democratically decreed recently that the first named should don the Judicial ermine in the fall.

A large crow in town Monday, and business on the staeet was lively. The horse show was not quite as large, as Monday week, but the speed of some the trotting horses was tested, as well as that of the fine saddlers.

Mr. Jasper Maguire and Miss Martha Louaker, both of the Bellevue neighborhood, were married in the parlor at Judge Dill's residence last Sunday morning. The Judge officiated in his usual short and pleasing manner.

It will be but a few days until Brother Berkshire will commence interviewing the finny inhabitants of Gunpowder and Woolper. He has been grinding his hooks and testing the strength of his lines.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

For two Sundays the daily papers have not reached this place as usual, thus entirely cutting us off from the outside world, but at the same time giving a clear field for a perusal of the Bible, a duty in which we fear many of our citizens are sadly derelict.

The garden planting which was brought to such a sudden conclusion not long since will be renewed with vigor at the first opportunity. Planting garden and attending Circuit Court both this month will furnish H. P. Stephens all the amusement he is capable of appreciating.

In a letter received from Hon. Reuben Conner last week he writes:

"We are getting along very slow. We are on the Revenue Bill, and have been for three or four weeks, and not through yet. We are on Banks, and I can not say when we will get through. I am getting very tired."

After the masonic ceremonies the remains of Felix Moses were turned over to his friends in Cincinnati, who placed them in a vault at Walnut Hills to await final interment in the Jews' cemetery at that place. The grave had been prepared at Florence before it was known that the Jews desired to take charge of the corpse and have the funeral ceremonies at Walnut Hills.

J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, was in town Monday, all smiles over the fact that he has at last moved into his new residence. He says it is a beauty, and pronounces the painting the finest piece of work he has ever seen. He is most enthusiastic in his expression of thanks to the artist, our fellow townsman Joe Reed for the elegant and tasteful decoration of the inside of his new home.

The steamer U. P. Schenck brought up an immense lot of cane of poles for John P. Brown. They are are to be used as pickets for fence, made by Brown's fence builder, and will demonstrate how cheaply the southern people can have fence, as the pickets or cane will cost them nothing but the expense of cutting the canepoles.—Rising Sun Recorder.

Some of our readers desire to be informed why Easter comes so late this year. The rule is that Easter shall be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which falls upon or next after March 21, and if the full moon falls on Sunday the next Sunday shall be Easter. The first full moon after March 21 this year falls on Sunday, April 18, which puts Easter on the following Sunday, April 25. The reasons, therefore, that Easter is so late this year are that we had a full moon just before March 21, that is, eight minutes before midnight on the 19th, and that the next full moon will be on Sunday

We clip the following from Richmond, Va., Whig. Mr. Casey is a son-in-law of Mr. Joel D. Conner, of the Bullittsville neighborhood.

"One of the finest turnouts seen on our fashionable drives is that of Mr. James Casey, manager of the P. H. Mayo tobacco works. Richmond is celebrated for its fine horses and vehicles, and we have at the present time some splendid drivers. As the spring opens they will become more beautiful and it really will be harder to find in any city scenery and roads superior to those seen in the west end and around reservoir grounds. Mr. Casey's horse, Van, is one of the fastest in the city, and his new brewster side-bar buggy, made in this city, is a model vehicle of its kind. Seated behind Van distance is easily annihilated."

Circuit Court.

Only the grand jury organized Monday. The jury is a body of the best men in the county, and from the number of witnesses before it Monday it took off its coat and went to work so soon as in its room. The jury is composed of the following named gentlemen:

J. A. Wilson, Foreman, J G Green, Wm Craven, J. H. Walton, J H Hastings, Milton Wilhoit, Edward Gaines, R A Brady, B W Adams, F L Gordon, Henry Terrill, Sam Hind, jr., J S Huey, O P Conner, Fred Utz and T B Aylor.

The petit juries were impaneled Tuesday morning, and are composed of the following gentlemen:

Jury No. 1—Joe Weaver, B H Stephens, Marion Stephens, J C Mitchell, J H Aylor, J D Cloud, W H Grant, Robt Clore, B C Tanner, S H Stephens, Jno Smith and I P Arnold.

Jury No. 2.—Geo C Voshell. W E Clutterbuck, O P Winters, M S Rice, Harvey Hughes, Justice Hudson, Sam Pope, E T Krutz, Jno J Huey, M S Rouse, Jno S Mason and H P Marshall.

The next meeting of the County Teacher's Association will take place at Florence on Saturday, April 24, 1886 The following is the programme:

Essay, Literature in the Public-schools—Miss Nannie Bristow.

Grading the country schools—Miss Lizzie Conner, Miss Katie Riggs.

Geography—L. M. Whitehead.

Object Lesson—Miss Lillie Rouse.

Licensing Teachers—W. E. Clutterbuck, J. C. Mack.

Elementary Science in the Common Schools—J. M. Lassing, Miss Anna Young.

Recitation—Robbie Foster.

Deleterious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants and Narcotics—J. G. Tomlin.

The teachers and friends of education are earnestly requested to attend and take part in all discussions. Let the teachers arouse to their duty, and take more interest in the Association. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, and demands the attendance of every member of the association.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

Health of the neighborhood good.

A. J. Holmes is in Texas and well pleased with that country.

Mrs. Hastings has about recovered from her attack of pneumonia.

The river has done considerable damage in the East Bend bottoms, especially to the wheat fields.

Mr. Turly and daughter, of Gallatin spent several days with Tom and Waller Marshall last week.

The river is receding at last, no damage done to amount to much, except destroying some of the gardens.

Jim Fairchild has moved to Aurora, and Sam Burris will move into the house vacated by him on Jas. Hastings farm.

John Huey, of Burlington, has purchased the house and lot of Harvey Akin's heirs, which he will take possession of in the fall.

Mrs. Kate Pope and her mother returned to their home in Ghent, last Sunday after several week's visit with Mrs. Cy Kelley at Bellevue.

PLATTSBURG.

Wheat is looking fine in this vicinity.

Sore eyes are epidemic in this neighborhood.

Judge Warren Monfort. How does that strike you?

Boys trying to smoke a ground hog out of his den caused the volcano.

W. A. Black will move to E. H. Bakers farm near Big Bone next week.

Mrs. Allen, wife of George Allen, of near here, is very low with consumption.

Born to Owen Allen and wife, a boy; also to Wm. Hensley and wife, a boy.

Marion Moble, who was so badly burned sometime ago, is able to sit up in a chair.

W. L. Gaines is teaching school at the Woolper school house, with a good attendance.

John Jackson, who went to West Plains, Mo. last fall has returned home He has been sick ever since he left.

We hear that Joseph A. Donaldson, an old Plattsburg boy, is re-elected judge of the Carroll County Court.

The primary election is over, and we hoist to the breeze our banner with the names of the nominees inscribed thereon.

The writer's little boy is getting along nicely under the care of the big medicine man, Dr. Grant, of Burlington.

The remains of Joe C. Hensley were taken from the vault the other day and buried in the cemetery at this place.

John D. Baldon and bride, nee Miss Sallie Craig, of Carroll county, are at John's fathers, where they will make their future home.

Dr. W. E. Grant, of Louisville, made tracks with his No. 11 shoes in Plattsburg, several days last week, the guest of his brother, J. Frank.

Richard Gore will start a paint shop on Pike Street near Main in the near future. Dick is a fine carriage painter and is worthy of patronage.

Scott Johnson, of Jeffersonville, Ind. is now a resident of our burg; also Alfred Wingate, of near Gainesville, both occupying Mr. Voshell's house.

The department at Washington has raised Capt. A. B. Parker's salary $25 on the month. The Capt. is deputy collector in this Revenue district.

The many friends of J. A. Botts will be glad to hear that he is able to drive out when the weather is good, and he is much improved in health generally.

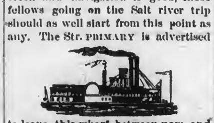
S. S. McWethy, jr's. little boy, while playing the other day, fell down on a stick, cutting the palate of his mouth loose and making a very painful wound

It has been sometime since we communicated to the RECORDER, but from now on will try and come to time often and regular, unless the attack of spring fever we have chronics on us.

A successor to Squire E. H. Baker will have to be elected, and we would suggest the name of our friend, Lewis Beemon, of Limaburg, as a suitable person for the place, lets hear from you Lewis.

The citizens of our town were startled last Sunday morning by seeing immense quantities of smoke issuing from a hole in the ground on the hill near Nick Oberding's. On close examination it was found to be a large mound from which smoke and fire issues in large quantities at times and is supposed to be a small volcano, similar to those on the Pacific coast.

As the backwater is high up in the creek and navigation is good, those fellows going on the Salt river trip should as well start from this point as any. The Str. PRIMARY is advertised



to leave this wharf between now and the first Monday in August. For information as to rates and so on, inquire on board the Steamer.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—A young lady school teacher at Swiss Station, Sacramento County, Cal., threw an unruly boy of thirteen to the floor with such force as to break his leg.

—An old regulation at Yale is that a student shall lift his hat at a distance of ten rods from the president, eight from a professor and five from a tutor. —*Hartford Post.*

—Andover Theological Seminary will receive $25,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. William Richardson, of Manchester, N. H. The American Bible Society receives about the same amount, according to the lady's will.

—Writing to a young collegian many years ago, Ruskin said: "To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day in a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way."

—The American Medical Missionary Association held its first annual meeting recently. It was voted that young men wishing to be medical missionaries will have to be earnest Christians, sound physically, of liberal education, and take a full course of lectures in an approved college of medicine.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Methodist girls are assured by the official journal of their church that they can not dance without breaking that solemn vow which they made at the altar, "in the presence of God and His angels, to renounce the devil and all his works." The assertion is further made that truly good Christians are never dancers.—*Chicago Times.*

—Some statistican asserts that among the 'verts to Romanism—a "'vert" may mean a "convert" or a "pervert," and is adopted as an ambiguous and satisfying term for general use by British conversationalists—that have gone over since the beginning of the Oxford movement are enumerated 36 lords, 25 baronets, 302 graduates of Oxford, 149 graduates of Cambridge, 142 army officers, 92 lawyers, 48 doctors and 1,010 ladies of aristocratic stations.—*Christian Union.*

—The Church Missionary Society represents the evangelical element in the Church of England. Its income was $1,162,248, and it supports 228 ordained missionaries, 34 lay missionaries, 15 women, 11 ordained Eurasians, 246 ordained natives, 10 Eurasian teachers, 3,511 native teachers and helpers, and has 40,757 communicants in its mission churches. The work of this society reaches nearly all parts of the world, and its missions in Pagan lands are among the most beneficent and successful,

—Mr. Andrew D. White, in his farewell address to the faculty and students of Cornell University, said: "This university is designed to make men and women of the students coming here. This country can afford to lose all that it has yet attained if by so doing its inhabitants become true, noble, faithful men and women. The founders of this university were patriotic men, and it was for this purpose that they conceived the idea of bettering the nation. Many come here thinking that by so doing they are patronising the university. That is a mistake. The university patronizes you."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The encampment had a lively time at Florence last night.

The Drinkard and Rogers cases are set for trial to-day.

Judge Major is dispatching business with his usual alacrity.

The grand jury is interviewing witnesses from all sections of the county. No indictments have been reported yet.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnatte, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturdny after third Monday Charles H. Acra. Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday af ter 1st Mmonday— T.J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday alter third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Moncay, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - UNION, KY.

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T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.
N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c: 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

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My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land, and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ¼ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address
L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

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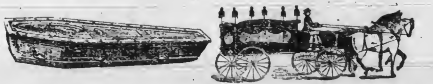

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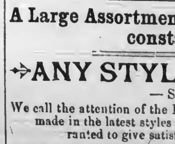

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE President has appointed E. T Jackson, of Tennessee, to fill Judge Baxter's place.

THE Senate has passed a bill appropriating $1,000 for the benefit of the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to pay for extra clerk's.

THE race for postmaster in Covington is growing quite interesting. There are several applicants, and it is generally believed that ex-Sheriff Leathers has rather the advantage of the other applicants.

Miss Mollie Crumbaugh was defeated for the position of County Superintendent at the primary election in Lyon, last Saturday. A woman can't be elected to office in Kentucky because she don't carry a hip-pocket to hide a bottle in.—Capital.

A Franklin sow, has just been found at the bottom of a straw stack having taken refuge there from the big snow of January last, and was caught by the fall of the stack. She was very well, considering her stay of two and a half months without food or water.

Rushville, Indiana, claims the oldest woman in the United States, if not in the world. Her name is Mrs. Mary Breneman, and she will be 116 years old April 27th. Her oldest son will be 81 the same day. She reads and sews well, and has been a Methodist for 80 years.

THE continued damp weather has a tendency to make the industrious farmer grow nervous, after having been favored with such fine weather in March. The spring has never been so late in this country as to cause a failure in crops, and there is now no cause for any apprehension.

SEVEN feet, 8½ inches is the height of the tallest native born American in the United States. Capt. Smith Cook, who was born in Shelby county, this State, 27 years ago, and came home the other day to visit his mother near near Bagdad, from Barnum's great show in New York, where the Capt. is engaged as one of the curiosities.

TAKING the country at large, the wheat prospect is that not to exceed 5 per cent. of the acreage sown in the fall, but will show that it has passed through the winter safely, with the additional prospect of a full average yield. There has been a little spring seeding in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

JUDGE MAJOR stands lowest on the Owen list for Circuit Judge for what reason we do not now care to inquire. No one can assert that he has failed to attend to the duties of his office during the term about to expire. No one can deny his ability, his knowledge of law or his justice. But he is not a good post-and-railer, his fences were sadly out of repair, and now they are clean gone. Fate was against him.—Owen Democrat.

CAPT. WARREN MONFORT, the successful candidate for Circuit Judge was backed by the soldiers-in-gray element in the district "the fine Italian hand" of the Old Fourth being somewhat apparent, in the primary. On several occasions heretofore its influence has made itself felt in conventions and elections, and several slates have been broken that had been arranged with a great deal of care and confidence. So far as we know, however, it has at no time excited any animosities or jealousies in the party. The force of discipline and orderly conduct seems to have stayed with the regiment. It makes no noise at the wrong time and indulges in no bluster, but when the bugle sounds it is there all the same.

The next "boom" will probably be for Gen. Simon Bolivar.—Owenton Democrat.

Thos. J. Henry, clerk of the Court of Appeals, was in town Monday as drunk as the proverbial boild owl. As a good Democrat we hung our head in shame of the thought that this man holds the most lucrative position in the State, and that our vote helped to place him there. How much better for Kentucky, and the Democratic party it would have been had the famous "whitewashing committee" kicked him off the ticket instead of sugar-coating the pill that was destined to wrench the vitals of the party almost beyond endurance. Let not the party flatter itself with the thought that because its majority in the State reached into the thousands that it cannot be overthrown, for if it persists, in electing such men to office it will certainly find itself mistaken. The only way to insure success is to deserve success, and that can not be done by selecting drunken standard bearers. —Winchester Democrat.

WE give the vote of the counties in this the 11th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Owen, Boone, Grant, Gallatin, Carroll and Franklin. Capt. Warren Monfort, of Owen county, is nominated for Judge by a plurality which will vary but little from 1,000 votes—John S. Gaunt, of Carroll county, for Commonwealths Attorney by 800 plurality as by the official returns:

GALLATIN.	
Monfort	438
Major	225
Drane	71
Gordon	336
Gaunt	376
McManama	12

CARROLL	
Monfort	866
Major	415
Drane	297
Gordon	345
Gaunt	1,003
McManama	16

BOONE	
Monfort	866
Major	459
Drane	297
Gordon	677
Gaunt	873
McManama	30

FRANKLIN	
Major	1,435
Drane	854
Montfort	321
Gaunt	1255
Gordon	1080
McManama	135

GRANT.	
Major	395
Monfort	998
Drane	152
McManama	102
Gaunt	804
Gordon	523

OWEN	
Monfort	803
Major	375
Drane	399
Gordon	1070
Gaunt	595
McManama	11

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Conner, from special joint committee to investigate the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and also charges against the Medical Superintendent, presented the following report, which was ordered printed:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Your joint committee, appointed to visit Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, Ky. and investigate the management thereof and the charges against Dr. R. C. Chenault, the Superintendent, would report that we have discharged that duty, and offer the following:

We visited said asylum and made a thorough examination of all its departments, and found every thing in most excellent order.

A thorough cleanliness, and perfect system pervades the whole establishment. The patients show that they are well fed, well clothed and well treated, and many of them expressed to us their kind feelings and high appreciation of the good treatment received at the hands of the officers and employes of the institution. We questioned many of the more rational and intelligent of the patients and found that they regarded the Superintendent with esteem and affection, which could only be inspired by the most abiding confidence in his worth and integrity. We examined many of the employes, and without a single exception found that while they regarded the Superintendent as a strict disciplinarian, yet all spoke of his kindness and courtesy to parties connected with the asylum.

The Board of Commissioners we found to be gentlemen of integrity and high standing, men whom we are satisfied would not condon the faults of any one, and who, if there were any grounds for the malicious anonymous charges affecting the character of the Superintennent, would be the first to expose him and urge his removal

We have also thoroughly examined the testimony taken by the Board in the late investigation of the charges against the Superintendent, requested by him and directed by the Governor, and can find nothing whatever in the whole matter on which to base the slightest foundation for any thing detrimental to the capacity, integrity or moral character of the Superintennent.

The Board, in the investigation, opened the doors and gave everybody an opportunity to come or bring before them any thing and every thing known or heard of against the Superintendent. With this opportunity before them, it was impossible to show that there was anything against Dr. Chenault, except a factious opposition, which, we believe, would sooner die out by silent contempt, than by giving notice to it.

Your committee most heartily indorse the report of the Board of Commissioners made to the Governor, as a result of their recent investigation.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Reuben Conner,
John D. Haris,
E. L. Worthington,
George W. Samuel,
W. J. Worthington.

THE "SWAP."

How the Delight of Youth Becomes the Passion of Age.

One of the dear delights of youth is that interesting exercise of trade instincts known as "swapping." The exchange is effected wholly without reference to the necessities of the parties to the transaction, the object being not so much to benefit by the new possession as to indulge a spirit of enterprise. Any one who has witnessed barters between juveniles must have noticed instances where an object of considerable value has been given up for one of no corresponding worth without the "boot" that shrewd managers exact, not because the youthful traders were ignorant of the inequality of values, but because actual values seem to figure very little in the negotiations for a swap. The prime consideration is that each has what the other most desires, and the wish to possess the one article balances the disposition to release the other—hence there is no robbery in exchange. A battered jack-knife, with one fairly serviceable blade, has been deemed a suitable equivalent for a well-conditioned bull pup, and a balance has been struck between a rheumatic watch and a middle-aged billy-goat, with no grumbling on the part of the swappers, and no thought that either had the better of the bargain.

That there is a fascination in this sort of redistribution of capital and stock may be inferred from the fact that its practice is not confined to youth, the early habit growing apace with accumulating years, until the desire to swap becomes a passion of age. In the activities of daily life the commercial American learns little of the survival of the swap, though it is more extensive among adults than may be believed. We know, of course, that trading is a business condition of frontier settlements, and that a plug of tobacco will purchase a goodly number of small furs from a weed-loving Indian; but in the very midst and center of staid civilization the enjoyments of swapping are sought with avidity by a very large and respectable class. True, the proceeding is more feminine than masculine, but a very liberal percentage of men have a hankering to supply need or gratify fancy by dicker,

In this country, however, all such exchanges are privately effected, the transfers being the result of acquaintance, rather than acquaintance the outcome of a desire to swap. It is otherwise in England. There, we are somewhat surprised to learn, swapping is a regular institution, with its representative organs for advertising purposes, and is entered into with a close commercial spirit that takes no note of any other means of process of satisfying wants. There is in London a tri-weekly journal that has been published for the past ten years, the purpose of which is to announce the exchange of new lamps for old, though there are several other papers with especial columns allotted to the use of swappers, no transactions in money being allowed. It is rather amusing to note the character and variety of these quotations, and the disinterested student will find it a matter of the utmost difficulty to decide by what standard the equivalents are determined,

There may be some near relation between a talking green parrot and a good sewing machine, as both can be made most infernal nuisances to non-owners; but the exact harmony between a pair of canaries and a pair of lady's boots is not quite obvious. Among those occult values we find such offers as these: "Jackal for canaries and chickens." "fox terrier pup for collection of foreign stamps," "new bicycle far rare foreign stamps," "a few good pugs for a sewing machine," "a melodeon for a garden roller," "eight pairs of owls for a breech-loader," "old china and wine for a good sound horse," etc.

Occasionally there is an uncertainty in the mind of the would-be swapper as to the exact value of property held or the precise equivalent desired, Then such advertisements appear as this: "Duck punt, new; exchange for anything useful." This is decidedly a liberal offer, but it is much to be doubted if a pair of second-hand trousers, however useful to the owner, would be considered as coming precisely within the meaning of the advertiser. A lady who wanted half-loop rings, a silver teapot and a skunk cape, announced the fact with the assurance that she had good exchange to offer; while another, wishing to get a pea-hen, asks what exchange will be required. These instances tend to show that this elder-day swapping is but the outcropping of the youthful penchant, and is really a game, a sport, rather than a business relation, by which the excitements of adolescent years are revived. It can easily be conceived that an industrious, able-bodied swapper might, in a comparatively short time, entirely transform the character of a household and thoroughly revolutionize her possessions.—*Chicago Inter Ocean,*

No applicant from Kentucky get Judge Baxter's shoes.

Take the Reccorcer.

LOST HIS RAILROAD NERVE.

A Traveling Man Who Has Become Morbidly Fearful of an Accident.

A roving theatrical manager and a newspaper man were breakfasting at the Morton House one day last week when the former remarked: "I am trying to get control of a house of my own, so that I can locate permanently. In fact, I have lost my railroad nerve."

"Your railroad nerve; what do you mean?"

"Just what I say. I have lost my railroad nerve. Up to about a year ago I felt almost as safe on a railway train as I did in a hotel, but since that time, for some cause or other, I have become morbidly apprehensive of railroad accidents, and now, when traveling, I fret and worry all the time. I can't rest in a sleeper any more. Many a time I have lain awake all night, and even if I do doze, the slightest out-of-the-way jar will startle and arouse me in the most unpleasant manner. If the train slackens its speed, I dread that we are too close to another, and I sometimes become so agitated that I leave my berth and walk the aisle for an hour at a time."

"You should conquer your fears," said the newspaper man. "When I step on a train I consider that my fate is in the hands of others—that worry or fret will not avail one particle to help me in case of trouble—and I sleep almost as well in a Pullman or a Wagner as I do in my own bed."

"I have tried to reason myself out of my fears," was the response, "but I can't. I know I have only got to die once, and that I must die some time. Honestly, though I am not at all disposed to go off the hooks just yet, the fear of instant death is not so much what haunts me as the dread of accident that would deprive me of a limb or otherwise cripple me permanently. Did you ever see a one-armed or one-legged theatrical manager or agent? We have hard enough times to get along with all our limbs and faculties. To deprive me of a leg or an arm would be to take away my means of living and cause me to resort to some other that would perhaps make me a semi-mendicant. That is what I fear, and it is that which has deprived me of my railroad nerve. I will make almost any sacrifice that will enable me to locate and regain my former buoyancy of spirits. Even as I talk with you now I fret because I have to take the train for Boston to-day, and I won't feel easy in my mind till I get to the end of my journey, and not then, for I know I have to come back again."

"Are your fears shared by many other managers or actors?"

"Indeed they are, but few of them care to acknowledge it. I know lots of drummers, too, who feel just as I do. Stand in front of a ticket office before the departure of a through train, especially at night, and watch the men buy accident insurance tickets, and you will be surprised to find how many there are who, like me, have lost their railroad nerve. A year ago I hadn't a gray hair in my head. Now there are plenty of them. Still, if circumstances compel, I will be on the road next season, with only one consoling thought, and that is that perhaps after all I may never get a scratch, while some one who never gave the matter a thought, or who would laugh at it if he did, may be killed by a derailment or a collision within a year. It is strange though, considering how much they travel, how few actors get hurt, and I don't believe one in a thousand ever buys an accident ticket. They are too superstitious, and feel that if they were to insure they would be certain to 'beat the game', and have to die to do it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

WE hear it stated that this fall Mr Whitehead and Mr. Mack will unite their ability as teachers, and teach a fall and winter term in Morgan Academy. Success to them.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$577,951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 94
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		55,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 5[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 3[illegible]
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,568 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 2[illegible]
Premiums paid		31,312 50
Checks and other cash items	842 34	
Bills of other Banks	3,100 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	110 27	
Specie	10,610 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 65	43,408 65
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363,452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 24	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public,

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

LAND FOR SALE.
50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered, Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

R E A D!
Feeling the urgent necessity of a first-class Drug Store in [illegible] just opened a fresh stock of
Drugs & Patent Medicines.

— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —
Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.
—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—
Paints Ready For Use,
From a gallon can down to the smallest.
WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work satisfactory.

W. M. BALSLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL. 1886
AN ORGAN OF
LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.
AN ENEMY OF
Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife,

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied on the people by the tariff now in force,

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outrank any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium	$1.50
Weekly, in clubs of five and over, without premium, each	1.10
For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.	
Daily, (except Sunday), one year	$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months	5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.00
Sunday, six months	1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

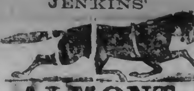
Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT,
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
DR. DeJOHNS,
In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards, Amalgon 50c, Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J, C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.



JENKINS'
ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 20 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshall's at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Morgan.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col, West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g.d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with,

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable, Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose,

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark (Gilles); he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents,

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S, Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 37 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches, The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886,
SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royal George; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 6 yrs, old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with,

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1¼ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted. the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.
L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

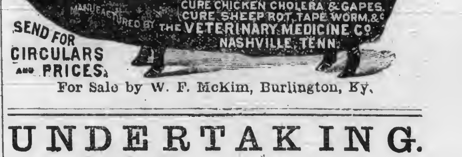
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more,

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



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USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
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DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c.
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c.
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Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.
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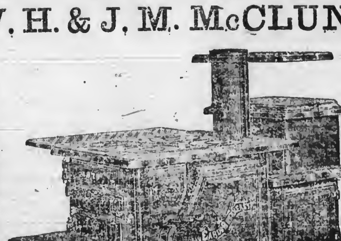
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.



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Early Breakfast & Ladies Cook Stoves
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
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ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED,
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order,
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☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Rcorder.

Local News.

Mud plentiful.

The grass groweth.

The river has commenced falling.

The sassafras tea season has arrived.

H. M. Piper is visiting his brother at this place.

Our pencil shover from Rabbit Hash was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Runge spent Sunday in Newport, with relatives.

Esquire Oscar Gaines is improving and will be out again soon.

Mrs. Josie Platt is spending sometime at Hanover, Indiana.

Miss Orie Conner is teaching the spring school at Limaburg.

The Good Templars received two new members last Friday night.

Mrs. Thos. Cowen's fine Alderney cow died of dry murane one day last week.

E. E. Foster, who has been in Florida for the last year returned home yesterday.

Bright, pleasant weather is the greatest stimulant a farmer can get at this season of the year.

This office turned out this season a large number of horsegraphs followed by breed biographies.

Everything on the jump at the Boone House this week, where business is exceedingly good.

Two street fakirs, a patent medicine man, and notion store man entertained the people in town Monday.

John P. Ryle, the Democratic nominee for County Superintendent of schools was in town last Saturday.

Some tobacco plants have come up, and should they not be molested there will be some early planting this season.

I. Baley has been unanimously elected keeper of the toll gate on the Burlington and Florence pike near Florence.

The patent right peddlers struck the town last Friday evening. By the way, the same men drive "spanking" fine teams.

We are glad to hear that Jonas Clore and Mrs. S. D. Rice of Bellevue, are convalescing. Dr. Gill Rice is yet very poorly.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Boone county has been passed, and will be voted on at the August election.

For Rent—To a responsible person, a well located blacksmith shop, in the town of Florence, Ky. Apply to

A. C. Graves, Florence.

Another installment of agents struck the town last week. They manipulate a churn power which is certainly a meritorious invention.

Sheriff Clutterbuck brought Jno. W. Grubbs and John Drinkard from Covington jail Tuesday night and lodged them in jail here. They will be tried this week.

One day last week a little son of Jno O. Roberts, who lives near town, had its arm severely burned by falling in a kettle of boiling soap. The child was about six years old.

During the past week we have noticed some tobacco wending its way to Judge Baker's warehouse, evidently being some of the weed which he bought during the late campaign.

Col. Monfort, Col. Landram, Judge O'Hara, and Chas. Fisk were the visiting attorneys Monday. It has been democratically decreed recently that the first named should don the Judicial ermine in the fall.

A large crow in town Monday, and business on the staeet was lively. The horse show was not quite as large, as Monday week, but the speed of some the trotting horses was tested, as well as that of the fine saddlers.

Mr. Jasper Maguire and Miss Martha Lonaker, both of the Bellevue neighborhood, were married in the parlor at Judge Dill's residence last Sunday morning. The Judge officiated in his usual short and pleasing manner.

It will be but a few days until Brother Berkshire will commence interviewing the finny inhabitants of Gunpowder and Woolper. He has been grinding his hooks and testing the strength of his lines.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

For two Sundays the daily papers have not reached this place as usual, thus entirely cutting us off from the outside world, but at the same time giving a clear field for a perusal of the Bible, a duty in which we fear many of our citizens are sadly derelict.

The garden planting which was brought to such a sudden conclusion not long since will be renewed with vigor at the first opportunity. Planting garden and attending Circuit Court both this month will furnish H. P. Stephens all the amusement he is capable of appreciating.

In a letter received from Hon. Reuben Conner last week he writes:

"We are getting along very slow. We are on the Revenue Bill, and have been for three or four weeks, and not through yet. We are on Banks, and I can not say when we will get through. I am getting very tired."

After the masonic ceremonies the remains of Felix Moses were turned over to his friends in Cincinnati, who placed them in a vault at Walnut Hills to await final interment in the Jews' cemetery at that place. The grave had been prepared at Florence before it was known that the Jews desired to take charge of the corpse and have the funeral ceremonies at Walnut Hills.

J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, was in town Monday, all smiles over the fact that he has at last moved into his new residence. He says it is a beauty, and pronounces the painting the finest piece of work he has ever seen. He is most enthusiastic in his expression of thanks to the artist, our fellow townsman Joe Reed for the elegant and tasteful decoration of the inside of his new home.

The steamer U. P. Schenck brought up an immense lot of cane of poles for John P. Brown. They are to be used as pickets for fence, made by Brown's fence builder, and will demonstrate how cheaply the southern people can have fence, as the pickets or cane will cost them nothing but the expense of cutting the canepoles.—Rising Sun Recorder.

Some of our readers desire to be informed why Easter comes so late this year. The rule is that Easter shall be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which falls upon or next after March 21, and if the full moon falls on Sunday the next Sunday shall be Easter. The first full moon after March 21 this year falls on Sunday, April 18, which puts Easter on the following Sunday, April 25. The reasons, therefore, that Easter is so late this year are that we had a full moon just before March 21, that is, eight minutes before midnight on the 19th, and that the next full moon will be on Sunday.

We clip the following from Richmond, Va., Whig. Mr. Casey is a son-in-law of Mr. Joel D. Conner, of the Bullittsville neighborhood.

"One of the finest turnouts seen on our fashionable drives is that of Mr. James Casey, manager of the P. H. Mayo tobacco works. Richmond is celebrated for its fine horses and vehicles, and we have at the present time some splendid drivers. As the spring opens they will become more beautiful and it really will be harder to find in any city scenery and roads superior to those seen in the west end and around reservoir grounds. Mr. Casey's horse, Van, is one of the fastest in the city, and his new brewster side-bar buggy, made in this city, is a model vehicle of its kind. Seated behind Van distance is easily annihilated."

Circuit Court.

Only the grand jury organized Monday. The jury is a body of the best men in the county, and from the number of witnesses before it Monday it took off its coat and went to work so soon as in its room. The jury is composed of the following named gentlemen:

J. A. Wilson, Foreman, J G Green, Wm Craven, J. H. Walton, J H Hastings, Milton Wilhoit, Edward Gaines, R A Brady, B W Adams, F L Gordon, Henry Terrill, Sam Hind, jr., J S Huey, O P Conner, Fred Utz and T B Aylor.

The petit juries were impaneled Tuesday morning, and are composed of the following gentlemen.

Jury No. 1—Joe Weaver, B H Stephens, Marion Stephens, J C Mitchell, J H Aylor, J D Cloud, W H Grant, Robt Clore, B C Tanner, S H Stephens, Jno Smith and L P Arnold.

Jury No. 2.—Geo C Voshell. W E Clutterbuck, O P Winters, M S Rice, Harvey Hughes, Justice Hudson, Sam Pope, E T Krutz, Jno J Huey, M S Rouse, Jno S Mason and H P Marshall.

The next meeting of the County Teacher's Association will take place at Florence on Saturday, April 24, 1886 The following is the programme:

Essay, Literature in the Public-schools—Miss Nannie Bristow.

Grading the country schools—Miss Lizzie Conner, Miss Katie Riggs.

Geography—L. M. Whitehead.

Object Lesson—Miss Lillie Rouse.

Licensing Teachers—W. E. Clutterbuck, J. C. Mack.

Elementary Science in the Common Schools—J. M. Lassing, Miss Anna Young.

Recitation—Robbie Foster.

Deleterious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants and Narcotics—J. G. Tomlin.

The teachers and friends of education are earnestly requested to attend and take part in all discussions. Let the teachers arouse to their duty, and take more interest in the Association. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, and demands the attendance of every member of the association.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

Health of the neighborhood good.

A. J. Holmes is in Texas and well pleased with that country.

Mrs. Hastings has about recovered from her attack of pneumonia.

The river has done considerable damage in the East Bend bottoms, especially to the wheat fields.

Mr. Turly and daughter, of Gallatin spent several days with Tom and Waller Marshall last week.

The river is receding at last, no damage done to amount to much, except destroying some of the gardens.

Jim Fairchild has moved to Aurora, and Sam Burris will move into the house vacated by him on Jas. Hastings farm.

John Huey, of Burlington, has purchased the house and lot of Harvey Akin's heirs, which he will take possession of in the fall.

Mrs. Kate Pope and her mother returned to their home in Ghent, last Sunday after several week's visit with Mrs. Cy Kelley at Bellevue.

PLATTSBURG.

Wheat is looking fine in this vicinity.

Sore eyes are epidemic in this neighborhood.

Judge Warren Monfort. How does that strike you?

Boys trying to smoke a ground hog out of his den caused the volcano.

W. A. Black will move to E. H. Bakers farm near Big Bone next week.

Mrs. Allen, wife of George Allen, of near here, is very low with consumption.

Born to Owen Allen and wife, a boy; also to Wm. Hensley and wife, a boy.

Marion Mobley who was so badly burned sometime ago, is able to sit up in a chair.

W. L. Gaines is teaching school at the Woolper school house, with a good attendance.

John Jackson, who went to West Platon, Mo. last fall has returned home He has been sick ever since he left.

We hear that Joseph A. Donaldson, an old Plattsburg boy, is re-elected Judge of the Carroll County Court.

The primary election is over, and we hoist to the breeze our banner with the names of the nominees inscribed thereon.

The writer's little boy is getting along nicely under the care of the big medicine man, Dr. Grant, of Burlington.

The remains of Joe C. Hensley were taken from the vault the other day and buried in the cemetery at this place.

John D. Baldon and bride, nee Miss Sallie Craig, of Carroll county, are at John's fathers, where they will make their future home.

Dr. W. E Grant, of Louisville, made tracks with his No. 11 shoes in Plattsburg, several hays last week, the guest of his brother, J. Frank.

Richard Gore will start a paint shop on Pike Street near Main in the near future. Dick is a fine carriage painter and is worthy of patronage.

Scott Johnson, of Jeffersonville, Ind. is now a resident of our burg; also Alfred Wingate, of near Gainesville, both occupying Mr. Voshell's house.

The department at Washington has raised Capt. A. B. Parker's salary $25 on the month. The Capt. is deputy collector in this Revenue district.

The many friends of J. A. Botts will be glad to hear that he is able to drive out when the weather is good, and he is much improved in health generally.

S. S. McWethy, jr's. little boy, while playing the other day, fell down on a stick, cutting the palate of his mouth loose and making a very painful wound

It has been sometime since we communicated to the Recorder, but from now on will try and come to time often and regular, unless the attack of spring fever we have chronics on us.

A successor to Squire E. H. Baker will have to be elected, and we would suggest the name of our friend, Lewis Beemon, of Limaburg, as a suitable person for the place, lets hear from yen Lewis.

The citizens of our town were startled last Sunday morning by seeing immense quantities of smoke issuing from a hole in the ground on the hill near Nick Oberding's. On close examination it was found to be a large mound from which smoke and fire issues in large quantities at times and is supposed to be a small volcano, similar to those on the Pacific coast.

As the backwater is high up in the creek and navigation is good, those fellows going on the Salt river trip should as well start from this point as any. The Str. Primary is advertised

to leave this wharf between now and the first Monday in August. For information as to rates and so on, inquire on board the Steamer.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—A young lady school teacher at Swiss Station, Sacramento County, Cal., threw an unruly boy of thirteen to the floor with such force as to break his leg.

—An old regulation at Yale is that a student shall lift his hat at a distance of ten rods from the president, eight from a professor and five from a tutor.—*Hartford Post.*

—Andover Theological Seminary will receive $25,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. William Richardson, of Manchester, N. H. The American Bible Society receives about the same amount, according to the lady's will.

—Writing to a young collegian many years ago, Ruskin said: "To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day in a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way."

—The American Medical Missionary Association held its first annual meeting recently. It was voted that young men wishing to be medical missionaries will have to be earnest Christians, sound physically, of liberal education, and take a full course of lectures in an approved college of medicine.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Methodist girls are assured by the official journal of their church that they can not dance without breaking that solemn vow which they made at the altar, "in the presence of God and His angels, to renounce the devil and all his works." The assertion is further made that truly good Christians are never dancers.—*Chicago Times.*

—Some statistican asserts that among the 'verts to Romanism—a "'vert" may mean a "convert" or a "pervert," and is adopted as an ambiguous and satisfying term for general use by British conversationalists—that have gone over since the beginning of the Oxford movement are enumerated 36 lords, 25 baronets, 302 graduates of Oxford, 149 graduates of Cambridge, 142 army officers, 92 lawyers, 48 doctors and 1,010 ladies of aristocratic stations.—*Christian Union.*

—The Church Missionary Society represents the evangelical element in the Church of England. Its income was $1,162,243, and it supports 228 ordained missionaries, 34 lay missionaries, 15 women, 11 ordained Eurasians, 246 ordained natives, 10 Eurasian teachers, 3,511 native teachers and helpers, and has 40,757 communicants in its mission churches. The work of this society reaches nearly all parts of the world, and its missions in Pagan lands are among the most beneficent and successful.

—Mr. Andrew D. White, in his farewell address to the faculty and students of Cornell University, said: "This university is designed to make men and women of the students coming here. This country can afford to lose all that it has yet attained if by so doing its inhabitants become true, noble, faithful men and women. The founders of this university were patriotic men, and it was for this purpose that they conceived the idea of bettering the nation. Many come here thinking that by so doing they are patronising the university. That is a mistake. The university patronizes you."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The encampment had a lively time at Florence last night.

The Drinkard and Rogers cases are set for trial to-day.

Judge Major is dispatching business with his usual alacrity.

The grand jury is interviewing witnesses from all sections of the county. No indictments have been reported yet.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. E. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Mmonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT UNION, KY.

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
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WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

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Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
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EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.
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J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
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FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE
It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of five two-strand cables of the best ancaled bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our five cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and logs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address,
T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.
N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in. apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. C. Fanny Latham, of Florence, Ky., wife of Robt. E. Latham, who is made defendant to the cause, has filed her petition in equity in the Boone Circuit Court, asking to be made a *feme sole*; and to be empowered to trade, and make conveyances in her own rights, as if she were a single woman.

C. FANNY LATHAM.
By R. Richardson, atty.

Feby. 6, 1886.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land, and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

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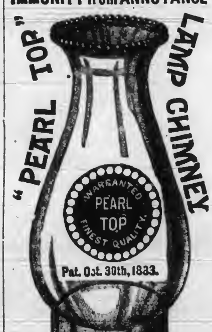

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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.
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Will have constantly on hand
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I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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THE THREE SONS.

I have a son, a little son, a boy just five years old,
With eyes of thoughtful earnestness and mind of gentle mold.
They tell me that unusual grace in all his ways appears,
That my boy is grave and wise of heart beyond his childish years.
I can not say how this may be; I know his face is fair,
And yet his chiefest comeliness is his sweet and serious air.
I know his heart is kind and fond, I know he loveth me,
But loveth yet his mother more with grateful fervency.
But that which others most admire is the thought that fills his mind,
The food for grave, inquiring speech he everywhere doth find.
Strange questions doth he ask of me when we together walk—
He scarcely thinks as children think, nor talks as children talk;
Nor cares he much for childish sports, dotes not on bat or ball,
But looks on manhood's works and ways, and aptly mimics all.
His little heart is busy still, and oftentimes perplexed
With thoughts about this world of ours and thoughts about the next.
He kneels at his dear mother's knee, she teacheth him to pray,
And strange and sweet and solemn then are the words that he will say.
Oh! should my gentle child be spared to manhood's years, like me,
A holier and a wiser man I trust that he will be.
And when I look into his eyes and stroke his thoughtful brow,
I dare not think what I should feel were I to lose him now.

I have a son, a second son, a simple child of three,
I'll not declare how bright and fair his little features be—
How silver sweet those tones of his when he prattles on my knee,
I do not think his light-blue eye is like his brother's, keen,
Nor his brow so full of childish thought as his has ever been;
But his little heart's a fountain pure of kind and tender feeling,
And his every look's a gleam of light, rich depths of love revealing.
When we walk out, the country folks who pass us in the street
Will shout for joy and bless my boy, he looks so mild and sweet.
A playfellow is he to all, and yet, with cheerful tone,
Will sing his little song of love when left to sport alone.
His presence is like sunshine sent to gladden more the earth,
To comfort us in all our griefs and sweeten all our mirth.
Should he grow up to riper years, God grant his heart may prove
As sweet a home for heavenly grace as now for earthly love;
And if beside his grave the tears our aching eyes must dim,
God comfort us for all the love that we shall lose in him.

I have a son, a third sweet son, his age I can not tell,
For they reckon not by years and months where he has gone to dwell.
To us for fourteen anxious months his infant smiles were given,
And then he bade farewell to earth and went to live in Heaven.
I can not tell what form is his, what looks he weareth now,
Nor guess how bright a glory crowns his shining seraph brow.
The thoughts that fill his sinless soul, the bliss that he doth feel,
Are numbered with the secret things which God will not reveal;
But I know, for God hath told me this, that he is now at rest,
Where other blessed infants are, on their Saviour's loving breast.
Whate'er befalls his brethren twain, his bliss can never cease,
Their lot may here be grief and fear, but his is certain peace.
It may be that the tempter's wiles their souls from bliss may sever,
But if our own poor faith fail not, he must be ours forever.
When we think of what our darling is, and what we still must be,
When we muse on that world's perfect bliss and this world's misery,
When we groan beneath this load of sin, and feel the grief and pain,
Oh! we'd rather lose our other two than have him here again.

—*Rev. John Moultrie, in Boston Transcript.*

THE BEWITCHED HOUSE.

Beaten and Driven Away By a Mysterious Stone-Shower.

When I was on a visit to Mauritius a few years ago the following mysterious circumstances occurred, and, although every thing was done to find out the originator, natural or supernatural, of the trick played upon us—if trick it was—we never succeeded in elucidating the matter. Travelers in different parts of the world may have had the like disagreeable experiences, as I have since heard that this species of revenge on supposed enemies, of which so disagreeable a specimen came under my notice, is commonly resorted to in Ceylon and several parts of India.

I happened to be spending a year with my sister and her husband in the lovely island made immortal by the fact—or fiction—of the romantic loves and deaths of Paul and Virginia. The house servants, with the exception of the nurses, were all natives; that is, Indians either born in the island—the offspring of coolies imported for the labor of the sugar plantations, or who had come to prosecute their fortunes—creoles of mixed race, natives of the island, and varying considerably in tint and feature.

The cook was a Madrassee, the butler a creole of African descent; three of the "boys" were pure Indians. They all seemed to get on very well together; now and again we heard a tremendous noise—six or seven tongues raised in unintelligible hubbub of incomprehensible talk, but it gradually sank away or ended in a hearty burst of childish laughter.

The language in which we communicated with them was vaguely called creole—a mixture of French and other tongues, the former predominating; as in Mauritius, though an English colony, French obtains in the shops and in a considerable portion of the commercial world, most of the principal planters in the island being descendants of old French families. It is a childish language, full of abbreviations, odd abrupt terminals, and ejaculations, with a universal and most catching bur, which all children born in the island involuntarily acquire.

None of the servants spoke English; only one, the butler, Alphonse Appavaroo, familiarly termed "Sammy," understood it, and he only imperfectly; so that, notwithstanding the presence of three or four "boys" at table, we could speak unconstrainedly on any subject. The cook, whose name was Manuel, had been nine years in my brother-in-law's employment, and was a most respectable, steady, harmless man, and occupied, with his wife and children, a small "case" in the grounds, hidden behind a hedge of bamboo and tamarind trees. It was my brother-in-law's intention to finally leave Mauritius in six months, and as the house was to be occupied after his departure by his partner, a single man, the establishment would, naturally, be considerably reduced. But, as his intention was only known to his immediate family, and he did not wish it generally spoken of until his plans were fixed, I do not see that the servants can have had any acquaintance with his projected movement, although subsequent events have made me come reluctantly to the conclusion that Sammy, in spite of being a trustworthy servant and the factotum of the establishment, was the prime mover in the disturbance of our peace and comfort. I may be doing him an injustice, but he must, I think, have in some way become aware of the impending changes, and have taken the means I am about to narrate to get rid of a servant whose footing in the house was of longer standing than his own.

This, however, is only conjecture, as we never succeeded in clearing up the mystery.

One hot evening we were seated at table, the party consisting of my sister, her husband, two young men—his cousins—and myself. The servants had left the room for one of the courses, when, instead of returning, we heard a hubbub of mingled voices, cries of terror, a stampede of naked feet pattering along the tiled veranda, and while we were lost in amazement as to what the cause of the sudden disturbance might be, in rushed one of them, Djuman by name, his face that ashen hue which Indians assume when pale, his very turban shaking on his head, as in tremulous voice he cried piteously:

"M'sieu, pierre fine tombe, veaez, gete li, fine coupe tete doomon, ñ'a pas conne doomon sette-li, sarse, ne trouve-li."

But as I can not speak creole correctly, not to mention spelling it, I had better give a translation of the more puzzling words in his ejaculatory sentence. "Sarse" is "chez chez," as creoles can not pronounce "eh;" "gete" is look or "see;" doomon" is a very general term applied to all and sundry. Any one wishing to see you is a "doomon;" all news is heard from "quelque doomon," and I believe is traced to "du monde." Every second sentence begins with "fine" and ends with "li," followed by an extraordinary sort of grunt—"Eh!" something like the "Yah!" of our London street boy.

Djuman's trembling utterances were to the effect that while cook was dishing the dinner stones began to fall at intervals on the stove, on the table, and in different parts of the kitchen, coming down on the outside wooden roof of the building, which stood alone at some fifty yards from the house, with a sharp, clear "ping," and falling down into the room without a crack or an aperture of any kind being visible on the ceiling to show how they had affected an entrance.

My sister, who was of a nervous temperament, did not like it at all, and shrank close to her husband's side, begging him not to leave her. The two young men and I rose, ran across the veranda and the bright moonlit paved yard into the little kitchen, where I did not know at first whether to be alarmed on seeing the cook's brother, who had rushed in from the neighboring "cour" at the first noise of the falling stones, standing ruefully rubbing his head, which was bleeding from a blow he had received; or amused at seeing half a dozen full-grown men capering about like so many children, whimpering, their teeth chattering from terror, all talking at once and each giving a different version of the story in high-pitched voices.

I stood gazing at the ceiling, when a sharp thud above me made me leap suddenly into the air, and a stone larger than my fist fell at my feet.

After quieting his wife's fears G. (my brother-in-law) followed us, and instead of sympathizing with the general terror sharply told the servants to stop all this nonsense, that he would soon find out the practical joker, cut him a month's wages—the usual threat—and deprive him of his monthly bag of rice. Then he ordered them to proceed at once serving the rest of the dinner.

The excitement was far too great to permit of my doing any thing so prosaic as return to dinner while this mystery was unexplained, so the two youths and I remained in the veranda. One fetched his gun and fired into the woods and across a neighboring ravine, hoping that if the aggressor was hidden in its wooded recesses the sound of firing would cause him to desist.

He then climbed a tall tree, from which, as it was a glorious moonlit night—and no one who has not seen the beauty of a tropical full moon can have any idea of its soft and yet clear brilliance—he could see a great distance, while I fearfully peered about among the low bushes, keeping all the while in the close vicinity of my six-foot companion, who, though pooh-poohing the whole affair, did not, I could see, like it at all. I confess that I surreptitiously picked up the stone I had found in the kitchen and smelled it to see if I could find any trace of brimstone.

An hour or two elapsed and still the stones fell, doing more or less damage. Sometimes one or two would come bang; bang after each other, then a quarter of an hour would elapse, and we would think it was all over when the noise and battery would recommence.

It was getting beyond our usual hour of retiring for the night, but somehow we forgot to propose breaking up our little party. It was useless to settle to any occupation; my sister, the two young men and I talked with bated breath, and I did not at all enjoy the prospect of the night before me, as I occupied one of three pavilions—small wooden rooms built outside the large house with a connecting veranda between; and whether the thrower of the missiles was or was not a supernatural personage I did not relish his vicinity. About eleven o'clock the servant came to say that the noise and damage still continued, when G. once more repaired to the kitchen and announced his intention of sending for the police to find out and punish the offender. Accordingly his cousin went off in his little cateche to the nearest police station, and returned with three men—one a French creole, one an Irishman, and the third English. When we explained the circumstances to them they smiled in a superior manner and said: "You'll never find it out, whatever it is; it has been practiced in several parts of the island before, and quite lately, too. Some weeks ago we were sent for to Savanne for the same cause. The inhabitants left the house and we staid there alone on the alert for three days, and, though we watched steadily night and day, the very glass globes of the lamps were broken in the room where we were sitting; we saw the stones fall and heard the sound as they struck the outside roof, but never once saw any appearance of even a crack in the ceiling, and left the place without having found out any thing."

This was not satisfactory; but it was a little reassuring, in the long hours before I fell asleep, to hear the police pacing up and down the veranda, or when their steps ceased, to know, by the tell-tale scent of their cigarettes through the open window, that they were not slumbering. I had meant to keep the stone I picked up as a memento of the incident, and had put it in my room; but fearing that such an uncanny object might take to capering about my premises at the witching hour of midnight I opened my window and deposited it outside.

The police left next morning, as they said it was quite useless to remain. G. and his cousins had to be in Port Louis daily from ten in the morning till five o'clock, so my sister and I were left to face the terrors, which, however, did not look half so great by day as by night. My sister would not ask a question, nor listen when the servants volunteered details, but my curiosity, which is considerable, overcame my terror, and I kept going backward and forward to the servants' quarters to mark the progress of affairs so as to report them faithfully to G. in the evening.

I discovered that the principal victims of the missiles were the cook's two sons, bright little fellows of eight and ten years of age. Wherever they were the stones fell thickest—in the avenue, among the trees, in their own hut, or in the detached kitchen. On mentioning this circumstance to my brother he immediately sent for Manuel, told him to punish his children at once, and make them understand that he would have no more of this tomfoolery going on, and ordered them to be shut in a room all night, and a guardian placed at the door to watch. I was quite aghast at this summary and, as I thought, cruel behavior; but I only attempted a faint remonstrance, and made up my mind to reserve the rest of my exciting adventures for a more sympathetic ear.

Next morning the guardian declined to watch the children any longer, as a stone had left a large lump on his own forehead.

"I shall stop this," said the now angry master of the household.

Accordingly Manuel's boys were dispatched to the school at Rosehill, some two miles off, with a note to the school master, asking him to receive them as boarders for a few weeks. We heard nothing further for twenty-four hours, when the boys and a polite note were simultaneously handed back, to say that the schoolmaster declined having them any longer, as since the arrival of his young visitors his own head had been nearly broken by a mysterious stone coming through the roof, which, however, remained intact. Next day, after my brother had gone to town, I was in my bed-room when I heard the patter of naked feet on the veranda outside my open window, and piteous cries for "grande Ma'amselle," as they always called me from my height. I ran to the window to find ten or eleven clamorous creatures crying, wringing their hands, Manuel in their midst, a sobbing child in either hand, telling me in accents of despair that whenever the children seated themselves to eat a dish of rice an invisible hand seized and flung the dish some three feet off, scattering the rice all around; and that as he and their mother were beside them they heard the click, click, of a pair of scissors, and the children's beautiful silky hair was lying on the ground, shorn off in jagged, uneven masses. The two boys were in a great state of terror, sobbing and trembling, their father the image of misery and wretchedness. I consoled them as best I could; tried to laugh away their fears, albeit my own were increasing; and desiring Djuman to bring me a bunch of bananas, I fed the little ones out of my own hand at the window.

In order to be able to confute my brother's ideas as to the complicity, if not active agency, of the boys, I armed myself with a large umbrella, and taking the children with me, I repaired to their own hut—a regular "case," filthy, malodorous, but the excitement of my own nervous system was such that I would have gone through a good deal to find out the origin of the mystery.

It was a day of intense heat, but I stood in that baking, reeking hut—where all there was in the way of beds were some filthy looking mats; where old clothes hung on the begrimed walls, and where the only air was admitted by high, narrow windows—with the two small culprits before me, their only attire little shirts and nankeen trousers. I thought if they threw up the stones by any quick movement I could not fail to see the motion of their hands; ten minutes, a quarter of an hour, elapsed, and no sign. I was beginning to feel faint from heat and bad air, when bang went one and another on the roof, and two stones fell before me, one narrowly grazing my nose. I dismissed the children, who evinced great fear, and recommenced sobbing and shivering, and rushed out of the "case," cannoning in my flight against the coachman, who was waiting at some distance to hear the result of my courageous exploit.

"Have you ever heard of this sort of thing before?" I mustered up sufficient creole to say.

"Si fait, Ma'amselle; si fait!" he replied; and told me forthwith some ghastly tales, ending most indignantly with: "And they say, some of them, that I am at the bottom of it."

"Nonsense," I said, and rushed out of the blinding vertical sun-rays on to the comparatively cool veranda to encounter Djuman, my own servant, who next respectfully asked if ma'amselle had seen or heard any thing.

"I wonder what it can be?" I said more to myself than him.

"Le diable!" promptly responded Djuman.

"Nonsense!" I said again, this time quite sharply; for, though I had a vague idea in my own mind that perhaps "le diable" was at the bottom of it somehow, my honor and self-respect required me to keep up an appearance of courage I was far from feeling before these timid Indians, who all looked to me as a rock of defense—an infallible authority as well as a most welcome outlet to their feelings as an audience.

To their mistress they did not attempt to speak, for she was too frightened by the whole proceeding to listen even to my experiences.

"Si, Ma'amselle, si; there is a little book," continued Djuman; "they consult, and it is someone in the house who is doing it, and the little book is called the Petit Albert, and there is only one copy in the island."

I was much interested in this relation and noted the fact, and the reader can judge my surprise when, long after, in reading a book of P. Hamerton's, called "Round My House," I came upon the following passage: "In one part of France the peasants have the fullest belief in sorcery. They believe that the secrets of sorcery are contained in a mysterious volume called an Albert, and they are convinced that certain persons possess the book, though I never could see a copy of it, nor ascertain if it really existed."

Had I known the fact at the time my interest would have been doubled, as Mr. Hamerton's testimony shows that a book of divination or demonology, called Le Petit Albert, does exist in other countries, though whence it derives its rather peculiar and somewhat modern name I have never found out.

Next day, Manuel, his wife and children, took French leave, and went off for the day without our having any clew to their whereabouts. The place was quiet during the day, but while we were at dinner, between eight and nine o'clock, a servant came to say that Manuel had returned, and sent in a message to "tell massa he was drunk." Dark though it was, the instant he and his family turned from the highroad into the avenue the stones rattled round them in the path.

Next morning, as I sat in the store-room, giving out rice, flour, curry—all the articles necessary for the day's consumption, I began to Manuel thus:

"Cook, I am very sorry indeed to think that, after being a trusted servant here for nine years, you should come home in such a state as you were in last night. I can assure you that, if it ever happens again, your master will not pass it over, but you will have to go."

Manuel, who, like most Madrassees, spoke a little broken English, replied:

"What me do, Missy? Me no eat; me children, wife mis'rable; they no eat, no sleep, no noting. There is noting to do but get drunk."

I remember that I read him a moral lecture, and said by adding the effects of drink to his present misery he was not doing much to improve his condition, but all the time I felt deeply for the poor man.

Slightly infected with my brother's reiterated suspicions of his two children, who bore a name for mischief, I asked him earnestly if he thought they had really any thing to do with it, and seeing the success of their tricks in the general terror and mystification, were induced to keep it up. I did not add that G. insisted that I was very much to blame in the matter, as my evincing so much interest encouraged them to continue.

"Was it likely," said Manuel in reply, "that children of eight and ten would go on doing a thing, even if it were possible for them to do it so closely watched, which was making their parents miserable, involving themselves in punishment, and which would ultimately deprive them of house and home?

"No, Missy; it will go worse, you see; we will be pinah black and blue. Needles will go through our tongues when we sleep, and in two month we die, if no one find out and stop." Then, shutting the storeroom door mysteriously, he approached me and said in a low whisper: "Missy, some one in dis house want to get rid me. I not know who. I tink; but I not sure. If Missy will give me—lead twenty rupees, I go see woman in town who will go sleep and write names on paper, and I show Missy in storeroom to-morrow morning."

"No, no, cook," I said; "don't do any thing so silly as waste money that way. She can't tell. And don't suspect any of the servants here. It is a mere mischievous trick. I am very sorry for you meanwhile, but we will find it out by and by. I could not lend you money for such a purpose, and you must not waste your own."

But the poor wretch was too miserable to heed my remonstrances. The day following we had to trust our cooking to one of the boys, who were all becoming quite demoralized in the unusually exciting atmosphere in which we lived, for Manuel had again taken French leave, and was absent all day.

Outwardly indifferent, it was with a thrill of expectation I repaired to the store-room next morning, when Manuel immediately closed the door, and glancing tearfully all round, and out at the square grated windows, pushed a paper into my hand, saying in quick, low voice:

"Missy read that in room. No tell nobody."

"Have you seen the clairvoyante?" I asked, breathless from astonishment and with a momentary terror of perhaps seeing my own name written on the paper.

"Yes, missy. She go sleep; she ask how many servant; then she tink long time; then she say massa go to England soon — six months; two boys here want took leave dis house; they try frighten him away. Missy see?"

I ran across to my room and there read the name of Sammy and another servant (the two who subsequently were retained by G.'s partner as head servants).

To say the least of it, the woman had not made a bad guess, and how she contrived to know my brother's intention of leaving Mauritius I don't know. It was in any case a most curious coincidence.

The other servants who knew or guessed the mission on which Manuel had gone into Port Louis, and suspected that he had told me the result, scanned my face carefully and questioned me as to my having found any elucidation of the matter. But I studiously concealed my knowledge, and gave the paper back to Manuel, telling him not to put too much faith in information obtained in such a manner; though if I had any suspicions in the matter they certainly pointed in the same direction. Manuel's, I may say, had till now gone wide of the mark.

The molestation, after this, ceased for some time or occurred at rare intervals, but the poor man had become so unnerved from terror that he neglected his work and finally got his dismissal.

I had returned to Europe before this happened, but on leaving begged my sister to keep me informed about the supernatural affairs I left behind, and she wrote and told me that his persecutor followed him to his next situation, harassed him for some time and then disappeared.

In talking over the matter with an Englishwoman who had spent nearly the whole of a long life in the island she said: "It is a most extraordinary thing, but worse cases than this have come under my own notice. A young girl whom I knew came out from England here as a dressmaker. A creole youth fell in love with her and asked her to marry him. She rejected him, and, mad with rage, he resolved to compass her death. Whether by herself or watched by careful friends, this poor young thing woke in the morning, her arms and body pinched, the blue marks visible on her tender flesh, her hair cut off close to her head, her food snatched from her, needles passed through her eyelids and tongue, and she pined and died under the ceaseless and mysterious powers ranged against her."

I neither affirm nor deny the tale. I merely tell it as it was told to me by an Englishwoman whose veracity I never had any occasion to doubt. Another person told me that on the island there resided a very evil man, a Mozambique, who possessed some power supposed to be allied to sorcery or witchcraft, whose aid was frequently invoked to bring disaster or death on their enemies by revengeful persons.

The stone throwing may have been—I suppose must have been—sleight-of-hand performed by some one, but it was very extraordinary that the discovery of the perpetrator, or the means by which he accomplished his deeds, should have eluded the careful watch of my brother, his cousins, myself—a most interested spectator—three policemen and many other persons.—*All the Year Round.*

PLANTING FRUIT-TREES.

When and How the Work Should the Done—Selection of Trees.

If the acre has been enriched and plowed twice deeply, little more is necessary in planting than to excavate a hole large enough to receive the roots spread out in their natural positions. Should no such thorough and general preparation have been made, or if the ground is hard, poor and stony, the owner will find it to his advantage to dig a good-sized hole three or four feet across and two deep, filling in and around the tree with fine rich surface soil. If he can obtain some thoroughly decomposed compost or manure, for instance the scrapings of a barn-yard, or rich black soil from an old pasture, to mix with the earth beneath and around the roots, the good effects will be seen speedily, but in no instance should raw manure from the stable, or anything that must decay before becoming plant food, be brought in contact with the roots. Again I repeat my caution against planting too deeply—one of the commonest and most fatal errors. Let the tree be set about as deeply as it stood before removal. If the tree be planted early in spring, as it should be, there will be moisture enough in the soil, but when planting is delayed until the ground has become rather dry and warm, a pail of water poured about its roots when the whole has been nearly filled will be beneficial. Now that the tree is planted, any kind of coarse manure spread to the depth of two or three inches on the surface as a mulch is very useful. Stake at once to protect against the winds. Do not make the common mistake of planting too closely. Observe the area shaded by fully grown trees, and you will learn the folly of crowding. Moreover, dense shade about the house is not desirable. There should be space for plenty of air and sunshine. The fruit from one well-developed tree will often more than supply a family, for ten or fifteen barrels of apples is not an unusual yield. The standard apples should be thirty feet apart. Pears, the dwarfer growing cherries, plums, etc., can be grown in the intervening spaces. In ordering from the nurseries insist on straight, shapely and young trees, say three years from the bud. Many trees that are sent out are small enough, but they are old and stunted. Also require that there should be an abundance of fibrous and unmutilated roots.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine.*

—A misfit hat store would do well in any city after the holding of a big public ball.—*N. Y. Picayune.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Clean tea or coffee cups with scouring brick. It makes them look as good as new.—*Exchange.*

—A correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette* thinks it unwise to feed ensilage to breeding cattle.

—It is well to remember that the turkey must have wide range. Confinement is death to him. He will show his gratitude, if permitted to forage, by making most of his living.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Soda Cake: Two cups of butter, four of sugar, one of sour cream, one-half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one of cream-of-tartar, flavor with nutmeg or vanilla.—*The Caterer.*

—If you want to get the good-will of your hens, says the *Prairie Farmer*, feed them dry, *hot* corn at night. Heat the corn in an iron pan or kettle in the oven, and stir occasionally. No matter if it gets a little charred. It won't do any harm to give warm water, either.

—Stuffed Potatoes: Mince some cold meat very fine and season it to taste. Choose large potatoes of one size and peel and core them, taking care not to core them through. Fill them with the minced meat and put them in a dish to bake, with a cupful of water and a little butter or nice beef dripping. If the potatoes are large they will require an hour to bake; if small, half that time will be sufficient.—*Boston Globe.*

—Mr. J. J. H. Gregory makes the statement that the corn plant has the power of getting its nitrogen from the air. We have, therefore, but to supply potash and phosphate to the soil. For three years the experiment has been tried upon the poor-soil plots of the *Rural* grounds. No matter how large the quantity of potash and phosphoric acid used, we can not get a good crop without nitrogen.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Milk should be strained at once after milking, without being cooled or shaken. Accurate experiments have shown that shaking the milk, as in carrying it in a wagon, or reducing the temperature several degrees before it is set for cream, will lessen the amount of butter. This would indicate that carrying milk to a cheese factory in a wagon would be an advantage to the cheese, as the cream would not rise so much while the curd was forming.—*Toledo Blade.*

—More than half of the diseases so prevalent among farm horses are due to improper attention to the common laws of sanitation, and farmers would save many times the expense of a properly constructed stable were they to try the experiment. The animals that are so closely connected with the successful working of the farm assuredly deserve better care and attention than is usually given them. The humane man will therefore see that they have light, roomy, well-ventilated stables, where disease will be far less likely to enter.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Pearl wheat: This is good as a variation on the oatmeal porridge for breakfast. Take half a cup of pearl wheat, two cups of milk and four cups of water, with a scant teaspoonful of salt. Let the milk and water boil up in a saucepan on the stove, then stir in the wheat and salt. Put the wheat in the inside kettle of a steamer to cook, pouring boiling water in the outside kettle around it.—Boil two hours. Let the steamer stand all night on the back of the range, and in the morning beat it up gradually just before serving. This can also be done with oatmeal.—*The Caterer.*

SPRING COSTUMES.

A Perpetuation of the Styles Prevalent During the Winter Season.

New costumes for spring and summer retain the general effect of those now worn, with basque, bouffant skirt and combinations of two materials. The principal changes are in the drapery, and in an attempt to lengthen short skirts, making those of street dresses barely escape the ground, while those for the house touch the floor. The plaits across the back of skirts, instead of being abandoned, are increased in number from three to six, the added ones being very short, and set in only a few inches below the belt, so that they may take the place of the warm hair cushion, though this cushion is still used by many French modistes.

The foundation skirt remains about two yards and a quarter in width. The lower skirt of the dress material is very full and straight, being almost a regular Mother Hubbard skirt, and is visible to a greater height below or between the draperies than in winter dresses. Sometimes this skirt is gathered all around at the top, and sewed to the foundation skirt, but in most cases it is partly plain and partly gathered, or else plaited in wide, loose-looking plaits in the sides or behind, or wherever it is not covered by drapery.

The new draperies are arranged very long in the front and back, leaving both sides of the lower skirt uncovered from the belt down. The front drapery drops in a point toward the right side, being made very wide and full of plaiting into the belt; it is then caught up in plaits on the left hip, and falls in a curve to the foot on the right, leaving its right side quite straight. This tablier, it will be seen, exposes both sides of the lower skirt, which may be in lengthwise plaits on both sides, or it may have stripes of the material or bands of velvet ribbon or plush woven in the fabric, or rows of embroidery on a deep fall of lace, or else for light summer fabrics there may be many narrow ruffles of silk or of lace, with a band of velvet ribbon heading each. The back drapery is confined to a very narrow space when plaited or gathered to the belt, but it is very full, and may hang straight to the foot, or else be opened in the middle and droop in two long narrow points that again disclose the full lower skirt. Flounces all around the skirt are seldom seen; even as a finish to the foot, but are used in very narrow widths to cover the sides or perhaps the front of a skirt, while the full lower skirt, when made of wide lace or embroidery or any one of the bordered or bayadere striped fabrics, is, in point of fact, merely one deep flounce, giving the effect of a full round skirt.

Basques remain short with high darts, giving the appearance of a long slender waist, but those of thin fabrics have fuller trimmings in front that the flat garnitures of winter dresses. The full plastron or vest is made of soft silk gathered or plaited, and there are tapering velvet revers on each side of this vest.

The laced front is a feature of new basques, and is becoming to all figures. Some plain wool dresses are laced from the throat down, but it is more usual to add separate pieces at the top of the first dart and lace these to the end of the basque, while above this is the gathered or plaited plastron and the revers. The seams of basques are not changed, but the outside fabric is put on in varied ways, a partiality being shown for V-shaped trimmings in back and front, inlaid between folds of the material set in two or four inch-wide plaits on the shoulders in front and behind, and tapered into very narrow plaits at the waist line, making the old-time fan waist so becoming to slight figures. Very high dog collars of velvet, cut all in one piece and stiffly lined with buckram, are on dresses of thin fabrics, and may be fastened on the left side in a point, or with a bow of ribbon; if made to meet in front, two or even three hooks and eyes are required to fasten them.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Artificial eyes are now furnished for horses that have lost an optic by accident. A glass eye helps the looks of a horse, even if he can't look through it.—*Chicago Times.*

Hindoo Craftsmen's Feet.

The supple, delicate fingers of the craftsmen are as remarkable as those of the Japanese, although their hands are much larger; but one thing must very forcibly strike the visitor who watches these clever workmen, and who observes the primitiveness of their appliances—the sad fact that the march of civilization has deprived us western nations of the use of our toes. To be able to use four hands instead of two in all work must obviously be an enormous advantage, and the long, prehensile toe of the Hindoo craftsmen is even more remarkable than that of his Japanese brother. To see the ivory-worker turning his lath with his upper hands, while he guides it and holds the ivory in his lower ones, is quite an education in possibilities of development of what to us are really almost rudimentary organs—daily, in fact, becoming mere so under the operation of the fashionable bootmaker.—*Interior.*

—"Ah, Farmer Robinson," said his fair city guest, "how quietly you live out here in the country. You are not disturbed by society quarrels, or political excitement, or labor troubles, but all is comfortable and pleasant." "Yes, miss, I s'pose it looks so to you. But there's the hottest society quarrel over who's going to sing alto in the choir next year; an' the politics, Ben Johnson swears I shan't be selectman again; and as for labor troubles, my hired man struck yesterday because I wanted him to milk the cows before breakfast. O, we have our little seasons of enjoyment as well as you city folks.—*Hartford Post.*

—A newspaper has been started at Sitka. Printers out of a Sit-kan perhaps get one by applying early.—*Boston Post.* In such far-fetched attempts we can not see what there is to Boston. Postpone them for the future.—*The Alaskan* (Sitka). It takes a good while for a joke to travel to Alaska and back, especially when it is as weak as the above; and in the interval we had forgotten our crime. Now as we Sitkanly and look at it we sigh: Alaskan such things be!—*Boston Post.*

—As a result of the establishment of the Niagara Falls Park the commissioners report four times as many visitors in the last half of 1885 as at any previous time, that summer visitors stayed longer, the hack-driver nuisance is abated, and the scenery has already been greatly improved and will be still more.—*Buffalo Express.*

—An English experimenter finds that, contrary to general opinion, a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture.

FOR eight years Col. D. J. Williamson, Quarter-Master, U. S. A. and ex-U. S. Consul at Callao, was crippled with rheumatism. He got no relief until he used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him.

U. S. Marshal Kerns, Philadelphia, says Red Star Cough Cure cured his family. 25 cents.

WHEN are skipping lambs like library volumes? When they are boundin' sheep.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send 10 cents in stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOSTON finds her glory in the past, because she belongs to the "had beans."—*Washington Critic.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

SINGERS are the only people who wish to hold a note for a long time.—*Chicago Telegram.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

ISN'T an attempt to prove an alibi self-denial?—*N. Y. Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 13.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Common	3 50	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	5 00	@ 5 75
FLOUR—Family	3 80	@ 4 10
GRAIN—Wheat—Longberry red	90	@ 91
No. 2 red	88	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36	@ 37
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32½	@ 33
Rye—No. 2	65	@ 66
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@ 12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 40
Good Mediums	10 25	@ 13 87½
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	[illegible]	@ 5 85
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@ 18
Ohio Creamery	32	@ 34
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 90	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 91
No. 2 red	91¾	@ 92¼
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 47½
Oats—mixed	37	@ 45
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 10 75
LARD—Western steam	8 25	@ 8 20
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80½	@ 81¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	73¾	@ 76¼
Corn—No. 2	35¾	@ 36¾
Oats—No. 2	26	@ 28¼
Rye	57	@ 59
PORK—Mess	9 15	@ 9 20
LARD—Steam		@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 90¼
Corn—Mixed	45½	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined	7⅛	@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	5 12½	@ 5 25
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 86
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 86
Corn—mixed		@ 36½
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—mess		@ 11 50
LARD—steam	7 75	@ 8 00

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will fill the heart of every suffering woman if she will only persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It will cure the most excruciating periodical pains, and relieve you of all irregularities and give healthy action. It will positively cure internal inflammation and ulceration, misplacement and all kindred disorders. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

"WHAT is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie don't, mamma calls me."—*N. Y. Independent.*

BEING entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By druggists.

THERE is one thing which can not be "slow and sure," and that is a watch.—*Burlington Free Press.*

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IF you desire to take an extended pleasure trip, get a bicycle and go to Wheeling.—*Norristown Herald.*

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A.N.K.—E. 1078

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Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was entirely cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best spring medicine and blood purifier. It eradicates every impurity from the blood, and cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the whole system.
Purifies the Blood
"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites,
OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swinny, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness,
and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886. NUMBER 24.

VANDERBILT CLINIC.

Heirs of the Millionaire Promote His Intentions

To Make New York a Great Medical Center of this Country.

NEW YORK, April 16.—When Wm. H. Vanderbilt gave $500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, October 17, 1884, he had an exceedingly clear and practical idea of what should be done to make New York the medical center of this country and put it on an equal in point of facilities with institutions of Europe. A part only of his plan was developed in his lifetime. His gifts to the above named college were restricted to the purchase of 29 lots in Tenth avenue. These cost $200,000. The remaining $300,000 was to be expended in putting up the main college building. Mr. Vanderbilt's scheme was a large one, and he kept most of the details to himself as to what he intended to do for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, yet he at times let his plans be known in a general way to his family. They became interested in the work that he had entered on, the carrying out of which seemed to please him greatly. In a short time Mrs. William D. Sloane, one of the daughters, gave to the college handsome gifts of money, to be used in erecting a maternity hospital, which is to be free to all, no matter what the condition of the patient. At a meeting of the board of trustees, Thursday evening, it was announced that Cornelius, Wm. K., Fred. W. and George, the sons of Wm. H., had decided, if the trustees would consent, to put up a building on the corner opposite to where the Maternity is being erected, to be known as the Vanderbilt Clinic. They each gave $62,500 for this purpose. It is needless to say that the trustees promptly gave their consent to have this building put up. As the title to the land is vested in the trustees it was necessary to secure their formal consent. According to the plan proposed, a building is to be put up at a cost of $50,000. The remaining $200,000 is to be invested as an endowment fund in the hands of suitable trustees, and the income, it is expected, will keep the clinic in working order for all time. Mr. Vanderbilt's sons are to put up this building, the college having nothing to do with it. When it is completed and equipped it will be turned over to the college.

DEATH AT THE FEAST.

Ten Persons at a Wedding Party Killed by the Cyclone.

RICE STATION, MINN., April 16.—The fatal ending of the wedding party, near this village forms one of the saddest features of the wholesale destruction of life and property wrought in this section by Tuesday night's cyclone. The party was assembled at the residence of John Schutz, a farmer, to celebrate the wedding of his daughter Mamie, and the ceremony was performed about 1 o'clock by Rev. Gustavus Smith. The afternoon was spent in social enjoyment, and at 4 o'clock the party gathered about the wedding feast. It was a happy assemblage of nearly forty people celebrating the bridal festivities for the favorite daughter of the house. The cyclone came, and in the space of five minutes the house was converted into kindling wood, and scattered all over the farm. Of the happy party a few minutes before 16 were corpses, and many others injured, several of whom will die. There was not a building in which the survivors could care for those not past help. The bridegroom was killed outright, but the bride was only slightly injured. The neighbors who had escaped the fury of the cyclone, came to the rescue, and the bodies of the dead were taken to the school house at Rice Station.

Epitome of Gladstone's Bill.

LONDON, April 16.—Following is the text of Gladstone's bill for the better government of Ireland: "It debars the proposed Irish Parliament from legislating concerning the status, dignity or succession of the Crown; from passing laws effecting peace or war, the army or navy, the militia or volunteers, or the defense of the realms, and from taking any action concerning the foreign or colonial relations of the Empire. Among the other subjects placed beyond the power of the Irish Government to deal with are dignities, titles and honors; prizes and booties of war; offenses against the law of nations; treason and alienage; navigation, copyright, patents, mails, telegraphs, coinage and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Ireland from doing any thing to establish or endow any religion, or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious belief; and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties. The Queen is given the same prerogative to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish Legislature as she has with respect to the Imperial Parliament. To her Majesty also is reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, magazines and dockyards. The Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the consolidated fund to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish land purchase bill; but is not to either raise or appropriate revenues without the Queen's recommendation made through the Lord Lieutenant. The church property in Ireland is to belong to the Irish people, subject to existing charges. The Executive Government of Ireland is vested by the Queen in a Lord Lieutenant, who will govern with the aid of such officers and councils as the Queen may appoint, and will give or withhold the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature may pass.

Discomfort of Riches.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The arrest of a Japanese young man who imagined that a daughter of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt favorably regarded him in the light of a lover, and wildly sought her throughout his boarding-house, leads to the discovery that the residences of the Vanderbilts, the Astors and Jay Gould are constantly guarded against cranks by private detectives. The private service for the protection of the Vanderbilts, Astors and Gould was organized three years ago, and is ostensibly separate for each family, though the man who defend the Vanderbilts and Astors are provided by the same establishment, and practically work together. Regular patrol duty is done, night and day, and twenty detectives are exclusively employed for the purpose. There are four Astor residences and five belonging to the Vanderbilts, all in or close to Fifth avenue, between Thirty-third and Fifty-second streets. The spies are on watch eight hours each per day, and the beats are so arranged that the nine houses can not be approached unseen by one or more of the guardsmen. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was the originator of this system, and he was incited to it by the large number of cranky letters which he received.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number, for the United States, 155, and for Canada, 27, or a total of 182 as compared with 215 last week and 214 the week previous to the last. The decrease, as compared with previous weeks, is considerable, and is about equally distributed throughout the country.

Missed the Can but Hit the Coachman.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Dr. Thomas S. Taylor, a wealthy resident of Merrick, L. I., and an expert marksman, in attempting to shoot a tomato can from his coachman's head put a bullet through his brain.

Sixty Cases of Cholera.

ROME, April 16.—Sixty cases of cholera are reported at Brindisi, with several deaths, of which three are certainly from Asiatic cholera.

PARIS, April 16.—The development of cholera at Brindisi causes alarm in France, particularly along the Italian frontier. Precautions of the most stringent kind are being instituted to prevent the scourge from invading France.

ALEXANDRIA, April 16.—A quarantine of seven days has been ordered against all arrivals here from Brindisi, Vanios and Ancona.

Want Shorter Hours for Study.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Children in three St. Louis schools threaten to strike for longer recesses and shorter hours of study.

POWDERLY'S APPEAL.

All Knights of Labor Called Upon to Peculiarly Assist the Southwest Strikers—The War Not on Capital But on Jay Gould and Monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, to-day addressed the following circular to members of the order:

Noble Order of Knights of Labor of America—To the Order Wherever Found—Greeting: You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest. Its history is being written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the Southwest acted wisely or not. Let us pass that part of the affair over, for it, too, has passed into history. The General Executive Board of the Order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony; agreements were made by them with Jay Gould, Esq., but when the Board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them. Not that alone, but he positively refused to employ Knights of Labor, whether they had been active in the strike or not. It now becomes the part of every man and woman in the order to take up the fight of the Southwest and assist them to the full extent of their means. They have been idle for nearly two months. They have had a most trying ordeal to go through and are in need of funds. It requires no eloquence or rhetoric to plead the cause of these suffering people. They require aid, and it becomes our duty to extend that aid as quickly as possible for us to do so. Send every dollar you can spare to the general secretary and treasurer, who will at once forward it to the men at St. Louis for distribution. Remember, the men out there do not ask for charity. They do not ask at all. It is your executive board that makes the appeal in their behalf. He who gives quickly gives double. Act at once. Another appeal may be sent to you and we ask of you to prepare for it now. We must be judged by our actions in this matter. Do not pass resolutions condemning capital, for we are not fighting capital. Do not antagonize the contest we have before us. Let us make a friend of every man who has suffered through monopoly. This battle against the man who represents monopoly must be fought out manfully. Watch his actions everywhere. Keep an eye on the doings of Congress. Urge the committee that has been appointed to do its duty fearlessly. Strengthen their hands; give them every aid. In conclusion let us again ask that you send at once every dollar you can at present raise to uphold the men who are now out along the lines of the Southwest system of Gould's railway. Do not delay, and at the same time make ready to bring the whole power ready to bear upon the man who wrecks railroads, homes, fortunes and lives in his greed for gold. Let us determine to have it go into history that the men of 1886 struck as grand a blow for liberty as the men of 1776. The men of 1776 broke the power of monarchy and dethroned the king. The power which they wrested from the hands of a king was not so great as that which is now held by one man who, through the corrupt use of money, has brought manufacturer and workman to ruin. The power of the king has passed away. The power of wealth is passing away, and it must now be determined whether man shall rule or whether wealth shall rule.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

The Mighty Wind.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 15.—The reports of the cyclone at St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Rice Station and other points in the vicinity last night and early this morning were not exaggerated. At 3 o'clock this morning, in the places named, there were forty-nine dead and nearly two hundred injured, with many still missing, whose bodies will probably be recovered to-day. Just enough houses are left in Sauk Rapids to form a fringe around the village limits. The debris is not piled in heaps, but scattered far and wide. The sign "Sauk Rapids" in the Manitoba Depot, and a basketful of books were found in Rice Station, fifteen miles distant. This shows the terrible power of the storm. No reports have yet been received from outlying districts, where it is believed great destruction of property and loss of life have been wrought. The storm extended from Jamestown, Dak., through Minnesota, and into Wisconsin, though its most disastrous effects are to be found in the three places first named.

Another Telephone Invention.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cornelius Spillane, of this city, has invented a device for telephoning between moving trains and railroad stations. The invention is an extremely simple affair, consisting of a circuit wire resting on an insulated slab between the railway tracks. On this wire rests a circuit rod, made of a strip of metal, having attached to it a movable metal roller, making continuous connection with all stations and all trains on the line of the route. The return circuit is gained by means of a rail, wheel and axle and through the framework of the engineer's cab to the telephone. The wire runs through the train, connecting all the cars, so that conversation can be kept up from all parts of the train to all stations on the road and between all other trains on the line.

Edmunds Surprises His Friends.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In response to an attack on the President in secret session by Senator Sherman for refusing information as to the causes of the removal of Republican office-holders, it is said Senator Edmunds, to the surprise of his Republican friends, defended Cleveland, declaring the soldier-talk business played out, and that the President had the right to remove such men as he pleased.

Removed for Cruelty to Soldiers' Orphans

HARRISBURG, PA., April 15.—Governor Pattison to-day demanded the resignation of Rev. R. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and removed Rev. J. W. Sayres and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, inspector and assistant inspector of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for gross mismanagement of the schools, and neglect and cruelty to the scholars.

Deputy Marshal Assassinated.

FT. SMITH, ARK., April 15.—Deputy Marshal Wm. Erwin was assassinated in the Choctaw Nation Tuesday evening. He had arrested and was returning to this city with Felix Griffin, a noted outlaw, charged with highway robbery and horse-stealing, when he was set upon by two men, who released the captive and shot and instantly killed Erwin.

Crusade Against the Classical Nude.

MONTREAL, April 15.—The authorities here have begun a crusade against the nude in art. Action is to be taken against one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the city for keeping in his house copies of the Venus of Milo, the Venus Di Medici, Canovas Venus, Power's Greek Slave, the Laocoon and others.

Blew Out the Gas.

CHICAGO, April 15.—John Ellis, a stockman from Mexico, Mo., was found dead this morning in his room, at the Transit House. He had been asphyxiated, and it was discovered that, on retiring last night, he had blown out the gas.

Just a Cipher Too Many.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Through an error in the transmission of a telegram from Racine yesterday, the false announcement went out that J. I. Case had sold his celebrated stallion Phallas to a Minneapolis gentleman for $50,000. The truth is that Phallas Chief, sired by Phallas, was sold by Mr. Case for $5,000.

Schoolboys Strike at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The pupils in one of the public school buildings struck for less time in the school room and the police were called upon to enforce the orders of the teachers. Thirteen boys have been suspended and the strike is over.

New Cable Road at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 15.—St. Louis cable road was opened to-day for business. Every car was crowded with passengers, and they attracted as much attention along the streets on the line as a circus procession would. The line runs from the corner of Sixth and Locust streets to the north-western suburbs.

Two Men Struck by Lightning.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 15.—There was a heavy thunder storm at Louisiana, Mo., at 11 o'clock this morning. Fred Flye and Robert Stewart were struck by lightning at the saw-mill of the Freeman Manufacturing Company. Stewart was instantly killed. Flye is in a precarious condition.

LYNCHINGS.

Lawless Doings of Mobs in Widely Separate Sections.

Three Men Taken From a Kansas Jail and Riddled With Bullets—A Virginia Lynching—Two Mexicans Strung Up.

ANTHONY, KAN., April 19.—About two months ago a fight occurred in the village of Danville, near this place, between three brothers named Weaver and a man named Adel Shaarar. The latter was fatally wounded, and the Weaver boys were arrested and hurried away to avoid mob violence. Last week they were returned for trial, but their cases were continued for the term, with bail fixed at $10,000 each. At 1 o'clock this morning a mob of forty or more armed men surrounded the residence of the sheriff, where the prisoners were under guard. The guard hearing them rushed the prisoners out of the back door and into the basement of the new school building. The sheriff was taken prisoner by the mob and guarded. The deputies, finding it useless to resist, surrendered. The Weaver brothers defended themselves in their struggle for life with a revolver, which they had taken from one of the deputies. They were finally overpowered by the mob and disarmed. Ropes were placed about their necks and preparations were made to hang them to the rafters, but the trample of approaching feet frightened the mob so they fired fifteen or twenty shots into each man, literally shooting them to pieces, and mounting their horses rode rapidly away. The mother of the boys and the wife of one of them witnessed the entire tragedy.

DANVILLE, VA., April 19.—On Sunday near Axton a negro named Kellis Moorman, by a forged note, induced Mike Mahone, a white man, to go to a neighboring house to play a game of cards. Mahone took a small sum of money with him, and on the way Moorman knocked Mahone down and robbed him. Mahone was badly stunned, but recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened. A party of men soon captured Moorman and lynched him last night. Mahone's injuries are thought to be fatal.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 19.—Of late several rancheros residing along Los Alamos Creek have suffered heavy losses at the hands of horse thieves. The ranchmen started out last night in a body, rounded up two Mexican thieves and hung them to the nearest tree. The sheriff left here this afternoon to investigate the affair.

New Yorkers Hoofing It.

NEW YORK, April 19.—All the street-car lines in the city, except the Eighth and Ninth-avenue lines, were tied up to-day by order of the Executive Board of the Empire Association. The order is out of sympathy with the Third-avenue men, who are on a strike. The board claims that all the street railway presidents are in league with the Third-avenue line and that they mean to defeat the strikers on each line consecutively. The board means to fight it out to the end. The employes of the Dry Dock Line state that they left work because they were ordered to do so by the committee and not because they had any grievances. The Forty-second Street Line men stopped for the same reason. In fact, the men on none of the lines, with the exception of the Third-avenue Line, have any complaints to make in regard to their hours or pay. The general tie-up was ordered so as to force the directors of the Third-avenue line to yield to the demand of the strikers. The men ordered out on a number of the lines feel very bitter over the action of the committee in stopping all cars and state that this general tie-up business is being run into the ground.

A Cholera Scare.

LONDON, April 19.—There is a general cholera scare throughout Southern Europe; and it is extending to England. The *Lancet* and other medical journals implore the authorities of every British seaport to lose no time in putting their towns in the best possible condition of sanitary defense, and seeing that their quarantine service is vigilant and effective. They say it is morally certain that the cholera will be brought to the doors of these towns during the next few days or weeks, and that the terrible responsibility rests upon the health authorities of admitting or repelling the scourge.

Newsboys Strike.

DETROIT, MICH., April 19.—The afternoon newsboys to-day struck on the *Evening News* of this city, demanding two papers for a cent instead of one as heretofore. There are about 100 of the boys in front of the News office and they have acted like their elders when any one attempted to take out papers. The boy so doing was set upon and beaten and his papers torn to pieces. Few papers are being sold except from the office. The *Journal* is free from the trouble.

Cheated the Gallows.

NEW YORK, April 19.—John Carpenter, who murdered his wife in a Third avenue saloon at the corner of Twenty-sixth street two years ago, and who has been confined in the tombs under sentence of death, this morning killed himself in his cell by cutting open his jugular vein and the veins in his arm. Carpenter made two unsuccessful attempts to end his life before. He was fifty years of age.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A shipment of $20,000 gold bars to Europe was made on Saturday, but it excited little comment in Wall street. Yesterday the engagements at the assay office amounted to $1,000,000. The shipments, it is understood, are destined for Paris and the continent. The resumption of the export movement in the present condition of the foreign exchange market was regarded with some surprise.

Miss Folsom Coming Home.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Miss Frances S. Folsom, of Buffalo, of whose engagement with President Cleveland there has been so much talk, has taken passage for America. She and her mother and brother will sail on May 18. The report that she is to be married at the White House in June is again revived.

Imperiled Nuns.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Advices just received from Montreal state that the nuns on St. Paul's Island, opposite that city, are in a very precarious condition on account of the flood. They are obliged to take refuge in the attic of the buildings, and the blockade of ice renders all access to them impossible.

—Emptying vacant houses of their furniture in broad daylight is one of the most successful methods of modern thievery. Several country seats in New Jersey belonging to New Yorkers have been stripped in this manner, and when the astonished owners asked the neighbors if they did not see it, the reply was: "Yes, certainly; but they said they were your carts sent to carry the things away, and, of course, we thought it all right." The boldness of this act disarms suspicion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Minister's wife (looking over the paper)—"You are referred in this morning's paper, my dear, as 'a distinguished clergyman.'" Minister—"H'm. I thought that my sermon yesterday would attract attention. It is published in full or only a synopsis given?" Wife—"Neither. You are spoken of as a 'distinguished clergyman' in connection with that patent medicine testimonial you sent Dr. Quack."—*N. Y. Mail.*

—The cat, horse and birds have a third eyelid, which is used to protect the eye from too much light. Man has a third eye-lid in the corner of the eye which is undeveloped.—*N. Y. Mail.*

PLAN TO BOYCOTT GOULD

By Shutting Off Shipments of Manufactured Goods From His Roads.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—It has transpired here that a scheme is on foot to boycott the Gould railroad through Eastern manufacturers. District Assembly No. 30 Knights of Labor, with headquarters in Boston, embraces about 300 local assemblies with a membership of some 40,000 shoe and cotton workers. Large quantities of the articles made in the territory covered by these assemblies are shipped to points on the Gould system, and the plan is to notify all manufacturers to stop shipping their goods over those roads. There is to be a meeting of District Assembly No. 30 at Boston this week to discuss this matter, and if the plan is decided upon and the manufacturers refuse to accede to the demands of the assembly, a strike will probably be ordered of the workers in the territory named. A representative of this District Assembly has been in consultation with the general executive and local committees here, and will report to the Boston meeting what he has learned as the situation here and in the Southwest. It is also said that District Assemblies 77 and 78, which include the shoe and cotton workers in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, will hold meetings immediately after the Boston Assembly, and it is thought possible that they will pursue the same course decided upon by that body.

A RASCALLY SERVANT.

Saved From the Penitentiary by His Employer Only to Rob Him a Second Time.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Dr. Louis Sheffield, of 26 West Thirty-second street, hired a year ago Arthur Williamson, a good-looking young colored man, as a servant. Last August when he went to Saratoga he took Williamson along. There Williamson stole a suit of clothes from a fellow servant and started off for Albany with Dr. Sheffield's team. He was arrested, and on the complaint of the owner of the team was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. Dr. Sheffield, who thought he had reformed, procured his pardon from Governor Hill and took him into his service again. Last week Mrs. Sheffield became very ill, and was removed to an up-town sanitarium for treatment. The doctor was called away to Philadelphia, and Williamson and another servant were left in charge of the house. On Wednesday night Williamson packed about $3,000 worth of valuables into a Saratoga trunk and a hamper, and, loading them on a cab, drove off with them. He stopped, also, at the Sanitarium and got Mrs. Sheffield's sealskin dolman, which he said the doctor had sent him for. Detectives traced Williamson to the Cosmopolitan Hotel in this city, where they found all of the stolen goods in his room except the dolman and a fur coat belonging to Dr. Sheffield. Williamson was remanded to-day.

A GREAT CATASTROPHE.

Hundreds of People Lost by a Fire in a Gallician Town.

VIENNA, April 18.—The town of Stry, in Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The number of houses burned is about 600. Many persons were killed. The inhabitants are destitute. A high wind was blowing, and the fire started in several parts of the town about the same time. One hundred persons were killed in one street by falling walls. The town hall, the railway station and the telegraph office were destroyed. A large number of wounded were sent to Lemborg, a distance of two miles, where the hospitals are crowded with the sufferers. Hundreds of persons are missing. Lack of water rendered aid by the military futile. Money and food are being collected in the surrounding towns for the relief of the sufferers.

Sorrowful Story.

FALL RIVER, MASS., April 18.—Twelve years ago Mrs. John H. Cook lost the last of seven children. Her bereavement unsettled her mind. Since then she has lived with her husband at No. 8 Radway street. She spends much time wandering about the streets seeking her dead children. One of her delusions is that the children are concealed within the walls of the house, and she frequently conceals food under the floor for them. To-day the authorities investigated her condition. Considerable food was found concealed beneath the floor, the odor from which was very unpleasant. The woman will probably be sent to the asylum.

On to Washington.

SCRANTON, PA., April 18.—Mr. Powderly will go to Washington to-morrow to testify before the Special Congressional Committee inquiring into the strike on Gould's Southwestern railroads. Mr. Griffith, of Chicago, General Worthy Foreman, next in authority to Mr. Powderly, came here yesterday, and will also go to Washington to give testimony. When Mr. Powderly leaves Washington he will go to Philadelphia, where he will establish headquarters, and probably remain there until the expiration of his term on January 1 next.

Punishment for Insulting a Lady.

WASSON, TENN., April 18.—Wm. and Dan. Kent met Miss Soards, a respectable young lady, on the street yesterday and insulted her. She told her brother Lewis, aged seventeen, about the affair. He seized a shotgun and went in pursuit of the Kents. When he came upon them he emptied a barrel into each of the young men. Dan. was mortally wounded, while the other will have to suffer the amputation of his left arm. The boy was placed in jail.

Sam Jones Can Have Revenge.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 18.—A Waco, Tex., special says: A white man named Tobe Jackson was arrested near Reagan, Falls County, and brought here to-day. Jackson is wanted in Barton County, Ga., to answer to the charge of blowing up the residence of the Judge of that county, and the house of the evangelist, Sam Jones with dynamite.

A Can of Carbon Oil.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 18.—This afternoon Michael Clowley, living on Pius street, South Side, attempted to light a fire with the aid of a can of carbon oil. The oil exploded, and set fire to the house, and, owing to the lack of water, five dwellings were totally destroyed before the firemen could gain control of the flames. Loss, $16,000; insurance small.

The Street-Car Bill a Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—The New York Legislature has passed a bill, which the Governor has signed, making twelve hours a day's work on all horse-cars in New York and Brooklyn.

Tornado and Frost Predicted.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., April 18.—Prof. Foster will say in to-morrow's *Times* that during the great storm period from April 25 to 29, a hurricane will organize on or near the Gulf, and sweep up the Southeast Atlantic Coast, and that about the same time a cold wave will appear in the Northwest and run down into the Southern States followed by heavy frosts as far south as Tennessee and Southern Kansas.

Killed by Lightning.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 18.—Two ladies standing in a doorway of a house eight miles from here, were struck by lightning and killed.

Accident in an Iron Works.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 18.—A mold containing over one thousand pounds of molten metal, in the iron works of Singer, Nimick & Co., burst, scattering the metal in every direction, and burning twenty bystanders dangerously. Thirty other were injured.

Aged Couple Cremated.

XENIA, O., April 18.—The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Douthett were found in the ruins of their burned dwelling, near here. Charles Morris, a colored farmhand, has been arrested on suspicion of murdering and robbing the aged couple and burning the building to hide the crime.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced. Mr. Platt took the floor on his resolution relating to open executive sessions, and spoke at length. Mr. Butler obtained consent to speak to-morrow. Mr. Logan will follow. A House bill was passed authorizing the delivery to the owners of certain classes of property captured in the late war. The fisheries resolution was then taken up, and, after considerable debate, voted upon. It was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 10. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question.

HOUSE.—In the House the Hurd-Romeis case was called up. A number of speeches consumed the time up to 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—SENATE.—A letter from Mr. Jackson was read informing the body of his acceptance of the U. S. Judgeship of the Sixth District. A memorial of the wool-growers' convention at St. Louis was presented. A bill was passed for the construction of a light ship for the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Butler addressed the Senate on open executive sessions. Mr. Logan gave notice of his intention to speak. Mr. Riddleberger offered a substitute for the pending resolution excepting treaties from open consideration. Blair's bill to pension disabled soldiers, who had served six months in the army, was taken up, but it went over. The Inter State commerce bill was taken up, Senator Cullom and Palmer speaking. At 4:12 the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported giving priority to bills reported from the Committee on Public Lands. The Hurd-Romeis case was taken up. Speeches were made by Hall (Ia.), Ely (Mass.), Green (N. C.), Pettiboue, Breckinridge, Hurd and Tucker (Ga.) The majority resolutions confirming Mr. Romeis' right to his seat were agreed to without division, after a yea and nay vote on the minority resolutions declaring that Romeis' was not elected. The roll call showed yeas 105, nays 168. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed. The river and harbor appropriation bill was the unfinished business when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—SENATE.—A memorial was presented asking for an appropriation for the dedication of the Saratoga monument. Mr. Logan took the floor in support of the resolution for open executive sessions. Mr. Riddleberger followed. The pension bill was called up, but after a short debate went over for executive session.

HOUSE.—Under the call of committees, bills were reported prohibiting book-making, pool selling and lottery advertisements in the District of Columbia; accepting from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt certain objects of art presented to the late General U. S. Grant; establishing a commission to report on certain manuscripts of supposed historical value; amending the statutes relating to yachts; regulating the presidential count; to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Ky.; authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the promotion of commercial relations between the United States and South and Central America; granting right of way to the B. & O. R. R. through Government reservations in Philadelphia; for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; authorizing an investigation of the books and accounts of the Pacific railroads; repealing the preemption, timber culture, and desert land laws. An adverse report was made on a memorial for the impeachment of U. S. Circuit Judge Nelson, of Massachusetts. A bill was passed amending Section 3336 of the Revised Statutes for the regulation of brewers. Pending action on a bill to authorize the establishment of tobacco manufactures and for drawbacks on imported articles used in the manufacture of exported tobacco, the morning hour expired. The river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up and considered until adjournment at 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—SENATE.—Bills to relieve political disabilities were passed. Mr. Riddleberger tried to have the open executive session resolution considered, but he was antagonized by Mr. Dolph with the Indian depredation bill. The Senate by a vote of 43 to 1, took up the Indian depredation bill. After remarks by several Senators the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up. After a speech by Mr. Camden, the Senate went into executive session at 3:10 p. m., and adjourned at 5 p. m. until Monday.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill was passed, providing for the appointment of a commission to report the value of certain property in Chicago needed for Government purposes. The fisheries question was discussed on a resolution of inquiry reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and adopted. The river and harbor bill was put aside for private bills, the regular order for Friday. At the conclusion of the call of committees, the private calendar was taken up. The first bill was for the relief of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company of Tennessee. It was finally reported to the House, but not definitely disposed of, and at 4:40 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m. At the night session, forty-five pension bills were passed. The House adjourned at 8:15 p. m.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House spent the day on public buildings of the class costing $25,000 or less. The bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco, was passed.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Executive communications were received. A bill was passed for the erection of a fire-proof hall of records in Washington. After some routine business the Senate went into executive session at 12:40 p. m. for the further consideration of the Mexican Weil and L'Abra treaty. A vote will be reached to-morrow. Adjourned p. m.

HOUSE.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. A resolution making the bill to increase the naval establishment a continuing special order from April 22 to April 27, was lost. A bill was passed extending the immediate delivery system by establishing it within the carrier delivery limit of any free delivery office and within one mile of any other post-office the Postmaster General may designate. The following measures were then passed: providing for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in the State of Arkansas; resolution fixing May 27 and 29 for the consideration of business from the Indian Commission. Resolutions setting apart the 1st and 8th of May for Territorial Commission business. Mr. Murphy (Ia.), endeavored to have May 6 set apart for the consideration of the Hennepin Canal bill. Lost—yeas 112, nays 103; not two-thirds. A motion to suspend the rules and fix May 6 for the consideration of public building bills was also lost. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of locating and surveying lands granted to that road was pending when the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Foreign Notes.

THE sanitary board of Rome admits that Asiatic cholera has broken out at Brindisi, and has ordered that all arrivals at other Adriatic ports from Brindisi be quarantined one week.

IT is stated that owing to family pressure the King of Bavaria has stopped the building of palaces and is retrenching in every way. He will pay his debts, it is asserted, in yearly instalments of £550,000.

THE Ministry has order the authorities of all the universities in the Prussian Empire to at once adopt means for the immediate and permanent suppression of all forms of political agitation by young students.

THE German Government refuses to recognize the German explorer, Richard, who claims to have acquired territory around Lake Tanganyika equal to half of the area of Germany.

—The largest authenticated snake ever seen was an anaconda, which had swallowed a horse. His length was forty feet, and after his feat of lunch-taking he was indisposed, and was captured by a naturalist who was hunting specimens in the Amazon valley.—*Chicago Times.*

—Low-ceiled rooms are being advocated in England, not only on account of the more cozy appearance of the room, but because it is believed that better ventilation is afforded through the prevention of an upper strata of irremovable foul air.

—Sugar cultivation has been initiated in Southern Florida. Over two hundred acres have been prepared for the planting of the cane near Kissimmee City, where a sugar factory will be erected.

—Why is it worse for a woman to smoke a pipe, chew tobacco, drink intoxicating liquors or use profane language than for a man to do these things?—*N. E. Farmer.*

—North Carolina, formerly called South Virginia, was once sold to the King's agent for a house and £200.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 50@ 2 50	$3 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 57@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 50@ 4 75	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 50@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 25	8 50@ 9 75
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—SENATE.—There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and that grave body remained in session only fifteen minutes. Senator Kendall offered a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within ten miles of the State House, at Frankfort

HOUSE—Mr. Bullitt's bill prescribing the manner of selling morphine and its preparations was called up and passed. It provides that on and after September 1, 1886, it shall not be lawful for any one to sell it in any other wrapper than scarlet paper or envelope, and it shall have in addition a scarlet label lettered in white letters. Violation of this law is punished by a fine of $10 to $50. The Committee on Public Health reported favorably on the bill to establish boards of health in cities containing ten thousand inhabitants or over. It provides that the board shall consist of six persons, two of whom are to be elected for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and at least three of the entire number are to be practicing physicians. They are to be elected by the city council, and receive no salary. The bill was passed. It originated in the Senate, and has passed that body. The Committee on Insurance reported favorably on a bill which provides that life insurance agents who do not take out the regular license prescribed by law shall be fined from $50 to $500, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 60 days. The Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to establish the Nineteenth Judicial District. The bill passed the Senate and placed Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathitt Counties in the new district. The bill was recommitted. A bill concerning land titles was reported. It provides that any lands sold to the State of Kentucky or any county for taxes due in any of the years from 1880 to 1886 inclusive, shall be redeemed on payment of the amount due and six per cent. interest on same. It was passed.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—SENATE.—The bill requiring counties to pay for blank books, the expense of which has been heretofore defrayed by the State, was called up and passed. The joint resolution to adjourn April 16, 1886, was called up. Mr. Feland moved that the date be changed to April 16, 1887, and it was adopted. Some of the Senators then thought that the resolution to adjourn in 1887 might not look like a joke, and a motion to reconsider was made. It failed to call out a quorum of voters, and the Senate passed on to other matters. The bill allowing a married woman to dispose of her property absolutely by will was called up and defeated. The bill passed in the House stipulating that the convicts shall not hereafter be worked in the coal mines, was taken up and unanimously passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to make seduction a felony was called up. It passed the House some time ago, and afterward passed the Senate, but the latter added to it one or two unimportant amendments, which were concurred in by the House. The bill to make one convicted of hunting on the inclosed land of another guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of $5 to $10, was tabled. The signal service bill was next on the docket. It provides for the establishment of weather service for the State of Kentucky, co-operating with the U. S. Signal Service at Washington, with a central office at Louisville. It was to receive monthly reports, and they were to be published in the newspapers of the State. The sum of $500 was to be appropriated for the expenses, and volunteer weather stations were to be established in the State. The revenue bill was taken up, and a motion to reconsider the Straus bank bill was tabled. Mr. Owens offered an amendment that banks pay seventy-five cents on the $100. It was adopted. Mr. Owen's amendment, in addition to the tax of seventy-five cents on the $100 of capital stock, provides that a tax shall be levied upon all the surplus over and ten per cent. of the capital stock at the same rate as is levied upon real estate, which shall be in full of all tax—County, State and municipal. After disposing of the bank question the House went back to the first clause of the first chapter of the revenue; namely, that fixing an annual tax upon all property, real and personal. In the original bill it is placed at fifty-two cents on the $100. A dozen amendments were offered, fixing the rate on a basis of forty-six to fifty-two cents. Mr. Richardson's amendment fixing the rate at 47 cents was adopted. The rate already provided is 47½ cents. In addition, there is 3½ cents for building the branch penitentiary at Eddyville. Next year, when the revenue bill goes into effect, the tax will be only 47 cents, of which 22 cents go to the common schools, 5 cents to the sinking fund, and 20 cents to ordinary expenses. This was the last clause of the revenue bill, and the previous question on the entire bill was moved and carried. The bill was passed by a vote of 56 to 28.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—SENATE.—Several minor bills were passed. Senator Bush reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to amend the election laws relative to bribery. The bill so amends the existing law as to permit conviction on the testimony of one witness, but allows defendant to testify. A vote on a resolution offered that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at once rescind the contract with the Mason & Foard Company and return the convicts to Frankfort resulted in a tie vote. Speaker Hindman voted against the resolution and defeated it. After defeating Mr. Boles' substitute, the Senate wrangled over the question for half an hour, rejecting several amendments. It finally adjourned, leaving the question still open.

HOUSE.—The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the seduction bill by striking out the clause which says it shall be a felony if accomplished under a promise of marriage, and made it a felony under any promise whatever. This was bill day, but no measures of a general nature were offered. The usual number of local and private bills were introduced. As the session draws to an end the number of these bills does not seem to decrease, and from 150 to 200 are offered every week. The whipping-post bill was taken up and discussed. The House then adjourned. The bill will come up to-morrow morning.

FRANKFORT, April 15.—SENATE—The special order (the convict question) was taken up and the vote by which was defeated Mr. Boles' amendment to rescind at once the contract with the Mason & Foard Company and reconsidered, but the amendment was again defeated by a vote of 17 to 14. Mr. J. R. W. Smith's amendment to give the contractors six months' notice was defeated by a vote of 28 to 5. The House resolution was then voted on. It refers the report of the committee sent to Greenwood to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who are to examine it and report. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 11, and the motion to reconsider was tabled by a vote of 18 to 14.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—The House bill, incorporating the Louisville and Madison Railroad Company was passed. Little else was done.

HOUSE.—The whipping-post bill was laid on the table, thus killing it. The bill to withdraw the troops from Greenwood was called up. This bill also takes from the Governor the power to order out the militia when he thinks it necessary. Mr. Thompson consumed a few minutes in the defense of his bill. He thought the civil authorities of the county should use the means in their power to suppress trouble, and when that failed they should call upon the State. A motion to lay the bill upon the table was lost. A second motion was made to table the bill, but resulted in a tie—38 to 38.

Miscellaneous Items.

A RAILROAD is proposed to run from Somerset through the counties of Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Cumberland and Monroe, thence into Tennessee.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. THOMPSON has been appointed post-mistress at Louisville.

THE celebrated case contesting the will of the late Wm. Workman, which was set for trial at Owingsville, has been satisfactorily compromised. By the terms of the compromise, the estate, amounting to $50,000, is to be equally divided between the Presbyterian Church, to which he had willed all his property, and his relatives.

A NUMBER of people gathered at a house on Clear creek, Bell County, and, becoming engaged in a drunken frolic, got into a general fight. Beth Goodin was found dead, and Wm. Doherty, who it is thought killed Goodin, was lying on the floor with one eye shot out and his nose shot off.

THE Robert Hamilton tobacco factory, Covington, was damaged $75,000 by fire a few days ago.

IN Bell County Elihu Saylor married a sister of Wm. Shell. The couple quarreled, and the woman deserted him. The husband went in search of his wife, accompanied by young Shell, her brother. They found her in Pineville, hid in a smoke-house. Saylor forced her to go with him, and as they started away Shell shot Saylor three times, mortally wounding him.

ANDREW JOHNSON, dairyman, while going through Wathen's distillery, Louisville, fell into a tubfull of hot corn mash. He was half immersed, but was rescued by the employes. His burns are not fatal.

BOOM-LAND.

One east of the sun and due west of the moon, in a region of lights and glooms,
In a place full of sound and of silence lies the faint, far Land of Booms,
Where is stalled the great stud of dark horses which Ambition heedfully grooms.

There talk-geysers spout on forever, and the word-pump never tires;
There himself in the glass of the future the statesman himself covly admires,
While Mount Evarts threatens the plains of speech with sluggish volcanic fires.

All day and all night are heard there the making and breaking of slates,
And the buzzing of bees in the bonnets of professional candidates,
And the neigh of dark horses waiting in the stalls of the mighty Fates.

There wise men feed on the husks of hope and drink of the juice of corn,
And are lulled with lies that reach their souls through the cheating gate of horn,
Till they feel that the nomination's theirs as sure as they are born.

Like the lightnings of midnight the eyes there of Black Jack fitfully gleam;
There, awful and white and majestic, by the verge of the dire talk-stream,
The top of Edmunds hill shines out like a snow-peak seen in a dream.

There Allison, Sherman and Frisbie Hoar pin their ears to the cold, cold ground,
And wait for the sound of the people calling, but no man hears that sound,
For in wild reverberance "Hooray for Blaine!" rings ever fiercely around.

Oh, pity, pity for them who wait for a vision that never looms;
Oh, pity, pity for them who dwell in the faint, far Land of Booms,
For the great Salt river skirts it, and its marge is white with tombs!

—*N. Y. Sun*

TARDY PATRIOTISM.

The Author of "Uncle Daniel's Story" Counted Disloyal—Interesting Facts from History.

The *Star's* publication of Logan's novel of the war has set the oldest citizens of Washington to buzzing like so many bees. The air is thick with reminiscence and conjecture. Hoary veterans who were in their prime during the tragic days of 1860–61, but who latterly have withdrawn from active life and mingle with the world only at some rare military re-union, have begun to brush up their recollections of twenty-five years ago. They knew John A. Logan well in those days, and remember him vividly as a rather commonplace man of about forty, or perhaps a year or two less, who was bon camarade in the social recreations of that time, but of no personal or political mark, and giving no promise whatever of the robust and virile individuality he has since developed.

It is proper to say that these men remember him kindly. What puzzles them is the attempt in "Uncle Daniel's" narrative to make Logan a furious Boabdil of Union enthusiasm during the early days of secession. Many of these men were busy at that time organizing for the Union cause. Many became members of the first company mustered into the Federal army for the war—Company A, Washington Light Infantry Battalion. Before that they had known Logan intimately, and what they do not understand now is why, if Logan was such a fervent Union man, he never mentioned the subject to them. It was a time when most men were taking sides; when Congress rang with the fiery outbursts of secession prophets and impassioned appeals of the loyal. The subject was on every tongue. Southerners were resigning and going home, and from beyond the Potomac came sounds of hostile preparation blown on fierce winds of sectional hate.

Every body then knew the South's dread purpose. A hundred thousand tongues of flame were licking at the soldier that held the States together. Wigfall was in New York trying to secure an engraver's establishment to take South and make the Confederate currency. Yancey, Slidell and Toombs had declared the gloomy propaganda of secession. It was the time for loyal hearts to thrill and loyal voices to ring out. Yet these veteran citizens at Washington who knew Logan so closely can not remember that he at any time defined his position, directly or indirectly. They, his erstwhile boon companions, were notoriously organizing a company, but he did not approach them with one word of sympathy or encouragement. He had opportunities without number, but he did not embrace a single one of them.

Your correspondent visited one of these citizens at his house last night, and asked him to review his memories of the winter of '60–'61 so far as John A. Logan formed part of them. "I knew John very well in those days," he said. "We were, you may say, close friends, certainly intimate acquaintances. No; I do not connect him with the Union sentiment during that winter. If he had declared himself I should have known it. If he had said a word in Congress I should have heard it. I am sure of that. But he never opened his mouth. Nobody knew how he stood, only we, his former companions and intimates, took it for granted that he was a Southern sympathizer because he manifested no sympathy with us. He knew we were embarked in the Union cause, but he never told us his heart was with us."

"When was this?"

"All through the winter. He left here after the Congress adjourned, and went back to Illinois. Then, when we heard the stories of the companies being raised in Egypt to go South, we gave Logan up for lost. His name was associated with that movement, you know."

"How did you finally hear of his joining the army?"

"From himself. In May he returned to Washington, and one evening I met him at Brown's Hotel. He came up to me with his old manner, and told me he was going with the Union army at the head of a regiment. I remember how delighted, and yet how surprised I was, for I had certainly thought he was all wrong. But he made a good soldier—a mighty good soldier. I have always thought that the secession of John C. Breckenridge had a good deal to do with deciding the Douglas faction. They couldn't agree on any thing, you see. If Breckenridge had taken part on the Union side, as he really wanted to do, I honestly believe the Douglas crowd would have done the other thing—at least they wouldn't have gone with Breckenridge. But Albert Sydney Johnston persuaded Breckenridge against his will, against his convictions, and he went South. He was a failure there, because his heart was not in it. But I have always thought that act of his had a great deal to do with deciding the crowd Logan was with."—*N. Y. Star.*

——Senator Edmunds is discovering that his "victory" over the Administration kicks harder than it shoots. When such men as Hoar, Cameron and Conger drop out of the ranks the signs indicate a revival of personal feeling against the Presidential aspirant from Vermont.—*Chicago News.*

ESSAY ON HEALTH.

A Few Remarks Which Apply to Men Who Work for "Recreation."

It is easy to tell why a man shouldn't die, and in point of fact death is almost always, in public opinion, a curious accident, though the victim have the age of Methuselah. It was a bad cold. It was a little over-exercise. It was some overwork. It was the failure to have work enough. It was every thing that wasn't proper, with a most surprising failure as to the happening of the every thing that should have been. No man dies because he is ready to die and his appointed time has come. Death is a perpetual surprise, and when the spirit of the dead man gets over there—whichever place it may happen to be—it probably calls with unspeakable indignation and much volume of voiceless malediction for the cause of the surprise and the reason of the unprovoked astonishment.

There is a great deal of talk as to the overwork of Daniel Manning and Grover Cleveland. The latter is a man of what is called full habit, as was the former. It is alleged that both should have taken more recreation and that the lesson of Manning should be taken to heart by Cleveland. These are wise words; but, after all, what is recreation? The late Charles Sumner married a beautiful woman at a late hour of his life, and in attending the parties to which she led him experienced such acute pain because of his misplacement and the absence of his books that, according to various accounts, he loomed above the prevailing greatness and fun and gentility like the awful embodiment in small space of an impending epidemic. Mr. Sumner willingly submitted to the divorce for which his wife sued—and no harm to either—and though he died early he lived happy.

Now, men are the creatures of birth as well as the creatures of circumstances. Probably Mr. Manning's best recreation lay in hard work. Few men get such satisfaction from any thing as they get from work well done. There are men who have never been used to the effort necessary to that end, and with them—good fellows, all of them, beyond a doubt, and men worthy of all possible respect—the lighter pleasures are as necessary to life as the blood they carry. But Mr. Manning as one of the light cavalry people would have been as little at home as the artilleryman or the foot soldier. He was studious rather than gay, as is Mr. Cleveland also. Put either of these men under the gay cockade and give him the small sword and the light horse, the dashing mustache and the always uplifted glove, and he would speedily disgrace himself. Give him his work and he has his recreation, and take away his recreation and you take away his life.

There is an old adage to the effect that it is better to wear out than to rust out. There is nothing so pathetic as the spectacle of a man in his prime who has always been used to work trying to live without it. There are few things so ridiculous as the exertions of the man who kills himself in order to make perpetual the health the Almighty has already given him. There is nothing more true than the declaration that man must earn his life by the sweat of his brow—he can never get so rich as to escape that necessity. The physicians are well enough, and rules looking to health are well enough; but every wise man is a law unto himself, knowing the temperament that rules his health better than any physician can; and behold, contrary to all rules and all popular belief, it is life that is the accident and death that is the rule.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE PRESIDENT'S DESK.

Many Subjects that Demand Mr. Cleveland's Attention—His Autograph.

The President's desk in the early morning presents a queer sight. When the Chief Executive lays aside his Havana to go to work, there are upon the table all sorts of things. Papers of every description, pertaining to almost every known subject under the sun, are there, and the writing on the envelopes is a study. People resort to every means to reach the President's ear and eye, and present their claims after their own style. "Personal" is always written on letters addressed to the President, but nearly all of his mail is gone through by Colonel Lamont and the under-secretaries, and the really personal or important letters sifted out and laid on the President's desk, and these are legion. His desk is always neatly arranged in the morning, but it presents a sorry appearance when the day's work is done. The President receives a good many papers from callers during the day, and these he lays on his table. He is a quick worker, and in an hour generally has every thing in order, and a majority of the cases either disposed of entirely or properly referred.

One of the most pleasant yet difficult duties he has to perform is appeasing the autograph craze. Doorkeeper Lœffler generally has a dozen or so autograph albums lying on his table. When the President comes to his office in the morning Lœffler takes in his little load, and if the President appears to be in a good humor he lays them on the table, and the President, with a laugh and some remark about the craze, writes his signature nearly always this way:

Grover Cleveland.
Feb. 27, 1886.

When the books have all been signed Lœffler takes them to his desk and keeps them until they are called for. The President sometimes varies the way of writing his autograph, occasionally following the date by "Executive Mansion" or "White House," but never putting "President" before or after his name. A great many of the autograph books are left by Senators, members and other high officials, but almost every caller has a book in which they want the President's signature. If all these were sent in the labor would keep the President busy for twenty-five hours in the day, but Mr. Lœffler has a way of keeping the people off. The President never refuses to sign his name in the books, as not more than a half dozen at a time are taken in to him, and these only about three days in a week.

Some ladies interested in one of the charitable institutions of this city called on the President a month or so ago and requested that he donate his signature to be voted for at a fair to be given for the benefit of the institution. The President seized a piece of paper, then stopped, and opening a drawer pulled out his check-book, filled it in for a substantial amount, and signed it, giving it to one of the ladies with the remark: "I guess that autograph will do more good."—*Washington Post.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, APRIL 21, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
One year.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....40
☞Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 Column	1 year	$80
1	½ ''	40
1	¼ ''	20
½ ''	1 ''	20
½ ''	½ ''	10
½ ''	¼ ''	6

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

LOCAL option will take effect in Carlisle May first.

CLEVELAND has appointed J. C. Riley, Postmaster at Cincindati.

THERE are twelve convicts in the penitentiary under 15 years of age.

THE legislature now expects to be able to adjourn some time about the first of next month.

JIM WILLIS will be our next Master Commissioner. How do you like him?—Williamstown Courier.

THE egg liar has been kept under the surface for some time past, but he has again bobbed up. A Henderson fellow has found one without the shell, on which is, "War in 1887."

THERE is an attempt to get up a natural gas excitement in some localities in this State. There is an abundance of the article about Franklort and it is creating much talk throughout the State.

THE body of Felix Moses, drowned at Florence, was taken from the river near Newport.—Ex.

If the above had said drowned, by hanging, it would have been as near correct as it is.

Rev. David Walk, a well known Indiana minister, has become wealthy by the advance of real estate. Eight years ago he bought five acres of land in Kansas City, Mo., for $1,500, which he has just sold for $66,250.

JAS. GARRETT has withdrawn from the contest for the Circuit Judgship in the Seventh Judicial district, thus leaving a clear track to ex-Gov. Preston H. Leslie, the present incumbent of the office.

THERE have been two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight soldiers appointed to office under Cleveland's administration. Of this number seventy-eight are Union soldiers, and twenty-six hundred and seventy are ex-rebel soldiers.

Col. Jas. T. Willis, of Williamstown, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals. We're all for Jim in this neck of the woods, and he is as far above Tom Henry, the present incumbent, in every capacity as a high toned gentleman can be above a drunken ruffian.—Warsaw Indpt.

A NEW YORK patent medicine company contracted with a Philadelphia firm last week, for printing 40,000,000 thirty two page pamphlets, and 400,000,000 four-page circulars. The amount of money involved in the transaction is $800,000. The firm is among the heaviest advertisers in the country. This is the largest contract for printing on record.

AT a meeting of the Democrats of Glasgow, Ky., held last Saturday evening, resolutions were passed denouncing the action of Senator Beck and Congressman Willis in urging and demanding the appointment of the Republican incumbent as Postmaster at Louisville over the remonstrance of the true and tried Democracy of Louisville.

Mr. Samuel Thompson, a well-to-do farmer of Mercer county, aged forty years says he never was in a town or city in his life larger than Harrodsburg, never saw a steamboat never rode on a railway train, and lives within six or eight miles of High Bridge and never saw it. For years he lived along the line of a stage route, but never rode in a stage.

HON. REUBEN CONNER has never made an attempt at oratory in the legislature this winter, but has established for himself the reputation of being one of the most industrious members in the house. The legislature has had an over dose of orators this session, and the efforts of the few working men, such as Mr. C. are duly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the fact.

THE wife of John Coleman, who lives upon the farm of B. Bourne, near Hallam in this county, was bitten on the finger by a large spider last Tuesday evening, just before sundown. The hand and arm commenced swelling immediately, and during the course of the night produced intense agony, accompanied by spasms as if attacked with hydrophobia. Dr. Busby was called in, but was unable to do anything for her. Dr. Burchett on his way the next morning to visit a patient father on, was met with a summons to see her, but concluded to return after the first call had been attended to. On reaching the house when returning he found the unfortunate young woman was dead.—Owenton Democrat.

A special to the Lexington *Transcript* of the 18th inst., from Louisville says: "Information reached here to-day of three sensational murders in Bell county, Ky., during the past week. Elihu Taylor married the sister of Wm. Shell, The couple quarreled and the woman deserted him. The husband went in search of his wife, accompanied by young Shell, the brother. They found her in Pineville hid in a smoke-house. Taylor forced her to go with him, and as they started away Shell shot Taylor three times, mortally wounding him. Taylor was one of the men who murdered Wm. Hanskin and daughter about a year ago.

In the second murder Berry Turner started out saying that he was going to kill his man to-day. Meeting a man named Lewis, he levelled gun, and shot him dead without warning.

The third case occurred on Clear creek. A number of countrymen had gathered at a house, and after engaging in a drunken frolic got into a general fight. When the smoke of battle had cleared away Beth Goodin was found dead and Wm. Dougherty, whom it is thought killed Goodin, was stretched on the floor with one eye shot out and his nose shot off."

THE President has re-appointed Mrs. Thompson as Postmaster at Louisville, and the citizens have held an indignation meeting to protest against the appointment. The Courier-Journal of the 19th says:

"The meeting at Masonic Temple last night to protest against the appointment of Mrs. Thompson as Postmistress, was such a one as was never held in Louisville before. It was such a one as was never necessary before. The Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District for the first time in their history—honorable with the upright deeds of many Representatives—had never occasion before to condemn in unmeasured terms the official action of the man whom they had honored with their confidence by giving him a seat in Congress. There was nothing uncertain about the will of the large and representative body. The firm and indignant tone of the resolutions and the emphatic utterances of the speakers met a hearty response from the audience and the puny efforts to disturb the proceedings made by those alleged Democrats who have turned their footsteps into Republican paths were met by a storm of disapproval which, in itself, was the strongest protest against the action of Mr. Willis, Senator Beck and the President in appointing Mrs. Thompson. It will be long before any other Representative of the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional district will place himself in a position to bring upon his head such a manifestation of the disapproval of his constituents. The gentlemen for whose benefit the meeting of last evening was held will remember it for many days, and constantly receive reminders that will be of an unpleasant nature.

Natural Gas and White Sulpher Water.

Last fall Mr. R. H. Renfro was engaged in digging a well on the place of Isaac Pearson, formerly the Robt. Grimes farm, three-fourths of a mile from Harrodsburg. When the drill had reached a depth of one hundred and fifty feet a roaring, rumbling sound was heard and a stream of mud and water was thrown twenty feet high. Also a strong current of natural gas was emitted. Mr. Renfro tried an interesting experiment at the time that shows the great force of the gas discovered there. He inserted a lead pipe into the hole, and attached an elbow to it several feet long. Seeing a tin can near, he clapped it over the mouth of the pipe and produced a shrill whistle which made an almost deafening sound, like the whistle of a large boiler. A visit to this well will repay anyone. When the pump is first moved the roaring, rushing sound commences and the water is shot up through the pipe bursting out several feet high. This action is repeated at regular intervals until the gas seems to partially subside. The water first pumped from the well is a very fine white sulphur, pronounced by several gentlemen to be superior to the white sulphur of Virginia. As the pump progresses the water becomes a dark blue and is so strongly impregnated with gas as to be unpalatable. Mr. Owings who occupies the farm says that at times the pressure of the gas throws the water a height of twenty feet. In connection with these facts it may be mentioned that about a year ago on the place of Mr. Samuel Hanna, about three hundred yards from the well just spoken of, parties were boring for water when the emission of natural gas became very strong and some one dropped a match in it which immediately ignited the gas. A flame of burning gas arose several feet in the air and was with much difficulty extinguished. The persons present finally succeeded in getting it subdued by stuffing wet corn stalks down the hole and plugging it up when it was finally abandoned. These discoveries go to show that a strong vein of natural gas exists in that locality which might be utilized in lighting the town of Harrodsburg and neighboring places. Experts in the Ohio gas region from the representations made to them have stated that gas no doubt exists in that locality in paying quantities. The discovery of the white sulphur water also adds another to the valuable mineral waters of which Mercer county has almost a full list.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

One of the foremost men in this country to-day is John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. Ten years ago he was unknown beyond the limits of his State and entered the lower house of Congress a stranger. Within that short time he has, by the power of his intellect, by the strength of his manhood, by the force of his individuality, become the recognized leader of his party in the house and holds a first place among American statesmen of our day.

The American house of representatives is perhaps the most difficult deliberative assembly in the civilized world in which to attain and maintain distinction. There are gathered together more than three hundred men, representing the respectability, the patriotism and the statesmanship of this great republic. Among its number are to be found great lawyers, ripe scholars, skillful debaters, magnificent orators and profound statesmen, all contending for intellectual supremacy. There, at one time, was the astute Blaine and the scholar'y Garfield; there was Ben Hill, impetuous and irresistible; the adroit and formidable Randall and rare Sunset Cox were there; the profound Lamar, the ready Blackburn, the skilful Reed, the ingenuous Frye, the learned Tucker, the potential Morrison, the effective Bland, are a few of the names that have added lustre to its history.

It was in such a field and with such intellects the splendid powers of Carlisle were developed; it is by such men his leadership is now acknowledged; it was amid such rivalry he has been twice elected to the speakership.

It is our deliberate judgment that John G. Carlisle possesses more of the elements of statesmanship, has achieved a more varied distinction than any contemporary public man. As a debater his reputation was made when there was no dearth of talent but when there were foemen worthy of his steel and blows to take as well as blows to give; employing the arts of the logician rather than the rhetorician, he always addresses himself to the reason, let those who may engage the fancy and entertain the unthinking. He is clear, convincing concise, and masterly in statement. Regarding legislation as a serious business he is always sober, dignified and effective in his treatment of public questions. In the discussion of legal and constitutional question he is considered an authority, and there is no man in either House or Senate whose utterances have greater value or whose legal opinions carry greater weight.

He is, perhaps with the single exception of Mr. Blaine, the most skillful and accomplished parliamentarian that our day has seen. And as a presiding officer he has born himself with such courteous dignity, such conspicuous effiency as to have commanded the admiration of all parties.

We come now to speak of him as a statesman. Great in many directions he is pre eminently so in this. He has been for years a dilligent student of every public question. In political wisdom he has no contemporaneous superior. His name is identified with the greatest issue of the day. He is no visionary theorist, but a practical and humane statesman who is deeply and genuinely interested in the welfare of his followman. He is a broad, liberal man—a patriot of enlarged mental horizon—a statesman in whose contemplation sectional lines do not exist, but who regards with intense satisfaction, one great, united prosperous country.

This is the manner of man on whom the eye of the Democracy is now fixed. This is the man who will succeed Mr. Cleveland as president of the United States—And what an admirable president he will be. Commanding universal confidence by reason of his great wisdom, his irreproachable character and his undoubted patriotism. Yes, Kentucky will furnish our next president and his name is John G. Carlisle.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune.

THE Senate has passed a bill imposing the cost of Record books, etc., on the counties

THE U. S. Senate passed the bill providing for the admission of Washington Territory as a State,

Larkin Ryle has bought the Carpenter tract of land consisting of 44 acres near the old Summons tract for $950, and will farm this year. He expects to build a residence on it next fall.—Warsaw Independent.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature granting a man the privilege of carrying a pistol for one year upon taking out a license for same at $2 per year, while those convicted of carrying pistols without the license will be severely punished.

Take the Recorder.

State Politics.

It is understood that Judge Pryor will be a candidate for re-election to the Appelate Court.

Judge Wm. L. Dulaney, of Bowling Green, declines to be a candidate for Appelate Judge to succeed Hon. T. H. Hines.

Judge Posey, recently nominated for county judge in Anderson county has enjoyed an uninterrupted term of office for the past twenty years, never having suffered defeat.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, March 1, 1886.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$577,951 88
Overdrafts		2,283 91
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		51,808 76
Due from other Nat'l Banks		7,404 52
Due from banks and bankers		4,741 33
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		2,159 22
Premiums paid		31,512 50
Checks and other cash items	812 34	
Bills of other Banks	3,000 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	130 27	
Specie	10,600 00	
Legal tender notes	25,000 00	39,572 61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$878,153 67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	13,408 05	43,408 05
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	363 452 09	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	25,240 29	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	26,053 24	489,745 67
Total		$878,153 67

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton, ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy apply to this OFFICE.

READ!

Feeling the urgent necessity of a first class Drug Store in Bellevue, and ever willing to cater to the wishes of a generous public, I have just opened a fresh stock of

Drugs & Patent Medicines.

— Terry & Co's Brands of Tea. —
Ibold's Brand of Cigars & Tobacco.
—Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles.—
Paints Ready For Use,
From a gallon can down to the smallest.
WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

I will furnish to any one wishing to paint their house or barn, any kind of paint at two days notice, at the lowest cash prices. Give me a call.

A good barber shop attached and work suits factory.

W. M. BAISLY.

1886 THE COURIER-JOURNAL 1886
AN ORGAN OF
LIVING IDEAS AND LIVE ISSUES.
AN ENEMY OF
Monopolies, Oligarchism, and the Spirit of Sectional Strife.

The Courier-Journal (HENRY WATTERSON Editor-in-Chief), is the acknowledged Representative Newspaper of the South, is Democratic in politics, and first, last, and all the time is for a reduction of the War Taxes as levied by the people by the tariff now in force.

The Weekly Courier-Journal

is the best weekly newspaper published in the United States, and for the quantity and quality of matter that appears in each issue of it, it is the CHEAPEST. Its telegraphic news facilities outclass any other paper, and it has the services of the ablest writers and correspondents in the country. It presents the news of the week from every section of the World. It gives to its readers throughout the year a greater number of Serial and Short Stories by prominent and popular writers than any of the high-priced magazines. It is in every respect a Model Political and Family Paper.

The Weekly Courier-Journal has by far the Largest Circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in America.

It is acknowledged by press and people throughout the United States to be a great paper; great in size; great in enterprise; great in ability; great in its correctness of information; great in variety; great in every sense of the word. It is *the* paper that *everybody* should have. To be without it is a great opportunity lost. Those who once take it are not willing to be without it in their homes.

FREE PREMIUMS.

A list of handsome and useful premiums of great variety are offered free to yearly subscribers. On receipt of a request for them, we send free of charge a sample copy of Weekly Courier-Journal and our Premium Supplement, giving our full list of premiums, to any address.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

Weekly, one year, including a free premium.....$1.50
Weekly, inclusive of five and over, without premium, each.....1.10
For every club of five names sent us at one time, the sender of club will be sent as a present any one of our free premiums selected by him.
Daily, (except Sunday), one year.....$10.00
Daily, (except Sunday), six months.....5.00
Daily, (except Sunday), one month.....1.00
Sunday, one year.....2.00
Sunday, six months.....1.00

No traveling agents are employed by the Courier-Journal, but a good local agent is wanted for it in every community, to whom a liberal cash commission is allowed. If the Courier-Journal has no local agent in your neighborhood, send to us for our Agent's Canvassing Outfit, which we send free of charge. All subscription orders, requests for outfits, sample copies, etc., should be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
President Courier-Journal Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15¼ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10. He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Ruchie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters.

J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1¼ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedgeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE.

The annual election for President and Directors of the Burlington and Bellevue turnpike company, will be held in the town of Burlington on the 1st Monday in May, 1886.

S. P. BRADY, President.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, 1 mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Couer de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price.

J. D. NORRIS & Co.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g.d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities.

J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder.

W. A. CRIGLER.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand, dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.
SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents. These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky,

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.
ESTABLISHED 18—

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

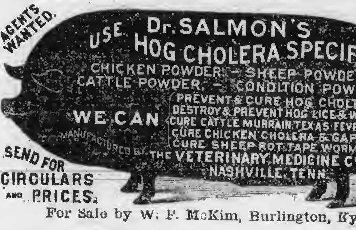
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

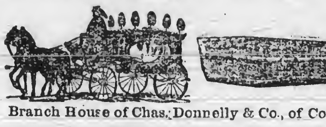
DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.



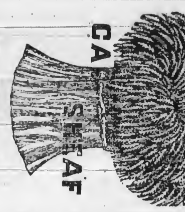
AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN TEXAS FEVER &c.
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM &c.
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

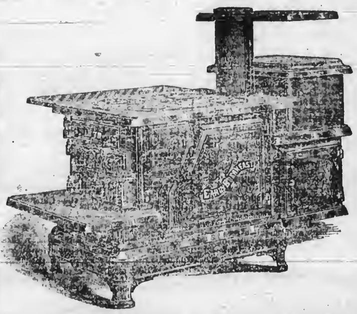


Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.
AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere.
Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a
REFRIGERATOR
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westbay, with whom leave orders.
CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL
HEATING STOVES.
ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. - Covington, Ky.
☞ Second Door Below Sixth Street. ☜

Subscribe for the Boone
County Rcorder.

Local News.

Sunday was a beautiful day.

He that angleth may now angleth.

Get your eggs colored—next Sunday is Easter.

Two panels of jurors were summoned for this term of the court.

F. L. Gordon, of Hebron, has several fresh milch cows for sale.

The grass has grown very rapidly since the latter part of last week.

John S Gaunt, of Carroll county, attended court one day last week.

The roads have been pretty well worked this season—by horses feet.

"April showers make May flowers," and they will certainly be abundant this spring.

John T. Bashaw, County Attorney, of Trimble county, attended court a day or two last week.

Mrs. Light and daughter. Miss Eunie, of Covington, were visiting their relatives in Burlington Sunday.

The directors of the bank met last Saturday and made a call for 16 per cent more of the capital stock.

Miss Alice Revill, sister of Jo C. Revill, of this place has received a government appointment at Washington.

Gov. John F. Fisk and wife, of Covington, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Brady since last Friday.

The English sparrows' energy and propensity for a noise seems to have been increased by the lingering winter.

Jim Gray, an old colored man, who used to live with Gen. Wallace, died last Saturday night after a protracted illness.

O. W. Gaines and J. M. Conner went to Louisville Sunday night, where they expect to buy a drove of good feeding cattle.

The father of the boy, William Collier, who stole McConnell's horse bailed him out, and left for home Saturday with his son.

Should some fellow get into one of those holes in the court-house floor and fracture a limb, would the county be liable for damages?

All the indictments found at this term are for misdemeanors except two, and they are of a grade that the Judge fixed the bail on each at $100.

For Rent—To a responsible person, a well located blacksmith shop, in the town of Florence, Ky. Apply to

A. C. Graves, Florence.

The buds are bursting and the leaves will soon be here, robing our town in its summer's beauty. The usual force of shaders will engage in the business again this summer.

The race for Circuit Judge in the 12th Judicial district is waxing slightly warm. There are four contestants, Hon W. E. Arthur, M. J. Dudley and T. J. Phelps, of Covington, and Lucius Desha, of Harrison county.

When Capt. DeJarnett, in his speech on the Drinkard trial, pictured to the jury the scene at Holder's home when he was taken home after receiving the mortal wound, it brought tears to the eyes of some of the jurors.

Wm. Chapin, an old and highly respectable citizen of Petersburg, died on the 14th inst of old age. He was a very peculiar gentleman, and his last request was that no one should set up with his corpse after he was dead.

Mr. E E. Ultz has a curiosity at his house, in the shape of a young lamb, which has no eyes in its head. Where the eyes should be there is nothing but a couple of little knots. Mr. Ultz says the little animal is living and doing well.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

The Wallace Circus Band, composed of twenty distinguished musicians, are here rehearsing prior to taking the road with the show. The following Lawrenceburghers are members of the band: Wm. Goetz, Geo. Decker, jr. Wm. Janker and Johnny Gamber.—Register.

Hon. Joseph A. Gaines, who lives about four miles from Burlington on the Petersburg pike stayed in town his first night last Thursday night. He was caught on the Drinkard jury or he would not have remained that night. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Gaines has lost anything by not spending a few nights in his county metropolis.

A Mr. Pettit, who lived on C. L. Crisler's farm on Gunpowder, died last Wednesday evening after a long suffering with blood poison. He moved to this county from Pendleton county in February, and was taken sick in a short while after moving here. He was the step-father of Frank Mullins. His remains were interred in the cemetery at this place Thursday morning.

If you think this is a joke don't read it. Monday morning before the aurora of morning had illuminated the oriental horizon, James Westbay had doffed his coat, filled a four-horse wagon with farming implements, gone a mile and a half in the country, (to sow oats,) put Charley and a couple more hands to work, and got back to court by eight o'clock. Oh, Jim is a hustler. Joe Reed says he is, and he told us about the above. Oh no, its no joke.

Mrs. Julia A. Hagish, another one of Boone's oldest citizens, died last Friday night at her daughter's, Mrs. Jack Marques, near Florence, of congestion of the lungs, in the 97th year of her age. She leaves eight children, two girls and six boys, and a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn over her death. After funeral services her remains were buried in the family burying ground on the old Hagish farm near Big Bone, last Saturday.

Circuit Court.

The next that it will be your Honor, Judge Menfort.

Hon. D. A. Glenn assisted in the prosecution of John Drinkard.

The Rogers and Drinkard trials put the court behind with the docket.

Since court commenced, the jail has had about all it could accommodate.

One divorce has been granted this term: Jacob Johnson from Rachael Johnson.

The attendance at court was of moderate dimensions each day, and hotels and boarding houses thrived.

Col. Landrum took his leave of the legal reunion at this place and turned his steps homeward, last Saturday.

The grand jury was composed of good men, and they investigated infractions of the law without fear or favor.

Mr. Cole, an attorney of Rising Sun, Indiana, is attending court this week, being one of the counsel in the Moore will case.

One jury sat in the box last Friday and returned three verdicts in about thirty minutes—two convictions and one acquittal.

The Commonwealth's Attorney did not strike a gold mine at this term of the court. The total amount of fines will be very small.

Henry Hall was indicted for the cutting of John Finch. The court put his bail at $100, and Henry will not be tried until next term.

Sam Cantwell, who was indicted at the October term of court for giving whisky to minors, was fined $150, and is now laying out his fine in jail.

Capt. DeJarnett has made his last appearance here in his official capacity. He has made a fearless prosecutor, and has gained for himself the reputation of an able attorney.

The grand jury was in session longer than it has been at any one term during the last six years. The morals of the county now ought to be much better for a season at least.

The trial of James Rogers consumed one day and a half in hearing testimony and arguments—The jury was out but about fifteen minutes when it returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Moore will case was reached directly after noon Saturday, when the court adjourned, to take a fresh start on that trial Monday. It will consume three or four days of this week at least.

James Woods, colored, for housebreaking goes over the road for two years. He is quite a youth, and not very bright, and seemed to be very indifferent as to the time he was provided for.

This term of the court sends two delegates to Frankfort, Drinkard and a negro boy, their terms aggregating 22 years. This is the most labor that this county has provided for the State for a long time.

H. P. Stephens defended Drinkard, and made an earnest and well presented appeal to the jury for mercy towards his client, which was followed by one of Capt. DeJarnett's fair but very strong prosecutions, and 20 years was the result.

The injunction suit of Thos. A. Johnson against Levi Wolfe, &c., was decided in favor of Mr. Johnson. The suit was brought to prevent Mr. Wolfe and the other trustees of school district No. 47 from collecting a tax off of Johnson to build a new school house. In making the levy the trustees did not comply with the law under which they were acting, hence the decision.

John W. Grubbs' case was continued until the first day of the next term for him. He stated that he was not ready for trial at this term because he was not allowed to communicate by letter with any one while in Covington jail, and therefore could not work up his case. The indictment was filed in the Boone Circuit Court twenty years ago on the 18th day of this month. Quite ancient.

Owing to the youthfulness of William Weaver, colored, who was indicted for stealing Jerry Underhill's watch, he was not prosecuted, the attorney allowing the indictment to be filed away, which will stay provided the boy behaves himself in the future. Judge Major gave William a lecture in which he pictured to him in vivid terms the horrors of the penitentiary and the coal mine.

John Drinkard, for the killing of George Holder, of Walton, was given twenty years in the penitentiary, the jury deciding that he was guilty of manslaughter. During the entire trial it was apparent the accused was apprehensive of a long period of confinement if he escaped the gallows, and when the verdict came he was much relieved and thanked the jury, his attorney and the Commonwealth's Attorney.

Report of Grand Jury.

Hon. P. U. Major, Judge of the Boone Circuit Court.

The grand jury would respectfully submit the following report:

We have been in session six days, have dilligently inquired into all the offenses brought to our notice, have examined 85 witnesses and returned 25 indictments; have examined the public buildings and find the County and Circuit Clerk's offices with the books and papers they contain in good order and properly kept. The roof of the Court-house is in bad repair, and we recommend that it be replaced with a new one without delay. The other public buildings appear to be in good condition.

We desire to present our thanks to the Sheriff and his assistants for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have responded to all demands made upon them. Having no more business before us, we respectfully ask to be dismissed.

J. A. Wilson, Foreman.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at this place, will be given on the nights of May 14 and 15th.

Monday morning Joe Ferris, of Petersburg, passed through town with a string of five or six fine steppers en-route to Lexington, where they will be put on training, and will proabably be sold.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Verona.

The peaches are not all killed as some supposed—there will be a good crop in this section.

The long unfavorable weather has put our farmers greatly behind with their spring work Tobacco plants are up and will be ready to transplant before they know it.

Last Friday evening about 7 o'clock, the young folks of this community met at the school-house to tear up Webster's Umbridge. After spelling three rounds Miss Poland, teacher at this place, and Messrs Fry and Farrell were pronounced the best spellers of the evening. When through spelling the audience elected E. E. Fry chairman, to decide parliamentary laws, and proceeded at once to discuss matters pertaining to the propriety of a literary society. After about an hour of eloquent speeches and debate, it was decided to have a society, said society to be held at the Oak Ridge school house semi-monthly. An entertaining speech was then made by Eugene Houston, setting forth the objects of a good literary society, after which the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, when they will discuss matters fully and come to a more definite conclusion.

We do not see why there cannot be something of the kind in the neighborhood, as it would be entertaining, and surely very instructive to our youths.

Erlanger.

Thinking a few items from this place would be appreciated by the many readers of your valuable paper, will say, Erlanger has a population of one hundred, a post-office, telegraph-office, one store and saloon, skating rink, lumber yard, and machine shops. The latter are being built by the R. R. They are receiving machinery from Philadelphia every day, and having it placed to press the wheels of cars together four inches. As the guage of the road will be changed from 5 to 4 ft. 8 inches, standard guage, the first of June, the shortning of the wheels will be done here. The company has 30 or 40 men at work here now changing the guage of side tracks.

J. P. Garvey has returned from the South.

Judge Straub will move to Cincinnati, his future home.

Geo. M. Bedinger, of Texas, has taken charge of his father's farm near here.

W. W. Watkins and family, of Maysville, were visiting relatives here last week.

Rumor says the prettiest girl in Erlanger, will shortly wed a young merchant of Florence.

One of the mechanics had one of his fingers mashed while placing an engine Monday evening.

Several of the young bloods of Florence, were here last week, running from the grand jury, of course.

The Silver Lake Ice Co., have sold their large ice house at this place to the Stone Lake Ice Co., of Cincinnati.

Jno. L. Conner has his skating rink open and in full blast, and the city people are coming out every day to skate and fish.

Bedinger & Stevenson are buying all the tobacco around here. They have several hands at work in their warehouse preparing the weed for market.

Born—To wives of T. A. Finnell and J. L. Conner each, a girl. Uncle Jim Ross says:

"May they live in bliss from sorrow away—Have plenty laid up for a rainy day, and when they are ready to settle in life, may they find good husbands and make good wives."

Constant Reader.

The Moore will case is progressing slowly.

The farmers are awful busy just now—planting potatyes.

Frank Gregg, an old german, who has been an inmate of the County Infirmary for the last five or six years, died Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Mary Craven, of near Limaburg has lost a red cow with yoke on, and a spotted heifer. Information as to them will be thankfully received.

J. M. Conner and John McConnell have bought of Jas. T. Grant, the noted Percheron Stallion, Granger, for which they paid $400. He will be kept this season on Jno. McConnell's farm, in East Bend.

Samuel Carroll, a Gallatin county man, borrowed all the money he could of his neighbors, robbed his tenant of his money and wife and deserted his own wife and fled the country, and much excitement exists because thereof.

It is with much alacrity and a heavy frown prevailing that a farmer leaves his home in the morning this time of the year to be absent at court one and may be several days. A day at this time of the year to an industrious and thriving farmer is worth to him not less than a V.

The grand jury discovered that the temple of justice needs a new roof, but failed to gather any information that the lower floor was falling out. At one point near the Judge's stand it is in a very dangerous condition, there being two very large holes, which have appeared since court began.

An inebriated individual from the dark and bloody soil of Kentucky, who was seated on the curbstone at the Riverside corner, last Saturday, felt something crawling in his boot, and on taking the boot off was not a little surprised to see a snake nearly three feet long crawl out of it. It was not a case of "jimjams," but a veritable fact, and is vouched for by several reputable citizens, among them the president of the Rising Sun Bank, who happen to be near and saw it.—Local.

We have heard of men having snakes in their own boots, but we never before heard of a man having "jimjams" and seeing snakes crawl from another man's boots. Try and keep your snakes at home, Bro. Hall.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Joe. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Minonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Gooodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY.

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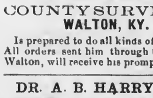

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T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c: 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

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In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
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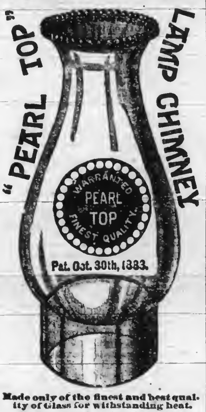

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THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

MY SHIP COMES IN.

'Neath Summer's sun and Winter's blast
While the long years swept slowly past,
I waited, looking out to sea,
For sure my ship would come to me.

Ah, sure! For with this morning's sun
My glad heart heard her signal gun,
And safely down the sheltering bay
I saw my ship come in to-day.

And then I learned that she had been
Eleven weeks in quarantine,
While yellow fever sunk the crew
Deep in its complementary blue.

And long before, while tempest tossed,
Her masts and rigging had been lost.
And then the crew, a frightened horde,
Had flung the cargo overboard.

And then a steamer of the line
Laid hold upon this ship of mine,
And towed her through the waters wild,
And fearful claims for salvage filed.

And then I learned the company
That had insured my ship for me
Had gone up higher than a kite,
Bursted wide open out of sight.

And so again I sit all day
Down where the restless breakers play
And wish—though all the good it does—
My ship had stayed out where it was.

And when the evening, gray and dim,
Falls on the ocean's misty brim,
With weary heart and quivering lip,
I wish I'd never had no ship.

—*R. J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

COMRADES ONLY.

The "Mitten" Given to Mr. Schnuriger by Miss Janes.

The residents of a certain retired street awoke one morning to find a small shop sprung into existence, mushroom fashion, in their midst. The neighborhood was not peopled by the upper ten, yet it grumbled not a little to find its shabby gentility in such close contact to a shop—and a dairy at that. Yes, there hung the flaunting sign, "Xavier Schnuriger, Dairy Products."

"Why couldn't his name have been John Smith?" querulously remarked the old lady across the way, as she established herself behind the window blind and prepared to take items.

"For my part, I don't see any use in names that nobody can pronounce without calling in a dentist afterward," said Mrs. Janes' daughter, an unmarried female somewhere between forty and fifty years of age.

"I wish the man himself would come to the door," continued Mrs. Janes. "A shop in our square! Really, I've lived here well on to fifty years, Lurida—that was before your time—and this is the first shopkeeper who has had the bold face to open a place of business here—right in the very house, too, where Mary Frances Perkins' first husband's sister lived for years. Our quarter is not exactly the most fashionable one, Lurida, but it is eminently respectable and cultivated—no talk of shop. Well, I never! Lurida, just come here for a moment and look out."

Miss Lurida let her knitting drop to the floor, as she hastily moved over to the window and opened another slat in the persienne, close to her mother's.

"Why, mother, he is young, isn't he? good-looking, too, in spite of his name. He must have a great deal of pluck, to open a store—here. His looks would secure him a presentation anywhere. I hope his grammar is correct—for it would be a terrible shock if he turned out to be one who said 'them people is,' or 'usen't,' or 'git out o' thar.' Really, we must encourage him by giving him our patronage. I'll buy to-day's milk there."

"Lurida!" exclaimed Mrs. Janes, too much astonished to say any thing for a moment; then: "My dear, I wish you would not go on at such a rate. You talk as if we were intending to give him an invitation to call upon us. Invite the shopkeeper in our square?—never—no, not if he was as beautiful as the Ettrick shepherd."

"How sweetly appropriate your allusions always are, mother," sighed Lurida. She was accustomed to these inconsequent comparisons in her mother's speeches, but they never failed to irritate her, for Lurida made a great point of culture.

"Lurida Janes, anybody would think you were still in your teens to hear you talk and sigh in that sentimental way."

"Well, so I am young, mother, in my feelings. I am going over to get some milk. I want to see what he is like," said the adventurous Lurida, donning a hat lined with red, that cast a most unpleasant tinge upon her high cheek bones and her somewhat prominent nose. Taking the milk can from its hook in the kitchen, she went across to the new store to satisfy her natural curiosity.

"If there isn't Luridy Janes a-going for that young man a-ready!" said Mrs. Stillwell, the next door neighbor, to the English pug dog in her lap. "Law! Romeo, that frightful old maid is never happy without there is a man a-capering at her heels. If I was she, I'd begin to settle down—she's fifty if she's a day."

In censuring Lurida's fondness for masculine attention, Mrs. Stillwell did not stop to reflect that she herself had recently buried her fourth husband, and that a certain quota of coquetry is understood to have been practiced in order to entrap four spouses. Charitable comparison is a stranger among neighbors—it is always the mote in the other person's eye that fills our thoughts.

Ding-a-ling-a-ling — quavered Mrs. Stillwell's front door-bell at that moment. Romeo barked with unusual vehemence, while his mistress, with a startled flush, stepped to a mirror to see if the parting of her frizette was exactly in the middle; then, throwing a lavendar crape shawl about her shoulders, she stepped to the door. It was only Mrs. Richards, who kept a private boarding-house next door but one; and she had brought her impish six-year-old son with her.

"Did you ever!" exclaimed the visitor breathlessly, when she sunk into the depths of the late Mr. Stillwell's favorite easy-chair—an act that seemed little short of sacrilege to the bereaved widow. "Did you ever! Luridy Jane is over there already"—indicating the shop with a crook of her ebony finger.

"Just like her," said Mrs. Stillwell, as she moved a little nearer to her caller, in order not to lose a word of the lively gossip that would be forthcoming. Mrs. Richards had a vivid imagination—quite equal to the extravagant tales of the Arabian Nights, except that her histories were brimming over with malice that scorched and deadened wherever they touched, like a stream of molten lava. "Just like her," repeated Mrs. Stillwell. "No maids like the old maids. She's fifty if she's a day. Even her fine airs and all her talk about culture can't hide her old age."

"Fifty, you don't say? I've often wondered, but—Jimmie, stop wetting a finger every time you turn a page of that album. You've left a great thumb mark on every page, you wicked boy. Stop, or I'll whip you."

"No, you won't," nonchalantly retorted Jimmie, continuing to moisten his thumb in order to make the pages turn more easily.

"Did you hear me, Jimmie Richards?"

"Yes, ma."

"Well, you better mind, then. Where was I, Mrs. Stillwell? O, about Luridy Janes' age. According to that, her mother must be nearly a hundred. Awful homely old woman, isn't she?—uncultivated too. Why, what do you think? The other day, says she to me, 'I've been tryin' to persuade Luridy to take dancin' lessons—one is invited out so much more when one dances.' But Luridy says, says she: 'Don't you think it's most too late for me to learn to dance? I'm going on fifty.' "

"I should say!" exclaimed Mrs. Stillwell, who was eyeing Jimmie nervously. He had removed all the bric-a-brac from the mantels, tables and brackets, and had made a Noah's ark procession of the articles, two and two, that stretched clear across the room.

"Jimmie Richards!" cried his mother, "you just put them things back. He don't mean any harm, Mrs. Stillwell. Boys will be boys. Jimmie, mind me this instant.

"Yes, ma," he replied without the smallest idea of obeying.

There was an ominous silence of one minute, then Jimmie rent the air with a piteous howl.

"There, now, you'll disobey me again, will you?"

She thrust him into a chair beside her. Mrs. Stillwell replaced her bric-a-brac, and then the two women resumed their comments, but this time upon people not concerned in this narration.

Lurida, in the meantime, was forming the acquaintance of the shopkeeper, who seemed more like a gentleman of high standing than like a dairyman. He had placed the five cents' worth of milk in the can and returned it to her. Still she lingered.

"Curious old girl, that," irreverently thought the proprietor, who was wondering why she did not go. Lurida's eyes rested upon the window, in which were tastefully arranged some plants—two palms and a number of tall ferns.

"How pretty your window is. Who would ever have thought of making a store out of this old house. You can't imagine how surprised we were to see a store opened in our square. It is the first time."

"Just because it never had been, did you think it never could be?—is that the theory you follow out in life?" he asked, with a shadow of annoyance in his voice.

"O, well, we thought we were too far up town to suffer from such an invasion," she answered, without taking his feelings into consideration.

"You are too conservative for an American," he answered, quickly. "I have been trying all my life to make that the central idea of my writings—a broader social democracy than we have now. They talk of European aristocracy—there is no country in the world where people are so rigidly exclusive as in America—exclusive to every thing but money. Bah!"

"You write, then?" asked Lurida, with renewed interest, looking about the shop interrogatively.

"You wonder why I am here if I write?" he said. "Well, I wouldn't be here if people bought what I wrote. It is one thing to write, and quite another to make money in that calling."

"Are your family going to live here in the house?" inquired Lurida, eager to know more of this singular person.

"Family?" he repeated, with a vague look of dismay. "Family? I have none—never had. Fact is, I am both an orphan and a bachelor."

"Then you will have plenty of room here—and quiet," smilingly responded Lurida, taking her leave.

"Well, Lurida Janes, did you stop to help him tend shop?" tartly demanded Mrs. Janes, when Lurida had come into the sitting-room and hung up her hat.

"He's delightful," remarked Lurida, ignoring her mother's ill temper. "He talks like a gentleman—and he is a writer. I should think he'd be rather lonely, living in that big house all alone. I always pity a man who has no kith nor kin. But, then, perhaps it is better for a writer to live in seclusion and solitude—he has a chance to concentrate his ideas on his work. Why, mother, is anything the matter?"

"Matter!" said Mrs. Janes, sternly, eyeing her daughter over her spectacles. "Matter enough. Did he tell you all that while you were buying the milk? He's a bad young man, take my word for it, Lurida—if his tongue runs on like that."

"But, ma, I asked him the questions. He would never have opened his mouth if I hadn't asked him the questions," said Lurida, with a vague tone of apology.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the mother, more disconcerted than ever. "Lurida, you are a fool! The neighbors will have it about to-morrow that you have been running after the store young man. Yes, they will—you needn't shake your head—for I saw Mrs. Richards going into Mrs. Stillwell's a while ago. Then the slats of the window blind were moved, so I knew what was going on. We'll hear of this to-morrow, if I am not mistaken. O, Luridy, Luridy, you little fool!"

Xavier Schnuriger was not altogether dependent upon his custom. The fact was, that he was a man of unlimited literary ambition. In the flush of his youth he had edited the college paper. Later, in his twenty-first year, he had been assistant editor of the political organ of which his father was a manager. His father's death at once caused the failure of the paper, and threw the young man out of his position. The brief glory of being one of the "we" on an editorial staff had unfitted him for any other calling in life—in his own estimation. He was not without ability, but the barriers which publishers must necessarily place about themselves for protection left Schnuriger just without the golden bars behind which manuscripts were retained as "available."

"By Jove!" he often grumbled; "if I was a pig-sticker or a rag-picker the world would be agog with my talent. As it is, because I am in easy circumstances, and for the reason that I have had every advantage, they put me down in their black list."

Of course, this was the view of a disappointed aspirant, but it seemed very real to him. Being by nature a man of indomitable perseverance, he never permitted his disappointment to conquer him beyond all hope. For fully ten years he had written his manuscripts, and sent them upon their way with return stamps enclosed—to the best magazines first, then down the list, until they were accepted somewhere. There came a time later on, when some things that he wrote were gracefully accepted as long as no price was attached—but never a check greeted his expectant eyes.

"If I were only a rag-picker," he had repeated over and over, "they would make me a hero."

Stern necessity had forced him to go into some business, and a friend had offered him the city agency of his dairy products. So it came about that destiny had made him "the butter-man of our square." When well settled in the new place, he smiled a grave, amused little smile, and said to himself:

"Well, this will do for present needs, but the publishers will have to come to terms some day, for I shall write, write until I am called back to heaven, and if they have paper and pen there, I have no doubt but that I shall still continue through all time."

Not long after he opened his dairy depot, he wrote a story that seemed to him to be of stirring interest. It was a graphic romance, founded upon a certain Indian massacre which devastated an island in Humboldt Bay, California, some fifty years before. A few weeks after it was sent away, it was returned to him with a note which said:

"We would advise you to stick to butter-making. It may pay you far better than literature."

Whether the message was meant to be offensive or not, he could scarcely tell. It might have come from the weary "reader" of the great publishing house; that over-worked individual who continually felt the humiliating certainty that every thing in the literary profession below the "great lights," was an everlasting grind for which there was no compensation. Schnuriger gave the writer the benefit of the doubt—and even went so far as to say compassionately: "Poor devil!"

Miss Jane's daily calls had established somewhat of a friendly footing between them. He no longer looked upon her as a homely old girl of too youthful proclivities, as he had at first. Indeed, he had found her interesting from many standpoints, and he rather enjoyed his conversations with her. It had not gone far enough for him to call upon her—still the intercourse was very friendly.

One morning Lurida came in, and found him in a decidedly bad humor; but she knew she had it in her power to dispel the shadows from that morning at least.

"I have been writing to my cousin," she began, "my cousin in New York."

"Strange!" sarcastically murmured Schnuriger, with no great civility.

Miss Lurida colored a bit, but persevered, saying: "Yes. Some time ago I mentioned your name. My cousin is the owner of *Popper's Magazine*, you know."

"You don't mean it," said Schnuriger, with awakening interest.

"My cousin said that he knew of you," continued Lurida, "and he asked my honest opinion in the matter. He has always put great reliance in what I say, and as he is immensely interested in the budding genius of the West, it has fallen into my power to bring him into business relations with quite a number of able men and women here. What do you think he asked me? He asked if you were *really* a butter-maker, and if you intended to go on wasting ink through all eternity."

Schnuriger bit his lip at this sally, and then bent a scrutinizing gaze upon Miss Lurida, to see if she understood the cut, and if she was laughing at him. Apparently, she was innocent of all offense, for she continued, this time coloring slightly: "I wrote back that you were gifted with indomitable perseverance, and—well, I'll not tell you the rest. Finally, I wrote to him that none of the neighbors thought that dairying was quite in your line."

"Confound those women!" he growled. "What makes them think I am not a butter-maker?"

"Well," returned Lurida with thoughtful reluctance, "I suppose it is because—because—you know you do make outrageous blunders once in a while—when people ask you about dairy management; and then, do you remember the day when you sold that young Jersey cow to Mr. Peters, and he made you take off half the price, because he said that old age had made her lose her upper front teeth, and you believed him? Such blunders don't pass unheeded, my friend. Are you offended?"

"Not at all. But now I would like to ask you for the whole of your cousin's criticism."

"You must remember, Mr. Schnuriger, that you are an absolute stranger to my cousin John," said Miss Lurida, with visible embarrassment.

"You mean, then, that the criticism is hardly flattering? My feelings are pretty well calloused by this time; I can endure a great deal," he answered, with a curious half laugh.

"Then I shall ask you to drop in this evening and read the letter yourself; it will be easier than telling you," she said, rising to take her leave.

"What will Mrs. Stillwell say, to see you entertaining the shop-keeper? I heard her tell your mother it was a burning shame for her to permit you to speak to such an inferior person."

"If you don't mind it, I am quite sure I don't."

When she had gone he muttered to himself:

"It would be strange if, after all my prejudices against that woman, she should be my stepping-stone to success. I wonder what compensation she expects. I haven't anything to give her but myself—bah! what an idea. Such an old woman!" In the evening he made his first call across the way. After much persuasion, Miss Lurida brought forth the document, of which it will only be necessary to give the extract in question:

"If the man is really a butter-maker, he shows an extraordinary acquisition of knowledge. If he has had every advantage, then his genius is somewhat colorless, or rather overdone. I would give him a lift if I thought it would do him any good; but he is too much like the ordinary swarm that makes life a burden to me now. Perhaps if he cut out the countless historical and mythological allusions which adorn his work; if he reduced the avoirdupois of his figures of speech; if he cut each one of his long-winded sentences into at least three clean, straightforward, manly statements; if he localized his genius, and let the old European highways severely alone; if he searched for hitherto unwritten bits of legendary history that must be floating about that new western country—if he did this, I might look at his work. For the present style I have no available time. So, Lurida, use your judgment; you know I am always willing to prop up your weakling proteges when they deserve propping."

Underneath Lurida's plain exterior there ran a vein of earnest purpose, which had made her long to be of some use in the world. Long ago she had found that it was not ordained for her to shine in any sphere as a creative genius; but her labor had been directed toward helping others to shine, and she was happy in this work. As she now looked at her guest her face showed a grave sympathy. Yet she knew that she could not have done him a greater service. His lips were firmly pressed together while he read and re-read the letter. Lifting his eyes from the letter at last, he said:

"By heavens! How can you make gold out of lead? How can you make a new man out of an old one? Well, Miss Lurida, at least you know that I am no butter-maker. I lay claims to gentility—may I remain and chat with you?"

The evening passed pleasantly, and when he finally rose to go, he said, gratefully:

"How shall I ever repay you?"

"Repay me for cutting your heart to the core with rough words? But if you are grateful, don't let me see that you feel the obligation, for that would mar my pleasure."

"This is a great service for you to undertake for—your butter-maker," he said, with a tinge of bitterness.

"I am too democratic to think of that now, even if I did at first," she replied, smiling a little at his sense of abasement. "Good evening, and remember you are to call often. If I can be a help to you, I will."

"Good evening"—and he was gone.

Their friendship took rapid strides after this—it being no longer necessary for them to confine their conversations to those held over the counter. There came a day, at last, when the postman brought, instead of another "available," an imposing document in a legal envelope, which the expectant author tore open with eager curiosity.

> MR. XAVIER SCHNURIGER—*Dear Sir:* "We shall be pleased to accept the MS. you have kindly sent us. Enclosed you will find check for the same, which, though hardly adequate, is all that we feel we can afford to an author who is yet unknown to fame. Hoping to hear from you from time to time, we remain yours,
>
> "EDITORS POPPER'S MAGAZINE."
>
> To Xavier Schnuriger.

He thrust on his hat, and rushed across the street to tell Miss Janes the news. Lurida's face beamed with glad satisfaction as he entered, and before he had time to speak, she had taken his hand cordially, and said:

"I know about it, for I, too, have had a letter. It makes me very happy, for I know the day will come when I shall be proud to say that I had the honor to help you become famous." He almost loved her as she stood before him, making her sympathetic speech. She no longer seemed old or ineligible—she was to him then a cultivated woman, who would make—as she had made—a help-meet.

"O, Miss Lurida, I can never thank you—" he began, drawing her a little closer to him.

"Sh!" she answered, smiling at his excess of emotion. "There is no need to speak of any return. Besides, my friend, I am old enough to be your grandmother."

"Not quite—" he laughed, somewhat disconcerted by the shrewd way in which she had anticipated what would have been an awkward scene. "Not quite, Miss Lurida; any man might be proud to ask you to be his help-meet."

"Sh!" she entreated. "I am quite enough your senior to be permitted to make of you a protege without any impropriety. We will be friends, comrades, instead."

"Comrades," he repeated, still holding her hand. "That sounds very sweet to a lonely man. "Well, good night, and God bless you, comrade"—giving her hand another hearty grasp, and taking his leave.

"Yes," he said, as he went across the street, "she is the best little woman on earth; and if she were only ten or fifteen years younger—"

And Mrs. Stillwell said to her pug: "Humph! I do b'lieve she's given him the mitten. Served him right!"—*Emelie Tracy Y. Swett, in Overland Monthly.*

CONCRETE FLOORS.

How to Prepare the Foundations for a Cement Floor for a Stable.

The first preparation for a concrete floor is to insure complete drainage. Frost is too powerful for concrete—if wet under the floor, frost may destroy it in a day—it should therefore be completely drained before laying such a floor. When this is provided for, then place a layer of broken stone all over the space to be occupied by the floor, and with a paver's mallet drive these into the earth so as to be solid. Now a thin layer of smaller stone over this, and you are ready for the concrete. First make some thin grout by mixing two of sand with one of water lime when dry; then wet this up thin, so that it will run in between the broken stone. As fast as this thin grout fills up the spaces between the rough stone, let the whole be driven down moderately, with small mallet, and all settled solid together; add more grout if required, till all is filled to the top of the broken stone; level it off as well as may be. Now it is ready for the top layer of concrete. This layer is best if made with Portland cement, for it will be much harder than if made with common water lime; yet if Portland cement can not be had, then Akron or other good common water lime will do. If made of Akron cement, mix 1 1-2 of sand with one of cement when dry; if of Portland, mix two of sand with one of cement. Then mix well into thin mortar—spread this, in a layer 3-4 of an inch thick, all over the prepared foundation, rubbing it down well, so that it may be compact. It is important that the surface should be even and uniform. And to this end, a gauge is laid on each side of the floor, and a straight-edge, reaching from one gauge to the other, moved over the space, will show when it is even with the gauges.

This makes a very complete floor, rat and other vermin proof. The Portland cement will stand for a considerable time with no protection from cattle's feet; but cattle, in getting up, place much weight on the toes of the fore-feet, and will soon dig a hole in common concrete—they will in a few years dig holes in stone. It is, therefore, better to lay down a board next the manger, and let the friction of the fore-feet come on this board (some regard it best to lay boards from manger to gutter), which is easily replaced when worn out, and the concrete will remain uninjured. This floor will keep the manure from soaking into the earth, rendering it much easier to keep the stable sweet and wholesome for the animals. But the manure, to save both liquid and solid, should be taken directly to the field, and not piled up in the yard to lose most of its liquid by soakage and evaporation.—*Country Gentleman.*

FARM HORSES.

The Dangers to Which They Are Subject in the Spring.

Idleness is the bane of the average farm horse, fed as they generally are during the winter season. The muscles become soft, and there is a general want of tone in the entire system, opening the way for getting overheated, and that opens the way for taking cold. There is, during spring, an essential tendency in the high-fed, non-exercised horse, to perspire profusely, and his unshed coat, holding this excess of moisture upon the surface, forms an important factor in whatever damaging result follows. If the farmer could have the opportunity, at the beginning of his operations with the plow, to hitch in a stage or truck horse that had been worked during winter, with one of his over-fattened and idly-wintered animals, he would speedily see the contrast to the manner of performance, and in the condition of the two horses at night. The one would come from his stall in the morning fresh and limber, while the other would be sore in every muscle and joint, and if he had had a fair day's work put upon him—fair for a horse in condition for work—it is quite likely that he would, by the second day, be "off his feed." Taking cold in such a plight would be a very dangerous cold to take. The farm boys and hired men not unfrequently say: "We are favoring the work horse and feeding him up for the spring rush." When the rush comes, a horse that has had service to do, enough to "harden him," as the saying goes, being, at the same time, fairly fed, can go into the field with comfort and safety to his health. It takes a wiser man than the average farm hand to "break in" a fatted, unused farm horse, without getting him on the sick list.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Beans as Food.

The nutritive value of beans is very great, greater than almost any other article of food in common use. Considering their richness they are probably the cheapest food we have, but somewhat difficult of digestion, probably owing to the fact that we rarely cook them enough and masticate insufficiently. In preparing beans for the table they should be first well soaked in cold water, then thrown into boiling water and cooked of a medium consistency, between a fluid and a solid, neither too thick nor too thin. They require some acid when eaten, and a sufficient amount of salt to render them palatable. They may be eaten with potatoes or other vegetables which contain more starch and less albumen, rather than with too much bread or meat.—*Cleveland Leader.*

TEXAN SNAKES.

A Great Country for Monster Specimens of the Rattlesnake Persuasion.

The largest rattlesnakes are in Texas, on the lower Rio Grande, where they sometimes attain the length of twelve feet and are heavy in proportion. The smallest are the "horned" rattlesnakes of Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California, which seldom reach a length of two feet. They have two little excrescences over the eyes and are full of devilment. They have rattles, but seldom use them, preferring to lie half hidded in the sand until stepped on, when they remonstrate. The sand or "dessert" is also small, and pretends to be on neighborly terms with the prairie dog, whose burrows he occupies. I have reason to believe that when the rattlesnake inserts himself in the bosom of a prairie dog's family he does so on fraudulent grounds and is unwillingly entertained. The prairie dog carries no life insurance and can not afford a quarrel, and the snake is mean enough to take the advantage of him. There is a little brown and very comical owl who likewise takes up residence with the prairie dog, but he makes at least a show of earning his rent by remaining at the entrance and acting as janitor, politely bowing to everybody who passes. Neither snake, dog nor owl seems to mind the others' presence, but are exceedingly sociable.—*Nashville American.*

* * *

LIFE-SENATOR FLINT, Canadian parliament, says: St. Jacobs Oil acts like a charm. Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., Nashville, publicly endorses Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

THIS talk about the editorial pen is all nonsense—nearly all editors use pencils.—*Chicago Ledger.*

NOT a faded or gray hair to be seen, after using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A powerful remedy for lung troubles. Safe for young or old. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

WHAT is it that is dry, but still has a running spring in it! A watch.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

DESIRABLE Quarters—Twenty-five cent pieces.—*Boston Post.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

AS A home-ruler the cook is a supreme success.—*N. Y. Independent.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A SCHOOL for liars—A school of fish.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 20.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	3 85	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	3 90	@ 4 25
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 50	@ 5 25
FLOUR—Family	3 80	@ 4 10
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	88	@ 90
No. 3 red	80	@ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed	33	@ 33½
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 50	@ 13 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 20	@ 9 80
Good Mediums	10 50	@ 12 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	5 10	@ 5 95
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 27
APPLES—Prime	1 50	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 91
No. 2 red	90⅝	@ 91½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 48
Oats—mixed	37	@ 46
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 10 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 20
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	77½	@ 78¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 78⅜
Corn—No. 2		@ 36⅛
Oats—No. 2	28⅛	@ 28⅜
Rye		@ 60
PORK—Mess	9 15	@ 9 25
LARD—Steam		@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	91⅛	@ 91¼
Corn—Mixed	46⅛	@ 46⅞
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 87½	@ 5 00
HOGS	5 55	@ 6 25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 88¼
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30¾
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 86
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 33
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam	7 75	@ 8 00

Boils

And pimples, and other like affections caused by impure blood, are readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. While it purifies, this medicine also vitalizes and enriches the blood, and builds up every function of the body. Scrofula, humors of all kinds, swellings in the neck, hives, ringworm, tetter, abscesses, ulcers, sores, salt rheum, scaldhead, etc., are also cured by this excellent blood-purifier.

Purify the Blood

"Last Spring I was troubled with boils, caused by my blood being out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others troubled with affections of the blood." J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

"I had been troubled with hives and pimples for some time. Other remedies having failed, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken two bottles, and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood-purifier." EFFIE M. PETRIX, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CONTAINS NO ACID
LE PAGE'S CARRIAGE GLUE FOR MECHANICS
READY FOR USE.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.* At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.*

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof All,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

Soldiers.

From Colonel C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: I have now been using Ely's Cream Balm for three months, and am experiencing no trouble from catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. MACKEY, Sigourney, Iowa.

For several years I have been troubled with catarrh — Ely's Cream Balm has proved to be the article desired. I believe it is the only cure.—L. B. CORHAN, Hardware Merchant, Towanda, Pa.

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

M. EHRET, JR. & CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.
GUARANTEED
CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE.
ABSOLUTELY
WATER, FIRE & WIND-PROOF.
PUT ON BY ANYBODY.
W. O. BURGESS, Agt.,
8 and 9 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O.

Buckeye Folding Binder.

The lightest running elevator binder in the world. Folds so as to pass through farm gates. Requires less storage room. Never misses a bundle. *Mention this paper* when you send for our Catalogue.
C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE. This most wonderful and handsome book of 160 pages mailed for only 10c. Ads. UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N.J.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list *free.* B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

A.N.K.—E. 1079

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatises on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (100 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886. NUMBER 25.

CAPITAL ORGANIZING,

Not To Resist the Knights of Labor, But to Protect its Members.

A Huge Organization of the Several Textile Industries of New England, With Millions of Capital.

BOSTON, April 23.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say: "The sudden and unexpected collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at the Whittenton Mills, Taunton, was caused by the discovery that that mill belonged to a huge organization of textile industries of New England, which has been formed so quietly that it has escaped all notice. This organization extends over Rhode Island and Connecticut and already includes forty-nine large woolen mills. This society was organized for mutual protection. It does not recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor in any way, but is prepared to use arbitration in the settlement of strikes. The organization is growing in numbers, and it proposes to give each strike careful consideration and to assist only those manufacturers who are unfairly treated by their help. A second society, embracing all cotton mills of any importance in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was quietly completed, and elected its officers in Boston on Wednesday. The Massachusetts League is the league of cotton mills to which woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills, and subsequently admitted cotton manufacturers. During the last month the cotton mills of this State have been quietly preparing for organization for mutual insurance against labor disturbances. The cotton-manufacturing industry is better adapted for the formation of such an organization than many others, because it is composed of a number of large mills rather than a large number of small ones. The quiet organization which has taken place, therefore, has been conducted with much expedition, and its result will probably be witnessed at the next attempt of the mill hands to secure the discharge of workmen who are not members of the union. The society is not a corporation, and has no stock. The yearly pay rolls of the Massachusetts mills that have already joined amount to $15,000,000. The aims of the society are not in any sense aggressive, and its purpose is not to attack the Knights of Labor, but simply to protect its members against unjust persecution. The methods of self-defense which the society will employ have not yet been made public."

POWDERLY FIXED IT.

How the General Master Workman Started an Engine that Wouldn't Go.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Some weeks ago an engine attached to a passenger train on the Michigan Central Road suddenly stopped. The place was between stations, and the engineer could neither start the engine along nor discover what the matter was. The passengers, many of them, got off the train and stood watching the engineer's futile efforts to find out what the cause of the trouble was. He saw at length that he would have to give it up, and that the train would stand there until a new engine could be brought. Then a quiet man who had been standing among the passengers stepped up to the engineer and said: "Take off your overalls and let me put them on." He was a man of intellectual cast of features and a pair of eye glasses added force to this impressiveness. The engineer took off his overalls and the quiet man put them on, and with a monkey wrench in his hands, crawled under the engine, and flat on his back, hammered and tinkered for a quarter of an hour. Then he mounted the cab, opened the throttle valve, and off went the engine as easy as could be. Some of the passengers thanked the quiet man as the engineer mounted the board, and the engineer himself asked his name, but the quiet man would not give it. Nevertheless a man on the train knew this bookish-looking mechanic, and he said to the engineer at the next station: "The man who fixed your engine was General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor." This happened when Mr. Powderly was on his way back from his trip to the West to examine into the troubles which led to the strike.

A Mother's Awful Crime.

KEYPORT, N. J., April 23.—Seven miles south of this place lives J. Monroe Smith. Mr. Smith is fifty-five years old, and his wife forty-three, and the mother of six children ranging in age from nineteen years down to four. Some years ago the wife and mother was sent to an insane asylum and was discharged a year later, presumably cured. Last fall she had severe pains in her head and her husband sent her to her brother's house in Elizabeth, where she improved greatly and returned home a short time ago. This morning, after breakfast, she went to one of the outbuildings on the premises, and after swallowing a dose of "Rough on Rats," returned to the house with an axe concealed under her dress. Eva, her four-year-old daughter, was still sleeping when the mother entered the bedchamber. Lifting the axe above the sleeping child, the maniac mother brought it swiftly down, splitting the little one's head open, killing her instantly. She then attacked Rufus, aged thirteen, dealing him several savage blows on the head with the poll of the axe. Bessie, the 11-year-old daughter, begged for mercy, but the terrible bloodstained axe whirled in the air and went crashing into the fragile little head. The 18-year-old daughter locked the baby in an adjoining room and ran screaming outside to apprise her father of the awful work within. After a terrible struggle, the woman was secured. One of the children is dead, and the others are likely to die before morning. Mrs. Smith is herself in a very precarious condition.

Switchmen's Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Lake Shore switchmen's strike in this city is ended, the company having made a satisfactory arrangement with the men.

A BROKEN LEVEE.

A Million Acres of Cotton Land Flooded in Arkansas.

HELENA, ARK., April 23.—The levee on the Mississippi river broke last evening fifteen miles south of Helena on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is forty yards wide, and it will be impossible to close it. As in 1882, one million acres of the most fertile cotton land in the Mississippi Valley will be covered by water from one to six feet deep. Planting operations were suspended three weeks ago, and cattle and farm stock were moved to the high lands. Unless the water recedes very fast the entire cotton crop in the overflowed district will be spoiled.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

An Attempt to blow Up One of the Churches of the City of Madrid.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive. The edifice was badly wrecked, and two sextons who were in the building were badly burned.

Internal Revenue Collections Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The collections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows: From spirits, $50,591,795; from tobacco, $20,136,918; from fermented liquors, $13,662,750; from miscellaneous items, $179,788, making a total of $84,571,252, or an increase of $2,974,046 over the collections for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Cholera Inoculation Authorized in Spain.

MADRID, April 23.—The Spanish Sanitary Council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence of cholera in Spain.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Fatal Mistake of a Boy in Tying a Rope Around His Waist.

NOKOMIS, ILL., April 25.—On his return from town last evening Mr. Jacob Swarey, living three miles east of here, missed some colts which he had left in the stable, and upon searching for them found them in a pasture, and attached to one of them by a halter was the dead body of August Middlecamp, a boy about thirteen years old, who had been left at home. It is supposed the lad had attempted to lead the colt to water and carelessly tied the rope around his waist in a slip-noose, when the animal, unaccustomed to being handled, pulled him down and dragged him until exhausted, as, although it appeared frightened, it did not run when approached. The boy's body was badly mangled and nearly cut in two by the rope, the knot of which was drawn to only about a four-inch noose.

FILLED A LIGHTED LAMP.

Three Women Undertake It and Have Died from Their Injuries.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sterling, who is landlady of the Sterling House, on Adams street, was in the kitchen with her daughter Emma and Miss Whalen, a servant. One of them took a lighted lamp, and holding an oil can in one hand commenced to fill it. Suddenly the oil was ignited, and the can exploded with a loud report. The burning fluid was scattered over Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, and their clothes were soon a mass of flames. Miss Whalen, the domestic, was not burned, but inhaled the gas and smoke. The fire department was summoned, and firemen aided in the efforts to extinguish the flames and save the lives of Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, but their aid came too late. After several hours' intense suffering, all three of the women died.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Buildings Destroyed and People Injured, a Baby Fatally.

KILLEEN, TEX., April 25.—A tornado swept past Killeen this evening, about one mile from town. It struck the house of Jacob Uselton, demolishing the building and injuring the entire family, the baby fatally. The Norman brothers' residence was also destroyed. The family were saved, having just taken refuge in a storm-house. The storm came from the northwest, and did considerable damage in the town of Killeen. Hail stones as large as hens' eggs fell, destroying vegetation and fruit trees and breaking many window panes.

Goes Mad by Proxy.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A curious case has been developed at Matteawan, N. J. About six weeks ago Nellie Smith, of that village, was bitten by a dog. Dr. A. J. Jackson treated her with apparent success. The girl has a sixteen-year-old brother Thomas, who took her case very much at heart. The stories about hydrophobia which had been circulated gave him a great deal of anxiety. On last Thursday night he was taken suddenly ill. He became extremely violent, requiring two and often three men to hold him, and barked like a dog. No one knew whether he was bitten by a dog or not. Dr. Jackson says that he hardly knows what to think about the case. If he knew that the boy had been bitten by a dog he should certainly consider it a case of hydrophobia. As it is it may be nervous hysteria brought on by worry about his sister Nellie. The little girl is doing well under her treatment.

Roast Beef.

DAYTON, O., April 25.—The cattle pens of the Dayton Sugar Refining Company, five hundred in number, were burned to the ground late last night. The fire originated in the department where hay was kept, and evidently was the work of an incendiary. There were one hundred and twenty-six head of cattle in the pens, all of which were burned to a crisp. The pens were all filled on Wednesday last, when the entire lot of cattle was sold to Charles Zachritz. He took away all but the cattle that were burned, which will be a loss to the company.

Died on a Train.

LEXINGTON, IND., April 25.—A lady named Harrison suddenly died on passenger train No. 4, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Mitchell, Ind., a few minutes after two o'clock this morning. The lady was on her way from some point in Mexico to Charleston, W. Va., and was accompanied by a brother and sister. She was in the last stage of consumption, and it is supposed the journey was too great for her physical condition, and she expired as stated. The remains were taken to Louisville, where they were prepared for burial.

Killed By Lightning.

CRESTLINE, O., April 25.—Frederick Blazer, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning this afternoon. He was working on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, two and a half miles east of this place. About three o'clock a storm came up, when Binzer took shelter under a tree near by, which was struck by lightning. He leaves a wife. The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning and large hailstones.

Peculiar Accidental Hanging.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Henry Fryer, aged sixty-eight years, who for many years has been one of the gate-keepers of Druid Hill Park, was found dead last night hanging head down from a tree not more than ten feet from the gate. He had been training a wild rose vine to run up the tree, and had no doubt lost his balance, and in falling caught his foot in a crotch of the limb on which he was standing. The body was accidentally discovered while it was yet warm.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

PORT HURON, MICH., April 25.—Henry A. Smith, while drunk, attempted to escape from a thunder storm into a neighbor's house, was taken for a burglar and shot and killed.

Plasterers to Try the Eight-Hour System.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 25.—The master plasterers of this city have agreed to put the eight-hour system into effect on May 1, and to pay their men three dollars and seventy-five cents per day. The old rate was four dollars and fifty cents for ten hours. The new rate is really an advance of fifteen cents per day. The journeymen are expected to accept the plan, and no trouble is apprehended.

Colorado's Mineral Output.

DENVER, COL., April 25.—Official figures from the Denver Mint give the mineral output for Colorado for 1885 as follows: Gold $5,000,000; silver $13,500,000; copper $700,000; lead $3,361,000. Total $22,561,000.

Gored to Death by a Cow.

CALDWELL, O., April 24.—Mrs. Lizzie Way, wife of Charles Way, of Graysville, Monroe County, was gored to death by an infuriated cow which she was milking. The cow's horn passed through her neck, causing almost instant death.

Church-Spire Shattered by Lightning.

CANTON, O., April 25.—During a severe thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the spire of the United Brethren Church was struck by lightning and shattered its entire length to the ground. Luckily it did not take fire. The damage is about $1,000.

The Convicts at the Greenwood Mines.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25.—The convicts employed at the Greenwood Mines were examined yesterday by Governor Knott and Cabinet. Sensational stories of the infliction of barbarous punishments were disproved. The State troops will remain, as the free striking miners and others openly assert their intention to destroy the camp the moment it is free from military protection.

A Mother's Love.

DRESDEN, ONT., April 25.—Mrs. Lije and her three-year-old child were drowned in the river near here last evening. The child fell over the bank, which is very steep, and the mother jumping in after it, both perished.

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Between a Deputy Marshal and a Band of Moonshiners.

The Plucky Officer is Killed, but Not Until He Had Made four Assailants Bite the Dust.

CHATTANOOGA, April 26.—A special to the *Times* from Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., gives details of a bloody tragedy enacted there shortly after midnight this morning, in which United States Deputy Marshal Webb Purdon, of Manchester, and a moonshiner named Clark were killed and three other moonshiners fatally wounded. About ten days ago Purdon accompanied Deputy Marshal Hughes on a raid among the illicit distilleries of Grundy County, Tenn., and captured and destroyed several stills. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fifteen moonshiners rode into Manchester determined to have Purdon's life. Seven broke into his house and the balance surrounded it. Purdon met them as they entered with a revolver and a terrible battle ensued. Two moonshiners fell to the floor mortally wounded, and the gang retreated, but they had succeeded in fatally wounding Purdon. Disabled as he was, he seized a double-barreled shot-gun and fired into the retreating gang and two more fell mortally wounded. Purdon then fell dead beside the body of one of his victims. The gang carried off three of their wounded companions. A large posse is now in pursuit of them.

HIS LIFE FOR A DOG.

A Distressing Affair on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 26.—Major Holliday, a prominent citizen of Spring City, was run over and killed by the Cannon Ball Express train on the Cincinnati Southern railroad last evening while attempting to save the life of a valuable dog. Major Holliday started across a bridge above Spring City. He had scarcely reached it when the approaching train was heard. His dog was midway the long trestle. It meant instant death to attempt to rescue the animal, yet Major Holliday rushed forward to remove the dog to a place of safety, and before he could return the train struck him, killing him instantly. The dog was also killed.

Excited Settlers.

PIERRE, DAK., April 26.—Yesterday Agent McChesney had notice served on all the merchants and dealers in Fort Pierre that they must remove their stocks of goods from the Reservation and cease to do business on that side of the river. This order of removal was on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The notice was served by the Indian police. It is held that they have a right to remain, for the reason that Fort Pierre is the eastern terminus of the Government highway, but as to how far that would give them rights they are not informed. The outcome will be watched with interest. To enforce this order would entail a loss of over $500,000 and ruin hundreds of settlers. The settlers held a meeting yesterday and decided not to move, unless at the point of the bayonet. The excitement is intense.

Greece Gives It Up.

PARIS, April 26.—It is officially announced this morning that the Greek Government has yielded to the councils of France and will instantly order a disarmament of her forces.

LONDON, April 26.—A later dispatch from Athens confirms the announcement that Greece has decided to disarm, and adds that the greatest consternation prevails in that city over the sudden and unexpected change of front by the Government. The Chamber of Deputies has been hurriedly convoked. The warships representing England, Italy, Austria and Germany have withdrawn from their anchorage in the Piræus.

Prohibition Beaten in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.—Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat here today, the election resulting in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The vote in Manchester was anti-Prohibition—majority 626. The vote in both this city and in Manchester was nearly as large as in the Presidential election. Under the law it can not be renewed for two years. The colored vote was almost unanimously anti-Prohibition. The anti-Prohibitionists carried Lynchburg by 1,188 majority.

Still on the Warpath.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 26.—The *Call's* Guaymas, Mexico, special of this morning says: "Geronimo's band attacked ranches near Imuris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station near Imuris, on the Sonora railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers was sent after them. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nacori, in the Sierra Madre mountains. A reign of terror prevails throughout the district."

Railroad Shops Taken by Force.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 26.—An Atchison (Kas.) special says: Strikers this afternoon took forcible possession of the Missouri Pacific yards there, driving out all men who had gone to work since the strike began six weeks ago. The strikers organized in the yards and marched to the shops, when the workers went out with but little protest, bloodshed being thus avoided. The fires in the shops were drawn and guards appointed to prevent any of the new men returning to work.

The Fatal Penalty of Politeness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—James Forrester, while riding on a street car last evening, offered his seat to a lady, but before she could take the seat an Italian seated himself in it. Forrester expostulated without avail and finally took the man by the collar to put him out, when the Italian drew a knife a foot long and plunged it into Forrester's back, inflicting a fatal wound. The Italian was arrested.

Lowered the World's Record.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—At Clarksville, Mo., Geo. E. Weber, of Smithville, N. J., won the fifty-mile bicycle race in three hours, seven minutes, forty-two and a quarter seconds, lowering the world's record by nearly half an hour.

A Horror in Harrar.

ADEN, April 26.—The report is confirmed that the Emir of Harrar has massacred all the Europeans in his capital; also the members of the Italian scientific expedition under Count Porro.

—Speaking of sudden deaths as the result of mental anxiety or excitement, the *Medical News* says: "There is no treatment which will prevent this class of sudden deaths, and physicians are powerless to avert its onset. All they can do is to advise a calm, unexciting mode of life, with freedom from worry and anxiety. Such advice is very easy to give, but as difficult to follow as would be a suggestion that it is not advisable to die at any given time."

—"Two dozen black-hen's eggs," said an old woman to a grocer. "Black-hen's eggs!" exclaimed he, "I don't know a black-hen's eggs from another colored chicken's." "Troth, then, I do," said the woman. "Then go and pick them out yourself," he replied, pointing to a large basket of eggs. The woman did so, and picked out two dozen of the largest in the basket.

—The crime of the last boy sent to the New Hampshire Reform School was the setting on fire of a passing load of hay, whereby the farmer on top of it was nearly burned to death.—*Boston Journal.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received. A bill was introduced for the retirement of disabled officers of the army. At 12:45 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and after some discussion rejected the treaty for the reopening of the Weil and La Abra claims by a vote of 32 to 26—not two-thirds. A number of nominations were confirmed.

HOUSE.—The Ways and Means Committee reported a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the Hawaiian treaty. Bills were reported fixing the salaries of U. S. District Judges at $5,000; to regulate commercial sales by sample, price list, etc., between residents of the several States and Territories; to create the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; for the relief of Wm. McGarraghan; to provide for study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system, in the military and naval academies, and in the Indian public schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia; for the establishment of signal stations on the West India Islands; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—SENATE.—A resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee inquiring what legislation was necessary to require the U. S. Courts to prevent the wasteful appropriation of the assets and receipts of railroad property in their possession. Four hundred private pension bills were then passed, leaving but half a dozen on the calendar. At 4:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for certain information in regard to the acreage and supply of wheat and corn in this country. Bills were reported to limit the jurisdiction of U. S. courts in patent cases, and to pension prisoners of war during the rebellion. The bill for the relief of the Alabama flood sufferers was debated without action, and resumed its place on the calendar under the rules. The river and harbor bill was taken up and discussed until 5:20 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented. A bill was passed appropriating $15,000 in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass. A bill was reported to indemnify the Chinese who suffered by the recent outbreaks in Wyoming. Mr. VanWyck addressed the Senate on the bill to tax railroad grant lands. Mr. Blair gave notice that on Monday he would call up the joint resolution providing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. At 2 o'clock the Inter-State commerce bill was placed before the Senate. Messrs. Sewell and Cullom addressed the Senate. A message from the President relating to labor troubles was received and ordered printed. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The electoral count bill was made the special order for May 6. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian appropriation bill. Adverse reports were presented from the Judiciary Committee on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills, and a bill to prevent the adulteration of food. They were laid upon the table. The House passed a bill Amending Section 2805 Revised Statutes, in relation to oaths on entries of merchandise. Bills were passed providing for holding the terms of the District Court in New York and Colorado. The river and harbor bill was then taken up and twenty-eight of the sixty-three pages considered.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE—No session.

HOUSE.—The session was continued from 11 o'clock until near noon on the river and harbor bill. After adjourning, Friday's session was opened. The President's message on the labor troubles was read. Mr. Springer moved to refer it to the Committee on Labor. Mr. Butterworth moved its reference to the committee of the whole. The latter motion was lost—yeas 77, nays 147. After a lively debate in which Messrs. Butterworth, Randall, Gibson (W. Va.), O'Neill, McCreary and Springer took part, the message was referred to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report on or before May 15. The Senate bill in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass., was passed. Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether L. D. Swett, of Maine, or any other ex-member of the House admitted to the floor, is interested as agent or attorney for corporations or claims. The resolution was finally modified so as to omit the name of Mr. Swett, and providing for a select committee of five members to carry on the inquiry. The modified resolution was adopted. The private calendar was then taken up. At 4:40 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—June 1 and 2 was set apart for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. A bill was passed authorizing the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Bridge Company to erect a bridge across the Ohio river. The floor was then given to the Judiciary Committee, and the following bills were passed: Transferring the counties of Howard, Little Rock and Sevier from the Western to the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas; repealing the statute which allows clerks of U. S. Courts in California, Oregon and Nevada double fees. Punishing robbery in the Indian Territory by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both. Punishing horse-stealing in the Indian Territory by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Providing that all claims now existing against the United States, except pension claims, must be presented for adjudication and payment within four years of the passage of this act, and that all claims arising hereafter must be presented within six years from the time they accrued. Conferring civil jurisdiction for cases arising in the Indian Territory or the U. S. Courts exercising original jurisdiction over that Territory. Providing that in all cases of disputed hand-writing, comparison of the disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writing and the evidence of the witnesses in regard to it may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing. Providing that any judgment or decree rendered in United States courts within any State shall take effect, notwithstanding it is not docketed by way of lien, to the same extent and in like manner as the judgment or decree of the State court. To provide for holding terms of court for the Northern District of Illinois at Peoria. Dividing the State of California into two judicial districts.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A bill was passed to extend for two months the powers of the Chief Clerk of the Court of Alabama Claims, with authority to employ the necessary force to wind up the business of the Court. The House bill relating to the bonds of brewers was amended, requiring that the bonds shall be renewed once in four years whether the Collector of Internal Revenue requires it or not. Passed. A bill was passed for the completion of the public building at Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Blair addressed the Senate on his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. The Inter-State commerce bill was then taken up and Mr. Van Wyck addressed the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Stanford. The post-office appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Camden's amendment to the Inter-State commerce bill, relating to "the long and short haul," was discussed by Messrs. Camden, Harris, Platt, Brown, Wilson and Cullom.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported forfeiting the lands granted in the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred, including a bill to establish a Department of Labor. The bill to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Ky., was taken up, and pending action the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Some progress was made, several amendments being adopted and rejected.

—The Ione Valley (Cal.) *Echo* relates the following: A cow on the ranch of Mrs. Leary, in Jackson valley, was killed in a singular way. A forkful of hay was thrown to her, which she had just commenced to eat, when she started back and began running and jumping wildly about the corral. She soon after fell down and expired, when it was ascertained that she had been strangled to death by a live snake, which had run from the hay into her throat.

—Carl Beck, a civil engineer in Ebingen, in Wurtemberg, has invented a carriage in imitation of the velocipede and intended to be used in districts where there are no railroads by letter-carriers, expressmen, traveling agents or by private persons. It contains a covered seat for one person in front and a receptacle for baggage in the rear. The inventor claims for his vehicle a velocity of ten or thirteen miles per hour, according to the condition of the roads.

—It is calculated that there are three hundred labor unions in New York City, with an aggregate membership of one hundred thousand men and women.

CAUSES OF STRIKES

The Number, Location, Causes and Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs for the Year 1880.

Report of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, Who Has Been Employed by the Census Bureau to Investigate Causes of the Labor Troubles.

COMMISSIONER WEEKS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, who has been employed under the Census Bureau in making an investigation into the number, location, causes and results of strikes and lock outs during the calendar year 1880, has just completed his report. In his letter of transmittal to the Superintendent of the Census, he says: "Those who understand the difficulties in the way of such an investigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employes engaged in all the strikes and lock-outs reported, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost."

In the outset of the report he states that both the employers and employed, as a class, hesitate to engage in a strike or lock-out, especially after having experienced the disastrous effects of these industrial agitations. The condition of mutual respect and forbearance between these two classes has been growing in this country, and strikes have grown not less frequent, but they are undertaken only when it is felt that there is no other resource. He states that in his efforts to get information of strikes, he sent out 1,200 circulars to both employes and employers who were directly concerned, and he adds that most of the replies were received from employers and very few from the employes. The latter either making no response or refusing the desired information, giving as their reason that it might be used to their disadvantage by the employers. From what returns were received he observed the tendency of the workmen to magnify a strike and of employers to disparage its importance, and as the bulk of the information came from the latter, the statements made in the report as to the number of strikes, the men concerned in it, etc., are understated rather than the reverse.

The difference between a strike and a lock-out is stated to be the stoppage of work in the first instance growing out of some demand or other action of the employes and in the latter instance from some demand or action on the part of employers which is resisted by the workmen. In some cases, by agreement between the employers or the employes, work is stopped in one establishment because of the existence of a strike or a lock-out in another. Of the total number of strikes—the word being used to include both strikers and lock outs—reported in 1880, which was 762, Pennsylvania with 301, New York with 101 and Ohio with 93, are credited with 501, or 65¾ per cent.

In the mining and manufacturing States the strikes are more frequent, while very infrequent in agricultural trades, where large bodies of men are collected together. The same is true of those engaged in professional and personal services. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified laborers, which two groups include more than 72 per cent of those engaged in personal and professional services, do not strike at all, or at least do not strike in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

The number of strikes reported in certain prominent trades are as follows: 236 in iron and steel industries; 158 in coal mining; 46 in the textile trades; 42 in cigar making; 36 in building trades; 46 in transportation; 28 in printing trades; 17 in glass industries; 14 in piano making, and 11 in boot and shoe making.

Mr. Weeks thinks that the frequency of strikes is not wholly due to the aggregation of workmen at certain points. In Great Britain more than twenty-five per cent. of the strikes occur in the building trades and while the metal trades, mining and textile trades rank next, touch the greater proportion—71½ per cent.—of the strikes reported in this country in 1880 were caused by differences as to rates of wages and of these 62 per cent. were for an advance and 9½ per cent. were against a reduction.

Of the more important industries, especially noticeable in the boot and shoe trades, methods of work and rules of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. The results of only 481 strikes are reported, and of this number 35 per cent. were successful, 18 per cent. were compromised and 47 per cent. were unsuccessful. Every strike in connection with hours of labor were unsuccessful, while those relating to payment of wages were uniformly succeeded. It should also be noted that strikes growing out of demands for an advance are much more uniformly unsuccessful than those against a reduction.

In conditions of trade that justify an advance, it is much more to the interest of the employer to give in than to have his works stop. On the other hand, when trade is not so brisk, it is to the advantage of the employer to have his works stopped. In such cases the opposition to a demand for a reduction is not of little effect. The reduction comes or the works stop.

As to the results of strikes and lock-outs it appears that these depend largely on the condition of trade. In 1880, however, there was an era of remarkable prosperity, and as a result strikes were successful in a proportion of cases, doubtless much above the average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pennsylvania in the investigation into strikes in that State for forty-six years, beginning in 1835, states that 45 of the 135, of which the result was given, were successful, or [illegible] per cent, while 66 or 48 4-5 per cent. were unsuccessful. This corresponds, the report adds, in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation. As this report shows that 35 per cent. were successful while 47 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The Massachusetts report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only twelve per cent. being reported successful and seventy-three per cent. unsuccessful. This shows that the industrial conditions in Massachusetts are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country.

It has been known, adds Mr. Weeks, to careful observers, that strikes are neither so frequent nor so successful when undertaken in New England as in other States.

In regard to losses by strikes, the report states that from 414 of the 762 strikes reported, figures are given showing that the number of men idle in these cases were 128,262, which includes only those men idle directly in consequence of the strike, and not those who may have been laid idle in other parts of the works or in other works by reason of the strike. There are 348 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as to the number of men idle. By approximation the number is estimated to have been 99,876, which, added to the above, would give a total of 228,138 idle men.

With relation to the loss of wages, it is estimated that each of these men were idle twenty-seven days. The returns show that 64,779 employes lost $3,711,097. This would be at the rate of $57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages on this average would be $13,003,866, that is for the time lost. The wages which would have been received had the works run constantly, is the amount named. In case the strike was successful the men received additional pay and in cases where unions existed the men received strike pay, but this was simply refunded money that had previously been paid. There is also another item of reduction in the fact that the men sometimes obtained employment in other industries during the strikes. As this $3,711,097 was lost from 1,989,872 days of idleness it appears that the average rate of wages earned by the parties striking was $1.86 per day. Tables are appended to the report showing these facts in detail.

Seeing the Good.

It is good to be well rounded out, so good that such a life should be the ideal towards which every Christian should work. But it is hard, in this unequal world to make such an attainment, and even to keep the mark properly and always in mind. Nearly all men grow in certain directions; if opposite parts and qualities do not dwarf, they at least do not increase, and hence the character fails of symmetry. But we mistake when we judge men wholly by their defects, or their less-developed parts, failing to give them credit for the good points that, jutting out here and there, constitute their better peculiarities. The right way is to see the good, rejoice in it, encourage it if possible, and then hope that this good will some time, as the predominating trait and growth, subordinate to itself all the others, and thus become the real man and Christian. If, for instance, a man have large benevolence and small reverence, we should not think wholly of the latter, but try to see the former, believing that it will in the end become controlling and determining.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages.

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 50@ 2 50	$1 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 00	5 25@ 7 95
Common leaf	5 25@ 5 75	6 50@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 50	8 50@ 9 75
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 50	18 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—Neither House nor Senate did anything to-day worthy of notice. The session in each body being devoted to local, petty measures of no importance. Scarcely a quorum was present in either house, the members generally leaving for the weekly visit to their homes or to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—SENATE.—There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and attention was chiefly directed to local bills. The House bill providing a fine for circuses and menageries which do not take out license, was passed. The Senate was in session only one hour.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson, from the committee on criminal laws, reported the bill designed to suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. It provides that any person who shall bring into the State any cattle known to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, shall be deemed guilty of felony, or any person who keeps in his possession cattle known to be affected with this disease and allow them to come in contact with other cattle, shall be deemed guilty of felony. For either of these offenses punishment is confinement from one to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Any one who has in his possession cattle known to have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia shall confine them in an inclosure through which no stream of water runs, at not less than six hundred feet from any highway or common, at least six consecutive months after such cattle have been exposed, otherwise he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from $100 to $1,000 and be confined in the county jail from three to twelve months. Any person who shall dispose of any cattle known to have been afflicted with contagion shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined from $100 to $1,000, and be confined in the county jail from one to three months. It shall be the duty of the county judge, when complaint has been made to him that any person has in his possession infected cattle to summon a jury who are to examine such cattle and decide, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies burned or buried; any person who has in his possession premises that have been occupied by infected cattle shall not allow other cattle to be placed in them until six months have expired, and a violation of this clause entails a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail from three to twelve months or both. The bill was passed without discussion and not over twelve or fifteen persons voted.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill authorizing the town of Auburn to issue bonds for street purposes; bill for the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, providing for borrowing money from the banks to carry on the work when there is no money in the treasury; bill amending the charter of the city of Louisville fixing the salary of wharfmaster at $2,500 a year; House bill giving circuit court and county clerks and other officers further time for collecting fee bills; House bill No. 38, known as the "Revenue bill," was taken up, but postponed till to-morrow, when the Senate will go into a committee of the whole to discuss it section by section.

HOUSE.—In the House to-day the bill for the protection of game occupied most of the session, but fell into the orders of the day because no quorum voted on it. Several minor local bills were passed.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—SENATE.—The House Revenue bill was taken up and discussed and adopted section by section. Several amendments were adopted, and it will require ten days or more to complete its consideration.

HOUSE.—The bill known as the Newton Craig Claim was discussed during the entire session. Craig claims that the State owes him $1,800, with interest, since 1850. He was formerly keeper of the penitentiary, and says this money was expended out of his own pocket with the understanding that he was to be reimbursed when the Legislature met. He has been before every legislature for twenty years endeavoring to have his claim adjusted, but for some reason has failed, although several committees and commissions have reported favorably on it. He now asks that a commission be appointed to investigate the matter and finally decide the much vexed question. A vote was not reached on it to-day, but it will come up to-morrow and be disposed of.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Livingston County; House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Caldwell County. A bill appropriating $2,000 to the widow of George Cassell, of Fayette County, was lost. Cassell was summoned by the sheriff in August, 1884, to assist in capturing some escaped convicts, and was killed in the discharge of his duty. A motion to reconsider was entered, and the bill may pass when it comes up again. The Revenue bill was then taken up, and the section relating to taxing of banks was discussed till the end of the session.

HOUSE.—The Newton Craig claim occupied nearly all of the session, and the bill was finally passed, though a desperate effort was made to defeat it by members refusing to vote, but the friends of the bill, headed by Owens and Jackson, carried every thing before them. An amendment was adopted leaving it to the discretion of the Commission as to whether they should allow interest on the claim or not.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—SENATE.—Consideration of the revenue bill was laid over until Tuesday. The regular Lunatic Asylum appropriation bill was amended as follows: Making appropriations to Anchorage Asylum of $40,000 instead of $52,000, and appointing three Commissioners to distribute the amounts appropriated; by Mr. J. R. W. Smith, providing that the debts of the Asylum should be first paid out of the appropriations. After the adoption of these amendments, the bill passed. It reduces the per capita to inmates from $165 to $150. Mr. Rigney reported a bill appropriating $20,000, and $1,000 annually hereafter, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and it was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strauss sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article in a Cincinnati daily concerning cruelty to convicts at Greenwood, also some telegrams denying the correctness of certain statements. None of the legislative committee will go to Greenwood with the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer have gone to Greenwood to make an inspection. Mr. Strauss reported the Senate bill to establish the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathitt Counties. An amendment adding Wolfe to the new district was adopted. The bill then passed. Magoffin was transferred from the Sixteenth to the Thirteenth District. A bill making wire fences and osage orange hedges lawful fences within the meaning of the statute was passed. Adair County was exempted from its operation. Governor Knott sent in a message vetoing an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in New Liberty election precinct of Owen County.

Miscellaneous Items.

JAMES H. HUDSON fell from the Ohio river bridge at Louisville into a barge. He was terribly and fatally mangled.

ROBERT FOWLER, murderer of Miss Lida Burnett, was hanged at Morganfield.

JAMES SAYRE, SR., and a colored man named Henry Grant were drowned in the river at Bland Bridge, in Woodford County, by the capsizing of a boat. Sayre is a widower with nine children. Grant leaves a wife.

FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN, "the Poet Priest of the South," died at Louisville the other night after a brief illness from brain fever.

THE jury in the case of Melvin Butler returned a verdict of murder and fixed life sentence. Butler is charged with murdering John B. Macy, a well known gambler, who was found dead in front of his house, Louisville, with a bullet-hole in his head several months ago.

OVER thirty indictments have been found in Henry County against persons attending the recent Warren-Barnes prize-fight there.

A NUMBER of the cart horses belonging to the various coal men in Newport are suffering with pink eye.

THE Louisville Charity Organization is about to open its doors to the public. The institution is for the benefit of working women who have no time to spare with their children during the day. An admission of five cents per day will be charged for every child. The mothers may bring their children at seven o'clock in the morning and take them away at seven in the evening. A matron and a nurse will have charge of the children during the day.

IN a row between Henry Rucker and Charles Withers, at Tick Town, near Cynthiana, Withers was shot in the leg.

NOW AND THEN.

Mr. Edmunds Trying to Explain His Former Treatment of Blaine—A Foolish Defense for a Man Who Pretends to Be Honest.

Nearly two years have passed away since the country was filled with the noise and fury of a Presidential campaign. In those two years, as is natural, many things have happened, and many reputations have been shattered; but what greater and more distressful contrast is presented by this lapse of time than that between George F. Edmunds of to-day and George F. Edmunds of 1884? Then he sat on the cold shores of Lake Champlain, in the icy dignity of his presumed political integrity, and the mugwumps admired him. He refused to speak in behalf of the candidate of his party. There were intimations of a letter which had been written by Mr. Edmunds strongly condemnatory of Mr. Blaine's attitude on the Thurman act. There was a much quoted phrase, in which Mr. Blaine was represented as skulking behind Union Pacific breastworks, and carrying a furtive metaphorical gun, out of the muzzle of which he was accustomed to pour shot into the backs of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Thurman. The existence of some such letter as this was never denied. On the contrary, since the opening of the Senatorial campaign in Vermont Mr. Edmunds' friends have induced a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* to say that Mr. Edmunds was willing to speak for Mr. Blaine on general principles, but that, having frankly shown certain letters to the National committee, he was advised not to take the stump, his previously expressed opinions of the candidate not being consistent with advocacy of him for the Presidency. It was gravely put forth that, though Mr. Edmunds thought Mr. Blaine a bad man, he was perfectly willing to speak for the party which nominated the bad man.

It would seem, in the calm and peace of the present, that one whose words carry authority and who is a trusted servant of the public should actively contend against the candidate for whom he can not conscientiously speak. Moreover it is understood that Mr. Edmunds voted for Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his low opinion of his character. It really seems strange that a good man should have expressed his desire that a bad man should be President. As we have said, however, Mr. Edmunds was forgiven by the Mugwumps, and more than a few of them have asserted since 1884 that they would be glad to vote for George F. Edmunds for President.

It is not probable that Mr. Edmunds has now nearly so many admirers as he had at the beginning of the present session of Congress. Judicious people who had studied his speeches and deeds rather than the adulations of his admirers were not surprised when he entered upon his present course of tricky partisanship. Mr. Edmunds would have made his issue with the President even if the end of his Senatorial term was not in the near future. He loves the byways of partisanship. He delights in the small arts of the attorney. He has never been the author of a great statute, but he has made innumerable verbal changes in measures that have been discussed by the Senate. It would be a miracle almost if Senator Edmunds should say a generous word of a political opponent, unless, like Mr. Thurman, a Democrat should happen to be his intimate friend. The contest for the Vermont Senatorship, which is now in its preliminary stages, is a fresh incentive, but his own nature and intellectual constitution are at the bottom of the fight he is making against the President. The facts in the Duskin case clearly show that Mr. Edmunds insists on the right of the Senate to demand papers touching suspensions because the President is a Democrat. He is moved by no other consideration, and the country knows it.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Strange Anomaly.

The report that a considerable number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber are in favor of doing away with secret executive sessions will lead to the hope that Mr. Pratt's resolution looking in that direction will pass. This resolution is so moderate that it is difficult to see why it should encounter any opposition whatever. It leaves the whole matter in effect to the discretion of the Senate. Indeed, herein consists the danger that it may prove ineffective. Secret sessions may be resumed whenever the Senate thinks it advisable. But it is valuable in that it breaks up the superstition which hedges the antiquated absurdity now in vogue, and once a departure is effected it will not be long before the practice shall have entirely disappeared. The general good sense of the body may be trusted so far.

It is even said that Mr. Edmunds is in favor of some modification of the present system. His difficulty, or rather his defeat, in bringing his party into thorough submission to his committee will not prove an unmixed evil if it leads him to support this movement. The general sentiment of the people of both parties is altogether in favor of progress in this respect. Open sessions would certainly help Senators to arrive at a true realization of their responsibility to the people. And they would increase the dignity of the body by doing away with the strange anomaly of calling certain of its meetings secret sessions, while they are invariably reported with especial fullness in the newspapers of the following day. By all means let the people know openly and honestly how their business is transacted in the Senate.—*Washington Post*

The Nation Yet Lives.

The Republican orators in the last campaign, from Mr. Blaine down, predicted that all sorts of financial disaster would result from placing the Administration in the hands of the Democrats. They "pointed with pride" to the reduction of the public debt, the large treasury balance, and a reasonable store of gold, as the results of Republican rule, and depicted in dark colors the probable effect of a change. The voters, believing government of the people to be safe in the hands of any majority of the people, decreed a change. A comparison of the receipts and expenditure for the nine months from July 1, 1884, with the corresponding period from July 1, 1885, shows that there has been an increase during the latter time of $10,000,000 in the revenues, and a decrease in the expenditures of $23,000,000, a net gain under Democratic rule of $33,000,000 for three-fourths of a year. The public debt was reduced over $14,000,000 in March; the net cash balance in the treasury is $76,000,000; the surplus gold reserve over $51,000,000. If the Republicans were entitled to credit for the good showing sometimes made under their Administration, the Democrats are deserving of just as much now. As a matter of fact, the people paid the taxes that produced these results in both cases; but it is the universal testimony of business men that the management of the treasury under Secretary Manning has been as honest, wise and firm as it was under any of his predecessors. The fiction of Republican indispensableness is thoroughly exploded.—*Boston Sunday Herald.*

THE STAR CHAMBER.

The Old Musty Republican Idea of Secret Sessions Giving Place to More Enlightened Views.

It really begins to look as if we should soon see the last of the Senatorial star chamber humbuggery. Even Mr. Edmunds is thought to be about ready to back down. The futility of all efforts to keep important proceedings secret has discouraged him; and rather than continue the farcical performance of closing the doors only to have Senators themselves carry reports to the press, he may join those who advocate the abolition of executive sessions. That would be a creditable step. But, apparently, the movement can succeed without his aid or favor. Mr. Platt's resolution has been gaining supporters. Old, musty ideas about the necessity of shutting out the public when certain matters are being considered, have gradually disappeared. They, in fact, belong to the distant past—to the early days of knee-breeches and wigs, when the Government was hardly so near the people as it is to-day. All proceedings of the Senate were held in secret until 1793, though there was much opposition to the custom. The doors were first thrown open when Albert Gallatin's right to a seat in the Senate was under discussion. The argument in favor of publicity, says Lossing, was the due enforcement of the responsibilities of the Senate and its individual members to the people, which secret debates tended to diminish; the prevention of those jealousies naturally aroused by secret legislation; and the greater confidence which publicity would inspire. These reasons for conducting legislative business with open doors are good now as arguments for keeping the doors permanently open, and publishing all the proceedings as the proceedings of the House are published. Old fogies among Senators can not long retain the precious privilege of clearing the galleries and bringing out the little brown jug. The custom is out of date.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

MEAN PARTY SPIRIT.

Mr. Ingalls' Speech Unworthy of a Representative of Liberty-Loving Kansas.

It must be a source of poignant grief to American citizens who decline to support unfit candidates for office, although nominated by the party to which they belong, that Mr. Ingalls, a Republican Senator from Kansas, thinks that they are politically neither men nor women, and announces his opinion in such vivid terms, according to the reports, that ladies fly from the galleries and Republican Senators roar with laughter. On the other hand, it can not be altogether pleasant for Republicans who remember that Republicanism in Kansas once meant a great and earnest conflict for freedom and the rescue of the Union from the slave power to perceive that Republicanism in Kansas, as illustrated by Mr. Ingalls, has dwindled into a vulgar sneer at political independence and manliness and honesty, and ridicule of reform in the civil service. The tirade of Mr. Ingalls against political independence was but a feeble echo of Mr. Conkling's picturesque gibes at "Jayhawkers and skirmishers between the lines." But some Republicans perhaps ask themselves whether even Mr. Conkling's gibes in the height of his political power and of the unquestioned supremacy of the Republican party, although loudly cheered as the blows of a great practical statesman pulverizing the Miss Nancys and and the Sunday-school prigs of politics, were really serviceable to the party, or whether the Republican jeers of 1884 at purists and Pharisees and super-celestial essences for whom no earthly party is good enough were really of use to it.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Grand Monument.

At last there is to be a National library worthy of the name. Senator Voorhees' labor of six years to pass a bill appropriating money for a building fit for so grand an enterprise was the other day crowned with success. Although always a member of the minority in the Senate, he has been kept at the head of the committee in order that his zeal and interest in the subject should be secured for the project. The bill has passed the Senate several times, but always heretofore been lost in the House. The design of the building will allow space for three million volumes, though room for only one million will be secured at present. When complete, the edifice will rival the Capitol in size. When the Smithsonian Institute shall outgrow its demands its collections also will probably obtain larger and finer shelter, until this country shall have institutions rivaling the British Museum and the imperial libraries and institutes of the continent. Appropriations for purposes of this sort would make far nobler monuments to the memory of Lincoln and Grant than the meaningless piles of stone now proposed for them and that already built to Washington's name.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

——The assault upon Postmaster-General Vilas for refusing to subsidize mail steamship lines comes from the steamship companies themselves.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——The only really good effect which the indefinite expansion of the pension policy will have upon the growing generation, will be to add such an effective additional horror to war that they will not resort to it under any consideration.—*New York World.*

——The Republican Senators are still floundering about in their effort to make a little party capital out of their controversy with the President over nominations, but it becomes daily more evident that Mr. Edmunds can not hold them to the rule of rejecting men simply because they can not get the "papers."—*New York Post.*

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We are the first who ever introduced Millinery Goods here, outside a Milliner, and having had experience of pleasing the Trade in the Fall, and the best advice in selecting our

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LIME, WHITE WASH BRUSAES AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

W. E. PIPER & BROTHER.

In conclusion we beg to ask you to Call and Examine for Yourself the Articles Enumerated and all others We carry, and if not as we say, we then Submit. Until then however, we are with an always willing desire to please when permitted to attend you.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

SECRETARY MANNING has so far recovered that he is now able to see visitors.

BUTCHERS are actively pushing their organization all over the country with the design to fighting dressed beef.

AN Arizona paper begins an obituary with this: "Death loves a shining mark, and when he struck Jim he struck a dandy."

THE story is told of a certain town Judge in Henry county that whenever he fines any one in his August court he always says, give him $5, and cost, and one day's hoeing in my garden.

IT is estimated that there are 500-000 Knights in the United States who are amply able to give $500,000 per month, which they say they are willing to do until eternity, unless Gould gives in.

A MISSOURI farmer who has been testing seed corn from the butt, the tip and the middle of ears for three years, finds that the corn from the tip of the ears will ripen first, that from the middle next, and that from the butt last.

'Squire Lucian Gex has been having a royal time catching fish on his farm near Ghent, since the recent high water. The falling river left many fish in pools on the overflowed part of his land and they are easily caught with a net. In one day's fishing he caught over two hundred pounds.—Warsaw Independent.

THE London *Standard*, commenting on the strike in the United States says they "will strain the resources of American statesmanship as they have only once been tried since the war of independence to keep the conflict within the bounds of legality and constitutional order. Republican institutions are still on their trial. It looks as if the social difficulty would be their severest tests."

KENTUCKY stands in need, just now, of some wholesome reforms in the administration of State affairs, and Judge Durham is a reformer of the old school. "Charity begins at home," therefore the Democracy of Kentucky should transfer Judge Durham from the Comptroller's office at Washington to the office of Chief Magistrate of Kentucky. We have had about as much fogy and fossilism in the management of our State affairs as the people will stand and it behooves the Democratic party to see that good men are nominated in 1887. Head the ticket with M. J. Durham.—Cattletsburg Democrat.

THE weather has been exceptionally favorable during the past ten days for spring wheat seeding, and has been improved to the utmost in Winconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. Fully one-half to two-thirds of the entire acreage in Dakota and Minnesota has already been seeded, and under condition which could hardly have been excelled. Seeding is progressing favorably in Wisconsin and Iowa, but in Nebraska complaint of wet weather still continues, and considerable land, which would otherwise been devoted to wheat, has gone to flax and oats. While the reports are not yet complete, the indications are for slightly decreased acreage in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a considerable increase in Dakota. The reports from the winter-wheat States show little variation from those of the proceeding two weeks. The Kansas bulletins do not indicate any improvement. The outlook at the best, is that the yield will not exceed one-third to one-half an average crop. In Dickson and other counties the failure is almost total, and the fields have been plowed under and devoted to oats and other grains. The reports from Michigan also show very little or no improvement. The prospects are for from 65 to 85 per cent. of an average crop in the different counties. Reports of damage from the Hessian fly comes from three Michigan counties and from one county in Indiana, but the injury reported thus far is not serious. The generality of the reports from Indiana and Ohio are very favorable, while the reports from Missouri and Tennessee continue very flattering, the weather of the past two weeks proving extremely favorable. With the exception of one county in Kentucky, Johnson, where there is the promise of not to exceed half a crop, the returns continue very favorable. —Farmers Review.

THE unveiling of Benj. H. Hill's statute will take place at Atlanta, Ga., May 1st.

THE DRESSMAKER.

An Individual of the Female Persuasion of Uncertain Age and Migratory Habits.

Come, children, put away your playthings, and I will tell you about the dressmaker; a creation which you have all heard of, no doubt, but of which it is not possible you can be fully informed.

A dressmaker, then, is an individual of the female persuasion; age, uncertain; habits, migratory.

It is the custom of the dressmaker to roam about from house to house, ostensibly for the purpose of fitting dresses to her victims; but this is an error. The dressmaker was never known to be guilty of such an indiscretion. They who have spread the report have injured her grossly.

No: the dressmaker does not fit dresses. She has better business on her hands than any such trifling affair as that. Her mission is a high and ennobling one. All such commonplace matters as cutting and fitting dresses she relegates to the inferior intelligence of her customers.

But let me tell you just what the duties of the dressmaker are.

To day she is engaged to spend the day with Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith receives the dressmaker with open arms and some twenty or thirty yards of silk. The dressmaker is kind enough to look at the silk, and kinder still to sit down and cut it into patches eminently suitable for insertion in a crazy quilt; in the meantime regaling Mrs. Smith with a full and accurate account of domestic economy as practiced at Mrs. Brown's.

While the dressmaker is engaged in this two fold operation of dissecting Mrs. Smith's silk and Mrs. Brown's household affairs, Mrs. Smith is kept very busy. Listening to a recital of one's dear friend's eccentricities—always a delightful occupation—and superintending the preparation of dinner are quite a strain upon even the strongest constitutions.

But in process of time dinner is ready, the silk is divided and subdivided to the satisfaction of the dressmaker, and the whole story of Mrs. Brown's domestic economy has been told.

That is to say, it seemed to have been told. But the appearance of the several articles of food upon Mrs. Smith's table reminds the dressmaker that she has omitted some very important items, and straightway she proceeds to compare the respective bills of fare provided by her hostess and by Mrs. Brown, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

Dinner over, the dressmaker pins and bastes and ties upon Mrs. Smith all the pieces of silk, big and little, that come convenient; all the while, of course, entertaining her hostess with most improving conversation upon a variety of subjects, embracing almost everything under heaven, from the last novel up to the way Mrs. Gray's servant acted when Mrs. Gray's baby came down with the measles.

The afternoon is consumed in this way, and supper time and Mr. Smith come before the trying on process is fairly completed. Mrs. Smith retires to make herself presentable, the dressmaker meanwhile gracefully flirting with the lord of the manor.

At the tea table, the dressmaker, now having an enlarged audience, repeats with additions and improvements, her essay on the comparative merits of the Smith and the Brown cuisine, and at the close of the meal the dressmaker retires from the field with the proud satisfaction that she has shed a radiance over the Smith household for one day at least, besides amply earning the five dollar gratuity for her distinguished services.

The dressmaker and the dress have no interest in one another from this moment, but during the ensuing three weeks that Mrs. Smith is engaged in sewing, ripping, re-sewing, undoing, rearranging and altering that dress, it is to be presumed that the dressmaker is ever present to her thoughts.

How pleasant it is thus to live in the memory of those whom you have benefited!

It is needless to follow the dressmaker on her mission of love and usefulness. To-morrow she will be irradiating the household and severing the silk of Mrs. Black. The only difference in the day's duties will be that, instead of Mrs. Brown's domestic affairs and Mrs. Brown's cookery, it will be Mrs. Smith's home economy and Mrs. Smith's cuisine which pass in review.

I think I have said enough, children, to show you that the dressmaker does not fit dresses much less make them. If you have any doubt about the truth of what I have told you, however, you would better ask your mammas, who are amply able to satisfy your uncertainty.—*Boston Transcript.*

The whipping post bill has been defeated.

MUST BE ENFORCED.

An Arkansaw Justice Who Was Determined to Enforce the Laws of the State.

Abraham Stockton, who during many years lived in the southern part of Arkansaw, was, in honor to his great learning and also to the fact that he had once killed a mad dog, elected justice of the peace. The people were very anxious to see a case taken before the old man, for every man knew that Stockton's opinion would be one which the Supreme Court could not reverse. The opportunity came. A man named Hefford sued Mr. Cheeley. The litigation grew out of a dispute concerning the ownership of a lot of sheep. A jury was empaneled, the evidence was taken and the lawyers made their speeches. The verdict of the jury declared that the sheep be equally divided. Before discharging the jury, the magistrate said:

"Gentlemen, you've did your duty, but you ain't made no provisions fur the cost in this thing. The Constitution of the United States says that when jurymen make sich a oversight, the Judge shall take the matter into his own hands. Gentlemen, I'll charge you two dollars a piece. I have heard a heap o' people talk about the Judge's charge to the jury, an' I reckon some o' you will talk about this one, but if you say anything outen the way, I'll whale the whole kit an' bilin' o' yer."

"Your honor," said a lawyer, "you can't make the jury pay—"

"Can't I? Wall, now it's funny if we don't. They don't get a bite to eat till the thing's settled. Boys, git your pops an' keep your eyes on the jury. The laws of this State have got to be enforced."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

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50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 30 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. STURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

Take the Reccorcer.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr, is a bright mahogany bay, 4 yrs-old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip, loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky., at $15 to insure. Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky., at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at mo stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Bushie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,

Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 4½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

NOTICE.

The annual election for President and Directors of the Burlington and Bellevue turnpike company, will be held in the town of Burlington on the 1st Monday in May, 1886.

S. P. BRADY, President.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ¼ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28¼; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

The Combined Stallion,

RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose,

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's

ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed,

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30, he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal. He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 14 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

The fine harness and saddle stallion

Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder over in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon. C. W. SAXTON,

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdullah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22¼, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

City Flouring Mills,

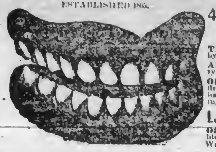
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 186[illegible].



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH ... of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a lifelong experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

I. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 17 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

THE COMBINATION FENCE

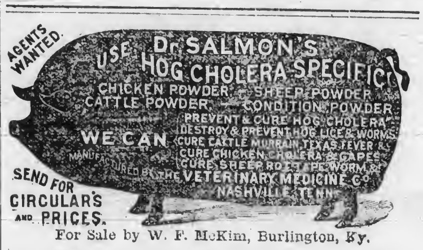
A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice, lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

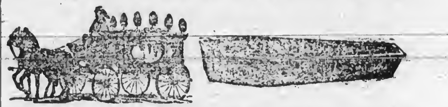
DILLS & CRISLER,

Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER
SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER
CONDITION POWDER
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
WE CAN
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN TEXAS FEVER &
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE TENN
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.



Branch House of Chas. Donnelly & Co., of Covington, Ky.

AT BURLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

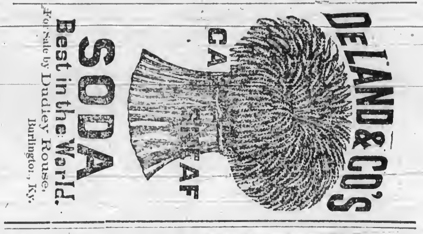
Where a Hearse and all Styles of Burial Cases and Robes can be secured at as Low Figures as at Covington, or elsewhere,

Bodies Embalmed or preserved in a

REFRIGERATOR

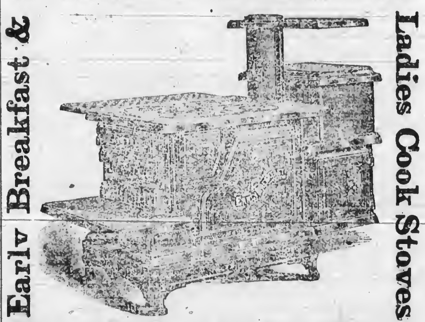
When desired. All orders left with our Branch House in Burlington will be promptly attended, and funerals conducted in the best style. The business is in charge of Jas. Westlay, with whom leave orders.

CHAS. DONNELLY & CO.



For Sale by Dudley Rouse, Burlington, Ky.

W. H. & J. M. McCLUNG



ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HARD and SOFT COAL

HEATING STOVES.

ALL KINDS OF STOVES REPAIRED.

Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering, etc., Done to Order.

535 & 537 Madison Ave. Covington, Ky.

Second Door Below Sixth Street.

Subscribe for the Boone County Recorder.

Local News.

We have an abundance of shade in our town now.

The second relay of jurors reported Monday morning.

C. H. Meninger, of Williamstown, was in town Saturday.

Dr. Riley and wife, of Bellevue, were guests at Jo C. Revill's last Saturday.

Miss Mattie Winston, of Hebron, was visiting Miss Fannie Rice, Monday.

Mrs. Mollie Gallion, of Carrollton, has been at her mother's for several days.

Judge Hawes takes advantage of the fine weather and takes buggy rides, daily.

Easter passed in good style, and now we need expect very little more cold weather.

A good shower would be no disadvantage to the growth of vegetation about now.

Miss Abbie Scott, of Florence, was the guest of Mrs. Kirb Conrad several days last week.

J. G. McGarvey and family, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday with relatives in Burlington.

Solen Earley, of Petersburg, spent several days in town last week, being engaged at his trade.

If this weather continues it will be but a few days until you hear of some fellow planting corn.

H. P. Stephens is giving the inside of his commodious residence an overhauling, papering, &c.

Mr. Paschal Rucker was out of the house last Wednesday for the first time since he was hurt.

James Green, of Cincinnati, spent several days last week, with his sister, Mrs. Carpenter, near here.

There is a heavy apple bloom this spring. Some say that is no indication as to the quanity of apples though.

H. Clay White attended court last Thursday long enough to have the suits in which he is interested, continued.

James Setters, an aged gentleman down on Gunpowder, died one day last week. His remains were interred on Tuesday.

C. W. Hanna, of Mason county, attended court last week and the first of this, being a party litigant in one suit pending.

Only sixteen out of the 24 petit jurors summoned for this week answer to the call Monday morning when court convened.

Mayor Batterson, of Francesville, sojourned in Burlington last week, ostensibly absorbing legal lore, during leisure moments.

A large number of the East Benders were witnesses in the Moore will case. In some instances both sides drew on the same family for testimony.

For Rent.—To a responsible person, a well located blacksmith shop, in the town of Florence, Ky. Apply to

A. C. Graves, Florence.

Joe Reed has resumed business at the old stand, where he can always be found, provided always if the dog or goose question is not under investigation.

Piper Bros. took their stove down and out last Thursday and supplied its place by a display of summer hats. We hope their act will not prove to be premature.

J. M. Conner will commence receiving in a few days, his this season's purchase of wool, and will receive at Burlington Saturday's and at Bellevue on Friday's.

Miss Nannie Lyne, of Fayette, and her niece, Miss Lillie Lyne, of Jessamine, returned home, on last Saturday from Hon. J. A. Gaines', where they have been visiting.

It is currently reported that our suburban fellow citizen, John J. Huey, will move to Rabbit Hash this fall and take charge of the ferry at that place. It will bo Capt. Huey, then.

We were in hopes that the style for ladies hats this spring, would be 1-story lower, but, instead of being lowered they have been raised. Some of them remind us of the smoke stack of a sawmill.

Geo. Stamler, of Walton, has his notices up for license to keep hotel at Florence, having rented the Southern Hotel of Mrs Grant. He will make his application at the May term of the County Court.

Judge Major has been as attentive to business this court as though he would return again in the fall. The failure of a nomination had no effect on the Judge's knack of dispatching business for which he is equal to any official.

E. T. Krutz, of Big Bone, has twice served as a regular juror in the Boone Circuit Court, and each time he has struck a protracted trial, which detained him nine consecutive days. He is a man of considerable endurance.

Remember that Geo. Husohart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Mr. W. H. Nelson, so long and favorably known to the citizens of this county, has accepted the agency for Boone and Kenton, of Prof. Ridpath's great Cyclopedia of Universal History. We bespeak for Mr. Nelson the courteous attention of our readers.

This is the season when a fellow upon going home at any time should not allow himself disconcerted by his discovering his housekeeping out-fit in a confusion surpassing the result of a full grown western cyclone. He should be thankful though, that his domicile is left in tact by the house cleaning tempest.

Miss Mary Cropper, daughter of John Cropper, of the Bullittsburg neighborhood, is lying dangerously ill with erysiples at Georgetown, where she has been attending college. Her parents are at her bed side, and many friends at home are very anxious about her condition.

We have never before seen such a display of Spring Goods, as Dudley Rouse and Piper Bros. have on hand this spring. They have the latest styles in Calicoes, Lawns, Seersuckers, Scrim for window curtains, and Ladies' straw hats and bonnets in every imaginable shape. Read their advertisements in this impression, and when in town step in and see for yourself.

It seems that we are to have a partial peach crop notwithstanding the extreme severity of the past winter. We were shown last week a sprig from a smock peach tree upon which there were live buds enough for a full crop, and we understand that there are several varieties putting forth considerable bloom. In several localities we learn that the budded peach tree bare plenty of bloom.—Milton Press.

J. M. Conner received from M. Sabel & Sons., of Louisville, one of the largest wool buyers in the country, the following letter, dated April 24. 1886:—

"The market East is in a very unsettled condition with the tendency downwards, and we do not look for a reaction soon. We don't think over 20c. will be paid in the country down this way, and we are reliably informed that pretty much the same feeling exists in the Bluegrass section. You will no doubt think this rather a discouraging letter, but such are the facts so far as we can learn. Write all your parties not to pay over 20c. for good wool."

Jim Westbay's experience in the Queen City has been exceedingly varied, but that of last Thursday capped the climax, and caused about as much excitement there as did the late riot. He had captured a stray dog, a gray hound, in Burlington, and was taking it back, expecting to receive the advertised reward. When the dog was taken out of the wagon in the city it slipped its collar and started with Jim in hot pursuit which was continued for about two hours, going pellmell up the street through the crowd, over children and baby carriages, down allies, through stores, into cellars and any where else they could go, until he was completely convinced that in his declining years he is not as fleet as the spry gray hound. Jim did not get the reward.

Wednesday afternoon quite a number of friends and relatives congregated at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, near Sparta to witness the nuptials of James Wood and Miss Allie Carpenter. Rev. G. W. Hill, of Glencoe Baptist church, in his usual happy and elegant manner, performed the ceremony that bound the young couple together as husband and wife. The happy young couple, accompanied by quite a number, came here and were entertained by Chas. R. Wood and wife at their home the Brown Hotel, where an elegant collation was spread for their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Wood left on the night boat for Cincinnati on a short bridal trip. The young couple are popular with all who know them, and the best wishes are extended them for a happy and prosperous future. They were the recipients of a number of fine and useful presents. They will reside near Sparta.—Warsaw Independent.

Notice of the death of our much beloved brother, Felax Moses, who was made a Master Mason in Good Faith Lodge of Free Masons, August 28th, 1886, and

Whereas, Brother Moses departed this life March 28th, 1886, and was in the 60th year of his age and was a member of this Lodge for 20 years, during which time he ever acted in a manner becoming a true and worthy brother, endearing himself to all who knew him, manifesting himself at all times, the spirit of honesty in all his business transactions with all persons, and brotherly kindness toward those with whom he was associated, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy Brother, Felax Moses, this Lodge has lost a most devoted member. Yet, we humbly bow to the dictation of the Grand Master above, believing by Him our Brother will ultimately be called from labor to refreshment in that great, grand Lodge above, where all Worthy Master Masons ultimately meet to part no more forever.

Resolved, That this notice be published in the Boone County Recorder and a copy of said paper sent to David Moses, brother of Felax, Natchez, Miss, No. 22, Commese Street, also a copy to S. March, No 23, Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Sayre,
Wm Allen,
Butler Carpenter, } Com.

Sunday morning four or five young men left town for a stroll over the green fields and by the merry rivelets to admire nature as being bedecked in all its beauty at this season of the year. When about a mile from town one of the parties, after lighting a cigar, thoughtlessly threw the match down among the grass. They proceeded on their way and had gone some distance, when, upon looking back, they discovered the whole country in their rear enveloped in smoke. It at once occurred to the gentleman who was smoking, the match he had thrown down, was the instigator of the raging conflagration. The young men voted unanimously to walk back to the locality of the smoke, which they did at the rate of about 40 miles an hour, and when they arrived they found the flames spreading and threatening considerable fencing near by. They were soon out of their coats, and commenced the battle, determined to conquer or die. After about two hours of as lively a time as men ever had they succeeded in subduing the flames, but in the mean time they had been reenforced by several of the neighbors who were attracted by the large volume of smoke. It is said that some of the boys danced "juber" on the flames for two hours, while others wore their fingers out making ditches around the fire to intercept its mad career. Taking it all in all the boys had but little enjoyment out of their walk Sunday morning, but like little men they remained on the battle field until the enemy was completely conquered, having prevented the destruction of any property, by heroic efforts.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Mmonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—J. P. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

Mrs. Betty Ann Beemon is on the sick list.

Miss Ettie Beemon burned her hand very badly one day last week.

Mr. Will Adams and family, were visiting Early Rouse's family, Sunday.

There will be preaching at Pleasant Valley the second Sunday in May, by Eld. Ed Stephens.

Grass is growing nicely and the farmers are glad to see it; they can now turn their stock out on grass.

Farmers have commenced plowing—farmers have had good luck with their spring pigs—farmers have commenced planting potatoes.

McVILLE.

George Clore was the guest of his father Sunday.

Thos. Baker, of Petersburg, was in town Sunday.

R. D. Akens left last Tuesday for Cynthiana, where he is at work.

Mrs. Sallie Bradford and Cricket Bradford, of Gunpowder, were visiting here Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Kleinhans, of Cincinnati, was visiting her brother, J. R. Akins, at this place, the first of the week.

Bettie Williamson, of Middle Creek, and ex-Ferryman, Smith Riggs and wife, of Rabbit Hash, were visiting J. R. Akins and family Sunday.

RABBIT HASH.

Walter Marshall, of Waterloo, was in the burg Thursday.

T. A. Marshall is putting out a great many crab apple trees this spring.

S D. Rice, of McVille, was in town Friday, and reported his father some better.

When you want the full blooded Plymouth Rock chickens, call on C. G. Riddell.

A great many from this precinct attended court last week, witnesses in the Moore will case.

Mr. Day, a blind man, of Gunpowder, gave the Rabbit Hashers an entertainment at the store last Saturday, in the way of violin and vocal music.

C. G. Riddell stopped at the city as he came from Burlington and purchased a big stock of spring goods and groceries, which were landed here last Thursday.

HEBRON.

Oats all sowed.

No corn planted.

Wheat looks promising.

Business is on the boom here.

The stock law is being enforced at this place.

Preaching at 10 o'clock Sunday, Sunday school at 3 p. m.

W. C. Rouse will commence to build fence for A. G. Winston, shortly.

Ed Wilhoit sold his fine gelding horse for $190, to a Cincinnati man.

Richard Gordon has a dead lamb that has two heads, four eyes and four ears.

The remains of Alonzo Gaines were taken from the vault last Wednesday and buried in the cemetery.

Wilson Warner has a goose that is 19 years old. How is that for the goose? [That is no old goose—we heard Judge Major tell about one Sunday, that was 65 years old—Eds.]

Jo. C. Revill is improving the appearance of his residence very much.

The evidence in the Moore will case was concluded last Friday evening, when the jury was adjourned over till the next morning. Saturday was consumed by counsel in arguments to jury Monday morning the jury commenced its deliberations, and when court adjourned last night the jury had not yet agreed. Court will probably adjourn to-day.

Capt. Dejarnette will be here to-day.

SPRING STOCK!

I have Just received a Large and well Selected Stock of Spring Goods, consisting of All the Latest

Styles of Dress Goods

— SUCH AS —

Lawns,
Basties,
Chambrays,
Crinkled Seersuckers,
Normandie Ginghams,
Persian Suitings,

AND A FULL LINE OF FANCY PRINTS.

The Latest Syles in White Dress Goods

Stamped and Plain Scrims. I have the Largest and most Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Parisian Styles of

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

Ever offered to the people of this Community.

COARSE SHOES & FINE SHOES.

My stock in this line is complete, consisting of Men's and Boys' Plow Shoes, Ladies, Misses' and Children's fine Lace and Button Shoes.

Come in and see for yourself, I am more than glad to show my GOODS whether you wish to purchase or not. Very Truly Yours,

DUDLEY ROUSE, Burlington, Ky.

There was no Sunday-school in town last Sunday, on account of the inside of the church being fresh painted.

E. H. Baker's big black Newfoundland dog left home Sunday, and has not been heard of since. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - S UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
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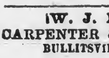

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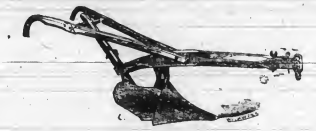

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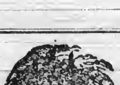

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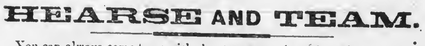

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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

AN EASTER INCIDENT.

In moonlight the world was sleeping,
As it slept on that night of old
When the wonderful angel descended
And the stone from the sepulcher rolled;
The vigil of Easter was ended,
The hour of midnight tolled.

In one of the countless chambers
Where slumber held its sway—
Dreaming perhaps of Easter—
A tranquil sleeper lay,
When the whisper of wings beside her
Wafted her dreams away.

Is it a bird? she wondered,
Lifting her startled head,
As she heard the delicate flitting
Circle around her bed,
And soon against the casement
The sweep of those wings outspread.

It was not the patient flutter
Of some poor terrified thing
That beateth the bars of its prison,
And bruiseth its tender wing,
But an eager, exultant motion,
Glad as the impulse of spring.

The flash of a thought, and the listener
Had lighted her lamp anew
And wide on the shadowy chamber
Its fullest radiance threw,
When straightway toward its shining
The beautiful visitant flew.

A moth, a marvel of measure,
From tip to tip of its wings,
Painted in colors resplendent—
Lightest and fairest of things;
Type of the Resurrection,
The angel's own message it brings!

Did the angel himself, descending
And passing through hamlet and town
To waken once more the faithful,
Their sorrow with joy to crown,
Touch with finger transcendent
That tiniest cradle brown?

There lay the chrysalis empty,
Frail shell of the past outworn;
Here was the living creature
Exulting in beauty new-born,
And trembling as if to utter
The truth of the Easter morn!

—*Harriet M. Kimball, in Christian Union.*

BERTIE'S MISSION.

He Found Out on Easter Sunday What He "Was For."

All day the burning sun had scorched the dry earth. Along country roads the dust lay, fine and light as powder; the grass by the wayside was browned; the fields of yellow grain fell in great swaths beneath the scythe, and lay like glittering gold along the ground, while the crimson, blistered face of the panting reaper pleaded in vain to the cruel luminary to hide his own glowing countenance behind a friendly cloud. The very trees of the forest gasped for air, their leaves shriveled and the bark giving forth an ominous order of possible combustion.

Since early morning—when the sun's rays but faintly foretold the heat to come—a slight, pale woman had been walking along those hot and dusty roads. By noon she had traveled many miles and yet her journey was but half done; for she had set out to reach the great city, where so many sad hearts are lost in the crowd save to their unhappy owners. She carried a little child who looked so pale and wan that he might have been mistaken for one-half his real age, which was almost two years. But even his light weight, upborne by the love which makes such weights easy to carry, was at times insupportable to the weary mother. From time to time she came to the shade of a solitary tree and then sat down at the root of it or on a stone by the wayside to rest for a few moments, and on each occasion she stooped over the child to kiss his brow or lips, as if to assure him that he was not the cause of her fatigue. She often removed his little straw-hat, too, and gently fanned the tiny face, fair as a snowdrop and, notwithstanding its delicate pallor, exquisitely lovely.

At high noon the travelers met a buxom country girl returning from the field after carrying dinner to the mowers, who stopped to admire the child and inquire if it was ill.

"No, not ill," the mother answered, gazing wistfully at her child; "but he's never very strong."

"How old is he?" was the girl's next question.

"He will be two years old next month."

"Land sake! And don't he walk yet?"

"He has never walked—yet—he's lame. But I hope he will walk some day. I am taking him to the city, because I have been told the doctors there are clever; and if I earn money enough I hope to have him made strong, for he's never had any accident. One little ankle is so weak that he can't put the foot on the ground when he tries to stand. You see he's never been able to learn to walk, like other children of his age."

She spoke with a pitiful pleading, as if it was necessary to find excuses for the child, because he was less forward than other children.

"Poor little fellow!" said the farmer's girl, kindly enough, "and you have to carry him all the time—how tired you must be! Come to the house and rest. Perhaps he would take a cup of milk."

The woman thanked her with a grateful look, and the girl continued, holding out her hands to the child:

"Let me carry him for you. I love children, and the little rogues know it. Come, little pretty! What's his name?"

"His name is Albert, but call him Bertie."

"Come to me, Bertie," said the girl, and the child smiled and held out his hands.

"And your own name?" the girl went on with an inquisitive look at the mother, "Mrs.—what?"

"My name is Tingler," the pale woman answered, coldly.

The farmer's girl did not pursue her questions, for she saw they were unwelcome; an instinct of good breeding, oftener found among the untaught than they get credit for, told her further inquiry might give pain.

Mrs. Tingler proceeded in silence; but the girl chattered to the baby and drew from him many an unexpected peal of laughter, while at every sound of his merriment the pale mother smiled and brightened till her own laughter mingled with that of the child.

At the farmer's house they fared well; and the good people refused to let them proceed until they had rested from their journey. When they again set out on their way, although the heat was increased, the pale mother did not feel it so much; for kindness and sympathy had lightened her heart. All the afternoon she walked steadily on, and her little boy was held so close to her heart that she did not realize how nearly she was worn out with fatigue and hunger. Toward nightfall she came to the outskirts of the great city, and the prospect was not encouraging to eyes accustomed to the freshness of the country. As she passed street after street there seemed a mingled odor of oil, dirt, grease and general untidiness everywhere. Ash-barrels and garbage-pails stood all along the sidewalk, and here and there a half-decayed orange, or a lemon peel, or a wilted cabbage was flung in the way of the foot-traveler. Ill-tempered, snarling dogs ran out of the tumble-down tenements, whose human inhabitants looked equally snarling and ill-tempered.

"What if I have made a mistake in coming here at all?" thought the anxious mother, with a shudder, as she looked into the face of her delicate child. "How hard it is to know what is best—but I could not stay any longer with them. They hated me, and they hated my child, though their own son was his father! Ah, William—dear William! How could you leave me to fight their hard hearts alone?"

A sob of anguish tried to struggle up from the almost bursting heart, but the brave little woman crushed it down, and held her child closer to her breast.

Night was coming on, and she felt the urgent need of food and shelter for Bertie; inexperienced as she was, she had but a dim idea of the difficulties before her—alone, and in a great city for the first time. She began to glance about anxiously, eagerly—how dark it was!—and how suddenly the night had come on. Then for the first time she observed that the heat was not so great; a cool breeze had sprung up, and it blew straight in from the country fields she had left so far behind her. It was cool and moist, and it bore the sweet odor of wet grass and hay and of the damp earth. While she was feeling rather than thinking of this change in the atmosphere, came the rumbling roar of thunder, at first far off, but gradually coming nearer. The clouds gathered more darkly, and from out their gloomy depths leaped forked tongues of lightning. Then came peals of thunder that shook the ground she walked on, while little Bertie trembled and clung more closely to her. Anxiously now — wildly — the poor little mother glanced to and fro in search of some shelter. Her breath came quick and short—a dizzy tumult possessed her brain—she heard the wild throbs of her own heart, then it seemed to stop beating. A terrible faintness overpowered her; the darkness grew blacker. She had an indistinct vision of an open door a little further on; she struggled blindly toward it, tottered, swayed to and fro, made one last effort and ran, then fell, fainting, across the threshold.

Thank Heaven! there are kind hearts to be found, even in the midst of squalor and misery that too often harden the gentlest. Bertie's mother had scarcely reached the floor when she was caught by a pair of strong arms and a good-natured voice exclaimed:

"God bless us! but look at that, now, and the child in her arms nigh killed! Is it dhrinkin' ye've been? An' a burnin' shame fur ye, with that swate child to take care of—the Lord forgive me! What was I sayin'? Sure there's little sign of dhrink in the pale face av her, but dead bate entoirely, an' fainted away altogether. Come here, Biddy, an' take the child."

A tall girl came forward and took Bertie in a very motherly manner, like one well used to the task of caring for children. She disappeared with him into an inner room, and divining that food and drink were his chief wants, fed him copiously.

In the meantime, Mrs. Flynn had carried the mother to a small apartment—little better than a closet—which did duty as her own sleeping-room. There she placed the insensible woman on the bed, untied her bonnet, chafed her cold hands, marveling at their whiteness, and observed with an approving nod the plain gold ring on the third finger.

"Poor craythure!" she murmured; "a widdy, I suppose, like meself."

It was long before a faint color came back to the pallid lips and flaxen face; but at length the large blue eyes opened and gazed wonderingly into the red, good-natured countenance that met them—the next moment the poor mother remembered, and asked in an anxious whisper.

"Where's Bertie?"

"Whist, now! don't be afther worrithin'. The child's cared for, ye'll be bether in a moment an' thin yez can talk."

"But he's hungry, and I've money to buy food."

"Be aisy, now! D'ye think we're haithens here? Yer baby's had all he wants, an no thought av pay."

The tears that shone in the grateful mother's eyes spoke mute, but eloquent thanks. She was too weak to speak and gladly refrained from making the effort for awhile.

Mrs. Flynn was a widow, with a large family, which she managed to support, as she said herself, "by turning her hand to siveral trades." She did washing and ironing by the day, or dozen—also scrubbing and house cleaning. She kept a small store for the sale of eggs, milk and butter, which a friend on the outskirts of the town supplied her with. Then her two eldest boys sold papers and swept crossings, while Biddy—who was housekeeper and care-taker in general to the family, in her mother's absence—had a great gift at knitting and often made a few extra shillings in that way.

After much talk on the subject Mrs. Flynn now consented to add another to her various modes of money-making; and agreed to take Bertie and his mother as boarders.

At first the arrangement had been "until they could find a better place;" but weeks and months grew into years, and Mrs. Tingler and her little boy still continued to board with Mrs. Flynn. Bertie was now five years old, and though still a slender and delicate child, he was stronger and hardier than on that hot summer day when his mother had carried him till she had fainted at the door of Mammy Flynn. He was still lame, but he walked with the help of a little crutch; and the doctors gave his mother good hope that he would, in time, outgrow his lameness. During the three years in which she had been Mrs. Flynn's boarder, the sad little mother had known much disappointment and frequent hardship. It had been hard to get work of any kind, and the walk to the city in the morning and back again at night had tried her strength severely, and more than once she had broken down and felt that all was over. But as often she had rallied again and made another trial, and the good-hearted Irish woman had always encouraged her; and although she needed the little weekly sum paid by Mrs. Tingler, she never asked for it when it was not forthcoming. At last Mrs. Flynn decided to move further down into the city, and that made it easier for her lodger, for she had found steady employment in a book-bindery, where the pay was so good that she every day put away a few pennies in the little purse she was saving up for Bertie, who needed medicines and strengthening food and a certain mechanical appliance for his little ankle, all of which could only be got with money. These were bright days for Mrs Tingler, and she was so happy that she no longer wept in the night or waked up from dreams of terror, calling for the husband, whose ear was stopped with dust, and then clutching her child to her heart to still its aching. Then Bertie was growing so strong and beautiful—the thought of him filled her life with joy. When she came home in the long bright summer evenings and saw his sweet face pressed against the window, watching for her, there were a thousand rich women with every wish gratified before it could be spoken who would have gladly changed places with Clara Tingler.

There came an evening when Bertie watched at the window longer than ever before for the well-known figure and the face that was always raised to his with a smile. But the sunset glow died away and the twilight drew on and brought the night. The lamps were lighted in the streets and the stars glittered in the sky above, and Bertie could not see any face or figure, for he could no longer see through the thick tears that scorched his eyes. At last Mammy Flynn put him to bed, wondering almost as much as himself at the non-appearance of his mother, but not so much alarmed as surprised. She comforted the child with the assurance that "mamma would be there when he waked up," and with that hope in his heart little Bertie had cried himself to sleep.

There had been an accident on Broadway that day—a stage had been upset, and another had collided with it, and the horses had become wild and unmanageable. When order was restored a slender little woman in black was picked up insensible—a blow on the temple had done it—and carried to the nearest hospital. She never recovered consciousness, though for a moment her eyes had unclosed, and she murmured one word —"Bertie." Then a gray shadow crept over her face, and all was over.

There was nothing found on her by which she might have been identified—the body was kept for two days, but no friend claimed it, and she was buried. A little purse of money, all of small coins, amounting to a few dollars, was found sewed within the waist of her dress. It had been carefully—oh, how carefully and hopefully!—saved for little Bertie. It now paid for the pine coffin that held all that could die of Bertie's mother.

Mrs. Tingler's disappearance soon became an old story in the Flynn household, except to the heart that pined for her. At first, Mrs. Flynn pitied and comforted the child after her own way —"for," she said, "he was a big boy now, and it spoiled children to bring them up too soft-hearted."

Then she was disgusted with the conduct of her late lodger—"For av coorse she has run away, an' left the child on my hands, seein' as I hadn't enough of my own," she said to a neighbor. The thought made her bad-tempered and discontented, and at odd moments she vented her ill-humor on Bertie. But to do her justice, such occasions were rare, and being remorseful afterward she often gave the child a rough hug and a warm kiss to make up for her harshness.

But as years passed on her ill-humor increased, and her regret for it died away. Bertie grew weak and sickly without his mother's watchful care, and his lameness increased. He always walked with a crutch, now, and there seemed no likelihood that he would ever walk without that assistance. He had grown accustomed to being pushed out of the way, and to being told that he had no right to the little he ate and drank—and to much more that, while it sunk like a stone to the depths of his heart, seemed also to cut like a thrust from a knife. But there was one hard speech that cut him more than all else. He heard it often both from Mammy Flynn and from the boys, who had grown up to be a care and worry to their mother, and the chief cause of her growing discontent and bad temper.

"What are you for, anyway—a sickly cripple, a trouble to herself an' a bother to ivery one else—eh? What are ye for, anyway?"

These were the words that were like knife-thrusts to Bertie's sensitive heart. How well he could remember his mother's warm kisses, and her tender assurance that he had been sent into the world to be the joy of her heart and to reward her for every sorrow she had ever felt. He had been only a child, that he had understood—in those happy days he had known what he was for. But, now, alas! He began to ask the same hard question of himself—why was he in the world? Was there any room for him? What was there for him to do? In brief, as Mammy Flynn, and Dan and Patsy so often said, what was he for, anyway?

One member of the family never asked that question. It was little Conn—Mrs. Flynn's grandchild. The boy was a little Irish beauty—great gray eyes, jet black brows and lashes, a mane of dark curly hair and a skin of cream—big, strong and hearty. Bertie loved him with devouring affection: he was almost jealous of the child's own mother. Though yet a child in years, sorrow and suffering had matured his mind; and in that fine, healthy child he saw all the possibilities forever shut out of his own life. He played with Conn by the hour together, sung him to sleep at night and told him marvels of fairy lore. But, though unlettered and unread—for he had never been sent to school—Bertie had a command of language and a fervor of imagination that was marvelous.

Even the queer sounds in the old house, as he lay awake at nights, furnished him with material for quaint fancies. The poor child was often kept awake by pain, and at such times he was glad of any thing that would lift his thoughts from his sufferings. He had none of the natural timidity of his age, and the rumblings and creakings that seemed to fill the wall when all else were asleep sounded like spirit voices to Bertie; and his fancy built them up into weird stories to entertain little Conn on the next day.

Once, after a night of great pain, Bertie fell into a deep sleep toward morning. And in that sleep a face that he knew as well as his own—though it was but a memory—the pale, sweet face of his vanished mother, stooped over him, and pressed on his lips a long, tender kiss. When he opened his eager eyes that kiss was still warm on his lips! What joy! what agony! He knew, then, that she had died and gone to Heaven, and with a bursting heart, he cried out that he must go, too, since on earth there was no place for him.

He was frantic with grief and longing that day; and even the pretty ways of little Conn failed to bring any joy to his aching heart. He took his crutch, and went out into the streets, and there he heard the sound of church bells, and noted how still every thing was, for it was Sunday. By and by he found himself in a crowd, and as they were all going to church, he went along with them. He would presently have been put out, but a kind old lady opened the door of her pew and invited him into it; and there he sat during the service. He listened, but didn't understand much: till at once he heard words that seemed to drop into his soul.

"For we have all some work to do," he heard the minister say—"the humblest—the smallest of us. It may not be great or wonderful—but it is *ours!* The one thing appointed for us since the beginning, and in good time it will be shown to us."

To Bertie this seemed a message direct from Heaven; it brought him peace and patience; and he felt that he could wait now till his "work" was pointed out to him.

On the next Sunday he would have stolen out again, but Mammy Flynn bade him take care of Conn, for it was Easter Sunday, and the whole family were going to church. So he stayed with the child, and told him a story of a bird that used to be like a Jenny Wren, but had never known how to sing till the morning of the first Easter Sunday. When the stone was rolled away and Christ had come forth, the bird had burst into triumphant song, and then had flown away, singing to all the world the glad tidings that the Lord had risen.

After the story Conn demanded a song, and Bertie sang an Easter hymn. Long before it was finished the child was fast asleep; and his careful nurse placed him, flushed and beautiful, in his cradle.

Then he sat down to amuse himself with some pictures that Biddy had pasted in an old scrap-book.

What sound was that? Bertie started up and looked about while he asked the question. What a strange, crackling, crumbling noise—then a loud rumbling and trembling! What ailed the wall that it bent so toward Conn's cradle? With a shriek of horror Bertie bounded forward and flung himself over the sleeping child—then followed a crash and a roar like thunder!

* * *

When the Flynn family returned from church the house that had been their home was a mass of broken timber and mortar.

"God help me! My child!" screamed Conn's mother, and fell insensible.

"The baby's safe, Mrs. Flynn," a neighbor hastened to assure the poor grandmother, who stood, dazed and stupid, gazing at the ruins. "Come with me and see him—the little boy won't let him out of his arms."

Mrs. Flynn allowed herself to be led in silence. Whiter than a snow wreath Bertie was holding the baby in his arms; while the little fellow fondled the cheek already damp with the dew of death.

Mrs. Flynn burst into loud weeping, as she clasping them both in her arms; and she kissed Bertie with a thrill of pain at her heart that would leave an ache there as long as she lived.

"Oh, my poor darling! Are ye hurt?" she asked.

Bertie smiled as he answered:

"I feel no pain, Mammy Flynn, and now I know *what I was for,*" and he gently pushed little Conn into his grandmother's arms.

Mammy Flynn would have asked him to forgive her—to forgive the cruel, thoughtless words that had wounded—but a sudden awe chained her tongue as she looked on Bertie. The child's face was illuminated with joy; a glory seemed to rest upon his golden hair; his lips parted, and then with a soft, rapturous cry: "Mamma, mamma!" his spirit fled to her embrace.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TALENT AND GENIUS.

The Capacity to Do Things Well and the Capacity to Do Them Perfectly.

As education tends to become universal, the field of talent widens and many come to believe that the man of talent is more capable than the man of genius, as regards the necessary and unceasing work of the world. Genius has many an idiosyncrasy which jars upon the sensibilities of a practical and prosaic age; talent is invariably the creature of its surroundings. The man of talent is, in the main, more companionable than the man of genius; and is more capable of the sustained exertion which is not to be despised in a time when cheapness is more sought after than intrinsic worth. Anthony Trollope tells us, in his autobiography, how he disciplined himself until he could count upon completing a certain number of pages of a new novel per diem as surely as he could count upon his ability to walk a certain number of miles. So good a writer, with such a system, must have been a source of unfailing delight to his publisher; but future generations will know Trollope merely as one of a host of clever men who helped to make English fiction the fine art it has now become. The utmost efforts of men like Trollope, Black and Henry James can never decrease the awful distance that finally separates them from Dickens, George Eliot and Thackeray. Genius can not work by talent's method, but produces, by its erratic process, something that will last as long as men continue to care for the good, the beautiful, the true.

The difference between talent and genius is often extremely subtle—so subtle, indeed, that a man of talent is not infrequently mistaken by his contemporaries for a man of genius. Time, however, corrects all errors of that sort and places the man of genius in his true position. Talent would appear to be the capacity to do things well, while genius is the capacity to do them perfectly. Therefore, it would seem that talent must do the every-day work of the world, while genius alone will suffice for the really great occasions when a decisive battle is to be fought, a school of painting is to be exemplified, or a poem, breathing the passions and aspirations of a race, is to be written. At such times the man of talent who usurps the place of the man of genius receives the unmeasured contempt of all men, but he deserves their infinite pity as well. The least work of genius will outlive all that talent can do. If Shelley had written nothing save his "Ode to a Sky-Lark," he would have stood higher among the poets than Scott, despite the latter's many thousand lines of admirable verse. Ten pages would comprise the verses on which the reputation of Keats now rests, yet all of Southey's elaborate and conscientious work has left him in the dim shadow of mediocrity when compared with the marvelous boy who gave us the exquisite odes "To a Grecian Urn," and "To a Nightingale." One great passage of Shakspeare is worth more than all the trash which chiefly makes up the drama of the day. In an age which shows a mighty tendency toward the worship of the common-place, the claims of genius can not be too often or too clearly set forth. The difference between talent and genius is the difference between excellence and perfection, between the placid lake and the tumultuous ocean, between mortality and immortality. It is not of much moment to know the thoughts and deeds of the world's mediocrities; but it is of the last importance to study the personality of the few men who may truly be said to have shaped the destinies of the race.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

POULTRY-HOUSES.

An Important Point Which is Not Generally Taken into Consideration.

The hens will not stay in a closed poultry-house during the day time, no matter how warm and comfortable it may be, if they can get an open shed facing the south. It is the natural condition of fowls to be in the open air, and, as is well-known, some of them, such as the turkey and guinea, much prefer the trees at night to any shelter that may be made for them. We do not imply by this that it is to the advantage of the farmer to expose his fowls, for domestication has made them dependent upon his care, but we will state that during the day an open shed will be of greater advantage, even in the severest of weather, than a close house. But at night the fowls should be comfortably housed and protected. It is the habit of hens to scratch and exercise, which helps the blood in circulation, and hence, if a warm shed, with plenty of scratching material, be ready for them from morning till night, they will do well as long as the wind does not sweep upon them, but at night, when they are quiet and inactive, they must be well protected. Right here we will state that nearly all the diseases of fowls in winter and spring arise from exposure to cold winds. The comb, if examined, will be found to be a perfect radiator of heat, and the larger the comb the greater the exposed surface to the action of the cold, and the more rapidly the heat is carried off. The same may be said of the wattles, which often get wet while the bird is drinking, and become frozen. Therefore give your hens an opportunity to work in the open air, in a well protected place. Keep them warm and comfortable at night, give them water in a vessel with a small aperature for drinking, and avoid dampness as much as possible.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Mr. Henry Strong, in the course of an article in the *North American Review* combats the idea that this country is threatened by the English system of lanlordism, showing by successive census that small estates are not in the course of consolidation into large estates. In Illinois, out of 255,000 farms, only 649 are of more than 1,000 acres; in Michigan there are but sixty-four and in Kansas only 235.

EXPENSIVE BUTTONS.

They Are to Be Had in Wood, Mother-o'-Pearl, Diamonds and Pearls.

Buttons are a prominent feature in dress just now, their size in many instances being almost grotesque. Many of the newer styles are handsome and very expensive, reaching in price to fifteen and twenty dollars the dozen, with smaller ones to match for the bodice and sleeves. Among the varieties which crowd the market are the Watteau, Louis XV. and XVI., called severally after the monarchs whose names they bear. A fashionable and costly variety is a set of deep cream-colored enamel and mother-o'-pearl buttons, exquisitely hand painted, each button bearing a different device. The list includes Dresden works of art a la placque, Grecian interlaced chains enclosing real gems in the center, almond-tinted enamels cut out flat with Murillo cherubs in raised work and huge corn and bronze buttons with richly colored faience cut in medallion effects. Added to the high art productions of foreign lands, which show Roman and the gay Persian intermingling of lights and shades are less expensive sets of cowry shell, corozo, fine grained woods of the coco palm, which takes fine polish, and is made also into rosary beads, Japanese buttons, China buttons, bronze and silver buttons, and buttons ad infinitum, the list running down to the tiny glove button made of real diamonds, pearls and rubies, to be worn upon gloves en suite with wedding and reception toilets.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Results of English Sanitation.

Improved health laws appear to have produced remarkable results in England and Wales, a decided reduction in the death-rate having now been maintained for ten years, and been much greater during the second half of that period than the first. So great has been the recent reduction that, as the registrar-general points out, more than 281,000 persons survived the last five years whose deaths would have been recorded had the mean rate of mortality been equal to that prevailing in the ten years, 1871-80. The effect of longevity has been indicated by Mr. Noel Humphrey, who states that the reduction in the death-rate from 22.5 in 1838-54, to 20.8 in 1876-80 has added two years to the life of every male born, and three years and a half to that of every female.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

American Vital Statistics.

It is a matter for international regret that in such essential departments of vital statistics as the registration of births and deaths in the United States should be so far behind most other civilized countries. Until, however, some tolerably uniform system for such registration be adopted throughout the United States, we much doubt whether, either from a public-health or a statistical point of view, the comparison of American and European mortality statistics can yield any useful result.—*London Lancet.*

—"Some time ago," says the Tacoma (W. T.) *Ledger,* "when the boom was on this town and there was not no safe place in which to put money, a great deal of it was buried in the ground, and one of Tacoma's old citizens had a bag of gold 'twenties' hidden near a stump and safely covered over with earth. One night he was seated in the hotel, talking with a crowd of men, when quite unexpectedly his black dog came in with the bag of coin in his mouth and laid it down at his master's feet. Enough to say that he banked no more money that way, as mother earth was not a safe place when the old dog was acting as clerk."

—The word landlord probably became applied to inn-keepers and tavern-keepers by virtue of their letting their rooms and apartments for hire. Landlords, in common phraseology, now means a person from whom houses, lands or lodgings are rented. The word is a relic of feudal times, when the possessor of land was actually *dominus terrae.* Addison uses the word as meaning the master of an inn. —*Chicago Herald.*

—A grandfather, coming to read his paper found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and thereupon declared: "I have lost my glasses somewhere, and can't read the paper." A little three-and-a-half-year-old girl, desiring to assist him, answered: "G'an'pa, you go outside and look froo ze window, an I'll hold ze paper up so you can read it."—*Toledo Blade.*

—A constant dropping, it is commonly believed, will wear away a rock. This is somewhat of a fable, however. It depends upon the size of the rock and what it drops on. If a granite bowlder, weighing several tons, should drop on a strong man it would wear out the man from hem to selvage, and wouldn't perceptibly abrade the rock.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—*Chamber's Journal* has discovered that in September and October a child grows only a fifth of what it does in June and July. In other words, its growth is some in the autumn, but in June and July it is summer.

CONGRESSMAN FORAN, of Ohio, says St. Jacobs Oil surely cures rheumatism.

Congressman Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, publicly indorses Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WHEN G. W. was a small boy they used to call him Figures, because they can not lie.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

WHAT light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and best?—Daylight.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, and combines the most valuable nervine properties; especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

THE match is a modern invention, but the match-maker is older than history.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE dude, judging from his conversation holds every thing in "ah."—*Pacific Jester.*

AS TIME advances the hair becomes gray, unless prevented by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are the best laxative medicine in use. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

FOGG boasts that his wife is enm—that is to say, a good figure.—*Boston Transcript.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

WHILE two heads are always better than one—In a base drum.—*Boston Traveler.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A MAN of his word—An orator.—*National Weekly.*

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by this peculiar medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"I was in bad condition with fainting spells and general debility. I was run down, ate hardly any thing, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a wonderful amount of good, as I am now in good health again. My appetite has been good ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." MRS. MOLLIE COTTER, 110 Eleventh St., Covington, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Try it.

I was troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in head, was deaf at times, had discharges from ears, unable to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured.—C. J. CORBIN, 923 Chestnut St., Phila.

I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf. It restored her hearing.—F. D. MOORE, Insurance, Elizabeth, N. J.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

The Red School House Shoe.

IF you wish to purchase a shoe for your Boy or Girl that will stand the wear and tear of every-day usage, that is made of honest leather throughout, and on common sense ideas, ask your dealer for Henderson's "SCHOOL SHOE," known everywhere by the Trade Mark of the Little Red School House found on the bottom of each pair. (None genuine without it.) Ask also for the HENDERSON $2.50 WOMAN'S GOAT BUTTON, Stitched with Silk and every way solid. Made only by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., the Celebrated Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Chicago. *Write for a Set of Our Fancy School Cards.*

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of DR. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use. M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BENTLEY, Roseville, Ill.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases. JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured him of dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys. B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
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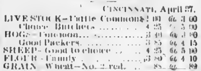
Price, $1.00; Six Bottles for $5.
For Sale by all Druggists.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.



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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED SALESMEN! Traveling or local to sell LUBRICATING OILS. E. F. Dieterich, Cleveland, O. Enclose stamp for reply.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 27.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle Common	$2 00	@ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 90
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Family	3 80	@ 4 10
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	88	@ 89
No. 3 red	82	@ 86
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	33½	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@ 12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 8 40
Good Mediums	11 55	@ 12 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	6 12½	@ 6 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	21	@ 25
APPLES—Prime	1 35	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 91
No. 2 red	92½	@ 92¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 47¼
Oats—mixed	41	@ 46
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 22
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	66½	@ 68½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	78½	@ 79
Corn—No. 2	36¾	@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2		@ 29¾
Rye		@ 61½
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 8 95
LARD—Steam		@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 60	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 91¼
Corn—Mixed	48½	@ 48¾
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 00	@ 5 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 87
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 87
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam	7 50	@ 8 00

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

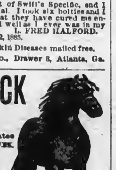
I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

LIVE STOCK CUTS.



We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS or any other Cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted prices for same.

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New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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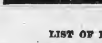

Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength. Quick, Safe, Sure. No other remedy. 2 or 3 Pkgs. does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Pkg. with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. stamps or silver. Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

That Tired Feeling

Which affects nearly every one at this season is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has the peculiar merit of building up and strengthening the system while it eradicates disease.

"I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be." MRS. H. D. WINANS, 210 East Mason Street, Jackson, Mich.

Now is the Time

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the popular spring medicine and blood purifier. Why?

Because the body is now more susceptible to the beneficial effects of this peculiar medicine than at any other season.

Because the impurities in the blood should be expelled and that tired feeling overcome before the additionally debilitating effects of warm weather are felt.

Because the thousands of people who have tried it pronounce Hood's Sarsaparilla the very best medicine to take in the spring.

Because delays are dangerous. A dollar spent for this peculiar medicine now may prevent illness which will be expensive and hard to bear.

Because, as now is the time when you may derive the greatest good, it is certainly economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Do Not be Imposed Upon.

The great and increasing popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla has led some unprincipled men to use it as a bait to draw customers to their stores, and then by unfair representations endeavor to sell other kinds. It is unnecessary for us to caution those who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and know its peculiar merit. But to those who have never taken it we say, Don't be imposed upon. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla and no other. The men who claim that their preparations are "as good as Hood's," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and possesses peculiar merit which they try in vain to reach.

Immense Amount of Good.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to add my recommendation." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

New Life and Energy.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a very great deal of good. It has built up my general health, given me a regular appetite, and made me full of new life and energy. The sores on my face with which I have suffered many years are also much better." MARY ATKINSON, Summerfield, Pa.

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Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

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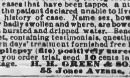

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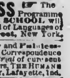

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886. NUMBER 26.

THE SENTIMENT.

How the Montgomery Demonstration is Regarded.

Favorable and Unfavorable Comments on the Speech and Reception of Jefferson Davis.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—The demonstration in honor of Jefferson Davis, and his utterances at the Montgomery (Ala.) demonstration, have been the subject of severe criticism here to-day. The *Times* (Dem.) headlines the indignation meeting of Soldiers at Albany, last night, as follows, but says nothing editorially: "Wanted, at Albany, a fool-killer, with his club, and wanted quick. The Empire Capital advertises itself the biggest fool of the season. Ready to declare war on the South." The *Dispatch* (Independent) this evening thinks the demonstration at Montgomery all right, but condemns Jeff Davis' utterances. The *State Journal* (Republican) will say to-morrow that it is hard to tell whether the demonstration at Montgomery is the funeral of the Confederacy or an attempt at its resurrection, and that it appears too lively for a funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The reception given the ex-President of the Confederacy at Alabama's capital was the general topic of conversation among members of Congress, and with few exceptions were there any comments favorable to Mr. Davis allowing himself to be the the object of so great prominence. General Singleton, of Mississippi, said: "It is not within the power of the people of the South to keep Jefferson Davis caged, and prevent his being honored by those who made him their leader in 1861. It is natural that he should be given the ovation that he was, but if he says things unpatriotic in his address he should be hung before he leaves town. It may be the means of starting the Republican press at the North in saying that the South is still in rebellion, and the Confederate flag is floating from the staff of every building." "The ovation means but one thing," said another prominent Southerner. "It is to commemorate the brave and heroic dead of the South, and it was but fit that Mr. Davis should deliver the address. He has outlived all his enemies, and in his declining years he can do the country neither harm nor good. He asks nothing from the Government; and is but a private citizen."

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 30.—Commenting on the Montgomery celebration the Vicksburg *Commercial Herald*, the leading Democratic morning paper of the State, says: "Mr. Jefferson Davis is not of the new South. He is of the old South. He said things at Montgomery that would have been better unsaid, and did not say things he, of all men, ought to have said."

Saved the Hangman a Job.

HUDSON, N. J., April 30.—Guiseppe Scoma, the Italian convicted yesterday of the murder of Antonio Rocco, at the Jones Quarry, this city, and sentenced to be executed on June 4 next, committed suicide in his cell at 10 o'clock last night by strangulation. When conducted from the court-room to his cell a bottle of poison was found upon his person concealed in a paper of smoking tobacco. Four hours afterwards he was found hanging in his cell dead. He used a small cord which he had worn about his waist to hold his trousers up. He had threatened self-destruction frequently.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—By the new bill in Congress regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, manufacturers are required to pay a special tax of $600, wholesale dealers $480 and retail dealers $48. Tax-paid stamps are to be affixed to all packages containing oleomargarine. Manufacturers of domestic oleomargarine shall pay a tax of ten cents per pound, and on the imported article, in addition to the duty, there shall be imposed a tax of fifteen cents per pound.

More Murderers Sentenced.

FORT SMITH, ARK., April 30.—Four more Indian Territory murderers have received their death sentences, and unless the President interferes will be hanged July 23. They are Blue Duck, a Cherokee convict, murderer of a white man named Wyrick, June, 1884. Kit Ross, white, who killed Davies, also white, last December; Calvin James, negro, who killed Tony Love, negro, in Chickasaw Nation, July last; Lincoln Sprolla, white, who killed Clark and his father, also white, in Chickasaw, last May.

Badly Burned.

CAIRO, ILL., April 30.—A singular accident occurred at the Singer works to-day. A damper in the chimney of the furnace turned suddenly, shutting off the draft, and causing flames to puff out of the furnace doors. Tress Brown, fireman, and Harry Wilson, engineer, were standing in front of the fire doors, and the flames burned Brown badly in the face and Wilson on the left arm, from shoulder to wrist. Brown may be injured internally.

Mysterious Murder of a Child.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., April 30.—At 5 o'clock last evening Della Shellenberger, eleven-year-old girl, was told to scrub a flight of stairs leading to a cellar. Ten minutes afterward her father found the girl lying at the foot of the steps with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a bloody carving-knife lying beside her. It was a murder, as is proved by the character of the wound, but there is no clew by which the mystery can be solved.

Frightful Double Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 30.—At 7 o'clock this morning the first passenger train from New York struck and killed August Wachalowski, aged fifty-eight years, and his daughter Mary, twenty years, at the Warren avenue crossing of the Consolidated road. Two horses which the unlucky man was driving were also killed.

Triumphal Tour of Davis.

ATLANTA, GA., April 30.—Jefferson Davis was conveyed from Montgomery to Atlanta to-day in great state and pomp. The special train was profusely decorated with flags, ribbons and flowers, the Confederate colors being conspicuously displayed. At various points along the line there were great shows of military, cannon, flags and blossoms. Mr. Davis briefly addressed the cheering crowds, followed in each instance by General Gordon. At Atlanta there was a grand reception. Here Mr. Davis will assist to-morrow in unveiling the monument to Senator Ben Hill. Sunday he will go to Macon and Savannah.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States 189, and for Canada 18, or a total of 207, as compared with a total of 194 last week, and 182 the week previous to the last. The Western and Pacific States this week, furnish about one-half of the entire number of business casualties reported.

Evictions.

DUBLIN, April 30.—Statistics show that during the last three months 608 families, comprising 3,477 persons, were evicted from holdings in Ireland. During the same period 256 outrages were committed.

Post-office and Ten Buildings Burned.

KEYSTONE, IA., April 30.—Keystone was visited by a terrible fire last night. The postoffice and ten other buildings were destroyed. The post-office records and valuable mail matter were saved. Much of the unimportant mail was destroyed. The fire expanded itself after destroying most of the business portion of the town.

Want Fish Pardoned.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A petition is in circulation in this city asking for the pardon of James D. Fish. The petition is said to be signed by over 900 depositors in the Marine Bank, and by many officers of banks in this city and throughout the country.

THE HILL STATUE.

A Great Day for the People of Georgia—The Northern Soldier Kindly Spoken of, and Grant and Lincoln Eulogized.

ATLANTA, GA., May 1.—The unveiling of the Hill monument to-day drew thousands of strangers to Atlanta. The city is brilliant with decorations, especially along the line over which the procession passed. Dr. Spalding presented the statue to Governor McDaniel for the people of Georgia. He alluded touchingly to Senator Hill, and when the cloth which covered the statue was raised, revealing the familiar form and features, a great shout arose from the multitude. Mr. Davis received a great ovation, people fairly swarming about him. After the oration, which was delivered by Hon. J. C. C. Black, Mr. Davis returned to the residence of Mrs. Hill, and will remain there until to-morrow, when he will start for Savannah to attend the Centennial. Every incident of the day, showing a fond memory for the old war associations and an assertion of rectitude in every thing that was done, developed nothing hostile, either to the Union or the people of the North. Federal soldiers were spoken of in the most respectful terms. Lincoln and Grant were repeatedly eulogized in the personal presence of Mr. Davis, and nothing but kindly feeling was expressed. The negroes were fully as enthusiastic as the whites, and mixed up with them and crowded for places with the whites. Mr. Davis and his daughter, Miss Minnie, were lost night, and will be again to-night, the recipients of all manner of social attentions.

A PITCHED BATTLE

Follows an Attempt to Make Grand Rapids Workmen Stop Work.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 2.—Yesterday about 100 men, who wanted every one to observe a holiday and work only eight hours a day hereafter, marched from place to place, making their demands known and receiving recruits as they marched along. Some carried bock beer banners. On arriving at Fuller & Rice's mill, outside the city limits, they started to interfere with the workmen. One leader of the party drew a revolver and ordered every one to stop work. There being hesitation at this demand the procession soon made a break in a body, driving all hands from the mill. Quickly they were met by clubs in the hands of the mill workmen. This changed the aspect of affairs, and the mob took refuge behind some freight cars and renewed the battle with stones. At this point the proprietors attempted to make the men withdraw, but they refused, and a pitched battle resulted. During the melee one man was hit in the abdomen with a large stone and another was seriously injured. A perfect hail of stones was showered upon the mill workmen by the mob. The police and sheriff's force were called out and quiet restored. The employes profess to be entirely satisfied, and say had no desire to strike.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day for the month of April:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,756,200 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	163,775,350 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per c	210,700 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per ct	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per ct	64,623,512 00
Principal	$1,230,365,762 00
Interest	9,279,697 00
Total	$1,239,645,459 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$5,856,795 00
Interest	206,854 00
Total	$ 6,063,649 00
Debt bearing no interest—	
Gold dem'd & legal-tender notes	346,738,521 00
Certificates of deposit	11,515,000 00
Gold certificates	84,715,225 00
Silver certificates	90,733,141 00
Frac'al currency, less $8,375,934 estimated lost or destroyed	6,954,557 00
Principal	$ 540,656,717 00
Total debt, principal	1,776,879,001 00
Interest	9,486,551 00
Total	$1,786,365,552 00
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	202,307,706 00
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$1,484,057,847 00
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,484,057,847 00
Net cash in Treasury	77,030,999 00
Debt, less cash in Treasury, May 1, 1886	$1,407,026,848 00
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1886	$1,417,992,235 00
Decrease of debt during the month	$10,965,387 00
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$84,715,225 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	90,733,141 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	11,315,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,343,347 00
Fractional currency	993 00
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 202,307,706 00
Reserve fund—	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts of January 14, 1875, July 12, 1882	$100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$28,864,482 00
Minor coin	496,391 00
Total	$29,360,873 00
Certificates held as cash	$83,762,930 00
Net cash balance on hand	77,030,999 00
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 492,462,510 00

Want of Brotherly Unity.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 2.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Green Bay announces a fatal quarrel between three brothers named DeLarde, near that city. An altercation over property interests led to a battle among the brothers, during which one was pounded to death with a heavy chair, and another probably fatally stabbed.

The Eight-Hour Day.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The number of individual strikes in the country yesterday is too great to summarize. They occurred in varied industries in all the large cities, with occasional movements of a similar nature in smaller towns. The most general and serious inauguration of the demand for shorter hours and increased pay occurred in this city, where practically all manufacturing and producing concerns are involved, as well as the railways through the action of the freight handlers, who have taken steps to form a union, and announce their unalterable purpose of securing what they ask.

A Fatal Trestle.

LOVELAND, O., May 2.—As freight train No. 23, on the C., W. & B. R. R., was crossing the trestle east of Pleasant Plain, Charles Haynes, one of the brakemen, fell between two cars and had an arm and leg cut off, and then fell from the trestle to the ground below, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died. He resides at Chillicothe, with his wife and one child. The remains were taken to Blanchester. One of the brakemen on the same train was thrown between the cars near the same spot yesterday, and instantly killed.

Swallowed a Strychnine Pill.

ROCKLAND, ME., May 2.—Three little children at South Hope obtained some pills of Rev. M. M. Stevenson, and playing they were sick, swallowed several. One of the girls, aged six, the daughter of P. P. Rakes, died in great agony. The others are very sick, but will recover. The pills are supposed to have contained strychnine.

Stanley Matthews to be Married.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—It is announced that Hon. Stanley Matthews, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is to be married to the widow of Judge T. C. Theaker, who was Commissioner of Patents under President Lincoln.

RIOT AT CHICAGO.

Six Thousand Men Attack the Workmen at the McCormick Reaper Works.

Several Persons Are Shot in the Subsequent Encounter With the Police.

CHICAGO, May 3.—After listening to an inflammatory harangue on the prairie at Robey street, a large crowd began to throw stones at the surrounding buildings. Then, as if moved by one spirit, the six thousand men started toward McCormick's reaper works, half a mile west. It was about 3:30 o'clock when the crowd arrived there. With yells and fierce imprecations the now frantic men attacked the building with bowlders and stones that lined the railroad track that extends past the works. Reaching the McCormick gates the howling mob met the workmen coming from their benches carrying their lunch pails. Immediately they began an attack on the McCormick employes, applying vile epithets and stoning them without mercy. There were only two policemen on the scene. Several revolver shots were fired, but so far as is known no one was shot. Many were struck with stones. The McCormick crowd then retreated within the gates, but one of their number, who was so unfortunate as to be left behind, fell into the hands of the assailants and was nearly beaten to death. The attacking party now entered the gates and pelted the windows and walls of the factory, whither the employes had retreated. A little later some of the imprisoned workmen attempted to escape by the rear, but were met and baffled in the attempt. They were compelled to go within the works again for safety. Superintendent Averill, of the McCormick Works, immediately telephoned for the police. A patrol wagon full of officers responded from the Hinman street station. On arriving at the scene of the riot the police charged upon the strikers, using their clubs and firing a few shots in the air. The crowd scattered, but soon reorganized in force and moved once more toward McCormick's. The police telephoned to Lieutenant Crook, of the West Thirteenth street District. He soon appeared on the scene with a wagon load of officers. Immediately after the arrival of the wagon the mob again attacked the factory, hurling stones and sticks, shouting and carrying on in the wildest manner possible. Another detachment of police came up almost immediately and opened a brisk fire with their revolvers, apparently shooting high and without noticeable effect. The mob seeing that none of their number were injured, simply jeered at the officers, but Captain O'Donnel and a squad of twenty-six men from Twelfth street appearing on the scene gave promise of more serious business. Firing then began from the mob's side. Another detail of sixteen officers at this time came down Blue Island avenue at a double quick, and the police then numbering over fifty, began firing in earnest, and the mob began to scatter. They ran in all directions for two or three blocks, and then turned and threateningly regarded the situation. At 5 o'clock the police formed a hollow square, inside of which they escorted the McCormick men up beyond Twenty-second street, without trouble, except from an occasional stone, hurled from safe hiding-places. Four men were found wounded with bullets. Two of them were taken away in a wagon, one shot through the hip and one through the leg. It is expected that several more wounded will be found to-night. There were many badly damaged heads. Officer Casey, taking a wounded man to his home, was seized by the mob and narrowly escaped being hung to a lamp-post.

FRATRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Goes from Sunday-School to Commit a Terrible Crime.

LINCOLN, ILL., May 3.—Charles Deane, a respected young farmer, residing two miles east of Elkhart, in this county, shot and instantly killed his brother, Leverette Deane, last evening. He then went to his home, locked himself in his room, and shot himself through the heart. The brothers were 33 and 35 years respectively, and bore an excellent reputation as peaceful and quiet citizens. There had been ill feeling between them for some time, but the cause of it is unknown. Leverette received one shot in the head and three in the abdomen. Charles had just returned from Sunday-school at Elkhart when he did the shooting. While at the school he showed no signs of being in anything but his usual state of mind.

Four Prisoners Escape From Jail.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—On making his rounds through the corridor of the county jail this morning Turnkey Reynolds discovered that he was four prisoners short in the person of Moses Murphy, Wm. Moore, John Scott and Wm. Kennedy. The men gained entrance to the halls by sawing the grating over the windows of their cells, and descended on a gas pipe to the floor below. This gave them an entrance to the first floor of the jail on the north side. The saws were again brought into use on the bars of the outer window. Thus the men made a way to the court yard, from whence they passed into the street.

Eight-Hour Movement at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—It was estimated last night that 40,000 of the 225,000 wage workers of Chicago have already profited by the eight-hour movement. About 65,000 are supposed to be out on a strike this morning. In many instances, where large bodies of men are solidified under a trade movement, long strikes are threatened if the present attitude of the employers is maintained. Previous to Saturday 1,000 brewers, as many bakers, 800 furniture workers and 1,600 clothing cutters had secured a reduction of the working hours.

Escaping Convicts Killed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 3.—While the convicts were going out of the stockade at the Kensee coal mines, near Jellico, Tenn., this morning, three of them attempted to escape. A white convict was shot dead, and Wm. M. Bradley, colored, was fatally shot through the body. A plot for the escape of all the convicts was also discovered in time to frustrate it.

The Missouri Pacific Strike Ended.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The Knights Executive Board will issue an order to-morrow morning declaring the strike on the Gould Southwest System of railways at an end, and the striking Knights will present themselves for employment to the different railroads.

—A striking similarity to black walnut, it is said, can now be manufactured from poor pine by the following method: One part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and the wood is coated with the solution. When the material is about half dry, a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and then your walnut is ready. In this way excellent walnut can be made from poor pine, and it is said to defy detection except upon very close examination.—*Boston Globe.*

—One of the most recent enterprises brought to the notice of the New York public is the manufacture of a so-called stone brick. The process consists in grinding quicklime and silicious sand together, and then mixing intimately with more sand in the presence of moist steam. The mixture is then molded under heavy pressure and blows, and the bricks stacked up and plentifully sprinkled while hardening. They are not put on the market until at least three months old.—*Troy Times.*

—Nothing reduces a man's income like a visit from an assessor.

CONFEDRATE MONUMENT.

Laying of the Corner-stone at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.—The Capitol grounds at 11 o'clock to-day presented an animated scene. The whole hill-top and premises were covered with people, gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument. The foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand stood the corner-stone, on which, in raised letters, was the inscription: "Corner-stone laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Governor Watts and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter and Mrs. and Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans. The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military, the uniform rank Knights of Pythias, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and Masonic bodies from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were enthusiastic. The ex-President was cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the Committee of the Memorial Association, behind him Mrs. Goodwin, the Misses Davis and Gordon on his left and General Gordon on his right. Ex-Governor Watts, officers of the Sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth Regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldiers' Monument Association, Colonel W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, General W. W. Allen, Colonel Wm. R. Jones, Colonel W. W. Screws and Governor O'Neal. Before the services began Colonel Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant basket of flowers from Major Boling Hall, who lives near this city. Major Hall is a descendant of Georgia's Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent to secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy, and the eighth carries lead in him as evidence of his devotion. An earnest prayer was offered by Rev. Andrew, of the M. E. Church. Mr. Davis was presented by Ex-Governor Watts, and the former made a brief speech, mainly reviewing the events of the late war. In conclusion he said: "Permit me to say that though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and the future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the General Government to its pristine purity, and as best you may promote the welfare and happiness of your common country." [Long applause.] Mr. Davis then paid a glowing tribute to the love and devotion of the Southern women to the Confederate soldiers during the four years' conflict. Governor Watts then turned over the rest of the proceedings to the Grand Lodge of Masons, who laid the corner-stone according to Masonic rites. The first article deposited in the stone was a Confederate battle-flag by Miss Davis.

BURIAL OF THE MANIAC.

The Husband, Under Guard of Two Men, Attends the Funeral of Mrs. Smith, the Child-Brainer.

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., April 29.—The funeral of Mrs. Smith, the maniac murderess and suicide, who brained her four children, at Harmony, near this place on Friday last, took place this morning. Her remains were interred in the same grave with that of her baby girl, Edna, who was murdered by the insane mother. The heart-broken husband and father, guarded by two men, was allowed to attend the funeral. He seemed not to realize the fact that his wife was dead, and inquired several times for her. Before the mourners returned from the funeral of Mrs. Smith the thirteen-year-old boy, Rufus, whose head was split open from the forehead to the back of the right ear, died, making the second victim of his mother's frenzied act. The physicians are now sanguine that the lives of the other two children will be saved.

More Shooting at East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., April 29.—About six o'clock to-night a disturbance, which almost assumed the proportions of a riot, occurred in East St. Louis. A freight-handler named August Brondtoes and Belt Line Engineer John Gibson were walking along Missouri avenue, when they were suddenly attacked by four men. Both were knocked down and badly beaten with brass knuckles and billies. Gibson succeeded in drawing his revolver, and as the men fled he fired four shots, two of the bullets passing through a saloon across the street. He did not bring down any thing. Several hundred people flocked around in a moment, and the militia were summoned to protect the wounded men. There were no arrests, but Gibson recognized two of the men who assaulted him as Tom Stenton and James Ellis, strikers under indictment.

Troops Pursuing the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Adjutant General of the Army has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated at Tucson, Ariz.: "The Apaches in small numbers have been committing serious depredations in the country east and adjacent to the Sonora railway, from thirty to one hundred and fifty miles south of the boundary, and to-day (April 27) killed one man north of the line, near Calabasis, Ariz. Our troops and thirty men of the Mexican troops, under Major Reis, have been in active pursuit, both crossing the line and following the raiding parties."

Saturday Half Holiday.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The Governor signed Mr. Cantor's Saturday half holiday bill to-day. The standard gas bill became a law to-day without the Governor's signature, the time having expired.

The Cincinnati Election Trouble.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—The report made to the Ohio Senate to-day by the Republican section of the non-partisan investigating committee, makes a review of the evidence of 550 witnesses, and an inquiry consuming forty-five days, and concludes that the four Republican candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 392 to 1,488, and are entitled to seats. The Democratic members of the committee, on the other hand, throw out precincts which are retained by the Republicans, and claim that the four Democratic candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 800. The reports are made the special order for next Wednesday.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

RACINE, WIS., April 29.—This forenoon Joseph Uhlier, a farmer aged seventy-nine years, and residing in the town of Caledonia, proceeded to the home of his son-in-law and shot his wife through the body, inflicting a mortal wound. He then proceeded to his own home, one quarter of a mile distant, and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Uhlier married his wife June, 1884, but they lived unhappily together, and a few weeks ago she commenced proceedings for divorce on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment.

An All-Night Heavenly Visitor.

PHELPS, N. Y., April 29.—Prof. Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, obtained observations again last night of the new comet discovered by him on Tuesday night. The comet is large, with a slight condensation. It is situated in the constellation of Cassiopei in the northern heavens, and remains visible the entire night.

A Strange and Terrible Malady.

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., April 29.—A mysterious and fatal illness has broken out in this place, and physicians are powerless so far to save the lives of any attacked. The victims are first seized with a severe pain in the head, and are corpses within twelve hours. After death the bodies become spotted.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—SENATE.—The report of the Payne investigation from the Ohio Legislature was submitted. Mr. Payne made a personal statement, after which the report was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At 2 p. m. the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up. Messrs. Beck, Call, Cullom, Grover, Sherman, Conger and Miller discussed Mr. Camden's amendment. At 5:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:55 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill was passed extending for two months from the 30th of April, 1886, the duties of the clerk of the Alabama Claims Court. The 4th and 5th of May were set apart for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Chairman O'Neil, of the Labor Committee, and Mr. Foran had a controversy over an alleged misrepresentation by the former of the latter's remarks on the labor troubles. The bill to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Ky., was considered and action postponed until May 15. The river and harbor bill was taken up, and a motion to strike out the paragraph accepting as a gift the Muskingum river improvements in Ohio was defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Call denied certain published statements regarding his connection with land claims in Florida. Several bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across Western rivers. Mr. Logan reported favorably his bill for the reorganization of the army with five thousand increase omitted. A bill was introduced granting fifteen days' leave of absence each year with pay to Navy-yard employes. The Inter-State commerce bill was laid aside for the post-office appropriation bill at 2 p. m. The subsidy clause was debated by Messrs. Beck, Plumb and others until 5 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A conference committee was appointed on the bill to protect the rights of the United States in the Potomac flats. The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill imposing a tax on oleomargarine and regulating its sale. The river and harbor bill was taken up and discussed until 5:40 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—SENATE.—A bill was passed appropriating $9,000 for the purchase of a strip of land for the post-office building at Fort Wayne, Ind. The 4th of July claims bill was taken up and passed, with an amendment allowing the Merrill estate in Mississippi $67,000 for supplies taken during the war. The post-office appropriation bill was discussed at length by Senator Beck, who spoke in opposition to the subsidy clause. Messrs. Frye and Edmunds took part in the debate. At 5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned in about an hour. The nomination of Associate Justice Pollard, of Montana, was rejected on charges of questionable law practice in Indiana.

HOUSE.—The clerkship of the committee on public buildings and grounds was made an annual office. A bill was reported ratifying an agreement made between commissioners appointed by the States of New York and New Jersey respecting the boundary lines of the States. A bill was reported for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. The river and harbor bill was taken up. An amendment to place the Missouri river appropriation under the control of the Secretary of War without the intervention of the Missouri River Commission was lost. A motion to strike out the appropriation for continuing the reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river was lost. An effort was made to increase from $500,000 to $600,000 the appropriation for the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois river to the Ohio river, but it failed. The Lower Mississippi paragraph of two and a quarter millions had been reached when the committee rose. A bill was reported granting a right of way through public lands to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of navigation, after which the House, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—SENATE.—The President's veto on the bill to give the unclaimed bodies of paupers to medical colleges was sustained. The objection made was that certain provisions of the bill were indefinite. The private calendar was taken up and a number of bills passed. The post-office appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until 6 p. m., when the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed appropriating $6,492 to supply a deficiency for a survey at South Pass, Mississippi river. A resolution was adopted, fixing May 13 for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Agriculture, including the oleomargarine bill. The river and harbor bill was then taken up and considered down to the last item. To prevent its going on the calendar a motion to adjourn was carried, at 6:45 p. m., before the bill was completed, making it the unfinished business for Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Findlay (Md.) from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted a report against the resolution offered by Mr. Taulbee (Ky.), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what authority the practice of permitting the employes in his department to appoint substitutes is allowed. Debate followed by Messrs. Taulbee, Millard, Cannon and Findlay. The resolution was tabled—114 to 113. Reports were heard from committees, followed by a brief debate on the Oklahama bill by Messrs. Hill and Baker.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—SENATE.—A joint resolution was reported and placed on the calendar extending the Presidential term until April 30 instead of March 4, 1889, and providing that the term of the Fiftieth Congress be similarly extended. An original bill was reported providing for the report of all preemption and timber culture laws. Senators Riddleberger and Ingalls denied a statement in a Washington paper that the opposition to the confirmation of Matthews, the new Register of Wills for the District, was on account of his color. They also denied conversations on this subject attributed to them. The post-office appropriation bill was taken up and debate upon the subsidy amendment continued. Mr. Vest and Mr. Beck spoke in opposition, Senators Eustis, Ingalls and Miller in favor. The arrangement for a vote to-day at 4 o'clock was postponed until to-morrow. At 6 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conference reports on the Indian appropriation and the 4th of July claims bills were adopted. The House sessions on and after May 10 were fixed at from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. The States were called for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions. Under a suspension of the rules, bills were passed making appropriations for completing and enlarging the public buildings at Hannibal, Mo., and Des Moines, Ia., and for the adjustment of land grants in Kansas. The House adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

Foreign Notes.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in a speech at Chelsea, said the charges of immoral conduct against him were cruel and baseless, and caused himself and wife many sleepless nights, and having asked the Queen's Proctor to intervene in the case, he would deny on oath the unfounded charges.

THE Powers have sent a collective reply to Greece's answer to the ultimatum demanding a positive promise of early reduction of the army to a peace footing.

NUMEROUS British Liberals have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, favoring the retention of Irish representatives at Westminister and the imperial control of the customs, asking that the property qualifications and £25 franchise be dropped, and the rights of Ulster be safeguarded.

THE King of Shoa, in consequence of threats of the Abyssinian Government, has expelled all Catholic missionaries from his territory.

—In California it is customary with some orange-growers to wrap the trees exposed to a "scalding" sun with old newspapers, so that the bark will not peel off. It is found that the trees make less growth when exposed to the hottest sun.

—"Circumbicycling the world" at first strikes one with amazement, but perhaps "circumnavigating" seemed equally as queer when first used. Neither are a circumstance to "circumpedestrianating," if that should ever catch on.—*Peck's Sun.*

—The London *Lancet* and other European medical journals are presenting Prof. Buisson's treatment for hydrophobia as more efficacious than Pasteur's. It is asserted that Buisson's method effects cures even after rabbies have been developed.

—The managers of a railway in Kansas, seeing the danger ahead of a scant supply of wood for ties, have planted a square mile with catalpa and ailanthus trees. The president of the road has also planted the same area as a private speculation.—*Chicago Mail.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 00@ 2 25	$1 25@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 25@ 3 25	3 50@ 4 25
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 25	4 75@ 5 50
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 00	6 00@ 6 75
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 50	8 50@ 9 75
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—SENATE.—Nothing of importance was transacted.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed were the following: Senate bill incorporating the Southern Contract Company; act amending charter of the City of Louisville; act authorizing the City of Louisville to raise funds necessary to enable her to purchase the gas-works of the Louisville Gas Company at the termination of said charter; act amending the charter of the town of Bardwell, in Ballard county; act for the benefit of the lessee and owner of the ferry at Ashland, Ky.; act to prevent the drifting and floating of saw-logs down Licking river below Saylersville; act incorporating the Victor Emmanuel Club of Louisville; Senate bill to incorporate the Exchange Insurance Company of Covington, Ky.; Senate bill authorizing the board of councilmen of the city of Newport, when sitting as a court, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving in of testimony; act rechartering the town of Birmingham, in Marshall County; Senate bill authorizing the city of Newport to issue bonds for refunding bonds issued under an act approved February, 1880; act incorporating the Grainers' and Painters' Company of Louisville; act incorporating the Funeral Directors' Association of the Falls City.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—SENATE.—No quorum—no business.

HOUSE.—Several veto messages of the Governor were reported from the Judiciary Committee, and the vetoes sustained. Mr. Jackson, from the Revenue and Taxation Committee, reported an act to tax and license sleeping-car companies operating in this State, and it was made a special order for Wednesday next. Mr. Cline reported a bill to continue the Geological Survey. On his motion it was recommitted, with leave to report at any time. The bill appropriates $12,500 per annum to pay the expenses of the survey for the next two years. The bill to prevent the use of merchandise checks in coal mines was called up. A motion to lay it on the table prevailed. The bill to repeal the law passed last session requiring county attorneys to assist commonwealth attorneys in prosecutions in circuit courts was called up and pending discussion the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—SENATE.—A bill was passed repealing the fish law in Adair, Wayne, Green, Taylor, Larue, Hart, Ohio and Butler Counties. The Revenue bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed for a sine die adjournment May 10. Dixon's high license bill was discussed at length.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—SENATE.—A House resolution relating to the removal of the remains of Lieutenant Colonel Ezekiel Fields was concurred in. Two House bills, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Colored Knights of Honor of Lexington and the Supreme Lodge of the Brotherhood of Honor, were passed. The Senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The substitute offered by Mr J. R. W. Smith for the article levying a tax on banks was lost. Mr. Gilbert's substitute, which is the one most antagonistic to the banking interest, was next reported, and was amended by striking out the last section.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To authorize the citizens of Lancaster precinct in Garrard County to vote prohibiting the sale of liquors in October, 1886, and fixing a penalty for selling liquors in said precinct. To prevent the destruction of fish in the streams of this Commonwealth by use of dynamite and other explosives. To prohibit the sale, barter and traffic in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in Boyd County. To amend an act to establish a road district in Jefferson County, approved May 12, 1884. To provide for the arbitration of labor disputes. Establishing colonial schools in this Commonwealth. [This bill proposes to establish common schools in the various Swiss and German colonies of the State in which the course of instruction shall be the same as in other schools, but each of said colonial schools may be conducted through the medium of language common to its colony, and the English language shall be daily and duly taught to every pupil.] The Dixon high-license bill was reported. Mr. Newman spoke at length against the bill. Colonel Dick Jones made an earnest eloquent speech in opposition, and other speeches were made by Mr. Spalding and Mr. W. M. Reed. Mr. Straus, who introduced the bill into the House, closed the debate in one of the best arguments he has made during the session. The vote was then taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost. Voting on amendments began, and all amendments reported were voted down.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Bush called up the House bill allowing defendants in criminal cases to testify. An amendment by Mr. Bryan that the defendant in cases of homicide shall only testify where the dying declaration of the murdered person has been taken as evidence, was defeated. Several other amendments were offered and lost. A motion to recommit to the Committee on General Statutes was also defeated. The bill was then passed by a vote of 20 to 8. The revenue bill was taken up. Mr. Gilbert's substitute was lost. Several amendments were offered but defeated. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund returned last night from their trip to the Greenwood and Kensee mines. They bring back with them a vast mass of testimony collected from many sources. Four hundred convicts were questioned, and the written statement of each is preserved. Whether the testimony of a convict concerning masters to whose custody he is to be returned as soon as he finishes his story is to be relied upon is a matter of doubt with many people.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered appointing a committee to prepare and report to this House a bill to provide for the future management of convicts in this State, and such bill, when so reported, shall be considered from day to day and hour to hour until disposed of, and they are hereby granted leave to report at any time. Consideration of the resolution was postponed one day in order to make way for a special order. The House spent almost an hour in discussing a veto of Governor Knott of a Laurel County local bill forbidding the sale and manufacture of liquor in certain precincts. The veto was sustained by a vote of 48 to 28. The Dixon High-license bill won the toss and the members began to discuss it. Six or eight amendments were offered and speedily defeated. The opponents of the bill began systematic filibustering, and the proceedings dragged slowly along.

Miscellaneous Items.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD son of John Golden, of Covington, was shot by Mrs. Rosa Strickland, who lives in the same house with Golden. Mrs. Strickland was in the room with the child when, chancing to meet with a pistol in an old trunk, she took it out, pointed at the boy, and shot. The ball entered the boy's upper lip near the nose, breaking the upper jaw-bone and thence passing down, as it is supposed, in the neck, producing probably a fatal wound. Mrs. Strickland was placed under arrest. She cried somewhat but took the affair coolly enough otherwise. To Detective Maurer, she said she did not know what a pistol was for, that she had no intention to injure the child. She admitted that she had pointed the pistol at the child's face, and said it went off while she had it so.

THE boiler in the brewery of John Seiler at Lewisburg, Kenton County, exploded a few days since, wrecking the boiler house and machinery. No one was hurt.

"OLD AUNT" JANE COOPER, widow of James Cooper, long since deceased, died the other day at the ancient homestead near Newport. She had attained the advanced age of ninety years, and was born and lived all of her life in Campbell County. She was an inveterate smoker, and a moment before she breathed her last she was enjoying a hearty smoke, and she still clung to the pipe when life was extinct. The old lady had not been to Newport for fifty years, although but seven miles distant, and she had never seen either a steam or street car in her life.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD cow in Kentucky is the mother of ten calves—twins, triplets and a quintet.

IN the year 1861 Mr. Robt. Wilson, living six or eight miles north of Owingsville, had a horse stolen. He traced the theft to a man by the name of A. R. Crouch, of the same neighborhood, finally locating him near Stockton, Mo. Crouch had settled down and accumulated some property, and instead of prosecuting him for felony Mr. Wilson brought suit for the value of the horse, and a few days ago obtained judgment for the debt, interest and cost, amounting to about $400. The debt is good.

GREENBAUM'S distillery was burned at Nicholasville. Loss $15,000; insured.

HE IS VINDICATED.

The Passage of the Post-office Appropriation Bill a Sufficient Answer to Monopoly Attacks upon the Postmaster-General.

Ever since Mr. Vilas refused to yield to the insolent demands of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to hand over the mail subsidy which they had so persistently lobbied for at the last Congress, he has been the object of fierce and unreasoning attack. Not only that swash-buckler organ of rabid Republicanism, the New York *Tribune*, but newspapers which should know better, have assailed the Postmaster-General for what they were led to believe by the disappointed lobbyists was a blow against American shipping interests.

Mr. Vilas complied with the full requirements of the law. There was no mandatory clause in it, obliging him to submit to the demands of the Pacific Mail Company, and his action in resisting the bulldozing course of that monopoly has been sustained by public sentiment. His exhaustive explanation of the question in his annual report convinced every fair-minded reader of the wisdom and prudence that governed his action.

The passage of the Post-office Appropriations bill in the House of Representatives is a striking vindication of the course pursued by Mr. Vilas. The wise discretion he had exercised was eloquently explained by Messrs. Holman and Randall. That remarkable specimen of New Jersey statesmanship, William Walter Phelps, made a most amusing misstatement of the question between Mr. Vilas and the subsidy grabbers, bringing in entirely irrelevant subjects, from the Presidential succession to the silver question. He made no effort to explain away the discretionary power left to the Postmaster-General by the very bill about which he talked so glibly and he was suggestively silent on the desperate efforts made by the subsidy lobby and the manipulation of the Conference Committee. The Pacific Mail Company was evidently disheartened this time and abandoned the field to Mr. Phelps, who was any thing but comfortable in his isolation. The subsidy lobby in Washington have discovered that this is not the kind of Administration calculated to give them any consolation and that the temper of the House was decidedly against them. Even Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, was forced to acknowledge that the Post-office bill without a subsidy was the best reported in his experience as a member of the House in a period of eight years. It now remains to be seen what disposition will be made of the bill by the Senate. If that body attempt to load it down with objectionable amendments it will find more opposition in the House than was encountered last year.—*Albany Argus.*

THE HOUSE IN 1888.

A Forecast of the Result of the Next Congressional Elections.

Under ordinary circumstances the majority of the House of Representatives will be Democratic, as it has been at every election since 1872, save one, and as it would then have been had the districts been arranged as they now are in the several States.

During this time the Southern States have sent at each election practically the same number of Democratic Representatives, except that the Missouri Democrats in 1880 lost several districts through a Greenback-Republican alliance. Decided political changes have been confined mainly to the Northern States, and the disastrous effects were felt only by Republicans. The Democrats, sure of more than one hundred Southern members without any considerable expense of time or money, found it no very difficult matter to secure a sufficient number from the Northern States to give them a majority, which, in such years as 1874 and 1882, ran well into the seventies.

The present House has 184 Democratic members, of whom 108 are from the South, 32 from the East and 44 from the West, considering all the late slave States the South, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the East, and the rest of the States the West. The dividing line between parties runs now—as it has for years—East and West, the Democrats carrying the House because their members from the North outnumber the Republican members from the South. Formerly this same line was drawn in all important votes in Congress. Latterly, however, and especially now, the line is purely imaginary, and, if drawn at all, is rather North and South than East and West, thus tending to divide both parties, instead of welding together the discordant elements in each.

It is this fact which makes sagacious politicians of both parties apprehensive of the result of the coming Congressional elections. Democrats suffer from no monopoly of the prevailing uneasiness. However serious the dissatisfaction may be in the Democratic party, Republicans are no less concerned. The only consolation they have lies in their confidence that for once in this generation they are not the only party liable to be hit by a political cyclone.—*Washington Post.*

Not a Politician.

There is not so much talk in political circles as there was a few weeks ago, about the President's failure as a party leader. The President was not a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, before he entered the White House, and he has not developed much of the politician's talent since he has been there. The management of the Government is to him a business matter. He would like to transact the affairs of the people in the executive office as he attended to the interests of a client in Buffalo before he became the President of the United States. He does not take to the dicker and trade of politics as practiced by many of the gentlemen in Congress. The talk about his want of leadership originated in two different quarters. It largely came from men with whom he had refused to enter into small political bargains for their private benefit. This is the trouble with many of the members of Congress. They are uncertain about their re-election. They are plagued by importunate constituents, who look to them to secure consulships and other fat places. They are bothered by competitors who are ready to seize on every fact that can be used to their disadvantage, and who carefully stir up disaffections against them at home. They want the President to turn over to them the patronage of their respective localities. The President will not do it, and his refusal is called "a lack of leadership."—*Boston Herald.*

THE PAYNE CASE.

Having Failed in Their Attempt to Smirch His Character Senator Payne's Republican Enemies Propose to Lay Old Exploded "Rumors" Before the United States Senate.

For three months a committee of the Ohio Legislature have been investigating Sim Donavin's charge that the nomination of Hon. Henry E. Payne for United States Senator was accomplished in the Democratic caucus by the bribery of certain members. A majority of this committee are Republicans, and with partisan zeal they have explored every quarter except one for evidence in support of Mr. Donavin's story.

The exception is notable. As long ago as January 22 Mr. Payne wrote to the committee asking for an opportunity to appear and to be examined under oath, and offering to submit his account books and private correspondence to the most thorough scrutiny. Mr. Cowgill, the chairman of the committee, replied on January 25 to Mr. Payne's letter, assuring the Senator that he would be summoned in case the inquiry developed any fact tending to inculpate him in any degree with any questionable transaction. Mr. Payne has not been summoned; his private letter books and accounts have not been asked for by the committee.

The majority and minority reports are now before the Legislature, together with a mass of inconclusive testimony filling eight thousand printed pages. No proof of bribery has been discovered. The Democrats of the committee report that "there has been absolutely nothing found in any way compromising the four members charged." The Republican majority "find that the charge against four members of this House—Shultze, Seigler, Baker and Hunt—named in the resolution, has not been sustained." Yet, although exonerating the members of their own body who were charged with bribery, and practically admitting that they have failed to discover any fact tending to inculpate Mr. Payne in any degree, the majority report carries partisanship to such an extent that it proposes to turn the case over to the United States Senate, and to ask the Republicans of that body to attack anew Senator Payne's right to the seat which he occupies.

Here are the extraordinary grounds on which Mr. Payne's enemies in Ohio, after three months of futile search at home, ask a renewal of the investigation in Washington:

"1. That the candidacy of Henry B. Payne for United States Senator was not made known publicly until a considerable time after the general election of 1883, at which members of the General Assembly were chosen.

"2. That suspicion and charges of the employment of illegal means to secure the election of the successful candidate for Senator were very prevalent near the time of, and for weeks after, the Senatorial election, and that in many instances the suspicion amounted almost to conviction.

"3. That as to choice of Senatorial candidates among members of the General Assembly there were numerous remarkable changes difficult to account for without assuming the use of unusual inducements."

Senator Payne's attitude from the first has been manly and honorable; and we do not believe that this attempt to dump into the United States Senate chamber, for his further annoyance, the rumors and unsubstantiated charges of the Columbus lobby, will meet with the approval of fair-minded men of either party.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT.

There Has Been Nothing in the Present Administration to Drive the People From It—Mr. Cleveland Will Not Trim.

Were the President as versatile in making political changes of base as the correspondents and other interested parties are in making them for him, he would not have time to give that assiduous attention to the great interests of the country that has so conspicuously marked his very successful Administration. He has been recently credited in some quarters, with a purpose to pursue a "policy" that would "unite the party." This idea is based upon the assumption that certain Republican gains in various city and town elections indicate division and disruption, and it is hinted by some of the malcontents, that unless Mr. Cleveland does something startling, and does it pretty soon, the next National House of Representatives will be wrested from Democratic control.

That is something for the Democratic party to guard against if possible. But we do not believe that, much as the President would regret such a result of the fall elections, he accepts the responsibility for the danger, or intends to do any sail-trimming or pipe-laying to meet it. He has conducted the Administration with a strong hand, a wise brain and an honest heart. He has shown the people of the country that a change of Administration was not a thing to be dreaded, but something to be welcomed. He has proved that the great National trust reposed in him is as absolutely safe as it has been under any Administration ever in power. He has run the Government with greater efficiency and economy than any of his recent predecessors. He has been ready to correct errors when he has made them, but when convinced that he was right he has been as firm as the great monument that towers the giant structure of the Capital city. There is certainly nothing in all this to disaffect the people or drive his party from his support.—*Boston Statesman.*

The Facts in the Case.

The Republican calculations about being able to capture the vote of New York State do not appear to be very well founded on basis of facts. The abuse of Governor Hill does not seem to have amounted to much, while the blunders of the Republican Legislature have made it somewhat notorious. The *Herald*, which generally knows "how the wind blows," says: "If the Governor does not spoil the good record he has made since January, and the Republican majority of the Legislature do not improve their bad one, the Democratic majority of ten thousand in the election of 1885 may easily run up to fifty thousand in the election of 1886. New York is a State in which such changes happen very rapidly."—*Des Moines Leader.*

—A Blaine Republican organ observes that "the Mugwumps seem to be in hiding," and asks, "isn't it about time for them to be fixing a date for a National conference." You just go ahead and nominate James G. Blaine for President again, and the Mugwumps will swarm out without any further invitation.—*Boston Herald*

—Senator Edmunds feels that he is as great a failure in leadership as Jones is at courting that Detroit girl.—*Alta Californian.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MAY 5, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
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1 "	½ "	40
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT,
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE strike is regularly on now in Cincinnati and the wheels of industry are locked.

THE great railroad strike in the southwest has been declared off, the troubles to be arbitrated.

THE Louisville *Commercial* credits Auditor Hewitt with the good features of the new Revenue bill.

THE month of May has come and that howling mob at Frankfort is not dispersed. Call out the militia, governor.

MR. MANNING will not resign as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland is given authority for the statement.

WE are in receipt of the official programme of the spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, which commences on the 27th inst.

THE appointment of postmasters in this State is an infernal machine with which it is exceedingly dangerous for Congressman to meddle.

AT Richmond, Va, Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat. The election resulted in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the sale of liquor.

JERRY LILLARD, after a month's severe illness, is able to mount the tripod editorial again, from the summit of which he is pouring hot shot into the prohibition move.

THE proposed new revenue law is calculated to ascertain the correct value of property. It abounds in iron clad provisions, prescribing the duties of both the assessor and the assessed.

THE eight leading base ball organizations of the country employ this year over 700 men whose salaries will aggregate $300,000. There seems to be something besides fun in base ball.

THE prospect of an Ohio river railroad is creating considerable excitement in the Indiana towns along the proposed route. Much interest is manifested, and the probability is it will be built.

THE present legislature undertook some legislation of great importance to the State, but for the want of caliber or loss whisky, it has not been able to expedite matters, and has almost bankrupted the treasury.

THE cost of licking a New Jersey State Senator is $50; at least that's the amount the court charged Miss Louisa Blackman, a young and pretty school teacher, for thrashing ex-State Senator Ephraim Emson.

No work for the convicts confined in the penitentiary—the State guard presiding over those leased out—the branch penitentiary is not finished—the State treasury depleted—the which bumfoozles the legislature.

Three red blossoms on note paper is the Japanese symbol of happiness. One red blossom on the nose is the Kentuckian's symbol.—Washington Sunday Gazette.

It's a fine thing that you are at a safe distance.

THE SPRING STOCK OF GOODS HAS ARRIVED AT

W. E. PIPER & BROTHER,

BURLINGTON, - - - - - - KENTUCKY.

WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS AND
SEERSUCKERS,

We feel entirely above contradiction when we assert that no one ever presented to the public, in one town, a more complete and gratifying selection of the above,

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PRINTS,
LAWNS,
DOMESTIC,
AND GINGHAMS.

In every Quality and at the Lowest Prices. In connection with the above, we have an Elegant Line of LACES, BASTISTE, INSERTING, HAMBURG EDGINGS, white and colored, SCRIM for window curtains, and CHEESE CLOTH.

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Our assortment of these is so complete and varied, that any one can be suited in taste and price.

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That we have added an entirely new feature to our business, i. e.

A FULL AND COMPLETE
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We do not hesitate to say we can please you, so

COME AND TRY US

LADIES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSE
In all the Durable Spring and Summer Shades. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fine Dress

SHOES AND SLIPPERS,
and the most satisfactory Line of Mens' and Boy's
PLOW SHOES
Ever Exhibited.

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE AND TINWARE,
Is of the best Quality and Latest Patterns throughout.

Our Line of **GROCERIES** is Complete And Fresh. Standard Sugars, Green and Brown Coffees AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We are Headquarters for the best **FLOUR** PATENT and FAMILY.
LIME, WHITE WASH BRUSAES AND
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

W. E. PIPER & BROTHER.

In conclusion we beg ot ask you to Call and Examine for Yourself the Articles Enumerated and all others We carry, and if not as we say ,we then Submit. Until then however, we are with an always willing desire to please when permitted to attend you.

YOURS VERY TRULY, W. E. PIPER & BROTHER.

THE high license law with which the legislature has been laboring for so long finally reached a vote and a defeat the other day. Some of its advocates are living in hopes of a reconsideration.

IT now seems that Desha, of Harrison county, has the inside tract for circuit judge in the twelfth judicial district. Two counties will send contesting delegations to the convention and the final result may hing on the organization of the district convention. W. E. Arthur has not abandoned all hopes of success.

WE received a letter from Hon. Reuben Conner one day last week. He says if the people of Boone have anything they want him to do to forward the information at once. Mr. C's. letter has the tone of a man who thinks the legislature has outlived its usefulness, and the proper thing for it to do is to adjourn *instantur*.

THE press gang, or those members who had money enough to pay their expenses and could spare the time, met in convention in Henderson, one day last week. The dead-head feature being eliminated confined the attendance to bona fide newspaper men, and the meeting partook of the nature of a business meeting instead of a debauch.

THOSE Democrats who opposed the reappointment of Mrs. Thompson as postmistress at Louisville, are marshaling their forces to defeat the reelection of Congressman Willis, who recommended her again. Willis and Beck claim that she is a Democrat, but being given the office first under a Republican administration is pretty good evidence that her democracy is not above suspicion.

FOUR thieves escaped from the Cincinnati jail Monday morning by sawing out bars to their cells. Tuesday night a strange man stayed in Burlington and from the picture and description given by the Enquire Tuesday, all who saw the stranger are satisfied that he is one of the escaped prisoners. He acted as a lunatic and pretended to have no money. He left Tuesday morning for Lawrenceburg—he said.

IT seems that Mr. Peter Nedler is not the man who can manipulate (draw the salary) the mail at the Covington post office in a manner satisfactory to all. A strong opposition has materialized, and indignation is wafted about the city, and, in density, rivals the smoke that daily hovers over the town. We have not heard it charged yet that Mr. Carlisle's action in the matter would visit defeat upon him in his next canvass for congress.

A PETITION asking the legislature to do away with the court of levy and claims in this county, and substitute therefor a board of three commissioners to act in conjunction with the county judge, was being circulated Monday and signed by every body to whom it was presented. It was forwarded to Hon. Reuben Conner in Tuesday morning's mail. It is to be regretted that the move was not made earlier in the session, as at this late date the chances for it to culminate in a law are not so good. THE RECORDER has at all times been an advocate of the measure, believing that it will be much the cheapest and more satisfactory way of disposing of the business which now comes before the court of claims.

STATE NEWS.

The tobacco crop of Allen county will be greatly increased this year.

In Paris three colored women are working out fines on the city rock pile.

The farmers of Madison county are turning their attention to corn and hogs.

A farmer near Bowling Green says his 65 acres of oats have been literally eaten up by the army worm.

The unanimous verdict of the farmers is that they never saw wheat looking better at this time than it does now.

Senator Stanford, the California millionaire, has sent his stable of trotters to Lexington, to participate in the coming races.

J. I. Case, the owner of Jay Eye See, has sold Phallas, the running mate of the king trotter, to a Minneapolis turfman for $50,000.

J. B. Sprague, of Lexington, has sold his four-year-old blooded stallion, Wilks Sprague, to B. H. Neal, of Richmond, for $2,000.

The delinquent list of the tax payers of Bourbon county, as returned by the Sheriff, for 1885, shows 2,705 delinquents; 1,399 whites and 1,306 blacks.

Frank Clift had four horses to die of pleuro-pneumonia and two others not expected to live. This makes a clean sweep of all of Mr. Clift's horse stock.

Capt Desha has called a meeting of the citizens of Cynthiana for May 8, for the purpose of taking steps for the entertainment of the "Orphan Brigade" August 18th.

Many peach trees were killed during the winter. A few are in bloom. The prospects for apples and some other small fruit is good. There is a heavy strawberry bloom.—Ex.

Bennett Woodhead, a twelve-year-old boy, fell through a stable loft at Falmouth, and stuck a steel pitchfork through his right lung. He was dangerously but not fatally hurt.

An English capitalist has recently invested $100,000 in mineral lands in Eastern Kentucky, where coal and iron are found together in inexhaustable quantities and of the finest quality.

Robt. Cunningham, of Clark county, has purchased several crops of growing wheat in the Pine Grove neighborhood at 85 cents per bushel. The engagement was made for a Lexington party.

John O'Neal residing on the Elkfork, in this county, gave his deposition in a suit pending in the Morgan Circuit Court, in which he stated that he is 105 years old.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

Gen. Wolford says he is not inclined to run for Congress in the Eleventh district but will not make a an announcement in any direction until he has consented his friends after returning home.

Jno. Bright had 182 pounds of his Brazillian corn that would not do for seed ground and the result was 85 pounds of fine flour, 30 of second grade and 54 of bran, the latter rich enough for bread after sifting.—Stanford Journal.

It may not be known generaly that Kentucky embraces some of the most earnest workers in the cause of woman-suffrage to be found in this country. Gen. Cassius M. Clay was not a stronger advocate of emancipation during the days of slavery than are his daughters of the enfranchisement of their sex.

John Boyd, colored, was arrested in Hopkinsville, charged with stealing $16,000 from T. J. Fuller, of Jackson, Tenn. The latter had buried that amount in gold during the war, and fancying that style of special deposit, left it untouched. Finally, parties learning of the buried treasure, dug it up and fled. Boyd is believed to have secured a portion of the money.

Mr. William Miller, a citizen of Coopers creek in this county, was in town yesterday, the first time for many years. He was 100 years old on the 4th day of this month, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He has been living in Tennessee for many years, but has lately returned to his old home in this county.—Somerset Reporter.

Ike Hampton, formerly a slave of Gen. Wade Hampton, passed through here Sunday night on the train from Iowa, where he has been living for the past nineteen years. He said that he acted as body servant to his old master for nearly three years in the war, and was going home to die with him. He had a through ticket to his old home in South Carolina, and but fifty cents to spend on the trip. Had he met with any of the old confederate soldiers here, they would have chipped in freely for his benefit —Bourbon News.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Muret, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Mnonday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday efter third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Mondny. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constablo.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joo Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

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COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

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OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

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BURLINGTON, KY.
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COUNTY SURVEYOR
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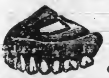

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Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

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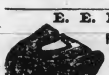
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
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Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. 2nd Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lewrenceburg.

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BURLINGTON, - - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

—Haskins—"I don't think much of Dr. Ague's school of medicine. He don't seem to have any luck in curing people." Robb—"No, and that's not the worst of it. I heard him admit to Dr. Henderson that he couldn't cure a ham."—*Toledo Blade.*

—Uncle Mose—Lemme 'splain hit ter yer. D's heah bucket am de sun, and my head am de yarf. De bucket, when hit goes round and round, sheds light on de inhabitants of my head. Does yer understan'?—*N. Y. Mail.*

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

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Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Cris, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

Take tho Reecoreer.

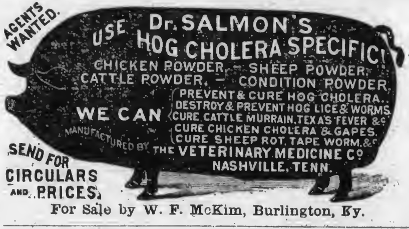
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.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MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK. This fine young Jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow. Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Pratt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR.,

Will stand the present season at my stable et Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr. is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky. horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at mo stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Rachie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.
J. W. HERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Toleman. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonsby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $1 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky, at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky, at $10 to insure, Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g.d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER,

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almont's 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands; fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21½, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky,

Local News.

Maying parties are in order.

Some corn has been planted.

Fine prospects for tobacco plants.

Court adjourned last Wednesday evening.

The English sparrow does not cease to multiply.

Owen Rogers is quite sick at Mrs. Emily Campbell's.

Mrs. Stephen Clore, of Florence, died one day last week.

Occasionally you can find a farmer who is done planting corn.

The contest for the Covington postmastership has Petered out.

The Baptist church at this place had a called meeting last Saturday.

The widow of Isaac Cooper, of Covington, died one day last week.

A coal spell dropped in on this section of the country again last week.

Tobacco plants in uncanvased beds are being devoured by the bugs in some neighborhoods.

For five consecutive Mondays there has been court in this county—four in April and one in May.

Sheriff Clutterbuck is suffering with his right jaw, which is swollen until his face is badly out of shape.

The Burlington and Bellevue turnpike company reelected the old board of directors at its annual election.

The squirrel hunter goeth forth now early in the morning and cometh home at night dunk, hungry and squirrelless.

The Baptist congregation at this place are making some internal improvements on their church building.

For Sale—Wm. Frit'z best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

In some localities the earth is alive with cut-worms, and the farmers will defer planting their corn for several days.

W. O. Kirtley passed through town Friday with a large drove of stock hogs which he bought of J. C. Hughes, near Beaver.

While in the city last week we met Professor Stephenson. He is well and hearty and is located at Milton, Trimble county.

Big fish fry in Burlington last Friday. Henry Meyers, of Petersburg, supplied the town with fine perch and cats that day.

In the Presbyterian congregation at this place there is but one male member; nevertheless they have preaching once a week.

For Rent—To a responsible person, a well located blacksmith shop, in the town of Florence, Ky. Apply to

A. C. Graves, Florence.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church will be on the Friday and Saturday nights of next week, May 14th and 15th.

Attending county court from Kenton were: Wm. Respass, Joseph Cleveland, Frances and George Kreylich, Mex Cleveland and Joe Laile.

John W. Grubbs, who is confined in the jail at this place is in very poor health, having been confined to his bunk ever since Circuit Court.

Wanted—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

Next Saturday at one o'clock in Florence, there will be a colt show, the get of Crigler's Almont. Any aged colt of his get will be allowed to exhibit.

At the last term of the Boone Circuit Court the grand jury cost $144; petit juries, $495, making a total cost of $639. Juries come high, but we must have them.

E. H. Baker's big black Newfoundland dog left home Sunday, and has not been heard of since. Any information leading to his recovery will be thankfully received.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, son of Thos. Kirkpatrick, and who works at Conner's livery stable, got his hand badly lacerated by a cutting-box while cutting oats last Thursday.

The jury to which the Moore will case was submitted failed to agree, and was discharged last Wednesday at noon. The jury stood 10 for breaking and 2 for sustaining, the will.

John J. Berkshire talks fruit thusly: There will be dead loads of cherries; an abundance of grapes; a few peaches; a small crop of pears; too early to speak advisedly as to the apple crop.

Emma, daughter of Peter Zimmerman, of Petersburg, eloped to Lawrenceburg last week with Jack Smith of the same place, and was married. Peter was forninst the wedding.

One day last week Mr. Alfred Cason caught in one of his ponds a German Carp about two feet long. It was put in the pond about three years ago, at which time it was a very diminutive specimen of the fish tribe.

The supposed contemplated marriage of President Cleveland is an exuberant theme for the Washington reporters, who pretend to be about as well informed on the subject as if they are the President's confidential friends.

J. M. Conner's fine harness and saddle stallion is a perfect picture of a horse, and is admired by all who chance to see him when being exercised. He is exceedingly docile, which is commented on by all. He's simply a blue grass dandy.

Uncle John Beall is anxious to hear from his brother Orrin who receives this paper in the far west, and to whom he has repeatedly written, but has received no answer. Orrin, you or some member of your family must write to him at once.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

The weather, Monday, was very favorable for the May exhibiton ot stallions, and quite a number of the finest in the county were shown and attracted much attention; especially is this true of the display of speed by Riddell's Richwood, and Conner's Sensation.

Last Thursday three men engaged in a shooting scrape in the Circuit Clerk's office in Williamstown. One man was killed out right, and another fatally wounded. The trouble grew out of a constable's levy upon a horse belonging to the man who was killed in the office.

Elder Cox, of Indiana, will preach at Gunpowder church on the third Saturday and the Sunday following, in this month. There will also be a meeting commencing at same place on Friday before the third Saturday in June. Elders Wallingford and Gatehouse will be present.

Capt. DeJarnette put in his appearance on Wednesday of last week, and disposed of about all the indictments in which there was any thing for the Commonwealth's Attorney, leaving short picking for the next term. The captain had done all the work and was entitled to the fees and commissions.

Carlton Nelson, son of William Nelson, formerly of this county, was an applicant for a cadetship at West Point; and was examined, among a number of others, in Lawrenceburgh, a few days since, coming out third in the examination, which was very rigid. He is a young man who has made good use of his opportunities.

In our last issue we failed to announce the death of William C. Tanner, of Florence. He had been a sufferer from consumption for a long time, and notwithstanding his friends realized that he could live but a short time, his death was unexpected. Mr. Tanner was not out of his thirties, and so long as health would permit he was an active business man.

County Court.

In the county court Monday George Stamler was granted license to keep hotel in the Southern hotel in Florence.

Cy Crisler granted license to keep a hotel in Burlington.

Viewers appointed on Boone Rogers' motion to close Steep gut road.

The following wills were probated: W. H. Chapen's, Elizabeth Garnett's.

John Conner appointed guardian for Harrison Carder.

S. P. Brady, Sam Hind and J. W. Duncan appointed supervisors of tax.

Church Entertainment: The entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, will be given in the church at that place, Friday and Saturday nights, May 14th & 15th, 1886, with an entire change of programme each evening. Opening address by Dr. J. G. Furnish.

Programme:

Full Chorus:—Good Night; Viva and Song of Spring.

Quartetts:—Come Where the Lilies Bloom; Boat Ride.

Duettes:—Over Hill and Dale; Blessed are the People; Come where the Missed are Sleeping; Billy Grimes the Rover; Life's Dream is O'er.

Solos:—White Wings; Cricket on the Hearth; Ah! I Have Sighed Thee to Rest; Bird of the Wild Wood; Ye Merry Birds; Pretty Pond Lillies; Come where the Violets Grow; Merry Mountain Maid; Must I Leave the Old Home, Mother?—by Perry Stephens, O. F. Bang, Everett Hall, Fannie Duncan, Mattie Winston; Matie Riggs and Mrs. Grant. Also the following solos by Joe Reed: Going Home to Clo; Irish Dude; Speak a Kind Word when You Can.

Besides the Solo singers the following will take part in the singing.

Soprano—Miss Gussie Kirkpatrick.

Alto—Misses Annie Winston, Nettie Gardner, Lucy Gaines and Mrs. Hettie Piper.

Tenor—J. W. Crizler and J. E. Botts.

Bass—L. M. Whitehead, Thos. O. Cowen and Georgie Piper.

Recitations:—By Joe Reed, Rankin Revill, Miss Nellie Blythe and the May Queen by 16 children.

Piano Solo—I'll take You Home Kathleen. Organ Solo—Selection from Mendelssohn—Miss Fannie Rice.

Violin Obligato—W. E. Piper.

The Fischer Piano will be used, furnished by D. H. Baldwin. J. W. Parrish, agent.

Doors open at 7:30.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years old, 15 cents.

Personal Mentions.

Gaines Rice spent Saturday night and Sunday at home,

Mrs. Ida Hall, of Covington, is visiting relatives at this place.

I. C. Stenharter, a Covington wool dealer, was in town Monday.

Ed Chaplin and Attorney Collins, of Covington attended county court.

Alonzo Graves, the Covington Pike street hardware merchant, was in town Monday.

W. L. Scott and wife, of Covington, were visiting friends in Burlington last Monday.

John Kirkpatrick is the proprietor of a brand new 14 pound boy, about a week old.

Mrs. H. J. Casey, of Richmond, Virginia, is visiting her parents at Bullittsville.

Mrs. B. L. Gaines, of Carrollton is visiting her relatives and many friends in this part of the county.

Simeon Terrill and family, of the Big Bone neighborhood, were visiting Dr. Grant's Friday night and Saturday.

James M. Riddell, of Williamstown, arrived here Saturday at noon, on a visit to his daughter, and remained until Monday.

Mrs. Laura and Miss Kittie Riddell were called to Riverside, Ohio, one day last week by a telegram announcing the dying condition of Horace Zinns.

A Visit to the Frankfort Penitentiary.

Last Thursday morning Judge Dills, Thos. O. Cowen and the writer, accompanied by Sheriff Clutterbuck who was conveying John Drinkard and James Woods, col'd, to the penitentiary the former under a 20 years sentence for murder and the latter 2 years for house-breaking, left Burlington at 7:30 a. m., on the Conrad line for Erlanger, where we boarded the south bound train on the Southern road, and after about an hour's ride the hills of old Boone were soon lost to view, and Grant county was reached, through which we passed into the famous blue-grass section of Kentucky, noted for its fast horses and pretty women. At Donerail, a little station above Georgetown, we saw Isham and Dan Hamilton, formerly of Boone, who have a nice little store at that place.

The depot at Lexington was reached about 11:30, when we took a street car and were soon landed at the Ashland House. After the inner man had been refreshed it was about time for us to continue our journey for the Capitol of Kentucky, which place was reached about 2 o'clock, when our prisoners were soon incarcerated in the penitentiary. Being relieved of our prisoners, we were shown through that institution, of which we have heard and read so much, by one of the guards. The place we expected to find so dirty and filthy, was a great surprise to us. The majority of the convicts were sitting around, doing nothing, the cells and bunks were so clean and white they looked as though they were new and had never been occupied. The lessees of the penitentiary deserve praise for the manner in which it is kept.

After viewing the sights of the great Pen. and bidding Drinkard and the colored boy good-bye, we repaired to the Auditor's office where we met quite a number of the State officials.

When the Sheriff had finished his business with the Auditor, we visited Capt. L. C. Norman's office, who greeted us with a hearty welcome, and after a short chat, Mr. N. accompanied us to the Legislative Hall, where the great solons of the country were grinding out laws for this grand Old Commonwealth. We spent about an hour at this place, where everything seemed to be in a buzz and uproar, the Speaker, Mr. Jackson, having his hands full trying to preserve order. Our representative Hon. Reuben Conner, discovering our presence, came over to where we were and chatted sometime about how the Legislature was killing time, and said the way they were now going on, that body would not be likely to adjourn before the middle of June, although he was about worn out and ready to come home and had been for the last month. While here, Senator McDannell joined us and gave us an introduction to Attorney General Hardin, whom we found a very pleasant gentleman. The Senator then invited us to his room at the Capitol Hotel, where he passed around his box of Havannas which we enjoyed, of course.

As the time to start home was drawing nigh we strolled toward the depot where we again met with Hon. Reuben Conner and Capt. Norman, who introduced us to quite a number of distinguished gentlemen (just now we had almost forgotten who we were, and from whence we came, but, recognizing our friends, Clutterbuck and Cowen we were set right,) among whom were Basil Duke, Senator Al Berry, Judge Bowman, Judge Phil Thompson and quite a number of others whose names our memory fails to call. Bidding these gentlemen farewell we were soon again seated behind the iron horse and on our way back to Lexington, and the great Capitol was soon out of sight. About an hour's ride landed us in Lexington, where we registered at the Hotel for the night. This city is a much larger place than we had any idea, and the majority of its citizens seemed as though they had been colored.

Having seen so much and met so many big men, our nights rest was very short and not very pleasant. We breakfasted about 6 o'clock, and after taking a farewell look at the city and viewing Clay's monument, we were soon homeward bound. After doing the Queen City we reached home about 7 p. m., Friday evening.

Taken all in all, it was a most enjoyable trip, and one that will never be forgotten, and to our genial Sheriff, we desire to tender our heartfelt thanks for the courteous manner in which he treated us, and we promise never to say anything to the boys about those "Mushyroons." Now, keep away from them.

The Williamstown Tragedy.

Williamstown, county seat of Grant county, was the scene of a tragedy last Thursday, in which one man lost his life and another seriously if not fatally wounded. It was a triangular affair, taking place in the Circuit Clerk's office in the presence of Jas. T. Willis, present Circuit Clerk, and Clay Conrad, a deputy sheriff and the democratic nominee for Circuit Clerk. The particulars are about these: A gentleman by the name of Holbrook had a judgment against one of his countymen named Wainscott and on which he had an execution issued. Wilson, who is a nephew of Mrs. R. E. Bruce, of this place, was appointed deputy constable to collect the execution. Monday he went to the residence of Wainscott to levy the execution on a horse, when he was met by Wainscott armed with a double barreled shot-gun. Wilson, seeing that a fight was iminent did not levy on the horse at that time, but, in a day or two, having summoned a posse, he returned to make the levy, when they were met by a nephew of Wainscott, armed with a revolver. One of the posse leveled his pistol on the young man, who was soon disarmed, after which the officer took charge of the horse and the parties departed. Thursday Wainscott went to Williamstown to replevy the horse and going to the Circuit Clerks office, he met Willis, Conrad, Wilson and Holbrook. He remarked that he wanted to replevy his horse that had been levied on, when the deputy constable responded: "You will have to give a d—d good bond if you do." This last remark seems to have precipitated the trouble, Willis and Conrad taking in the situation at once and grabbing Wilson and Wainscott who were the first to make hostile demonstrations, the latter with a knife at first and the former with a pistol, his pistol hand being grabbed by Willis who so controled it as to render harmless the three shots he fired. Willis saw Holbrook approaching Conrad and Wainscott from their rear, with a pistol in hand, when he directed Conrad's attention to him, when he released his hold on Wainscott and grabbed Holbrook. By this time Wainscott had drawn his pistol, and placing it under Conrad's arm, discharged it, the ball taking effect and making an ugly wound in Holbrook's side. By this time the shooting became so promiscuous, and seeing that they could not quell the affray, Willis and Conrad retired to a more congenial place than the Clerk's office was just then. The firing ceased after 10 rounds, and those who had collected in the vicinity of the battle ventured in the office, where they found Wainscott dying, having been shot in the small of the back, the thumb on the right hand nearly shot off, the bone in his right arm between the elbow and shoulder badly shattered, and a bullet hole in his throat. He was carried into the Court-house yard and laid upon the grass and lived but a short time. Holbrook's only wound was that mentioned above, and though in a very dangerous locality, at last accounts he was getting along very well. The only marks of battle that Wilson bore was a powder burn on one hand.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

Born April 27 to George Barlow and wife, a boy.

Barnett Utz sold his lambs to Alf Gaines at $4 25.

The stock needs the grass which is growing so nicely since the rain,

The past week the farmers have been very busy planting corn.

Alf Gaines has bought W. H. Barlow's lambs at $4 25 per head. Noah Barlow and son sold their lambs to Tim westbay at same figures.

Aunt Ellen Rouse, our oldest inhabitant is 86, and is able to visit among her children and grand-children who are always glad to see her.

RABBIT HASH.

Mrs. Mary Carlton has been very poorly for several days.

Gardening has been resumed since the high water receded.

Aunt Betsy Holmes and daughter are very sick at this writing.

Smith Riggs and wife are visiting his father-in-law's at Milton, Indiana.

Joe Riggs was down from the city, Saturday. He will not get through with his job before fall.

The commencement of the Rising Sun high school was well attended by the Hashers. Carlton Nelson was one of the graduates. He will now turn his attention to the law.

HEBRON.

Milton Gaines is able to ride out.

Farmers are under full headway planting corn.

Preaching at this place Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The bridges on the North Bend road are in bad a condition.

A large number of sheep will lose their fleeces this week.

Cut worms by the million are standing ready to devour the corn crop.

John Henderson has shipped his tools to Ludlow, where he will work at his trade.

Aaron Carter left his family one day last week and no one knows where he has gone.

A large crop of irish potatoes planted—An average crop of corn will be planted in this section—A fine prospect for a good oats crop.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

SPRING STOCK!

I have Just received a Large and well Selected Stock of Spring Goods, consisting of All the Latest

Styles of Dress Goods

SUCH AS

Lawns,
Basties,
Chambrays,
Crinkled Seersuckers,
Normandie Ginghams,
Persian Suitings,

AND A FULL LINE OF FANCY PRINTS.

The Latest Syles in White Dress Goods

Stamped and Plain Scrims. I have the Largest and most Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Parisian Styles of

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

Ever offered to the people of this Community.

COARSE SHOES & FINE SHOES.

My stock in this line is complete, consisting of Men's and Boys' Plow Shoes, Ladies, Misses' and Children's fine Lace and Button Shoes. Come in and see for yourself, I am more than glad to show my GOODS whether you wish to purchase or not. Very Truly Yours,

DUDLEY ROUSE, Burlington, Ky.

CLORE'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements,

SUCH AS

Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

Road Plows, Double Shovels, Single Shovlse, Bar Shovel Gophers, Harrows, Jumping Shovels and Rolling Colters.

RISING SUN, - - IND.

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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

DR. DeJOHNS.

In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. Gaines, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. Walton, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. Randall, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Leoran Gaines, B. L. Rice.
Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent.
R. S. Cowen, Assessor

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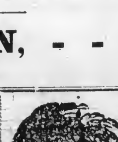

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Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments, Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

City Flouring Mills,

—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 18—

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 7th Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

FRYE'S COMBINATION

FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of five two-strand cables of the best ancaled bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs, to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our five cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and dogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

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James S. Wayne, M. C. Moteb, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
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The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
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COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

ALSO A SPLENDID

HEARSE AND TEAM.

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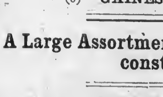

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THE KINGDOM OF LOVE.

In the dawn of the day, when the sea and the earth
Reflect the sunrise above,
I set forth with a heart full of courage and mirth
To seek for the Kingdom of Love.
I asked of a poet I met on the way
Which cross road would lead me aright,
And he said: "Follow me, and ere long you will see
Its glittering turrets of light."

And soon in the distance a city shown fair:
"Look yonder," he said, "there it gleams!"
But alas! for the hopes that were doomed to despair,
It was only the Kingdom of Dreams.
Then the next man I asked was a gay cavalier,
And he said: "Follow me, follow me,"
And with laughter and song we went speeding along
By the shores of life's beautiful sea.

Till we came to a valley more tropical far
Than the wonderful Vale of Cashmere,
And I saw from a bower a face like a flower
Smile out on the gay cavalier,
And he said: "We have come to humanity's goal—
Here love and delight are intense."
But alas! and alas! for the hope of my soul—
It was only the Kingdom of Sense.

As I journeyed more slowly I met on the road
A coach with retainers behind,
And they said: "Follow us, for our lady's abode
Belongs in the realm you will find."
'Twas a grand dame of fashion, a newly-wed bride,
I followed, encouraged and bold;
But my hopes died away, like the last gleams of day,
For we came to the Kingdom of Gold.

At a door of a cottage I asked a fair maid,
"I have heard of that realm," she replied,
"But my feet never roam from the Kingdom of Home,
So I know not the way," and she sighed.
I looked on the cottage — how restful it seemed!
And the maid was as fair as a dove,
Great light glorified my soul as I cried:
"Why, home is the Kingdom of Love!"
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

AN AMERICAN KING.

The Empire of Chilili and "Henry the First."

Romance Surrounding His Realm in New Mexico—A Clergyman Interviews him Slavery, an "Institution"—Two Miners Penetrate the Kingdom.

[Original.]

How little we really know of our own vast country, though we think we understand its history and geography thoroughly. The man or woman residing in the New England States may by a few weeks' travel visit every important city or pleasure resort, but he has only become acquainted with a very small portion of that scope of country known as the United States and Territories. A single Territory in the vast West is as large as all New England. One may be thought insane to assert that we have within the limits of the United States a living Emperor and a real Empire, which in area at least is considerable, but such is the fact. This Empire, like many of the enchanted cities of the "Arabian Nights," is known to but few. Newspaper men have not invaded the fair domain of this monarch, and he lives in peaceful security and royal dignity, swaying the scepter with an iron will. The Emperor's word is law, and his is as absolute a monarch as can be found in the most despotic countries of the earth. He makes his own laws, is the Chief Executive and judiciary of the realm. Such is the "Emperor of Chilili." Way out on the Southwest, where the sun blazes on the white sand dunes as far as the eye can see, where the air quivers with heat, is the Empire of Chilili. One may travel hundreds of miles over the desert and alkali lands without seeing a human habitation save the rude adobe huts and pueblos of two ancient and dying races.

Chilili is a certain tract of land comprising some sixty thousand acres in the southeastern portion of the Territory of New Mexico. It is isolated and remote from all lines of travel. About forty thousand acres of it is timber and eight or ten thousand arable land, and the remainder is desert, like the desert which stretches for a hundred miles around it. It is so distant, so difficult of access, that it seldom has a visitor. Occasionally a lost vaquero or hunter may stray thither, but those visits are rare, and the population rarely leave it. It is a vast oasis where men can live, and perhaps be happy, and grow old and die without ever having stepped their feet on the great world beyond. There are many human beings living in this strange empire who know little or nothing of the outside world. The scope of land is an ancient Spanish grant and was purchased nearly forty years ago by a man named Henry. It was then fully fifteen hundred miles from the outposts of civilization. Henry owns it still, and no man disputes his title. He is its Emperor and acknowledges no other name than Henry. Every human being who lives there addresses him as "your Majesty" and pays him tribute, and knows no law but his will.

It is only recently that this Empire of Chilili has become a fixed certainty. For years rumors of it have been whispered about over the plain of a small nation of people under a king, living within the limits of the United States, but it has been regarded as a myth. Fifteen years ago a Western speculator named Michael Hogarth, having heard some stories of the empire which in richness in minerals and wealth and beauty equaled an El Dorado, set out to find it with six men and four pack mules. Hogarth and his little band have never been heard from since, and whether they perished on the desert, were murdered by the Indians, or still exist in a state of slavery to the cruel Henry, is not known and probably never will be. But of late the existence and locality of the empire are fixed facts. Rev. A. J. Palmer, in a letter recently published in the *Christian Advocate*, New York, states that he met this man Henry, the Emperor of Chilili, on the train between Santa Fe and Lamy. The Emperor had ventured to leave his domain for a few days to visit the Tertio-Millenial Exposition which then was in progress at Santa Fe, in celebration of the three hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the founding of that ancient Aztec city. Mr. Palmer was introduced to His Majesty, whom he found half drunk and quite talkative. He describes him as a "little wizen-faced old man of perhaps seventy, with cheeks sunburned brown by exposure to southern suns, but with keen blue eyes, and very short stature, not more than five feet three inches in height." The minister concludes his description by saying he was "by no means a fool." So many others have met him and given accounts of his country that there is abundant testimony as to the existence of an Empire in our midst.

He is described by all as a man of marked intelligence and speaks the English language and is doubtless an Englishman. At times he is very frank, but always profane. He will not go back in his history further than the purchase of the old Spanish grant, this oasis of 60,000 acres. The population, which is about twelve or fifteen hundred, were originally half-breed Mexicans, and Indian peons who know not that they are free from bondage, and never will if he can prevent it. He says they know nothing of the rightful President and ruler of the land. He has confessed that they pay him tribute and live in perfect obedience to his will. He says his rule is a blessing to them and they would die for him.

Rev. Mr. Palmer asked the Emperor if his subjects did not sometimes meet with human beings somewhere on the desert and learn the fact that they were really slaves no longer. He answered: "Well, yes, it is getting so now that once in a while a young buck does get it into his head."

"Is there not danger that he will sow dissension in your realm. (He insisted on being addressed in language that acknowledged his pretentions, like the above.)

"Not much;" he answered, "because *I exile him.*"

"My knowledge of the old Mexican law of peon slavery being very limited," Rev. Mr. Palmer continues, "I asked him to explain it, which he did, about as follows:

"Well, you understand, peon slavery was a sort of servitude in which the creditor held the debtor. For instance, if A sold B a bag of flour, B was A's peon until he had paid for it, he had canceled his debt, but the slavery generally became perpetual, for the reason that the creditor paid the debtor such poor wages that before his debt was paid he was compelled to buy more flour, and in a little while the debt became so great that B's slavery was practically life-long."

Many strange stories have been told of the King of the desert and his domain, which has been variously described. Some report it as an eldorado; that there are the purest crystal waters, the greenest hills and plains, the richest soil and densest forests. That gold and silver mines abound there, and all is wealth, ease and luxury; that the royal palace of Emperor Henry is inlaid with gold, that his throne is of solid gold, and that he has a trained retinue of servants or court train, all costly attired; that he has a standing army about the palace of several hundred men, and that it is a domain one would be willing to enter, never to leave again. It is reported as so healthy that old become young, and death is seldom known. All this fairy story stuff is, of course, ridiculously absurd, but it is the natural outgrowth of man's active imagination. The tendency to exaggerate is strong in the American mind, and it so much more pleasant to believe the romantic than the common-place theory, that people sometimes grow over credulous. The plain, practical mind at once rejects the idea as ridiculous and untrue.

A more practical and perhaps correct version of affairs at Chilili, and a more complete description of customs and manners of the people, is given by two prospectors, George S. Smith and William Aiken. They set out early in the year 1882, according to their own statement to explore some mining lands lying between New Mexico and Arizona. They had two hardy mustangs and four pack mules. The miners and travelers invariably avoid the desert when they can. Our two friends would not have approached it had it been possible to have kept away, but on the third day of their journey they were chased by a party of Indians, supposed to be hostile Apaches, whose real object, doubtless, was to steal their mules. They were forced to go out upon the great sandy plains. The white sand dunes rose up on all sides, the mules lagged behind, and the Indians pressed up so close upon them that they were forced to abandon the mules, retaining only saddle-horses. They traveled all day and the first half of the night. It was not until both man and beast were almost completely exhausted that they halted in the desert and lay down. A strong breeze blew all the latter part of the night, and at times the sand swept over them like pelting rain. When morning came there was no sign of their pursuers, and to their horror they soon found they had lost their way. The tracks made the day before by their horses had been obliterated, the wind filling them up with sand. The sun rose and the heat soon grew intense. The travelers wore blue goggles, or they would surely have been blinded by the fierce rays of the sun beating upon the white sand. The sufferings of these men were beyond description. They had two canteens of water with them, and, consumed with a raging thirst, drank it all before noon. Their horses were so slow that they could scarcely force them along at even four miles an hour. All day long they traveled and at night were out of heart. Not a sign of tree or shrub was in sight. The cruel mirage had disappointed and misled them two or three times during the day. They were suffering from the fearful pangs of hunger and thirst, such as can only be experienced on the desert.

How far they had traveled, or where they were, they had no means of knowing. The sun was their only guide. Their judgment told them they must cross the desert, as it would be certain death from the savages to return. They were almost crazy with suffering, but managed to sleep a little that night. The next morning they were early astir. At ten o'clock one of their horses gave out and was left to die. With the other they continued their journey. At noon something like hills and woods were in sight. They at first feared it was only a deceiving mirage, but it did not recede or disappear at their approach. It seemed to be a reality, and it was. They were in the land of Chilili, and met dark-faced men and women who spoke both the English and Spanish language with a dialect peculiar to themselves. They were taken to a stream of clear, cool water where their thirst was slaked, and then for hours they lay under the spreading branches of a palmetto, the delightful breeze from an orange grove fanning their cheeks, and bearing the sweetest odors they had ever known.

The soft tones of maidens in the mellow Spanish language seemed soothing to the sufferers, and they could half believe themselves in the land of fairies and enchantment. Had they been permitted to eat as much of the fruits, bread and roasted meat, as they desired, doubtless both would have died, but a prudent old man who was doubtless a doctor of the realm, forbid their eating more than just enough to aggravate their cravings. They were conveyed to houses of some kind and put on beds. The long fast and journey through the sun without water had brought on nervous fever. Their brains were reeling, even as they were conducted through the streets of the small hamlet. The distant mountains seemed wobbling, the houses turning topsy-turvy, "greasers" grinning and rolling apparently in every direction, while the senoritas seemed to go sideways or on their heads, waltzing along the narrow streets in most unnatural attitudes. The old Mexican doctor felt their pulse, temples and feet and made his professional diagnosis:

"*Caraja; Tres dies y noches en carroza Mal de cabeza y desarre glio de los nervos.*" He began administering strange drugs which soon produced a refreshing sleep. They awoke after several hours very much refreshed, and after eating a sparing meal were all right, except very weak. The people regaled them with strange, curious stories. There were some almost white, but the majority were mixed with the Indian—what is commonly known as greasers. Though nearly all spoke the Mexican language, the better class also spoke English quite fluently. The majority were miserably ignorant, but a few were quite intelligent. In answer to inquiries as to where they were, they were informed in Chilili. To them Chilili was Greek, until they heard the name of the Emperor Henry mentioned. They had heard the floating rumors of this absolute monarchy in the heart of the desert, but this was the first time they had believed in its existence. Here it was—a strange nation, a new world, an unexplored region to outsiders, and yet something like civilization. As they walked out upon the streets they beheld houses of adobe, wood and stone. They were built chiefly on the Mexican plan, but one was evidently English architecture of what is called the Queen Elizabethan period. They saw several carts, one or two wagons and an old carriage, which they were informed belonged to the Emperor. This house, they were informed, was His Majesty's residence. The palace, a large building of stone, with some pretensions to elegance, stood upon an eminence at the end of a village. It was surrounded by a stone wall about eight feet high, and with a gate entering at the front and one at each side. Half a dozen soldiers, in a uniform which was a mixture of Mexican, English and of the United States, sat in front of each gate. They were an ignorant-looking set of knaves, and, in fact, a well-drilled company of United States infantry could put the entire army of the Emperor to flight. Four or five old rusty pieces of artillery lay in niches made for them in the wall about the palace. The Emperor had taken the utmost caution for his own safety.

As the two Americans were walking about the village, a dark-skinned officer, with a heavy saber dangling at his side and a brace of pistols sticking in his belt, came to the front and, saluting them, said in very good English:

"His Excellency, the Emperor, has sent for you to come to his palace."

The prospectors could only assent, and yet, with their hearts fluttering in their bosoms, they hesitated. There was nothing better than to comply with the request. If rumors were true concerning this petty tyrant of the desert, he was subject to fits of cruelty. He might be incensed at this invasion of his country, as he might term it, and have them put to death, imprison them, or worse, condemn them to slavery. They were satisfied that they might pass a life time in slavery in this strange land with no hope of ever being rescued. They expressed their willingness to meet his Majesty, and were conducted by the officer toward the great front entrance. The soldiers, six in number, rose at their approach and stood at a "present arms," until the officer and two Americans had passed within.

They found a spacious lawn, very beautiful, with paths of white pebbles leading through it. There were ornamental trees of almost every variety—the palm and cedar, the paradise tree, the pine and fig tree. Rare exotics bloomed on every hand Two fountains were playing on each side of the main path leading to the front door of the palace. About one hundred soldiers, mostly peons, were lounging about the front premises or sleeping under the great walls. This, they learned, was almost half the army of the Emperor.

They entered the front door, which was a massive affair, with a great portcullis in front, and they were in a spacious hall. There were a great many doors on either side of them. A chandelier was in the hall to light it at night. Ascending a flight of stairs, they entered a large chamber somewhat rudely constructed and yet with some degree of elegance. Its walls were tapestried with cloth made of the hair of wild animals and feathers of birds ingeniously woven by Indian women. Seated upon a sort of throne, but made of wood instead of gold, though ornamented with gay plumage, furs and tapestries, was the Emperor of Chilili. The old man's brow was clouded, and he, beyond a doubt, was in no enviable mood. He glared a moment at them with his little pale blue eyes, and demanded:

"Who are you?"

George Smith, being the coolest of the two, answered they were American prospectors.

"What are you doing here?" was the next query.

"We were going to the mines in Lower Arizona when we were attacked by a band of Indians. They stole our mules and chased us so far out on the desert that we lost our way and have wandered here. We were almost dead with thirst and burning with fever, when we came. Your people have been very kind to us, your Majesty."

The term "your Majesty," was like pouring oil on troubled waters. The petty tyrant, under the subtle flattery of the shrewd prospector became somewhat affable. They remained standing, not daring to seat themselves in a monarch's presence, and the Emperor proceeded to interrogate them fully as to their intentions and as to their own country. He was very much interested in the United States, regretted that Garfield had been assassinated, and expressed his gratification that the rascally Giteau had been hung.

"It's the only way to serve such rascals," he declared. "I believe we rulers of the nation can not be too severe in punishing them. A rascally peon attacked me once with a hoe because I had the villain whipped. I had him tied and shot him myself. Then I had his body hung for three weeks to a tree as a warning to the others. It has been a lesson to the rascals."

The Americans were dismissed and told to come again the next day. The Emperor seemed very sociable on this occasion and talked very much, displaying a remarkable degree of intelligence. Smith asked him if he had ever engaged in war with any country. He answered three times. Twice with Indians and once with Mexicans. That each time he had been successful, and prided himself very much on his military skill. He said that during one war his realm had been invaded by an army of hostile savages. His skillful artillerists kept them away from the palace, but they destroyed a part of the town and some fields for him. "I then marched at the head of my infantry and cavalry at night," he said, "and attacked them as soon as it was daylight. We fought them for an hour and put them to flight, when we charged on them and cut down many before they escaped to the desert. The next day we buried a hundred and thirty-nine of the enemy."

"How many wounded and prisoners did you take?" Smith asked.

"None."

This short answer showed the prospectors the true character of the man. If ever they saw a shrewd, bold, cruel wretch, he was one, and though they left him in a very good humor, they were still uneasy and knew nothing as to what their fate would be. Smith, possessing a great deal of curiosity, asked the officer if the Emperor had any family and whether there would be a son to inherit the throne. The officer, fixing his great black eyes on him, said it would be best for him to ask no questions on that subject, and they never knew whether the Emperor Henry had one wife or twenty. A week passed and they saw no more of the Emperor. One day his carriage rolled down the street, and, very anxious to get away from Chilili, Smith was approaching it when an attendant seized him by the shoulder and hurling him back, said something in the Mexican tongue which he could not understand. The Americans were alarmed. Their arms had been taken from them on their arrival, and they were utterly defenceless. They sought the next day to gain an audience with the Emperor, but were refused. He seemed for a month to ignore them, and they began to fear they would either become slaves or be put to death.

One night a small squad of soldiers came to them and led them away to the extreme western boundry of their country They were mounted on two hardy mustangs like their guard. At dawn they came to the desert, which they at once proceeded to cross. It was fully a day's ride. Their guard was silent and morose, and scarcely a word was spoken. At night they came to an end of the desert. There were signs of vegetation, trees, streams of water and green grass for their horses. Here they encamped and remained all night. At early dawn the officer in command gave them their rifles and revolvers, and told them to keep down the stream a day or two and they would come to a camp of American miners. Then they all mounted their horses and galloped away, and in two hours had disappeared on the great desert. Smith and Aiken have never been inclined to another visit to the American Emperor.

Whether this story and the many stories told of this Empire are true or not, it is an undoubted fact that Henry, the "Emperor of Chilili," rules his realm to-day within the territory of the United States, twenty years after the emancipation proclamation.—*John R. Musick.*

FORCE-FEEDING.

A Very Comprehensive Subject and Its Various Degrees.

From the initial improvement upon nature by means of generous feeding, to the topmost height of forcing, the practice of the stock-keepers comes within its range. We often hear, nevertheless, just as if the subject lay in a nut-shell, either indiscriminate disapproval, or not less undiscerning defense, of "the system of high feeding."

To this system, in some of its degrees, we owe much of that alteration from the natural state by which animals became adapted to the use of man in various ways. As man, by his systems of culture, makes two blades of grass grow where one blade grew before, so by his systems of stock-keeping, he makes two or ten pounds of beef, or mutton, or wool, grow where one pound grew before, and increases, likewise, the milk-flow of the cow. With these systems, food, liberally allowed, has much to do. The animal's natural power of converting vegetable food into flesh, into milk or into wool is enlarged, and the necessary food supplied in sufficient abundance to satisfy the increased power of conversion: otherwise we should have no improved breeds.

A great deal of learned nonsense has been uttered from time to time about the destruction of vital power being effected by the work of improvement, until the argument, followed to its logical consequence, has reached the question whether all so-called improvers of stock are not really receding from the best instead of advancing to better conditions. To this, of course, common sense returns a prompt and decided negative. There is, however, for this side of the question a certain amount of support in truth. High feeding, in its minor degrees, does not destroy, it only directs, the vital powers. For the original conditions of life, from which its ancestors were reclaimed, the animal improved by high feeding is totally unsuited. As regards them, its "degeneracy" must be admitted; but as regards the condition of what we term, and rightly term, improvement, its adaptation to those conditions is effected. Its vital powers are conquered and held under control to the task of acting healthfully under them. The extreme of high feeding, upon the other hand, especially when it is extended over many consecutive generations, is unquestionably ruinous to the constitution of breeding stock. It founds and establishes hereditary obesity, which is a disease, and a companion of other diseases. For special purposes it has been considered a necessity. In the preparation of fat stock for exhibition, high pressure to develop the animal to its utmost capability, and within the shortest possible time, is allowed to be fair feeding, and as fat stock are for slaughter, and not for breeding, the forcing can do no harm to future generations. In animals competing as breeding stock, over-feeding may be an evil. It is true enough that if we search the annals of the show yard in in countries where breeding stock have been subjected to the highest forcing, we shall often find generation after generation of prize-winners in one family, winners producing or begetting winners. But what does this mean? It means certainly that high force feeding does not necessarily extinguish a family within two or three generations; and it means further, that such offspring of a highly forced family as do come into the world, and remain in it long enough, may develop the characteristics of their parents. It does not mean that the animals thus winning are the most suitable for the ranch, the farm or the consumer's table; that they are free from constitutional taint or weakness; nor that they are as prolific as may be desirable for usefulness and profit in the common lines of stock-keeping. If a fat cow, for example, luxuriously fed and bedded, breeds regularly, the fact does not assure us that if turned out to find her living, she would continue to do the same, nor that the daughters of her sons will all take kindly to life of activity on grass. To the men of ordinary business remains the question, whether, for improvement of their herds and flocks, they will prefer males from pampered parents, from parents whose stunted and poverty-stricken frames illustrate "natural" treatment, or from parents managed upon the principle of general assistance, not high pressure.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

LARGE YIELDS.

A Few Words Regarding the Productive Capacity of the Soil.

Before estimating upon the prospective yield of a location some consideration must be given that which the crops will take from the soil and the amount of fertilizing material necessary for securing the results desired. There are sections in which two, and even three, crops may be grown in one year upon the same soil, nor is it a difficult matter to grow two crops in nearly all portions of the United States, provided the soil is rendered capable of with-standing the double taxation upon it. We often hear of the exhaustion of the soil. Such a term should become obsolete. True scientific agriculture does not admit of soil exhaustion. Progress is the order of the day, and he who undertakes farming without determining to have each succeeding year witness his soil increase in fertility, no matter what kind of crops are grown, will have something to learn in regard to his calling. In the use of a piece of land we have the advantage of the material upon which to operate. If we take from it we must add to it. It is only the agent for our use, and can only be expected to produce by changing the complexion and character of the substances given it for the purposes desired. Hence, we may grow an early crop of some quickly maturing plants, to be followed by those that may be planted later in the season. And by good cultivation and the systematic use of fertilizing food, there is no limit known as yet regarding the productive capacity of the soil. —*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Edith—Aunt Hannah, there's something I can't understand. You are always talking about Mrs. B. and yet you continue to call on her once or twice a week. Aunt Hannah—Of course, Edith. You wouldn't have me for ever repeating the same things against her, I only call upon her to get fresh evidence of her disagreeableness.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Boil a heaping half peck of potatoes, mash them, add two quarts of a mixture of bran and shorts, a tablespoonful of salt, hot water enough to mix into a stiff mass, and you have a breakfast for your forty fowls.—*Montreal Witness.*

—W. C. Steel advises farmers to make a greater use of copper wire. It can be used to easily mend tools. A spool of it carried in the wagon will be of great assistance in case of an accident to a trace or other parts of the wagon or harness.—*Troy Times.*

—Potato salad is more generally liked than formerly. Boil the potatoes with their jackets, then slice thin, salt, pepper, and either add a dressing or simply salad oil and vinegar. Garnish with parsley, olives and capers.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Mr. D. M. Lewis mentions as among objections to tin packages, instead of wood, in which to ship butter: "They are not so easily opened, and if not sold at first, always advertise to the next buyer the fact that somebody else has looked at them."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A sloppy wet floor in a hen-house is an abomination and invariably brings on cramp, colds and croup. It may be too late now to raise your floor if it is of that description, but you can put boards in and cover them with litter.—*Western Rural.*

—Brown Potatoes: Boil and peel some large potatoes; three-quarters of an hour before a piece of roast meat is taken from the oven, skim the fat from the gravy, dredge the potatoes with flour, and put them with the meat; baste often with the gravy and bake till brown.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Sanded Cookies: One teacup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, two eggs well-beaten, four teaspoons of water, a half teaspoon of soda, flour enough to roll them. Brush the tops with partly-beaten egg and sprinkle granulated sugar on them and bake.—*The Caterer.*

—Fried Bread: Cut the crust from slices of stale bread; dip each in a thin batter made of a cup of milk, two eggs, and a heaping tablespoonful of flour salted slightly, and fry in lard or clarified drippings to a yellow brown. Drain off the fat from each piece as you take it up. Serve hot.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The craving for salt in animals is natural, and not a result of the care of man. When this country was wild every salt spring was frequented by deer, a fact that was taken advantage of by the hunters for their capture. Near the ocean less salt is required than further inland, owing to the fact that the atmosphere is in a degree charged with salt, and this is imparted to the growing crops through the dews and rain.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Indian Farmer*, states that honey made from apple blossoms is dark, but fine flavored; that from the raspberry is light, but of a delicate flavor. White clover honey, light, with the comb delicate; that from the linden or basswood is light brown and rich in vegetable oil: golden rod produces thick, golden-colored honey. Each source apparently gives the honey obtained from it some particular characteristic.

LARGE FISH.

A Matter of Interest to Believers in the Sea Serpent's Existence.

I will not insist upon any of the numerous creatures such as manatees, seven foot turtles, gigantic squids and huge swimming lizards, which may have gone sometimes to make up elements in various sea serpents, new or old, but will content myself with a few true fish, quite big enough to add their mite to the general mystification of the ocean. One hundred and forty different kinds of sharks are known to Dr. Gunther, of which the blue shark attains twenty-five feet and the porbeagle ten. But the huge carcharodon, the most formidable of all its family, reaches the length of forty feet; it is strictly pelagic in its habits, and occurs in all tropical and sub-tropical seas. Forty feet is a fair length; but the Challenger dredged up from the deep ooze of the Atlantic the teeth of a still larger shark, at least double that size; and if the owners of those huge fangs are now extinct, they must at any rate have become so within a very recent period. Our own North Atlantic basking shark reaches thirty feet; and the hammerhead also attains an extremely creditable size. Vastest of all, however, is the enormous rhinodon, a gigantic shark-like fish of the Indian ocean and the Pacific, which is known to exceed fifty feet, and is said to have arrived at as much as seventy. The tunnies and sun fishes, though far smaller, may yet some times have helped in forming good sea serpents. A long-nosed whale pursued by threshers has also doubtless done good service more than once in the same fashion.

The final question is just this: In an ocean teeming with so many known animals of huge size, ought we to set down any uncaught specimen as a new species, on a cursory examination, under eminently deceptive and unsatisfactory circumstances? And if we do are we not in all probability more or less directly influenced by surviving memories of the great extinct krakens and fire-breathing dragons? Are we not, in short, trying to make a serpent out of it? Let us rest satisfied with our big cuttlefish and huge whales and monstrous sharks for the present, and whenever any body catches us an enaliosaurian or a zeuglodon or an immense marine snake, let us accept their new addition to zoology with all acclamation. Meanwhile let us urge once more on all theorists, "First catch your sea serpent;" then proceed to classify him.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

FANCY NECK-WEAR.

Exquisite Tints and Lovely Effects of Fashionable Neck-Dressings.

The daintiest of laces, ribbons and delicately-embroidered fabrics will be brought into requisition for fashionable neck-dressings the coming season. A large portion of the summer's invoice of novelties in dress goods invite the use of simple, beautiful and inexpensive fabrics, but there appears to be no diminution in the demand for elegant accessories with which to adorn these materials. Exquisite tints and very lovely and artistic effects characterize the general display of summer goods, but with these are also brought out a tempting array of garnitures, which of themselves transform the simplest gown into one most charming in effect. Among these are embroidered laces, but wrought upon diaphanous crepe lisse or India silk gauze, as upon net or tulle. The work is executed in silk with seed and round mother-o'-pearl beads introduced. These laces come in all fashionable colors and in black and white. Other importations in lingerie show graceful Spanish and Russian short jackets of flounce lace made up over surah, the edges of the jacket formed of the well-defined scallops of the lace, these opening over plaited or shirred vests of the silk. There are also shown cream-colored sets of Irish point lace, which include gilet cuffs and deep Charles IX. collars, ready for use at a moment's notice, and always dressy and becoming. Also marine collars with scarf ends attached, in beaded nets and in all the fancy white and cream laces, to say nothing of legions of beautiful devices in lace, from the stately Medici fraise to the simple ruche and frills of etamine net.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—The Fuegians are the lowest human beings in the scale of existence. Their language contains no words for any number above three; they are unable to distinguish one color from another; they have no religion and no funeral rites, and they possess neither chiefs nor slaves. Their only weapons are bone-pointed spears, and, as they grow neither fruits nor vegetables, and their country is naturally barren, they are obliged to live entirely on animal food. Even these savages possess, however, some social virtues. They are not cannibals; they ill-treat neither the women nor the old, and they are monogamous. —*Chicago Journal.*

"Some of the hackmen of this city are a scaly set," grumbled a traveler at the central depot yesterday morning. "My wife and I got in from Chicago late last night, and I asked one of the Jehus outside the depot where we could find a good hotel. 'Try the Continental, it isn't far off. Take you there for a dollar,' said he. I jewed him down to seventy-five cents, and we got in. He drove about ten minutes, turned seventeen corners and finally left us at our inn. Perhaps my dander wasn't up when I found out this morning that the hotel is next to the depot."—*Buffalo Courier.*

—A Georgia gentleman, who makes a living poisoning rats and tanning dog's hides, advertises for a wife. He frankly describes his charms as consisting principally of a bald head and a cork leg. As he has an income of only from three dollars to five dollars per week, he must be a student of Edward Atkinson's system of domestic economies.

TOOTHACHE, headache and other aches are cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Price, 50 cents.

Prompt to cure and safe to take is Red Star Cough Cure. No poisons, no opiates. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

SHOE-DEALER—What size, madam? Madam—I—er—think twos. Shoe-dealer (taking her measure)—Ah, yes, twos. A pair would be two twos, four altogether. To boy —"James, a pair of ladies' French kids, No. 4."—*Chicago Mail.*

Protecting Their Rights.

Probably no concern in the country has adhered more strictly to the determination to achieve success by the liberal use of printer's ink than has the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md. Starting business about five years ago, they have expended over $1,500,000 in the preparation and circulation of printed matter, more than half of which has been paid for newspaper advertising. All this has been done to make known the virtues of their celebrated Iron Bitters.

As might be expected, very large sales have resulted from this enormous outlay, making it about as staple in many drug stores as is flour at the corner grocery. Like all good things, it has been largely imitated. They claim there are unscrupulous manufacturers who cater to just this sort of trade, and some dealers so lacking in principle, that because a greater profit can be made on fraudulent than on genuine medicines, are willing to delude the public by pushing off Iron Tonic Bitters and other Tonic Medicines in place of genuine Brown's Iron Bitters. The company, finding these frauds practiced so extensively and all other means inadequate, have at last determined to try a little cold law to put a stop to them. Suits for heavy damages have therefore been commenced against Non-Secret Medicine Manufacturers, for selling Iron Tonic Bitters; and others for selling Brown's Iron Tonic; a druggist in Baltimore, for selling Iron Tonic Bitters with his name upon the label, which medicine was made by Non-Secret Medicine Manufacturers, and also claimed as an imitation. The Brown Chemical Company deserve success in these suits, as it is high time those who have built up large enterprises to success, should be protected from those who live not by their own genius and effort, but by copying and counterfeiting things that have been made standard and valuable by others.

THERE are some things harder to keep than a diary. A three-dollar pocket-knife, for instance.

There Shall Be no Alps.

When Napoleon talked of invading Italy one of his officers said: "But, sire, remember the Alps." To an ordinary man these would have seemed simply insurmountable, but Napoleon responded eagerly: "There shall be no Alps." So the famous Simplon pass was made. Disease, like a mountain, stands in the way of fame, fortune and honor to many who by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" might be healed and so the mountain would disappear. It is specific for all blood, chronic lung and liver diseases, such as consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), pimples, blotches, eruptions, tumors, swellings, fever-sores and kindred complaints.

IT is a difficult thing to make the lens of a large telescope. It is also often a difficult thing when a man lends his last dollar to get it back again.—*Pacific Jester.*

THE new advertisement on this page of Le Page's Liquid Glue warns everybody to beware of a deceiving bottle. The wise will buy Le Page's only. First, because they get double the worth of the money in quantity; and second, because Le Page's is a tried and not-found-wanting glue. It is used by the Smithsonian Institute and other Government departments, and by extensive manufacturers, such as the Pullman Palace Car Company, as well as by people generally. Its popularity is based on its merits *as a glue*, and until rival manufacturers can produce a glue that will do more than Le Page's did at New Orleans, when a block of Georgia pine, one inch square, butted, registered 1,612 pounds on a Riehle testing-machine before parting, they will be unable to overtop its pre-eminence.

YES, dear girl, the man to whom you gave the mitten is free. He's a man-you-mitted.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Despise Not the Day of Small Things.

Little things may help a man to rise—a bent pin in an easy chair for instance. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are small things, pleasant to take, and they cure sick-headaches, relieve torpid livers and do wonders. Being purely vegetable they can not harm any one. All druggists.

A BUTCHER is known to be very prompt in all his engagements, especially those in which he promises to meat a man.—*Chicago Mail.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

IF a girl wants to get married she generally says so to her popper.—*Chicago Telegram.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 4.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 25	@	3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@	5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@	3 80
Good Packers	3 90	@	4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@	5 00
FLOUR—Family	3 80	@	4 10
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	88	@	89
No. 3 red	82	@	86
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38½	@	39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@	32
Rye—No. 2	66	@	67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@	12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@	9 20
Good Mediums	10 25	@	14 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 12½
Lard—Prime steam	6 12½	@	6 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@	13
Ohio Creamery	22	@	23
APPLES—Prime	1 00	@	1 50
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@	60
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@	90
No. 2 red	91½	@	91¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	40	@	47½
Oats—mixed	39	@	46
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD—Western steam		@	6 20
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@	4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	68¼	@	70
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@	78½
Corn—No. 2	35	@	35½
Oats—No. 2		@	29¼
Rye		@	62
PORK—Mess	9 02½	@	9 10
LARD—Steam		@	5 85
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	90½	@	91½
Corn—Mixed	46½	@	46¾
Oats—Mixed	37	@	39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	11 00
Lard—Refined	[illegible]	@	7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 25	@	5 50
HOGS	4 25	@	4 40
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	86
Corn—mixed		@	34½
Oats—mixed		@	30½
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	87
Corn—mixed		@	36
Oats—mixed		@	32
PORK—mess		@	10 50
LARD—steam	7 50	@	8 00

BRASH and wiry hair becomes soft and pliant by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Many a mother has found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invaluable in cases of croup.

THE pleasantest way to take cod liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

On and after May 1st, the C. B. & Q. R. R. will put on sale round trip excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. These tickets are good going west for fifteen days from date of sale, and to return until October 31st, 1886. Round trip tickets, limited as above, are also for sale at low rates, via this route, to Las Vegas, Hot Springs and other prominent tourists' points. For tickets, rates and general information inquire of the agent at the C. B. & Q. R. R. Station.

ALWAYS what it is cracked up to be—Ice. —*Life.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

WHEN the car-drivers strike, they do not brake any thing.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

THE shoe-maker will certainly be the last man.—*N. Y. Mail.*

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

Poisoned by Scrofula

The taint of scrofula in the blood should be got rid of or serious consequences may result. Consumption is undoubtedly scrofula of the lungs, and in its early stages may be cured by purifying the blood and building up the system. For this Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled. It also cures scrofula when it appears in the form of running sores, boils, bunches in the neck, catarrh, or in any other manner. While it purifies, Hood's Sarsaparilla also vitalizes and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about three months. Before that time my blood was in a terrible condition. After using it for about one month my appetite was better and my general health greatly improved. For a medicine as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla too much can not be said." L. L. LINSEY, Bugbee House, Putnam, Ct.

"I have been troubled with scrofula for three years, having running sores on my leg. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am getting well rapidly." ASA ELKEL, South Bend, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE. This most wonderful and handsome book of 160 pages mailed for only 10c. Ads. UNION PUB. CO., Newark, N. J.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

LADIES! Send for sample copies of the Philadel'a Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY On Every Bottle.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. MARY K. COLLINS, Steubenville, Ohio, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Female Weakness with great benefit, after having been treated by two physicians without relief. I now am in better health than I have been in years."

MRS. WM. H. WOODS, Lehighton, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength from nursing a strong, healthy baby. I could not do my work without this valuable tonic, and cordially recommend it.

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

M. EHRET, JR. & CO.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS. GUARANTEED CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE. ABSOLUTELY WATER, FIRE & WIND-PROOF. PUT ON BY ANYBODY.

W. O. BURGESS, Agt., 8 and 9 Public Landing, - CINCINNATI, O.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

Buckeye Folding Binder.

The lightest running elevator binder in the world. Folds so as to pass through farm gates. Requires less storage room. Never misses a bundle. *Mention this paper* when you send for our Catalogue. C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WANTED SALESMEN! Traveling or local to sell LUBRICATING OILS. E. F. Dieterich, Cleveland, O. Enclose stamp for reply.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list *free*. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of DR. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.
JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.
JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.
B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Price, $1; Six Bottles for $5.
For Sale by all Druggists.

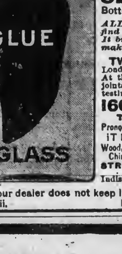
KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

LOOK AT THESE BOTTLES

and see which you had rather have—the big "10-cent bottle" with 5 cents' worth of glue, or the honest bottle with

DOUBLE THE QUANTITY, AND BETTER QUALITY.

This is an exact reproduction of a bottle of glue extensively advertised as a "10-cent article."



DON'T BE DECEIVED BY Outside Show OR High Sounding Names.
GLUE
GLASS

IT IS NOT LePAGE'S.

This cut shows the smallest size of LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE bottle, outside and inside.

THE TOTAL QUANTITY of LePAGE'S LIQUID GLUE sold during the past five years in all parts of the world amounted to over 32 MILLION Bottles. Everybody wants it.

ALL KINDS of DEALERS find it a good thing to handle. It brings new customers, and makes the old ones STICK.

TWO GOLD MEDALS London, 1883; New Orleans, 1885. At the New Orleans Exposition joints made with it endured a testing strain of over 1600 POUNDS TO A SQUARE INCH. Pronounced the Strongest Glue Known. IT MENDS EVERYTHING, Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, etc. STRONG AS IRON, SOLID AS A ROCK. Indispensable in every household.

YOU GET THIS BOTTLE FULL WHEN YOU BUY LEPAGE'S.
CONTENTS OF THE OTHER BOTTLE POURED INTO ONE OF LEPAGE'S BOTTLES.

If your dealer does not keep it, send his card with five 2-cent stamps for sample by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Men and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

EPITHELIOMA!

OR SKIN CANCER

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.
MRS. JOICIE A. McDONALD.
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

A.N.K.—E. 1081

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886. NUMBER 27.

FUSSY GREECE.

Her Soldiers Cheered as They March to the Front.

The Allied Powers Give Orders for a Blockade of Grecian Ports—Turkish Troops Advancing.

ATHENS, May 7.—The soldiers at the garrison here received with cheers the orders to march to the frontier. Two battalions have already started for the frontier. The soldiers went out with great enthusiasm. The regiment designated as the King's escort is ready to start for the front. The government has announced its intention of defending Greek territory against any and all advances by foreign soldiers. The movements of the Turkish army threaten to make Thessaly the scene of the first warlike operations. The indications now point to a Turkish advance by way of Larissa. The Greek reserves at Volo and Valestino have been pushed to the front. The populace are enthusiastic over the prospect of war with Turkey. Soldiers are parading the streets singing patriotic songs. They are everywhere cheered and are at present the most popular persons in the city. A large number of soldiers remain here. The foreign squadron has returned to Suda Bay. The Greek fleet has left Salami and, it is believed, has gone to Poros. It is not believed here that Russia will take any share with the other powers in the ulterior work of coercion against Greece. Tewfik Bey, the Turkish Minister, when he departed hence to-day, took with him all the members of the staff of the Turkish Legation and caused all his and their personal effects to be removed. The secretaries of the other foreign legations will remain in an unofficial capacity for a time at least. The Russian Minister did not leave when the other ministers departed, not having been instructed to do so. The Peloponesian army has been ordered to Thessaly. All the foreign ministers have embarked on vessels of their respective nations to depart from Greece. The powers have given orders to the fleets to blockade the Greek ports. The troops at Kalamata have been sent to replace the Athens garrison. Turkish troops are massing a Prevesa.

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY

Says a Few Words on the Labor Troubles.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying: "These labor troubles are primarily caused by the capitalists, who, refusing to pay fair wages to American laborers, have gone abroad and brought to this country the vilest and lowest class of European laborers to take the places of men who can not and will not live the same as these ignorant and brutal creatures do. The thing to be done is to make eight hours a day's work and put in the penitentiary the capitalist who will permit his machinery to run a longer period than eight hours per day. Then legislate to exclude from this country the class of men who are responsible for such outrages as have occurred in Chicago. I have no sympathy with Anarchists, dynamiters or Communists, nor have I any sympathy with the capitalists who will import labor of this class rather than pay good wages to American workmen." Congressman Rice, of Massachusetts, said: "I believe that the Government should put down with the strong arm of power every attempt at violence such as has been fomented in Chicago by those who have come from Europe."

THE DEATH PENALTY

Hangs Over the Heads of the Anarchist Leaders in the Chicago Riot.

CHICAGO, May 7.—State's Attorney Grinnell has stated that he has obtained ample legal evidence implicating Spies, Fielden and Schwab as the leaders in getting up the terrible riot on Desplaines street, which resulted in the destruction of several lives and the maiming of many persons. This evidence will be very damaging to the three men named when they shall come to be tried before the criminal court. In order to find out whether the opinion of other prominent members of the bar sustained or not the conclusions of the State's Attorney, several well-known members of the bar have been interviewed. The opinion of all of them, without any exception, is that so far as they know what the evidence is, it is fully sufficient to secure the conviction of all three men. They also hold that the evidence is sufficient to secure their conviction for murder and the infliction of the death penalty.

The Cloakmakers.

CHICAGO, May 7.—About 3,000 cloakmakers who work only six months out of the year at an average salary of $3 per week, have made a demand on the contracting cloakmakers for eight hours' work and an increase of twenty-five per cent. on their wages. One of the contractors admits that the cloakmakers have been miserably paid, and he asserts that the wholesale dealers have grown rich out of the profits on their work. The contractors number about 700, and they are organized as Assembly No. 5,129 of the Knights of Labor. At a meeting held last night they expressed their willingness to grant the demands of their employes, providing they can induce the wholesale dealers to pay an advance on the present price of the goods. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the leading houses.

Prominent Minnesotan Cremated.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—The remains of Thos. J. Barnay, a wealthy and leading citizen of St. Paul, Minn., arrived in this city last night, accompanied by a relative of the deceased. A few minutes after, the body, which weighed two hundred and forty pounds, was placed in the retort of Sampson's natural gas crematory on Sixth avenue. Two hours later the gas was turned off. The receptacle was removed to-day, and the ashes, weighing eight pounds, placed in an urn and delivered to the friend, who at once left for St. Paul.

Large Pension Allowed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Lamar has rendered a decision in the pension case of Samuel W. Robertson, of Seneca, Kas., an appeal from the Commissioner of Pensions, reversing the commissioner's decision and ordering that the claimant's name be placed on the pension rolls at $72 per month, and that he be paid the sum of $10,760, the amount due at the rate specified, from date of final discharge from military service. This decision affirms the action of Secretary Teller of February 23, 1885. The alleged principal cause of disability is total blindness, which, from the evidence, the Commissioner held was contracted prior to enlistment.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number, for the United States, 167, and for Canada 25, or a total of 192, as compared with a total of 207 last week, and 194 the week previous to the last.

Double Suicide.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 7.—The community this morning was startled by the rumor of a double suicide, the victims being Charles P. Woerner and a domestic in his family, with whom Mrs. Woerner charged her husband with being too intimate.

Arms Captured at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—The arrests of Socialists who have been instrumental in urging on the riots have been continued this afternoon. In the houses of two of these were found a number of guns, pistols and a large amount of ammunition concealed in bedding. Governor Rusk has informed Drudinski that the latter will be held responsible for any trouble which may hereafter arise from the doings of Polanders who have been prompted to the act by Rudinski's advice.

Fatally Burned.

RUSSELLVILLE, ILL., May 7.—Mrs. Louise Ice, a demented woman, saturated her bedding with coal oil, and then lighted them with a match. She was fatally burned.

VICTIMS OF THE RIOT.

Two More Officers Dead—Anarchists Dying From Draughts of Carbolic Acid.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Two more of the wounded police officers are dead—Flavin and Shehan, making five altogether. The latter died to-day and the former last night at the county hospital. The circumstances of Flavin's death were particularly distressing. His faithful wife, who has constantly stood at his side and watched him grow weaker from day to day, came from his room in ward five a few minutes after four o'clock almost distracted. In a pitiful voice, while tears dropped from her sleepless eyes, she moaned: "He has gone! he has gone! Oh, my darling; if I could only go with him! What shall I do!" A Sister of Charity tried in vain to comfort the bereaved woman, but her loss was too great to listen to kind words. Late last night a startling story was circulated relating how a just, speedy and terrible retribution had overtaken a number of the foremost rioters of Tuesday night. The story is now confirmed by the police, and is the source of no little satisfaction to the comrades of the martyred policemen. When the drug store of Samuel Rosenfield, on the corner of Center avenue and Eighteenth street, was raided by the mob of Anarchists last Wednesday, some of the leaders took the opportunity to rob the store of all the liquor it contained, and it is now asserted by the police, upon the evidence of physicians in the neighborhood, that not content with the whisky and wine stolen, the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits. A large bottle of carbolic acid was among the others carried away, and, owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky, it was passed from hand to hand after the raid, and drank by a half-dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of doctors and emetics two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of Knights' Called by Grand Master Powderly to Meet at Cleveland, May 25.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights' of Labor, acting under the authority vested in him by the General Executive Board, has issued a call to the various assemblies of the order for a special session of the General Assembly to be held in Cleveland, O., Tuesday, May 25. The causes leading to the calling of the session are given as follows: 1. The rapidly increasing membership of the order requires changes in the laws which the General Executive Board have no authority to make. 2. The laws in relation to the government of boycotting are wholly inadequate to compel obedience on the part of assemblies that believe in boycotting for every offense, whether great or small. 3. The laws in relation to strikes do not give the general executive board power to interfere in such matters until after the strike has been inaugurated. 4. The order has become involved in difficulties with trade societies and an effort is being made to create a rupture between these societies and the Knights of Labor.

A Honolulu Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 9.—Advices just received by the steamer Alameda from Honolulu give an account of a disastrous conflagration which occurred there April 18. The fire started in a coal house in the Chinese quarter, where Chinamen, starting a fire in a stove, carelessly set fire to the walls of the building. The fire soon got beyond control. The fire department was inadequate, and efforts were directed toward staying the fire's progress by blowing up buildings. It was not until eight entire squares, comprising sixty acres, of the most thickly populated portion of the Chinese quarter had been destroyed that the fire's advance was stayed. About eight thousand people, mostly Chinese, are left homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000; insurance $230,000. Only two lives were lost, a native woman and an unknown person whose charred remains were found. The King visited the scene of the conflagration and greatly encouraged the men, often assisting with his own hands.

Fatal Fall of a New Iron Bridge.

UTICA, N. Y., May 9.—The new iron bridge being built at Lyonsdale, Lewis County, gave way yesterday, precipitating seven workmen and a wreck of twisted iron into Moose river, twenty feet below. Two men escaped by jumping on a pier. One workman, W. A. Wilcox, of Port Leyden, in leaping to an abutment, lost his foothold and was fatally injured. The others swam ashore, although some of them had sustained severe injuries. The accident was caused by the giving way of a temporary trestle.

Republican Senators Sworn In.

COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—In the Ohio Senate the report and resolutions submitted by the Republican members of the Investigating Committee were taken from the table yesterday, the resolutions adopted, and the oath of office administered to the Hamilton County Republican Senators, after which the Senate proceeded with the regular business.

Loaded Coal Barges Sunk.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—A sudden rise of thirteen feet of water in the Monongahela river occurred to-day. Marmet's loaded coal fleet broke loose, sweeping off with it O'Neil & Co.'s twenty-three of their loaded coal fleet, one-half of which were lost. Keeling & Co. lose three, W. H. Brown Sons and Sneathan & Co. one each, entailing a loss of thirty-one barges of coal.

Kills Her Husband and Herself.

PATERSON, N. J., May 9.—Perlko Fernandez, a rich Cuban of Hawthorne, N. J., was shot in the right breast last night about 12 o'clock by his wife Belle. The woman then placed the pistol to her right temple, blowing her brains out. Both are dead. No cause is known for the deed.

Tragedies in East Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 6.—Mrs. Jane Fairbanks, of Roane County, wife of a miner, committed suicide to-day by taking "Rough on Rats." Ten-year-old son of Riley Mills shot himself to death near Rogersville, because his father refused him a drink of liquor.

Geologist Killed.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 9.—John Pass, a Tucker County school-teacher, while out on a geological excursion, was instantly killed in Thomas' mines by having his head caught between a loaded coal-car and a post. He was married only a few weeks since.

Children Burned.

JACKSON, MICH., May 9.—Frank Banoit's farm house, twelve miles west of Jackson, was burned. Nothing was saved. In the house were three children, aged one, three and five years. All perished in the flames. The mother, working on a distant part of the farm, on seeing the house burning, ran to the house, and would have rushed into the fire had she not been restrained by a neighbor who arrived at the same moment.

The St. Louis Anarchists.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Anarchists of this city met to-day and adopted resolutions indorsing the action of their brothers in Chicago, and denouncing the police of that city.

Highway Murderers.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., May 9.—Charles Glann, of this place, was riding through a lonely piece of woods, near Petrolia, when two men attacked him and demanded his money. Glann refused, when both men fired at him, the bullets taking effect, one shattering an arm and the other entering the shoulder, producing a fatal wound. They then relieved Glenn of $400 in cash, a gold watch, killed his horse and escaped into the woods.

A mob made an attack on a Salvation Army meeting near Zurich, Switzerland, and demolished the building in which the meeting was being held. Several persons were injured.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Killed and Devoured by Millions of Buffalo Gnats.

Horses, Cattle and Mules Goaded to Death by These Insects.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10.—For several days past the buffalo gnats, the pest of the Lower Mississippi Valley, have been doing their work of destruction among the stock of this section. Reports of horses, cattle and mules having been goaded to death by these insects are received daily. Yesterday information was received here that Bill Sneiss, a colored tenant on President Hadden's plantation in Crittenden County, Ark., had been stung and choked to death by the pests. He was found dead on the McDaniel place Friday, evidently a victim to the gnats which swarmed about the corpse. Gnats were crawling in and out of his ears and nose. His mouth and nostrils were filled with gnats. Swarms of gnats had settled in his wide-stretched eyes, and were feeding on the sightless orbs. His clothing was filled with gnats, and a halo of gnats hovered around the dead man. Sneiss had been in the L'Anguille swamp, and is supposed that tried to run away from the gnats. The insects were so thick, however, that they drove him wild, and, finally, becoming exhausted, he fell prostrate, then was smothered by the swarms of gnats. The death of Sneiss must have been horrible—choked into eternity by seething, living myriads of insects. This is the second case on record where buffalo gnats have destroyed human life. In 1884 a man met death in the same horrible fashion that Sneiss did, near Haynes' Station, St. Francis County, Arkansas.

STRANGE SIGHT.

Thousands of Dead Birds Strew the Streets Below an Electric Tower Light.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A singular phenomenon occurred during the storm of Saturday night in the vicinity of the Board of Trade Tower Light. It was none other than a shower of birds. Yesterday when the watchman made his rounds he found the sidewalks and streets in front of the tower fairly covered with dead birds of all sorts. A little later the electrician came down, and when he saw the great pile of birds, he said that it was the electric light at the top of the tower. When he went up to the lantern with several members of the Board of Trade, the roof was found to be covered with dead birds, and each of the lamps in the big circle of light was filled with them, one globe having eight birds in it. These birds are of every known variety, and many unknown, or rather, unfamiliar species are among the lot. All shades and colors are there—scarlet, blue, pink, red, canary, mottled, black and white, and there were some snipe and plovers among them. The theory is that they were migratory flocks going from south to north, and were attracted by the great light, which the moment they touched killed them. The birds are all of the small species. There was a countless number of them, enough to trim all the ladies' hats in Illinois. Many Bohemians were in the street with bags and baskets, and in less than two hours the street was clear of every vestige of the bird shower, but the roof of the Board of Trade is now covered, and the janitors will remove them to-day.

The Kentucky Convict Miners.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—A *Courier-Journal* special reports a bad state of affairs still existing at Greenwood, Ky., where a company of State troops protect the convicts worked in the mines from the threatened violence of the free miners. During the past week eight houses belonging to the mine-owners have been burned by incendiaries, and last night a grocery and dwelling belonging to Wm. Lewis were destroyed. The free miners are thought to be the incendiaries. The troops have been on guard for several months, and it is thought the convicts would be summarily dealt with by the infuriated miners.

A Monster Petition.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Representative Morrow has received a monster petition from the Knights of Labor of California. It is over two thousand feet long, and contains the names of over fifty thousand persons. Every State, county and municipal officer and every Knight of Labor of California has signed the petition. Every male adult in many of the counties of the State has put his name to it. It prays for action on the part of Congress either by appropriate legislation or by a change in the present treaty with China, as may be necessary, to forever prohibit the further immigration of Chinese to the United States.

Killed in a Thunder Storm.

BURLINGTON, IA., May 10.—This section was visited last evening by one of the most terrific thunder storms known for years. The thunder and lightnings were very severe. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a hurricane. The storm was of short duration. During its prevalence four young men were seated under a porch, when lightning struck the buildings. One of them was instantly killed and another seriously injured. The storm did considerable damage to building and crops outside the city.

A Bread Famine Existing at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—There is a bread famine to-day among those who depend upon the bakers. Of the 160 bakeries in the two cities 120, comprising nearly all the larger establishments, are closed. About 300 bakers are on strike. The bake shops in operation, with but one or two exceptions, are small, and can only supply their regular customers. The demands are twelve hours and all day work.

Mormon Cases in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the three Snow polygamy cases for want of jurisdiction. It has also recalled the mandate in the polygamy case, set aside the former judgment and dismissed it for want of jurisdiction.

A Lee to Become a Countess.

VIENNA, May 10.—Agnes Carroll, step-daughter of General Lee, has been betrothed to Count Antony Huseenstamm.

Returning to Work at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A large number of the striking workmen returned to work this morning.

A SUGAR SUBSTITUTE

A Substance Extracted from Coal Tar Which Is Sweeter Than Sugar.

Mr. Ivan Levinstein, the President of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry, calls attention to a new substance which is extracted from coal tar, and possesses sweetening properties far stronger than the best cane or beet-root sugar. This substance, he says, seemed likely to enter into daily consumption. According to Mr. Levinstein, one part of it will give a very sweet taste to ten thousand parts of water, for it is two hundred and thirty times sweeter than best sugar, and taken in the quantities added to food as sweetening material, has no injurious effects whatever on the human system. Patients suffering from diabetes have been treated for the last few months in one of the principal hospitals in Berlin with saccharin without feeling in the least inconvenienced by its use. The use of saccharin would, therefore, Mr. Levinstein said, be not merely a probable substitute for sugar, but it might even be applied to medicinal purposes where sugar was not permissible.—*Scientific American.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—SENATE—A letter was read from Emmet Tompkins, Secretary of the Ohio Legislative Committee, regarding matter surreptitiously interpolated in the Payne report, and asking for an investigation. The letter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and distribution of the incorrect copies ordered stopped. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private claims on the calendar. The post-office appropriation bill was taken up, and the subsidy clause debated. It was finally adopted by a vote of yeas 30; nays 19. The vote on the passage of the bill, as amended, was yeas 45, nays 10. At 5:20 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The resignation of Congressman Pulitzer was received from the Secretary of State, of New York. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the delay in the publication of the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Also one calling on the Secretary of the Navy, for a copy of the special report made by Lieutenant Kimball on the progress of the Panama Canal. The contested election case of Campbell vs. Weaver, of Iowa, was taken up in preference to the river and harbor bill by a majority of one. After debate of an hour and a half the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections was adopted. It confirms the right of the sitting member, J. B. Weaver, to the seat. At 5:15 p. m. the House took a recess until 7 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of bills and reports from the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—SENATE.—A letter from the Public Printer was read, attributing certain delays in printing to insufficient appropriations. A resolution was reported in relation to the cattle troubles on the Mexican border, and recommending an arrangement with Mexico for their suppression. A resolution was agreed to inquiring of the Secretary of State the necessity for charging citizens of the United States five dollars for passports to foreign countries. Mr. Logan inquired in reference to his bill to provide a commission for investigating the condition of the colored people of the South. It was discovered that it had been referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Education. Mr. Blair promised to have the subject considered and reported if possible. The Inter-State commerce bill was taken up, and Mr. Camden's amendment adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 21. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A letter of the Secretary of the Navy was read, containing an estimate of $91,137 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the armament of the new steel cruisers. A bill was passed for the relief of the heirs of the late James C. Wintersmith, appropriating the funeral expenses and a year's pay. A bill was reported to extend the free delivery system. An adverse report was made on the Senate bill providing for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic. The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill repealing as much of Section 3314 as allows commissions to Internal Revenue Collectors for taxes collected on distilled spirits. Bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs were then considered. The first one called was the veterans' bounty bill. Messrs. Laclede, Bragg, Hepburn and Goff spoke in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Hewitt, Reagan and Breckinridge opposed it. Amendments were adopted extending the provisions of the act to the widows and such reenlisted volunteer soldiers as may be deceased, and to enlisted men in the navy and the marine corps. Pending further action the committee rose, and at 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—SENATE—On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was agreed that the anti-Chinese immigration bill and the Chinese indemnity bill should be special orders for May 10. The Pacific railroad funding bill was made the special order for May 11. The inter-State commerce bill was called up, and after considerable debate, it was agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill next Tuesday. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably a bill making eight hours a day's work for letter carriers. Mr. Logan, during the afternoon, offered an amendment for the Mexican pension bill which, among other things, proposes to repeal the restriction upon the payment of arrears of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war whose claims are filed prior to July 1, 1888, and conferring a pension upon all soldiers disabled from any other cause than their own careless or vicious conduct, who served three months. The amendment also increases all classes of existing pensions.

HOUSE.—An adverse report was made by the Judiciary Committee on the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for female suffrage. The bill to create a department of agriculture and labor was called up, but dilatory motions prevented its consideration during the morning hour. The House then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. After some discussion the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. An amendment was offered, and agreed to, providing that appropriations for the improvement of the Lower Mississippi and of the Missouri river shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, without the intervention of the Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions. The bill was finally passed—yeas, 143; nays, 102—and the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m., after an unsuccessful attempt to get up an electoral count bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—A Senate bill was passed granting right of way to a local railroad through the arsenal grounds at Philadelphia. The military academy bill was set aside for private business, and the House considered a number of claims. Considerable discussion was occasioned by a bill to pay F. W. Haldeman $200 for services as a scout and bugler during the war, the claimant being at the time too young to be mustered into the service. When a vote was taken the opponents of the bill raised the point of no quorum, and at 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. At the night session fifty private pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed authorizing the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a road through the Indian Territory. The military academy bill was passed. The army appropriation bill was taken up and finished in committee of the whole ready for action in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Frye introduced a bill "to limit the commercial privileges of vessels from foreign countries in the ports of the United States." The fisheries dispute with Canada was discussed, and resolutions calling for information in relation thereto were introduced by Mr. Davis. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to authorize the Union Pacific railroad to construct branch roads. The Inter-State commerce bill was then discussed by Messrs. Walthall, Gorman, Stanford and Sewell. At 5:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States, after which the House proceeded to the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia. Several bills of a local character were passed, and the House adjourned to 4:40 p. m.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in a speech at Chelsea, said the charges of immoral conduct against him were cruel and baseless, and caused himself and wife many sleepless nights, and having asked the Queen's Proctor to intervene in the case, he would deny on oath the unfounded charges.

THE Russian Minister of War has gone to Livadia to confer with the Czar.

THREE thousand workmen held a meeting in Vienna and adopted a resolution demanding of the Liberal Deputies that they oppose the Socialist law.

—Two men were arrested in St. Louis the other day. It was alleged that the men had perfected a means of taking the change out of the cash boxes in the street cars, and upon one of them was found an instrument for abstracting the coins. It consists in a long and moderately stiff strap split at the end, into which are fitted two pieces of zinc or tin, which are moderately flexible. Pushing this down into the boxes the coins were easily caught between the two pieces of tin and abstracted.—*St. Louis Post.*

—A young man in a large company was descanting very flippantly on a subject his knowledge of which was evidently superficial, and a lady present asked his name. "'Tis Scarlett," replied a gentleman. "Indeed," said the lady, "then I am certain he belies his name, for I am sure he is not deep read."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—The first American establishment for the exclusive manufacture of edged-too's was founded by Samuel Collins, at Collinsville, Conn., about 1826, when the product of a day's labor was the forging and tempering of eight broad-axes.—*Hartford Post.*

THE TROUBLE OVER.

The Congressional Investigating Committee at Galveston Taking Evidence of Business Men.

Vigilance of the Chicago Police in Looking After Anarchists Has Not Relaxed a Particle—Several of Them Run in Sunday.

INVESTIGATING THE LABOR TROUBLES.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 10.—At the investigation of the labor troubles by the Congressional sub-committee here Saturday night, R. B. Hawley, a jobber in groceries and grains, testified that his firm did a business amounting to from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 per annum. It sold goods, but because of the labor troubles their credits were almost entirely cut off. It sustained a loss in its business of from thirty to forty per cent. Witness was not opposed to organization of labor.

S. L. Finley, upholsterer of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, testified that he formerly occupied two official positions with the Knights of Labor. He said it was the intention of the Knights to strike on all the Texas roads, but better judgment prevailed. He was opposed to strikes.

P. W. Farrell, a carpenter, described the form of the mandate which was issued by the Knights to the freight clerks in the Texas Pacific railroad office at Fort Worth, ordering them to strike.

W. P. Burk, editor of the *Labor Advocate* and county treasurer, testified to the fact of the demoralizing effect of the strike on the Gould system. He said that the condition of the laboring men in the South was better than that of the northern workingmen. There was not such a surplus of labor in the South. The absence of employment for labor in the South during several months of the year was the most serious drawback. He believed the only remedy was the introduction of manufacturers in Texas. He attributed much of the trouble to the want of confidence between employers and the men and thought that workmen were not outspoken enough about their grievances. In reply to the question as to who was benefited by the seizure of the engines and the destruction of property by the strikers, witness said that he thought about the only person benefited was the sheriff. The committee left for Marshall last evening.

HUNTING FOR ANARCHISTS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The vigilance of the police in looking after suspected Anarchists has not relaxed a particle since the occurrence of the outrage that first induced it. The various stations contain the usual extra detail inaugurated a week ago and a strict watch is kept along the streets on suspicious parties. The anticipation of incendiary fires has caused citizens and property-owners to be doubly on the lookout so that, no matter from what quarter trouble may spring, preparation will have been made for it. Yesterday a fellow riding on a West Side car attracted the attention of the passengers by talking loudly in defiance of the Socialists engaged in Tuesday night's riots. He proclaimed himself a rampant Anarchist and denounced the police for the part they had taken in suppressing the outrage. A police officer locked him up at the Des Plaines street station where he gave the name of J. M. Hart.

A third raid was made on the nest at No. 71 West Lake street by a squad of twenty-five men from the Central detail. In the hall upstairs a meeting of hod-carriers was found in session and the members were searched. Nothing was found on them to indicate connection or sympathy with the lawless element and they were allowed to proceed unmolested. A few red-flags left in the hall by parties unknown were carried away. In the saloon underneath the hall, kept by Albert Florus, three red-hot Anarchists were arrested and jailed. In the saloon was found a copy of the platform of the Socialists, which essentially embodies the well-known utterances of Spies, Fielden, Schwab & Co., together with a partial directory of "groups" outside of Chicago.

The "groups" according to the paper are in existence as far east as Holyoke, Mass., and extend through Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and neighboring States. The three men taken are George Bartels, alias Loranz, Franz Smidt and Fred Benteen. Like their comrades in trouble they betrayed the most craven terror when confronted by the representatives of justice, and seemed entirely bereft of the boasted courage of their kind.

A short time after they had been locked up a fellow, giving his name as Charles J. Franks, called at the station to see Smidt. When asked what he was Franks admitted that he was a Socialist and that he and Smidt worked together on an Anarchist paper that suspended publication about a year ago. In answer to further questions the fellow said that if the intended parade had taken place yesterday he would have walked in the ranks and carried a red flag. He had scarcely uttered the words when he was hustled down stairs and given quarters in a cell to repent that he had been led into making a hasty declaration.

At a meeting of the freight handlers yesterday, after an animated debate, decided to go to the railroad officials to-day as individuals and endeavor to arrange for an end of the strike now in progress.

OBJECTING TO THE RED FLAG.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—At a largely attended meeting of Typographical Union No. 3 yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted denouncing the red flag of the Commune as symbolic of anarchy and revolution and antagonistic to the welfare of every true American. The union calls the attention of capitalists to the recent riots at Chicago and Milwaukee, reminding them that the importation of foreign labor to supplant American workmen at cheaper rates of pay may prove dangerous policy in the end.

The strike situation remains unchanged. The men stand well together and seem determined to hold out. The manufacturers, on the other hand, maintain the same position. Many have announced that they will open their factories to-day and the Mayor has assured them that all men who want to go to work will be given full police protection. Four regiments of the Ohio National Guard, with a strengthened police force, are at his disposal and it is hardly probable that there will be any trouble.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The striking piano makers have returned at the old scale.

—Love letters at breach of promise suits are usually amusing, but none more so than one written by an English young man, which was of such a strain as the following: "Dearest, most charming, superlative Sally—I am longing really for the time to come when I shall have you in a home, a bower of lovers' bliss, where we can coo and bill all the day long. We soon shall have a splash, dash-up wedding of our own, and then we shall take the shine out of them."

—How much of cheer and comfort is derived from the brilliant flowers that surround our pathway. Who is there that is so regardless of the beauties of nature that in rambling through the fields in the spring will not pluck and admire the lovely wild flowers?—*Albany Journal.*

—Aiguilettes have become so fashionable that it is no uncommon sight to see a woman prancing along with a hammock looped over her dress front.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—A man in Cambridge, Mass., who was arrested for swindling, has spent $207,000, left him by his father, in the last seven years.—*Boston Post.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$1 75@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 25@ 3 25	3 75@ 4 50
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 25	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 25
Medium leaf	6 00@ 6 75	8 75@10 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—SENATE.—The Senate this morning adopted a resolution fixing next Monday week, May 17, as the date of final sine die adjournment, and the House unanimously concurred therein. Mr. J. B. Read made several efforts to postpone consideration of the resolution, but was unsuccessful. A motion to reconsider was tabled. Mr. Hays moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill appointing a steam boiler inspector for Jefferson County was adopted. His motion prevailed, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on General Statutes. The revenue bill was taken and considered until adjournment. The bill was adopted down to the tenth section of the Sixth Article. The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Harvey Meyars called up his bill to tax sleeping car companies. The license of such companies as wish to do business in this State was fixed at $1,000 per annum. A bill was passed requiring persons who float logs down the Kentucky river to brand them. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we do hereby express our earnest approval of the spirit and purpose of Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish home rule measures, our admiration of the wisdom and love of justice which conceived it, and our sincere hope that it may meet with the approval of the British Parliament. Resolved, further, That we congratulate Hon. Charles S. Parnell and his associates upon the measure of success which has already crowned their efforts on behalf of the Irish people, and we pledge to him and them our earnest and warmest sympathy in their heroic struggle for constitutional liberty." The resolutions were at once reported to the Senate, and on motion of J. R. W. Smith unanimously adopted by that body. The bill to continue the geological survey was reported. Very strong speeches in favor of the bill were made by Bullitt and Worthington. There was much disorder during the debate. A motion to lay on the table was defeated. Before voting on the bill the house adjourned.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—SENATE.—A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind was made a special order for to-morrow. A bill to quiet land titles in Eastern Kentucky was laid on the table. The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Berry in the chair, and listened to an address from Francis W. Ratcliffe in behalf of the Kentucky manufacturing establishment for the blind. The revenue bill was considered until adjournment. Considerable opposition to the bill is developing in the Senate. A motion to table the bill this morning received eight affirmative votes.

HOUSE—The unfinished order was the bill to continue the Geological Survey. The main question was ordered. All amendments were voted down except that offered by Mr. Owens. It reduces the appropriation to $1,000 per annum, and was adopted. The bill then passed with ease, 55 votes being cast in its favor. Mr. Owens' amendment to the rules, limiting all future speeches on any measure to ten minutes' duration, was adopted. The education bill was then reported as a special order. Mr. Owens spoke earnestly in favor of his amendment, allowing supplementary taxation by counties in aid of the State fund. The House adjourned without disposing of the bill.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—SENATE.—The House bill taking from graduates of normal schools the right to teach in common schools without certificate was called up and referred to the Committee on Education. The Revenue bill was taken up. Mr. Clay offered an amendment that the rate of taxation on the $100 be 55 cents instead of 47 cents, and all after section 2 be struck out. This was simply to reject the Revenue bill and raise the rate of taxation. Amendment rejected. The report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners on the condition of the convicts at Greenwood and Kensee was filed this morning. It was a very lengthy document.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted beginning the regular session of the House at 9:30 a. m., and closing at 2 p. m. The School bill was then taken up. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The bill as reported by the Committee on Education was then passed. The principal features of the bill are those providing for taxation by districts instead of counties, to be levied by vote. Any widow, spinster and alien residing in the district who is a tax-payer and has children of the school age shall be qualified to vote. The above is the language of the bill, although it is to be presumed that spinsters do not have children of the school age. Mr. Strauss called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the High License bill was defeated, and a motion to table that motion was defeated by a vote of 42 to 39. The motion was discussed until adjournment.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—SENATE—Mr. Hays called up a bill relative to the Sinking Fund of Louisville. Hitherto the commissioners were allowed to deposit the surplus only in State banks. The present bill permits it to be placed in National banks also. The Committee on Claims reported favorably on a bill for the benefit of E. H. Taylor, warden of the penitentiary. It was to give him $630 he paid as house rent while Barry South had possession of the house belonging to the State and built for the warden's use. The bill was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 6, defeated the bill taking from graduates of normal schools the right to teach without a common school certificate. The Senate made rapid progress on the revenue bill this morning. A great many sections were adopted unchanged, but when it came to taxing farming tools Mr. Bush moved to exempt them to the extent of $400. An amendment by Mr. Hill that it be $250 was adopted. Libraries of professional people to the extent of $250 were also excepted. Nothing more of importance was done before adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill regulating subordinate offices in the Superior Court and the Court of Appeals was passed. The committee on the judiciary reported a bill to appoint a commission to investigate the books, papers and accounts of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer. The commission was to be composed of three persons to be appointed by the Governor. The examination is to be completed in six months, and report to be published in six or more newspapers having the largest circulation in the State. Mr. Ramsey, the Republican member from Laurel, offered an amendment that the commission be four in number, two Republicans and two Democrats. Mr. Ramsey's amendment was adopted by a vote of 71 to 13. The bill, as thus amended, was passed. Mr. Straus called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Dixon high license bill was defeated. A vote was taken, and the motion was defeated by 50 to 39. Mr. Owens arose and requested to be released from serving on the committee to which the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was referred. He was released, and in his stead was appointed Mr. Nesbitt. The House passed the bill for the benefit of A. G. Morgan, of Fayette County, a member of the State militia, who was wounded while on duty. The bill gave him $515. The Committee on Appropriations reported favorably on the Senate bill giving Carl Scheuck, of Newport, $427 for services rendered the Geological Survey. The bill was defeated, and the House then adjourned.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE post-office at Thornburg, Webster County, has been abolished.

WEEDEN BOWEN, one of the best known citizens of Powell County, was probably fatally injured by being thrown from his horse and dragged several hundred yards.

AT Licktown, Tom Howard shot and killed Kelsey Selyers, without any provocation.

RICHARD PRATT, of Mount Washington, has been appointed an Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fifth Kentucky District. Also James K. Powell, of Washington County, and J. P. Wilkinson, of Liberty, storekeepers and gaugers for the same district. J. B. Ingels, of Berry, James Matthews, of Rutland, and George H. Huston, of Berlin, have been appointed storekeepers for the Sixth Kentucky District.

MR. KINKAID, a rich lumberman, was waylaid near Mt. Sterling, and riddled with buckshot and robbed of $500, by unknown parties.

JOHN LEIGHTON was hanged at Paintville, for the murder of Daniel Leighton, his cousin.

RICHARD SANFORD, a somnambulist, at Mt. Sterling, fell (while walking in his sleep) through an elevator shaft in that place, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

WM. SANDIAGE, on trial for murder at Harrodsburg, was convicted, and a verdict of seven years in the penitentiary rendered.

ELIJAH HINES, an aged gentleman, dropped dead while walking in the yard at his home in Saltwall, three miles west of Owingsville.

BIRDS OF ILL OMEN.

New York Journals Who Are Saddest Over the Condition of the Democracy—Their Souls Uselessly Harrowed.

One or two of our contemporaries seem to have found their vocation. They have taken to unburdening their prophetic souls. They see somewhere above their political horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, and thereupon they proceed to utter melancholy vaticinations of a direful flood. The New York *Tribune* is especially solicitous about the welfare of the Democratic party. It fears that it may lose its vantage ground and its prestige of victory. It becomes comically lugubrious over the lack of union in the Democratic ranks and makes a pretense of being quite low-spirited over Democratic prospects. Alas! poor *Tribune!*

The New York *Sun*, which is ordinarily equal to any occasion, now and then gets discouraged. Things are not arranged in the way it would like to have them. It opposed the election of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, and ever since it has done its utmost to justify its prevision by disparaging the Administration both in its policy and personnel. Indeed, the *Sun* is so little satisfied with the President and with his unswerving adhesion to the pledges which were made to the country in the name and by the authority of the Democracy that it sometimes looks back with regretful longing to the time when that astute and versatile statesman, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, was its ideal Democratic leader.

But the fact that these two sympathetic and disinterested journals look blue when contemplating the present state of the Democratic party is really no reason for despair in regard to its future. We notice that they anxiously magnified the importance of some Democratic reverses in one or two Western cities—reverses perfectly explicable on other than political grounds—but that they were suspiciously silent about the decisive successes of the party in the recent elections of New York and New Jersey. We fear our esteemed contemporaries sometimes utter thoughts that answer to the parentage of their wishes, that they observe through an obscuring medium the events and conditions from which they forecast the future, and that the dark prophecies in which they indulge are due mostly to the proverbial blindness of those who won't see.

It is very certain that there is a considerable lack of fairness and candor in dealing with facts in this connection. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, for instance, quoted at great length from an interview with an Indiana Representative, which was originally published in the *Post*. That Congressman gave a gloomy picture of the discontent of the disappointed office-seekers with whom he had come in contact. But when Representative Townshend, of Illinois, returned from a visit to his State, and reported that he found members of the Democratic party entirely satisfied with the course of the Administration, our contemporary did not seize upon the facts in the case with equal earnestness.

The fact is, the Democratic party is not an organization of either expectant or disappointed office-seekers. It is made up, instead, of the great body of the people who desire an economical, capable and honest Government. And when these see the credit of the country maintained at its highest point, the Administration pursuing an honorable policy, and the public service being steadily improved, they are apt to conclude that the intrusting of power to the Democratic party has not been in vain.

Our contemporaries may continue to represent all the phases of disappointment, and to make mountains out of mole-hills; but they will find it difficult to persuade the people that what has thus far worked so well is not in itself good. There is a lack of concerted action among Democrats in Congress which we sincerely deplore; but it is greatly exaggerated by sensational or hostile writers. At any rate it is not of a character to weaken the faith of the people in Democratic principles or lead them to withdraw their confidence from the trusted leaders of the Democratic party.—*Washington Post.*

A Sensible Message.

President Cleveland's special message to Congress on the labor question will be attacked by the croakers and do-nothings, as a matter of course, but it is full of sound sense and good advice. In recommending the establishment of a voluntary board of arbitration he fortifies his position with the same suggestion that has been advanced repeatedly in these columns, that "the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding." Public opinion could be depended upon to do the rest. The implacable, the tyrannical, the lawless, whether representing organized capital or organized labor, would be attended to in due time.

The sentiment of the American people is unalterably opposed to the idea that it is beneath anybody's dignity to take these demands of labor into respectful consideration. It is hostile to the autocratic assumption that organized labor is to be defeated at all hazards on all occasions, and it is more than half-inclined to believe that the police and the military are not maintained solely for the purpose of assisting exacting and grasping employers in coercing their men or in taking advantage of the necessaries of idle labor. With a National board of arbitration of high character in existence, reasonable men will appeal to it, and the unreasonable men who do not appeal to it will be reached by this public sentiment if they defy it.

Mr. Cleveland's message indicates an appreciation on his part of the gravity of the issues now presented, and it is to be hoped that Congress, viewing them in the same light, will act wisely and speedily.—*Chicago Herald.*

——Either "intimate" friends of Mr. Blaine are trying a deep game or they are being played upon by the wily politician. One of the number asserts that "Mr. Blaine's friends are still loth to believe his political career is completed," and another friend is equally certain he does not desire renomination. This confusion of opinion must eventually lead to trouble. If Blaine really wishes the Presidency, but fails to receive notice by the convention, he will present one of the saddest spectacles in the gloomy pageantry of the times. He should get his forces in hand and not permit them to refuse the crown if he intends making a grab for it. Many a good man is wrecked on the rocks of modesty.—*Chicago News.*

A HARD DEATH.

The Spoils System Being Strangled by an Honest Leader of the True Democracy—Impotent Republican Clamor.

The spoils system dies hard. President Cleveland has as much trouble with it as the strong man of mythology had with the hydra. It starts up in a threatening shape at each new appointment. Somebody conceives himself slighted and wronged when a Government office is filled by a different person than the one he recommended. There are idle threats and childish denunciations because the President's choice, made after due deliberation and impartial investigation, happens not to agree with the preference of some local leader. The Republican organs eagerly seize upon the circumstance as a notable instance of Democratic disaffection, forgetting that the great Democratic party is heart and soul with the President in his honest efforts to make appointments conducive to the best interests of the public service. The Democratic party is essentially the party of the people, and the people recognize the soundness of the policy which aims only at a better administration of the offices of the Government.

President Cleveland looks to capability rather than personal preference as a qualification for office and, confident in the integrity of his motives and his desire to fill the offices with the best material he can find, he can afford to disregard the petty complaints of interested politicians. He has been subjected to a pressure such as no President has heretofore encountered to depart from the wise, cautious course of making appointments in accordance with the dictates of his better judgment and not of those who sought to control him. The professional office-seekers form but an infinitessimal part of the community, although they make such a great noise and their influence on the people is very small indeed. There has been a constant cry of Democratic disaffection towards the President, kept up by the Republican press, aided by a few newspapers which wear the mask of Democracy to conceal their real designs. Yet the popularity of Mr. Cleveland not only remains unshaken, but is constantly gaining ground. The Democratic party recognize in him a strong, fearless, prudent leader, who puts into practice the true principles of Democracy, and presents to the Nation the unaccustomed example of a Chief Magistrate's adherence to ante-election promises, reform and honesty. There will be always clamor in interested quarters against such a course, but it will be drowned in the mighty voice of the American people proclaiming their indorsement of such a faithful, steadfast servant.—*Albany Argus.*

HER PRESIDENT TOO.

The Harmony and Affection Existing Between Grover and Miss Rose Cleveland.

One of the ladies who has been a White House guest during the latter part of the winter is my authority for a pleasing insight into the ways and incidents of its life. Like all bachelors, the President is a little indifferent to family intercourse and amenities as a change and rest from his work. About all he sees of the ladies of the White House is at his meals. Then he appears the jovial, jesting man of the world, always ready to make each passing moment the pleasantest. Miss Cleveland addresses him almost without exception as "Mr. President."

When her friend said: "Why do you always call him Mr. President?" she replied: "He is my President as well as everybody else's."

Rarely does she call him Grover. The brother and sister evidently have a deep affection for each other, although little is manifest on the surface. He looks after her wants as faithfully as it is possible to imagine, and many apparently volunteer services from the attendants of the Executive Mansion are suggested by the President. His use of the White House stables is always modified by his regard for Miss Cleveland's wishes. If by any chance he learns that she desires to take a ride, he first learns which carriage and what horses she wants before making his own selection.

Miss Cleveland attends to the duties of her mistressship in the most methodical way, and has lost much, it is said, of her old-time blithesome manner and freedom. One of the curiosities of her situation, which amused her a good deal, is that whenever she goes about the house she is expected to lead the way. If she passes from one room to another with a company of her friends they all stand back and make way for her to pass first, a custom probably as ancient as the English court, by which she, with her democratic notions, was at first a good deal shocked. Evidently all that she does in her position is prompted by a most dutiful desire to be to her brother all that a sister could be. A great deal of nonsense is printed about her monitorship over his public policy and one thing and another. It may be accepted as approximately true that Miss Cleveland does not attempt to interfere or recommend or request any information of her brother on any particular question of the day. Her first aim is to do her duty, simply, modestly and unpretentiously, which explains her success.—*Chicago Mail.*

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

——The Republicans of Wisconsin have carried nearly all the spring elections, even sweeping Milwaukee. The Democrats say it is all the fault of Vilas and Bragg.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

——Of the total number who successfully passed the Civil-Service examination during the year eighty-six per cent. were educated in the common schools, while the other fourteen per cent. had either received a partial or a complete college training. This speaks volumes in favor of the public schools of the land.—*Philadelphia Call.*

——Land Commissioner Sparks, by last accounts, is doing well. His famous order arresting land entries and the granting of patents in an extensive region of the West has been revoked, it is true, but patents to land speculators are not issued any faster on that account. The triumph of the land pirates over the Commissioner was more apparent than real.—*Philadelphia Record.*

——We understand that Judge E. R. Hoar, who stands at the head, or near the head, as a lawyer in Massachusetts, believes that President Cleveland is right in the contest forced upon him by the Republican majority of the Senate. Judge Hoar had a similar contention with the Senate when he was Attorney-General in President Grant's Cabinet.—*Boston Herald.*

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WEDNESD'Y, MAY 12, 1886.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE strikes are a thing of the very recent past.

THERE are 117 moonshiners in the Covington jail.

THE legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 17th inst.—the best resolution adopted during the session.

HON. O. F. ROBERTS, of Dearbon county, Indiana, is a candidate for State Senator in his district.

THE high license bill was finally disposed of in the House by a refusal to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected.

THE strikes did not extend to this office, there being no conflict between capital and labor here, the latter being our only acquaintance and companion.

So soon as we can obtain a copy of the Boone county prohibition law, which is to be voted on at the next August election, we will publish it. We have written for a copy.

A CIRCUS is advertised to give a performance in Frankfort at an early date. Would not think it would be extravagantly patronized, a large monkey show having been giving exhibitions there all winter.

THE Cincinnati authorities had the militia in close call that their services might be brought to bear immediately upon the appearance of any trouble with the strikers. Monday was the day upon which violence was anticipated.

NO ONE has received a commission as postmaster in Covington as yet. The public generally has not been, and probably never will be, informed why the office so unexpectedly deflected from the course it was certain (?) to go at first. There are reasons it is said.

THE Senate has amended the revenue bill, which sends it back to the House, and its consideration there may necessitate an extension of the session beyond the 17th inst., the date heretofore agreed upon for adjournment. The convict trouble is also before the House, another matter that is likely to require much time.

IT will be but a short time now before candidates for State offices will be as thick as blackberries. Occasionally a locality pops up, demanding that Hon. Thos. L. Jones be given the office as a matter of right accruing from his treatment in the last gubernatorial convention, but we fail to notice this spontaneousness from the sections opposing Mr. Jones in the last campaign.

HON. W. E. ARTHUR was nominated for circuit judge in the twelfth district. There was a split in the convention, the bolters nominating Desha, of Harrison county. Arthur is the nominee of the regularly constitued convention, according to the decision of such men as Judge O'Hara. The indications are that Desha is realizing that he is in the wrong political harness, and will probably not make the race.

AT the last election of representatives the people made a very grave mistake when they chose as members of the General Assembly so many candidates for Congress. About one-half of the members of the present legislature have the Congressional bee in their hats where it will remain a long time before some of the would-be Congressmen will go to Washington at Uncle Sam's expense.

IT is doubtful about the amendment proposed to the Boone county prohibition law, passing. The amendment proposed to refund to those taking out licenses to sell whisky, the money they are out in proportion to the time the law curtails their privilege if ratified by the county at August election. The committee to which the amendment was referred will not report favorable on it.

WE have been watching the Capital's portraits of the Senators and Representatives, and have read, with considerble interest, the biographies, or obituaries, following them, and can't conceive how it is that such an able set of men as the Capital represents them to be, has managed to fall so far below what statesmen of the first water should prove to be when given an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

THE Anarchists in this country take advantage of every labor strike and give vent to their devilish, and destructive desires, which they dare not display under any other circumstances. Anarchists, under the guise of laboring men, advocate the destruction of property and life, and the poor laborer gets credit for the advocacy of incendiary measures. The destruction of property the laboring classes can not afford to advocate.

THE petition asking the legislature to pass a law substituting three commissioners to transact the business of the court of claims and levy of this county, has culminated in a law. After receiving the petition asking its passage, Hon. Reuben Conner had it put through both houses without delay. If the act is in the proper shape it will expedite the county's business, and keep matters in a shape that the county may know at short intervals exactly what the obligations of the county are. With three good commissioners and the county judge, with the law in the proper shape, the financial affairs of the county will not suffer. Who will be commissioners? Don't all speak at once.

Amendment to Boone Co. Road Law

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

SEC. 1. That an act entitled an act relating to opening, repairing, keeping in repair, and levying and collecting taxes for the benefit of the public roads in Boone county approved February 22, 1884 be amended as follows: That whenever the County Court of Boone county orders a new road opened, as by law required, it shall be the duty of all persons who are now subject to road service to meet the Supervisors of roads at the time when and place where such Supervisors may so order in their respective districts, with such tools and implements as to him may seem proper, and proceed with the work of opening such new road until the same is ready for public travel.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all persons owning land and a team of horses, who are subject to road service to furnish such team of horses and also such plows, scrapers and wagons as may seem necessary to do the plowing, scraping and hauling on said new road, until the same is completed. The persons enumerated in this and the proceeding section, shall perform the duties required of them, after having received a verbal notice for two days before the time they are required to so work. Said notice shall inform the person notified, of the time when and the place where they are required to labor, and any one failing to work or furnish teams and wagons, scrapers, &c., shall at once be reported to the Judge of the County Court, who shall have the power to fine them for contempt, in any sum not exceeding $30, and if the same be not paid or replevied at once, the person so fined shall be committed to jail until the same be paid at the rate of one day for each $2 of said fine.

SEC. 3. This amendment shall take effect from and after its passage.
Approved March 6th, 1886.

The storm Monday night was pretty lively so far as heard. A barn on N. W. Botts' farm was struck by lightning, and injured considerbly.

Adam Kahr invested $2 on the Lexington races Thursday, and drew out $329 on a combination ticket.—Capital.

Another big corn crop will be raised in Robertson this season, and it is probable the acreage and yield will be greater than last year, as a stronger quality of land will be seeded.—Tribune.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly but steadily every day, and his physicans now speak confidently of his nearly complete recovery, His closest friends say that he has no thought of resigning, and as yet has made no arrangements for his summer vacation.

The Teachers' Duty to his Profession.

The position of the teacher is a peculiar one. It is not only responsible but exceedingly difficult to fill. To a certain extent he holds the future welfare of the State in his power; if his work is awkwardly or unskillfully done, the bad effects are apt to be perpetuated. Any remissness on his part may result in irreparable harm. He should constantly study for higher culture, and not only be well educated, but should strive to possess the necessary qualification for successful teaching. He may have all the education requisite but be unable to impart it understandingly; much depends on the manner of communicating intelligence.

He owes it to himself and those in his authority to keep enlightened in regard to methods of instruction, inculcating principles, and whatever efforts are being made for progressive education; a library of books on education teaching, will in a measure supply this demand. From them we may get fresh food for thought and add to our store-house of knowledge, but we should not fail to develope our intellectual growth in other branches, read current and standard literature, and give our minds something to assimilate besides the ever present subject of, how shall I teach these pupils in the best way?" Train them mentally, morally, physically and fit them for the active business of life. Educational periodicals supply a deficiency that could not well be reached by other means. One or more of these every teacher would find it profitable to take and thoroughly peruse, and by this means they keep informed about educational affairs of the State. It is necessary in order to maintain our standing, and be successful that we be conversant with the movements of the majority of our profession and be able to consider intelligently what others are attempting to accomplish for pedagogical reform. The association of higher minds, and more advanced thinkers will elevate us and cause us to wander in more fertile fields and give more interest in our work.

The principal duty of the teacher is to keep the best school possible, according to our surroundings, well organized, disciplined and governed, to do all in his power to render study interesting and investigation profitable. The plan of telling a scholar to do as you say and not, as you do, will never be carried out or obeyed, the teacher should be all he expects his scholars to be, persevering in whatever endeavors he makes; pure, if he wishes the lessons of virtue he is to instill to take root; honest in all his words and actions if he wishes obedient and reliable pupils; genial and considerate that he may keep the love, respect and consideration of those in his care; knowledge seeking, if he would lead others in the paths he must walk before, prepare the way and not act as driver, but, by presenting the inducements, profits and pleasures to be gained from learning cause them to be willing followers. He may not realize immediate returns for the qualities involved but they will enrich the soil even if it is not in a favorable condition to germinate them.

The teacher should endeavor to work in harmony with his profession, lay aside bickering, and labor for whatever means will result in professional improvement, keep his mind prepared for fresh impressions, and not be too ready to reject an old and successful method until he find a new one that can better fill its place. Even then it should only be adopted after a careful study of the system introduced; but a teacher should never degenerate into a mere copyist, a follower of methods simply because they are recommended, but should decide for himself whether it would be applicable to his school and situation. We should aim at originality and individuality in our efforts, where others have succeeded we may fail, where they have met with obstacles we may face them with a bold front and overcome them.

We need to have free, honest and earnest discussions, to lay aside dogmatism, the thought that our way is the best, and continually search for something better. Hold to that we find good, but reject whatever we find unpracticable, there is much to be found by research and investigation, a zealous striving for better things will result in conspicous growth.

By attending teachers meetings, even if we do not desire or cannot aid in the discussions, we will most certainly learn something from the remarks of our colaborors, profit from the mistakes they have made, and be saved the trouble of the experience. All discussions should be entirely free from personal animosity, and be designed to foster and uphold the great cause of education. We should not absent ourselves from our county association simply from the wish to escape the responsibilities of the meetings, or because it will cause us some trouble to prepare ourselves on the subject assigned us. Simply looking on, or even passively participating in the exercises, has much good in it, and may be the beginning which will result in conspicuous worth. The meetings furnish a means of recreation, interchange of tested ideas and views, and give you a more extensive acquaintance with other teachers. If any one has reached such a high state of perfection that he imagines interchange of thought, would be of no benefit to him; that his methods are so thorough they cannot be improved upon, evidently if he is an ardent educator he should have sufficient consideration for his fellow laborers to give them the benefit of his knowledge. The world will never be so situated that he can have all the children directly under his supervision and educate them all. The surest way of bringing fame in his line would be to lend his energies to educate the educators, wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, even though if it only in his county association, he should have pride enough to want his county to stand in the front ranks of education and culture, and assist in doing it, and not sneer at the rest of us for trying to improve ourselves as teachers.

Let us all thoughtfully study the great science of education, and not be like too many now are, drifting aimlessly with no feeling but apathy in our work, but with a desire to vanish ignorance and up-build character, set up our standard and work to reach the desired perfection. Eminent attainment in any particular line demands concentration.

STATE NEWS.

Out of 120 counties in the State, only sixty have turnpikes or gravel roads.

The 21 acre crop of tobacco of Jas Russell, of Bourbon county, sold for $2,440.

The bill making the counties pay for their own blank books passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 10.

John H. Wren, for the killing of Wm. Ross, of Paris, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

According to the April report of the commissioner of agriculture the wheat crop throughout the State is promising a better yield than for a great many years past.

There is general complaint among farmers that the tobacco fly is devouring all the plants. Beds that contained large and thrifty plants a week ago are perfectly barren now, and a great many are resowing, hoping yet to raise plants in time for setting.—Owen News.

W. R. Cook, of near Hammond's Mill, in the New Columbus precinct, had a mare to drop twin colts on the 20th of April, one of which was a black mare mule, about two feet high, and the other was a sorrel horse colt. The mule colt only lived three or four days, but the horse colt is still alive and doing well.—Owen News.

Judge Cooper adjourned the Breathitt circuit court upon the unanimous petition of the people and bar, because of the fact that the recent floods in the Kentucky river and its confluents had swept away the fences and the entire physical force of the country was demanded to replace them, that crops might be planted in time to mature.—Scorcher.

Mat Wilson, aged sixteen, was driving a loaded wagon about six miles below Warsaw, one day last week, when the horses became frightened and ran off. Wilson was thrown on the horses' heels and his feet catching on the singletrees, he was dragged on the ground about one-quarter of a mile, his head being mashed into a jelly, and his body frightfully mangled.

Will Hansford, jr., has discovered a man who fishes in a novel and successful way by which he keeps his geese out of mischief. He ties short lines with baited hooks to their feet and drives them into the water, and they become frightened when the fish jerk the lines and run out on the bank with the fishes faster than two men can take them off and bait the hooks.—Stanford Journal.

Press Opinions.

The Chicago press comments on strikes as follows:

Inter-Ocean: The shutting up of the flannel-mouthed professional agitator would result in the shutting down of fewer industries.

Tribune: One howling anarchist is the cause of greater evil in this country than a hundred Chinamen.

News: It is every man's privilege to be independent; it is every man's duty to be law-abiding. One hour's rioting costs more than a month of arbitrating.

Herald: The Trades Assembly committeemen are the true friends of labor. The socialistic brawlers are the worst enemies of labor. Intelligent men will not be slow in recognizing the difference between them.

Tribune: Let our authorities take a lesson from those of New York City; who have promptly met and stamped out every form of anarchical agitation as soon as it came to the surface or showed its ugly head anywhere in sight.

News: As for the incitors of this riot—the men of the Spies-Parsons kidney—no mercy should be shown them. It is pretty well known that the bloodthirsty circulars distributed on the North Side Monday night and throughout the city yesterday, came from the printing office of the anarchist Spies. They are of a piece with his speeches he has been delivering, and the inflammatory articles he has been printing for the last 12 months.

Inter-Ocean: Strikes and strikers are lost sight of now. There can be no difference between employer and employe when it comes to the condemnation of such outrages as that of last night. Laboring men must disentangle themselves from the circumstances that have been thrown about them by the anarchists. They are less than men if they will permit themselves to be used in any way to forward the schemes of the enemies of society and government.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Boone Co, I or my deputy, will on

Monday, June 7th, '86,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p. m., at the Court-house door in Burlington, Boone county, Ky., expose to Public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand the following property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due, thereon and cost,) to wit:

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, adjoining the lot now occupied by Jos. Jarrell. Levied on as the property of Mariah Parker, for taxes for the years 1883-4-5.
Amount to be raised by sale, $5.45.

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Ky. Levied on as the property of Jane Wills, for taxes the years of 1883-4-5.
Amount to be raised by sale, $6 85.

A tract of land containing 49½ acres in Boone county, Ky, adjoining Morgan Rice the Willis heirs, Hartman, & c. Levied on as the property of C. D. Platt, for taxes for 1885.
Amount to be raised by sale $32 84.

A lot in the town of Taylorsport, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of Patrick Crosby, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5.
Amount to be raised by sale $9 10.

One house and lot on the waters of Gunpowder Creek, near Limaburg Post-office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Wilson, col., for the years of 1883-4-5.
Amount to be raised by sale $7 00.

About 70 acres of land at Big Bone Springs, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of C. A. McLaughlin, for taxes for the years of 1884-5.
Amount to be raised by sale, $20 30.

One horse and lot near Gunpowder Post office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Brumback, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5.
Amount to be raised by sale $12 55.

J. R. CLUTTERBUCK, S. B. C.
May 7, 1886.

NOTICE.

The delinquent Poll Tax List for 1885 will be sold by districts on the first Monday in June, 1886, at 1 o'clock or thereabout in the Court-House by an order of the Levy Court and Court of Claims. S. W. TOLIN, Co. Atty.

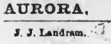
I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest Price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins, Ed. Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

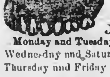
ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt atten tion given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month: L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney, M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Monday— T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday, R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday; J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.
Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and
Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.
50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 85 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPERGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

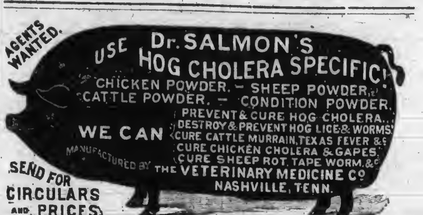
SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR
Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.
Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.
Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

THE
COMBINATION FENCE
A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.
Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.
It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.
DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER
Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.
Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West, he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.
Not responsible for accidents.
TEN BROCK. This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.
He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espertero; he by a large Spanish jack: dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.
F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR.,
Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.
Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs old, 15¾ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.
He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n
Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.
He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Richie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.
I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,
Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.
DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.
He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.
Not responsible for accidents.
J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,
Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.
Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.
Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Teleman. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,
This renouned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.
Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Soushy Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.
Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.
Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE
Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT
Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure, Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT
Will make the present season at my stable at Bullitsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.
Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.
ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.
ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,
Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.
Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.
ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.
Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.
He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten; is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.
He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.
SAM HARRIS.
DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.
PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royal-george; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.
SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.
JOHN S.
DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.
PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.
Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.
These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.
JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

Strawberry festivals are in order.

Dr. Gill Rice is very sick, his condition gradually growing worse.

Our local butcher has provided himself with a daily market wagon.

Rain called another halt in the gardening business night before last.

Nicholas Schwartz, of the Bellevue neighborhood, is in very poor health.

WANTED—A good farm hand—married man only. G. T. GAINES.

Last week the rain began growing monotonous with the farmers.

The Sheriff has again called the RECORDER to his assistance in collecting taxes.

The farmer who has planted no corn yet is considered slightly behind with his work.

Erlanger and McVille communications came to hand to late for last week's issue.

The County Superintendent reports 3,401 children in this county within the school age.

A great many watermelons have been planted in the Bellevue neighborhood this season.

Prof. Mack's school at Gainesville was out last Friday. He will now return to the hub.

Dickey Stephens, of East Bend, delivered a drove of cattle at this place Saturday afternoon.

Monday the Supervisors of tax commenced their inspection of the Assessor's book for 1886.

A small, green bug has attacked the maple leaves, from the effect of which many of the leaves are dying.

We understand that W. J. Rice has purchased a lot in Burlington, and will build on it in the near future.

According to the old sign, this will not be a good crop year. There is not a great abundance of locust bloom.

For Sale—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

Everybody in the Petersburg neighborhood is investing in a patent churn power. Butter will be cheap down there.

Monday night the lightning struck and burned a hay stack for Richard Blankenbecker, of the Sugartit neighborhood.

The infant child of Mrs. Simeon Terrill, who has been at Dr. Grant's for several days, has been quite sick all the time.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Garnett was preached in the Bellevue Baptist church last Sunday by Rev. R. E. Kirtley.

The Southern Hotel in Florence is now in operation, with that popular landlord, Geo. Stamler, late of Walton, proprietor.

The extensive garden firm of Rouse & Cowen, organized last winter, (while the weather was very cool,) have struck, (sun.)

Furnish & Piper have sold their saw-mill on the Petersburg pike, near Lee Gaines', to a Mr. Kennedy, of Brown county, Ohio.

A trio of lone fishermen from the city were doing Gunpowder creek last week. The fishing was good but the catching very poor.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

The date of holding the Ministers and Deacons' meeting has been changed to the Friday before the fifth Saturday in this month, at Independence.

Wilson, one of the parties to the recent Williamstown tragedy is under bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance of the Grant Circuit Court at its next term.

The Odd-Fellows Lodge at this place will give a picnic in Walton's woods at the junction of the Woolper and Bellevue pike on the second Saturday in next month.

A boy will expend more hard labor moving heavy stones in hope of finding a nickle, than you can induce him to perform in the garden or over a sawbuck for five nickles.

There was a strike among the cooks in Burlington, yesterday morning, a large number of them going to the city. The strikers returned that evening and resumed work, at the old wages.

J. M. Conner is the busiest man in all these diggings. He has made a very large purchase of this year's clip of wool, and it is a crop which comes in with a rush when delivery time arrives

Jim Westbay has quit trying to run grey-hounds down for $5 reward, and taken a contract for hauling pianos for church entertainments. Jim goes on the principal that variety is the spice of life.

A specimen of Lustro painting, executed by Mrs. Mary Green, has been on exhibition for several days at Dudley Rouse's store. It is a very handsome piece of work, and is admired by all who have seen it.

Geo. H. Walton was in town Friday driving one of his steppers. Mr. Walton has given much attention to the breeding of fine horses, always keeping a sire that proves its good qualities by its representatives.

From the number and variety related in Rouse's store the other evening, one would judge that the season for first-class snake stories had arrived. R. H. Sandford captured the entire bakery, and went up head of the class.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Last Thursday night quite a number of the young folks of the town assembled in Morgan Academy Hall, where they enjoyed themselves tripping the light fantastic for several hours. Piper and Sandford made music for the occasion.

About midnight Monday a heavy wind and rain storm swept over this part of the country. The lightning was very bright followed by heavy peals of thunder, driving sleep from the eyes of the timid. The wind did considerable damage to shade trees along the streets.

The regular annual meeting of the Universalist church at this place will commence on Friday evening before the fourth Saturday in this month. Election of church officers Saturdey afternoon. Rev. R. N. John is expected to be present and assist the pastor, Rev. Gibson.

The usual quietude of the Scattersville neighborhood has recently been disturbed, and one of her citizens is now worth $5 and trimmings less than he was before. Esquire Baker sat in judgment last Monday. Geo. Aylor was the assaultant and Willie Star, the assaultee.

Clinton Gaines and W. O. Kirtley purchased a large number of the town hogs one day last week, but there are plenty remaining to make it very interesting for the cultivators of the village gardens. Those taken off by Gaines and Kirtley were very fine specimens of the swine population of Burlington.

Passing Owen Tanner's one day last week, we concluded from observation hastily made that Owen was getting impatient, waiting, for his garden to become sufficiently dry to plant, and had commenced putting a roof over it. Owen has the enterprise of a half a dozen ordinary, men, anyhow.

James L. Riley's Almont stallion ranks among the best horses in the county. In fact, by some, he is pronounced the best, having style, size and action to correspond. Jim has a good and valuable animal and he is fully aware of the fact. It would take a round sum of filthy lucre to buy Almont.

On the night of May 21st, the ladies of the Bullittsville Christian church will give a strawberry festival at Bullittsville church. The proceeds will be devoted to church use, and the supper will be *sauced* with song and other attractive features. Every body is invited, and a good time is guaranted. Go and see that this promise is fulfilled, and yourself filled full.

Charley Clore says, while planting corn last week, he and his hired hand caught and killed, in a piece of ground a foot square, sixty-five cut worms, and after the sixty-fifth one had been killed, he told his hand to quit and not kill any more. It is said since the advent of that fine boy at Charleys house that he will exagerate a little. He is a jolly, good natured fellow, and we don't believe he would joke about a little thing like that. Chas. finished planting corn allee samee.

Last Sunday the funeral of James Gray, colored, was preached in Burlington, and a very large portion of Boone's colored population were in attendance. About forty representatives of the race chartered the two busses in Florence and when they approached the town it looked like a great, black cloud, which was rendered the more ominous by the rumbling of the wheels.

Mr. Owen Rogers, whose illness was mentioned in this column, died last Thursday morning. The remains were taken to the family burying ground on the Warren Rogers homestead Sunday and interred. The deceased was born in 1818, and was a citizen of this county most of his life. He leaves several children, all of whom are grown, S. D. Rice's and Benjamin Corbin's wives are his daughters.

Last Tuesday night the large tobacco barn of James Thompson about two and one-half miles above Bellevue was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds of tobacco which Thompson and Rogers had bought and bulked in the barn burnt. The building was insured for $500 in the Farmers' Insurance Company of this county; the tobacco was insured by some agency in Cincinnati, we understand, but for what amount cannot say.

Those who are taking part in the entertainment booked for Friday and Saturday nights, are engaged in nightly rehearsals this week. The fine piano which is being used was loaned to the company by Mr. Baldwin, dealer in musical instruments in Cincinnati. It is for sale and J. W. Parish is agent. The organ was kindly furnished by Mr. S. A. Palmer. The organ and piano presided over by Miss Fannie Rice, and the violin in the hands of W. E. Piper are leading features of the programme.

Messrs. Whitehead and Mack, two young men of enterprise and industry will, this fall, endeavor to establish at this place something long needed here—a good school in the Morgan Academy, proposing to teach any branch required. These two gentlemen have been teaching in the county, and we believe have given satisfaction. We bespeak for the gentlemen a liberal patronage, and trust that those directly interested in good schools will give them the encouragement at their command.

Last Friday morning we made a flying visit to the residence of Hon. J. H. Walton, who lives in the Point Pleasant neighborhood, near the Kenton county line. Mr. Walton besides being the Secretary to the Boone County Farmers' Insurance Company, a flourishing institution, is engaged in the farming and dairy business having quite a number of fine Alderneys. He is also giving some attention to rearing Norman horses, having several handsome fillies that will soon be ready for use. There we met Scott Walton, who is the owner of a Norman horse, the sire of none but the best colts. Scott has given that particular stock considerable attention, and, at a glance, sees all the good points about one of the popular breed of draft animals.

A review of the local legal fraternity a few days after the adjournment of court developed this: Stephens had donned his farmer's uniform and was building garden with all his might; Hughes had slipped into a pair of overalls and was planting post and repairing fences; Riddell was dispatching sundry jobs about his premises; Foster was on duty in his business pertaining to popular education; Tolin—Tolin—the only bachelor of the crowd was—well, he was watching the daily papers to see how the Louisville's are holding their own on the diamond. One would judge from the manner of the above named "members of the bar" that mankind is at peace one with another.

Last Friday evening the following officers were installed in Fidelity Lodge No. 1760, I. O. G. T.:

W. C. T., S. A. Palmer.
P. W. C. T., Samuel Hall.
W. V. T., Miss Maud Kirkpatric.
W. R. S., G. F. Piper.
W. A. R. S., Miss Mattie Huey.
W. F. S., Clarence Kirkpatrick.
W. T., Miss Nellie Blythe.
W. M., R. H. Sandford.
W. D. M., Miss Mamie Hawes.
W. C., Joseph Hodge.
W. I. G., Miss Lulie Conner.
W. O. G., J. W. Palmer.
R. & L. S., Misses Rosie Dempsey and Pearl Kirkpatrick.

The installation ceremonies took place under the immediate supervision and direction of Bro. Oscar Gaines, Lodge Deputy, and was the most creditable and best conducted installation ceremony performed since the organization of the lodge. It shows progress, and indicates that the members of the lodge are becoming more proficient and interested in their work and speaks well for the future success and prosperity of the organization. It clearly indicates that the whole membership are alive to the work before them and are imbued with the spirit of, and bound more firmly together by the triple bonds of Faith, Hope and Charity. MEMBER.

Church Entertainment: The entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, will be given in the church at that place, Friday and Saturday nights. May 14th & 15th, 1886. Opening address by Dr. J. G. Furnish.

PROGRAMME:

Full Chorus:—Good Night; Viva and Song of Spring.

Quartetts:—Come Where the Lilies Bloom; Boat Ride.

Duettes:—Over Hill and Dale; Blessed are the People; Come where the Missed are Sleeping; Billy Grimes the Dover; Life's Dream is O'er.

Solos:—White Wings; Cricket on the Hearth; Ah! I Have Sighed Thee to Rest; Bird of the Wild Wood; Ye Merry Birds; Pretty Pond Lilies; Come where the Violets Grow; Merry Mountain Maid; Must I Leave the Old Home, Mother?—by Perry Stephens, O. F. Bang, Everett Hall, Fannie Duncan, Mattie Winston; Matie Riggs and Mrs. Grant. Also the following solos by Joe Reed: Going Home to Clo; Irish Dude; Speak a Kind Word when You Can.

Besides the Solo singers the following will take part in the singing.

Soprano—Miss Gussie Kirkpatrick. Alto—Misses Annie Winston, Nettie Gardner, Lucy Gaines and Mrs. Hettie Piper.

Tenor—J. B. Crigler and J. E. Botts. Bass—L. M. Whitehead, Thos. O. Cowen and Georgie Piper.

Recitations:—By Joe Reed, Rankin Revill, Miss Nellie Blythe and the May Queen by 16 children.

Piano Solo—I'll take You Home Kathleen. Organ Solo—Selection from Mendelssohn—Miss Fannie Rice.

Violin Obligato—W. E. Piper.

The Fischer Piano will be used, furnished by D. H. Baldwin. J. W. Parish, agent.

Doors open at 7:30.

Admissian, 25 cents. Children under 12 years old, 15 cents.

Personal Mentions.

Dr. Gordon, of Hebron, was in town Monday.

Miss Abbie Scott, of Florence, was the guest of Mrs. Kirb Conrad last Thursday night.

Mr. Orvill Williams arrived Saturday and is now the guest of his son-in-law at this place.

Miss Venia Ranyan returned home last week, after a visit with friends and relatives in Covington.

Miss Kate Bradford, of Florence, was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Lillie Hall, last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Mattie Walker, of Marion, Crittenden county, has been visiting relatives in this county for several days.

Miss Tupman, of San Francisco, Cal. is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Walton, of the Point Pleasant neighborhood.

Mrs. Ida Hall after a pleasant visit of several days with relatives at this place, returned to her home at Covington, last Friday.

Thos. J. Ellis, Sheriff of Kenton Co., and wife, spent Saturday and Sunday in Burlington, the guests of his brother-in-law, Jo C. Revill and family.

Well Pleased.

We, as teachers, were well pleased this afternoon at meeting our friend Ryle and reading his certificate of examination signed by P. U. Major, Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit of Kentucky, and take this, our earliest opportunity, of congratulating his supporters on securing so worthy a man for so worthy a place. Success to him.

TEACHERS.

"Squire Gaines, are you going to be a candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace?"

"No sir; do not want the office any longer."

We have heard the following mentioned in connection with the race in this district for justice: O. W. Gaines, D. M. Hewitt, J. F. Weaver, O. P. Conner, J. D. Cloud and T. D. Goodridge, all good men.

Jim Conner would make a good justice if he could find time to hold court.

Jo Reed would wear the ermine with much dignity as long as Jim Westbay was out of sight.

The only objection urged against Cy Crisler is, the chairs in the court-house are too small for him.

Edgar Cropper was in town yesterday and looked like he could fill a justice's breeches with dignity.

SPRING STOCK!

I have Just received a Large and well Selected Stock of Spring Goods, consisting of All the Latest

Styles of Dress Goods

SUCH AS

Lawns,
Basties,
Chambrays,
Crinkled Seersuckers,
Normandie Ginghams,
Persian Suitings,

AND A FULL LINE OF FANCY PRINTS.

The Latest Syles in White Dress Goods

Stamped and Plain Scrims. I have the Largest and most Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Parisian Styles of

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

Ever offered to the people of this Community.

COARSE SHOES & FINE SHOES.

My stock in this line is complete, consisting of Men's and Boys' Plow Shoes, Ladies, Misses' and Children's fine Lace and Button Shoes.

Come in and see for yourself, I am more than glad to show my GOODS whether you wish to purchase or not. Very Truly Yours,

DUDLEY ROUSE, Burlington, Ky.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

ERLANGER.

Born to Mr. D. Crowin and wife, on the 3rd inst., a boy.

We regret to announce the intended removal of Judge Straub to Cincinnati in the near future.

A comical sight to see: Uncle James Ross behind a loaded cigar. He says he always knew it was loaded.

The machinery of the Southern Railroad is in readiness to begin changing the cars from a broad to a standard gauge, and will begin operation to-day.

Quiet a large number of young folks from Cincinnati and Florence, spent an enjoyable time last Sunday week at Erlanger. All went away in the evening pronouncing John L. Conner's skating rink one of the finest in this part of the country.

Mr. Ed Garvey, Thos. Morris and Ben Bedinger went out to Bank Lick to fish a few nights ago. Have not heard whether they caught any fish or not. Ben Bedinger says he saw one on the riffles a little longer than his arm, which in Erlanger's estimation is quite a long fish story.

Kirb Conrad, the genial bus agent from Florence, brought a party of young folks to the rink last Sunday week. Kirb says the only objection he has to the boys coming here is, John Conner gets all their spare change and he must wait for his fare till their golden ship comes in.

TRUTH.

The Commodity, Though Scarce, Is Mighty and Will Prevail.

Will Coon is a truthful traveler, who is at present selling baking powder. Not long since William called on a customer in Northern Ohio and wanted to sell him a case.

"Never heard of it," said the merchant, curtly.

"Course not," replied William, smiling confidently, "if you had, and had used it, your standard of intelligence would have been raised. Why, sir," rattled away the valuable traveler, "we sent five barrels of it to Pittsburgh in February of last year, and that's what raised the river so. Our house was in the Cincinnati flooded district at the time, but we left only one barrel in the cellar and as soon as it got wet, it raised the house clear above the water. It is—"

"Hold on!" interrupted the dazed merchant, "you are the infernalest—"

"As I was saying," he went on, "it is the best powder in the market. We sent two barrels to New York in November, and raised the Democratic majority enough to beat Blaine."

"Well I don't want such a ——"

"Of course you don't. You don't want a baking powder that will raise money enough in a day to pay for itself for six months. No man does! Why, sir, I—"

"What did you say was the price?" interrupted the merchant, becoming interested.

"Well, I don't know what it is exactly, now. You see when I get warm talking about it the dampness gets in and raises the price. That's why I always want to sell quick, so I won't have to make any discounts on the new figures."

"Do you give any premiums?"

"Of course. The best one is my new Waker. Every subscriber—no every purchaser of a case gets one. This machine is a graduated tube, with the hours marked on it. Say you want to get up at seven a. m.; you load the machine for that hour, set it under the bed rail and by seven o'clock the powder has raised the bed up and turned you out on the floor. Then the cook takes the machine, empties the powder into the bread pan, and makes beautiful biscuits for breakfast. No waste of powder, either. See?"

"No, but I hear," said the merchant, "and you may send me a case; and—and if your house hasn't got another dar to raise your place in case you should leave, it had better put in some baking powder to raise your salary, and make a perpetual contract with you."—*Merchant Traveler.*

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Take the Recorder.

CLORE'S SONS.

Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements,

SUCH AS

Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

Road Plows, Double Shovels, Single Shovlse, Bar Shovel Gophers, Harrows, Jumping Shovels and Rolling Colters.

RISING SUN, - - IND.

Send for Illustrated Price List. 13 3m

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
DR. DeJOHNS,
In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ¼ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
LEORAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
R. S. COWEN, Assessor

Subscribe for the Recorder.

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, Aurora, Ind

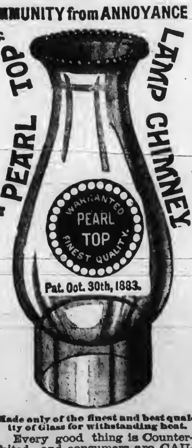
Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

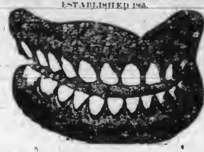
City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

ESTABLISHED 185



47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th & Vine). Office open at all hours.

FRYE'S COMBINATION
FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of five two-strand cables of the best anealed bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our five cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and dogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green,
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.

The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
dec. 20-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

ALSO A SPLENDID

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

DEALERS IN

Carriages, Buggies
AND
Spring Wagons.

—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
SHORT NOTICE

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Gates Patent TOBACCO SAW.

TOBACCO GROWERS!

Buy the GATES TOBACCO SAW. The only adjustable Tobacco Saw in the World. Illustrated Circulars free. GOODSPEED MANUFACTURING CO., East Haddam, Ct.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

CURRENT TOPICS.

PAPIER mache coffins are the latest.

SAM JONES is to be invited to visit Minneapolis.

WHITE robins are attracting attention down East.

ALL the States have divorce laws except South Carolina.

ARABI PASHA is teaching school at Colombo in Ceylon.

MR. GLADSTONE's big speech on home rule contained 24,000 words.

THE Semiru Volcano in the Island of Java is in a state of eruption.

A TEXAS woman has given birth to a boy covered with scales like a fish.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Pittsburgh to suppress vicious literature.

MISS PALM, with whom Senator Jones was infatuated, is to be married.

THE total expenditures from the Senate for Senator Miller's funeral were $7,380.

THERE are now in force in this country more than 225,000 patents for inventions.

THERE is more undeveloped land in the State of Maine than in any Western State.

A VICIOUS horse bit off the upper lip of Michael Christophan, living near Tuscola, Ill.

HUGGING sociables at so much a hug, ministers free, are very popular in Butte, M. T.

A TUNNEL under the Irish Channel is now talked of. The distance is twenty-two miles.

FIFTEEN States of the Federal Government have the eight-hour day for public work.

CHICAGO's big and costly new court-house is being pulled down to keep it from falling down.

LEYDEN UNIVERSITY is the richest in the world, with real estate which is valued at $4,000,000.

THE co-operative society of Trenton, N. J., has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent.

SENATOR HAWLEY is said by stenographers to be the most rapid speaker in Congress.

LABORERS are advised to keep away from the Panama canal by United States Consul Adamson.

IT is reported that the great Lick Observatory in California will be completely equipped by 1888.

THE gentle oyster will now lay him down in his little bed and peacefully slumber till September comes.

A CO-OPERATIVE stove factory has been started at Phillipsburg, N. Y., by the Knights of Labor.

THE Broadway boodle paid to New York aldermen in 1884 is said to have amounted to $20,000 per man.

OF the forty-seven men arrested in New York the other day for boycotting not one was American born.

CHINCH bugs are reported to have appeared in the wheat fields near Centralia, Ill., in enormous numbers.

THE old Senate House in Kingston, N.Y., of historical renown, was sold at mortgage sale a few days ago for $3,160.

THE mayor of Burlington, N. J., issued a proclamation forbidding the public wearing of Mother Hubbard dresses.

THERE are 234 divorce cases on the docket of the Supreme Court for Suffolk County, Mass., to be tried at the May term.

THERE is said to be more money in the small hard clams now caught in Oyster Bay, L. I., harbors than in oysters.

FLORIDA watermelons have appeared in the New York market, and $1.50 and $2 each is considered the proper quid pro quo.

LITTLE bees so made that they tremble with the slightest motion of the wearer, are among the new things in French jewelry.

THE rooms that John Brown occupied at Windsor Castle have been kept strictly closed since the death of that faithful servant.

CERTAIN portions of New York City are represented as overrun with rats of monstrous size that gnaw through lead-pipes and tin-lined cellars.

THE average daily attendance in the common schools of the United States, according to the last report of the Bureau of Education, is 6,500,582.

MICHIGAN parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wires yet discovered.

THE largest locomotive in the world is said to be the Decapo, built last year by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. It weighs 144,000 pounds.

IT is said that the new Washington sewer is the largest in the world. It is large enough for a team of horses and load of hay to be drawn through the entrance.

ADAM A. GOSLOW, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, has written to the superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, for a wife. He is twenty years old, a farmer, and well to do, and prefers a widow or spinster.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER has been assigned to the command of the department of Dakota, and Brigadier General J. H. Potter to the command of the department of the Missouri.

EIGHTY girls employed in Gwernand's ink mill in Union Hill, N. Y., struck for a reduction of their working hours, and, to lend emphasis to their protest, they threw the foreman out of the window.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. LOUTITT, of the Second California district, boasts that he was born in a stable in New Orleans, was brought up in a blacksmith shop, and was educated in a common school. He is now a lawyer, but can still strike a good blow on the anvil.

THE prisoners in the jail at Helena, M. T., dug out through a brick wall one night, went to a saloon, captured a lot of whisky, returned to the jail, and were found safe in the morning, but all very drunk.

CHARLES GREER, of Brooklyn, separated from his young wife sometime ago because she was in the habit of using morphine. They met by appointment a few days since, and were reconciled, when she fell dead in his arms.

IT is said that Russia is about to undertake the growth of cotton on a large scale. The south of Russia has a similar climate to that of the Southern American States, and is supposed to be adapted to the cotton crop.

ABOUT $1,000,000 worth of bristles are imported annually, consisting largely of those found in Russia and the colder latitudes, where they are coarser and longer than those upon American-bred hogs.

JOHN MUZZY, of Portland, Me., who is now ninety-eight years old, is the owner of a piece of property, and he is awaiting the expiration of the present lease, which has five years to run, in order to build the handsomest block in Portland.

THE theory that the Indians are decreasing in number is not sustained by information from Sitting Bull's people. During the month of February among those enrolled at Standing Rock, D. T., there were seventeen deaths and twenty-one births.

TWO colored girls in Georgia recently fought a dual for the possession of a certain young colored man, of whom they were both enamored. The fellow took up with and married the defeated one. Had he married the other, he might have got whipped himself some day.

A WISCONSIN lumberman was caught by a rolling log the other day and held so fast that he was unable to get away. He yelled in vain for help. While lying there a big bear came up to him. He drew his revolver and fired six shots, killing the bear, and these shots were heard by a lumberman, who went to see what was going on, and released the prisoner.

RIOT REIGNS.

Lawless Element at Chicago Industriously at Work Fomenting Trouble.

A Number of Outbreaks of the Strikers Quelled by the City Police.

Anarchist Throws a Dynamite Bomb Among a Squad of Policemen, Killing Four Outright.

The Mob Then Attacks the Officers with Knives and Pistols as if by Preconcerted Action

Martial Law Prevails in the Vicinity of the Conflict and all Persons are Searched.

The Wisconsin Militia Called Out at Milwaukee to Suppress the Disturbance at That Place—News From Other Points.

MOB VIOLENCE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 4. Fully twelve thousand strikers, composed of lumber shovers, moulders, planing mill men and boxmakers, congregated near Clark Bro.'s planing mill, in the Twenty-second street district, yesterday afternoon. They were nearly all foreigners, and many wore bits of red ribbon on the lapels of their coats. Shortly after two o'clock a man, coatless and hatless, mounted an empty freight car standing near the throng and proceeded to address the men in German. He said: "Let every man stand shoulder to shoulder and we will win this fight. We must have our rights. Strike while the iron is hot. Drive the scabs out of the yards and let us show McCormick that he can not hire non-union men and keep them at work while we, the bone and sinew of Chicago, are forced to hear our wives and children crying for bread. Arm yourselves and prepare for the worst."

The speaker's harangue was greeted with deafening cheers. At this moment one of the proprietors of the Hinglington planing mill thrust his head out of the window to learn the cause of the uproar. Almost instantly a thousand men burst into the yard of the company and surrounded the building from which the head had protruded. A storm of stones and brick beat upon the roof and the windows were demolished as though by an earthquake. This work of destruction having appeased their wrath the mob turned to the car from the top of which a member of the Lumbermen's Union was trying to quell the disturbance. Mr. August Spies, the fiery editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, was then introduced. While he was in the midst of a virulent attack upon capitalists the tolling of the bell in the distant tower of the McCormick reaper works broke upon the ears of the 12,000 men.

"Now for the scabs," shouted one, "lets drive 'em out of the building and kill 'em" roared another.

The excitement was electric. There were cheers from a thousand throats and then the noise grew into a mighty roar.

"Off to McCormick's," was the cry.

The men and boys then rushed down the tracks in a restless body and swept over the vacant lots in solid phalanx. The roar grew mightier in volume as the mob poured down upon the huge sombre building at Western avenue. Myriads of women and children swarmed from the side streets and were borne along by the maddened men.

At 3:30 the mob inundated the large grass plot in front of the McCormick works. Officer West, who was on duty at the big gate, warned the invaders to leave. He faced the howling horde and placed his hand upon the handle of the revolver in his hip pocket. Before he had time to draw the weapon a thousand rocks filled the air and fell about him like hail. They crashed against the high board fence behind him with terrific noise and sang a warning as they sped past his helmeted head.

The storm was too hot for the officer. He dodged the missiles as best he could but the mob drawing nearer he at last bent his head and tried to make his escape by dashing through the ranks of his assailants. He rushed forward in a perfect storm of stones. When he reached the first line of the strikers he was subjected to a merciless beating, but being a man of splendid physique he continued his race until he pierced the last ranks of the mob. Then he started west on Blue Island avenue. He was pelted with stones at every stride until he fell exhausted nearly a block away.

Emboldened by the flight of the brave officer the strikers surged up against the walls of the factory. "Kill the scabs," roared one of the leaders, as he hurled a boulder through one of the windows where a second before a pale face had been pressed.

"Tear down the building," shouted another, who was waving a huge club in his hand. Almost instantly the great factory was subjected to an ominous siege. Stones crashed through the windows and clubs carried away the sash. Nothing escaped the fury of the mob.

"Now let us drive out the scabs," roared a man with a red handkerchief knotted about his neck.

The mob pressed forward with a yell. Just as it was about to burst into the yard the Hinman street patrol wagon dashed down the dusty road. Twelve officers were in the body of the wagon and sitting beside the driver was Sergeant Enright. Shouts of derision greeted the officers as they clambered out of the blue vehicle and drew up in line before the strikers who were now massed on the sidewalks and in the road. The officers stood shoulder to shoulder for a moment and then the command to march was given. The dozen officers stepped toward the twenty thousand angry people before them. Each man carried a revolver in his right hand. The mob remained firm.

"Disperse or we will fire," shouted Sergeant Enright.

His reply was a shower of stones that whistled unpleasantly about the little band of blue. The officers wavered for a moment before the onslaught and then levelled their revolvers at the crowd. The barrels of the weapons glistened in the sunlight, there was a flash and then an explosion followed that startled the horses in the car barns two blocks away. The first shot of the strike had been fired but nobody was hurt. The bullets flew over the heads of the strikers and buried themselves in the prairie to the northward. Another volley was fired by the officers with the same effect. The strikers contested every inch of ground until the blue coats reached the sidewalk when they retreated to the roadway. There they made a stand and hurled stones and clubs at their antagonists.

During this fusilade Officer Tom Condon was hit in the back with a brick. Enraged at the misfortune of their comrade the officers fell upon the mob with revolver and club. The rioters were prepared to retaliate. They fired at the officers from ambush with weapons of all patterns and caliber. Bullets whistled right and left, and off to the southward a half-dozen men on a shed kept up a plunging fire. At times it was a square stand-up fight. Policemen and strikers shot at each other at a distance of twenty paces, yet so defective was the marksmanship of the latter that not an officer was hit.

While the firing was the hottest the Twelfth street patrol wagon, laden with a dozen men, rattled down the street. The officers ran to the rescue of their comrades, who were in many instances engaged in hand-to-hand combat. Reinforced by the Twelfth street contingent the handful of men from Hinman street raced up the grade to the road. Here they formed in line twelve abreast under a desultory fire from windows, roofs and sheds and charged east on the street car tracks.

The rioters at first made a sullen resistance. They faced the approaching officers and the slender, glistening line of revolver barrels held on a level with their heads, as though it was all play. But when the hurrying officers curled the index finger of their right hands and a streak of fire as long as a telegraph pole flashed through the air, there was an exciting hegira and a general go-as-you-please race for cover. During the charge officers Pat Kelly and Kaiser were badly hurt. The former was hit in the head with a brick and the right hand of Kaiser was crushed by a stone. The patrol wagons of the Lake street, Twenty-second street, Harrison street and Desplaines street stations followed each other in quick succession.

Although the rioters had been driven from the McCormick works they still lined Blue Island avenue from Robey street to Western avenue. As the patrol wagons dashed through the lines, they were made the targets for all kinds of missiles. The officers were compelled to duck their heads to escape injury. When the last patrol wagon had emptied its load at the factory, Captain O'Donnel ordered that the streets be cleared. The 200 officers were again drawn up in line and commanded to make the charge. In the midst of an annoying fire the men left the yards and plunged right and left. Revolvers cracked continuously, and occasionally the loud report of a blunderbuss or ancient shotgun loaded with slugs split the air.

Four strikers dropped during the charge, two of them being shot through the groin. They were picked up by comrades and borne away before the police could overtake them. One of the victims was a boy. He was shot while in the act of throwing a stone. Five men caught him as he fell and bore him to the car barns where he called for a drink of water. It was given him and then he moaned piteously and begged to be taken home. An express wagon was secured and the dying boy placed in it. His comrades would not give his name.

After the streets in the vicinity of the McCormick works had been cleared the objectionable scabs employed there were marched out into Blue Island avenue and told that they would be escorted to their homes by the police. They were pale and their knees knocked together as they walked. One hundred officers were placed on either side of the scabs and in this position they marched to the city. As they passed a high board fence near the entrance to the McCormick yards an old man with a gun nearly six feet long crept to one corner of the barrier and dropped on his knees. He then took deliberate aim at one of the officers and fired. The charge went wide of its mark and tore a hole as large as a man's hand in a board standing near the street. The aged Anarchist then slunk out of sight.

As the procession marched east on Blue Island avenue the walkers were jeered in a most exasperating manner. Women, with bare arms and red handkerchiefs tied about their heads, screamed imprecations from windows; children hid behind chimneys and pelted pebbles and eggs at the objects of their venom and from time to time bricks and stones were hurled at officers and "scabs" by men secreted in attics of the many small buildings on the line of march.

When the procession reached the corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenue fully sixty thousand people were massed along these thoroughfares and upon the housetops. The cry of "rats" and "scabs" was continuous and deafening. At times the officers were compelled to charge to the right and left in order that the procession might pass. The women were even more obstreperous than the men. They ran out into the gutters and shook their fists and spat at the scabs. The latter tried to smile but they could not. They hugged each other as though they expected to be swept away by some unknown agency.

At five o'clock the fag end of the procession reached the Blue Island avenue viaduct. But seven scabs remained, the rest having been escorted to their home by details from the ranks of the officers. Those who remained were now taken charge of by four officers and a moment later were lost to sight among the buildings on Rebecca street.

During the riot five strikers were shot, two fatally. Four officers were slightly injured and assistant superintendent C. J. Bewby, of the McCormick works, was hit with a stone in the face and badly hurt.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—In response to an earnest appeal from the citizens' committee, to which is added a letter from the members of the Curtin Committee, the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor last night issued an order to the members now on strike upon the Gould system and upon the various lines in East St. Louis, to return to work to-day. The following is the correspondence:

SOUTHERN HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS, May 1, 1886.

To the General Executive Board Knights of Labor of America:

The testimony taken to-day by the Congressional Investigating Committee shows conclusively that very serious losses to the commercial, agricultural and other interests of the entire country have resulted from labor troubles upon the lines of railroads belonging to the Southwestern system and other railroads in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and that by reason of said troubles a large number of persons not directly connected therewith have been thrown out of employment. Unwilling at this time to express any opinion in regard to the causes which produced this lamentable condition of affairs or to indicate where the blame lies for its continuance, and animated solely by a desire to render all the assistance in our power in the endeavor to restore peace, individual happiness and commercial prosperity to the citizens of the country, and particularly of the five States above-named, we do hereby respectfully, but earnestly request you, as American citizens, having the welfare of our common country at heart, to advise, through the proper official channels, a discontinuance of the strike, upon the railways heretofore mentioned, and to leave the question whether the employes or the officers of the corporations were justifiable to the decision that public opinion may form when the Congressional Committee, which has that matter under investigation, shall have completed its work. Feeling assured that a compliance with this request will merit for your boards and for those who may act in conformity with your counsel, the approbation of the people of the United States, we remain your obedient servants,

A. G. CURTIN,
W. H. CRAIN,
JAMES H. OUTHWAITE,
A. X. PARKER,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
J. W. STEWART.

HURST'S HOTEL,
ST. LOUIS, May 2, 1886.

To Hons. A. G. Curtin, W. H. Crain, James H. Outhwaite, A. X. Parker, James Buchanan and J. W. Stewart:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of May 1 was placed before the joint executive board and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the communication from the Congressional Committee be received and their request granted.

The time for calling the strike off be left to the General Executive Board. In view of the fact that the business interest of the country is suffering and the Knights of Labor having the interest of the whole people at heart willingly comply with the request of the Nation's representatives and that of the citizens committee of St. Louis, declare this strike at an end, to take effect Tuesday morning, May 4, 1886.

Trusting that this action will meet with the approval of the public and assist in bringing capital and labor into closer relationship, we remain very truly,

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. JOHN W. HAYS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—In accordance with the apparent general understanding among labor unions for the inauguration of an eight-hour movement on May 1, the employes in several branches of trade yesterday demanded shorter hours at the rate of wages heretofore received. The waiters in the employ of a number of the first-class restaurants, hotels, etc., demanded shorter hours and succeeded in most cases in obtaining them. Seven hundred furriers, all members of the union, demanded eight hours. Fifty firms are involved and they are considering the question. No strikes or lock-outs were reported in the building trade. The men in several of the marble yards are out for the enforcement of a nine-hour rule, and it is believed they will be conceded in their demands. The employes of the principal piano factories demanded eight hours work and the employers are considering it. Several furniture manufacturing establishments locked out their men because of the latter's demand for shorter hours. The men are confident of winning. No trouble is reported from any part of the city from strikes or lock-outs.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Some of the trades reported yesterday that individual settlements had been affected while numbers of workmen are still out and new strikes have been declared. There are fully 1,000 stonemasons idle, whose demands are $3.25 for nine hours' work. One Allegheny stone contractor is said to have acceded to the demands. There are 800 plasterers striking for eight hours. A large number of upholsterers struck for a restoration of the

CHICAGO, May 5.—The lawless element was still industriously at work yesterday in the lumber region. One or two threatening crowds were dispersed by the police without bloodshed. The police entered upon their service with spirit and the engagements were short, sharp and decisive. Yesterday afternoon in a rain storm about seven hundred strikers marched upon the paint works of Cary, Ogden & Parker, 276 to 284 West Eighteenth street. The four special policemen on duty were pelted with stones and bricks and soon fled for their lives. One of them stumbled and fell and while lying on the ground fired into the approaching rabble. The rioters halted for a moment until one of the leaders waved a rusty sabre over his head and urged his companions to kill the prostrate officer.

About this time the Hinman street and Twelfth street patrol wagons, filled with officers, rattled down the street. When the blue vehicles neared the rioters the officers took aim over each others shoulders and fired volley after volley over the strikers' heads. The effect was amusing. Men with their pockets filled with stones and men with Slavonic boards and wooden swords huddled behind barricades no more substantial than a picket fence; the others darted down Eighteenth street to Center avenue near which is a sort of a rendezvous for the thousands of foreign strikers in the neighborhood. Here the mob made a desperate stand.

Officer Small, of the Hinman street station, leaped out of his wagon and started after one of the leaders of the riot, who was yelling to his comrades to blow up the police with dynamite. He ran into the crowd and grabbed the Anarchist by the neck. The latter screamed for help. The crowd surged about the officer and his struggling prisoner and then fell upon the former with stones and clubs. Officer Small, to defend himself, fired several shots into the crowd, but without effect. The shooting then became hot and indiscriminate. Small's comrades ran to his assistance, but before he was rescued from his perilous position he was shot through the hand. His prisoner escaped.

Reports of exploding cartridges came from every quarter and the air was filled with smoke. "Kill the hirelings," bawled a man with red whiskers, as he pointed an ancient revolver at Officer Small. Before he could pull the trigger Detective Michael Granger struck his hand and the weapon fell to the ground. The mob then pounced upon Granger and dragged him into the muddy street. A rock as large as a cocoanut whizzed past his cheek and a brick hit him in the forehead. The detective fell to the ground with a stream of blood pouring from a jagged wound.

The remainder of the officers becoming exasperated at the resistance displayed by the rapidly growing mob, fired a score of shots into the surging, howling mass. One man was seen to drop, but his comrades picked him up and hurried through a neighboring alley. The sight of Anarchist blood seemed to fill the rioters with fear, for as soon as they learned that one of their number had been shot they fled precipitately. The officers then charged upon them and captured seven of the leaders. They were taken to the Twelfth street and Hinman street stations. Rain fell incessantly during the fight.

Three thousand men and boys stood around three barrels and boxes on Desplaines street, between Randolph and Lake, at eight o'clock last evening. August Spies, the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the Anarchist organ in this city, stood upon one of the barrels. He made a brief speech to the crowd and then introduced A. R. Parsons, one of the pronounced leaders of the movement. The latter told his hearers that instead of getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work statistics proved that workingmen to-day were only getting two hours' pay for ten hours' work, and if they worked eight hours at the same wages they would only be getting three hours' pay for eight hours' work. He warned his audience that the time would come when the brutal oppression of the capitalists would drive everyone save themselves into the ranks of Socialism. There was more danger to capitalism from the Knights of Labor outside of the organization, known by that name, than from the organization itself. The existing social order was founded in fraud and maintained by force, and he counseled his hearers to arm themselves and to be prepared to meet force by force, for they were in the majority and could not but triumph. He did not wish to incite to bloodshed, but if blood were spilled the capitalists would be responsible for it, for they kept up the perpetual panic in the homes of the poor by their ever increasing and grinding exactions. In a little while, the speaker said, the American capitalist will reduce the American sovereign, the freeman and voter, to a condition lower than that of the Chinaman. In order to prevent this he advised the proletariat to be prepared for all emergencies. The battery was full of militia to shoot workingmen down. They had gatling guns and munitions for which singularly enough the people paid. They would be turned upon them to-morrow because whenever the laborer makes a prayer or petition to the capitalist for equity, the capitalist appealed to the military. The people also paid for the police who shot them down at the order of the capitalists. There was revolution organized by a powerful association of a few against the many. The Anarchist closed his remarks by advising the working people to be prepared for all emergencies

Samuel Fielden, another Anarchist, followed in a similar incendiary tone. While Fielden was talking a dark cloud rolled out of the northern horizon. It swept to zenith and had the appearance of a cyclone. The great crowd of Socialists fearing that a tornado was approaching began to seek shelter. The Anarchist leaders urged the men to adjourn to Zepf Hall which is only about half a block away. The ominous cloud had now passed over the crowd. The vast audience was encouraged to remain by Fielden who said he would detain them but a few moments as it was getting late and threatening rain.

As the Anarchist concluded a body of men were dimly seen approaching in measured tread. It appeared like a phalanx of masons returning from a private assembly or drill. The stillness of their approach was ominous and appalling. The 3,000 Anarchists crept closer to the barrels. Then a hundred stars and a thousand brass buttons flashed in horizontal and perpendicular lines at the street intersection. They were under command of Lieutenant Ward, who immediately proceeded to read the riot act to the Anarchists. He had hardly concluded when some one outside of the crowd threw a bomb in close proximity to the policemen. A terrific explosion followed and, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, the mob closed in on the police with knives, pistols and fire-arms of all descriptions. The police had no alternative but to mow them down. The scene that followed can not be described. Blood flowed as freely as water and men dropped on every hand. The latest reports state that three policemen have since died from their injuries and probably a dozen of the mob. Patrol and ambulance wagons have been busy picking up dying and wounded men and taking them to hospitals.

At the present writing martial law prevails in the vicinity of the conflict and it is worth a man's life to appear out of doors. Any one caught on the street is commanded to throw up his hands and an immediate search of the person is made to see if he has concealed about him any dynamite or explosive.

At 1:30 a. m. it was impossible to obtain a list of the casualties. Officers Henson, O'Day, McCarthy and Deagon, and a striker, a Bohemian, whose name could not be learned, are known to be dead. A telephone report from the hospital where the injured are being conveyed, says that no strikers brought there have as yet died although a number lie in a precarious condition.

Very little freight was handled by the railroads yesterday. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy received what little freight was offered and their men were not molested. A visit of the striking freight handlers to the St. Paul depot resulted in all of the men employed there, some 250, quitting work. At the houses of the Lake Shore road full forces of the handlers are at work pending an answer to their demands from the company. The Rock Island houses were closed and the Wabash, under protection of United States Marshals, handled freight in a small way. At the Grand Trunk depot fifteen members of the G. A. R. did guard duty and little business was done. The Eastern Illinois did no business and at the Northwestern freight houses consignees were allowed to cart off car-load lots. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago freight depot is closed. The Michigan Central houses were kept open with the aid of twenty-five delicate looking young clerks. At the Alton the out-freight house was entirely closed while a number of special police guarded a few clerks who were trying to wheel out boxes. At the Chicago & Atlantic the desertion was complete. The Baltimore & Ohio men have given their officials until Friday night to answer their demands. The Fort Wayne railroad has suspended work entirely to care for that which is perishable.

At the Stock Yards all the large packing houses have satisfactorily adjusted the differences with their employes. The big packers have agreed to eight hours a day with ten hours' pay for all. The four hundred employes of J. S. Kirk & Co.'s soap factory have accepted the offer of ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. Twenty-three foundries have conceded eight hours' work with eight hours' pay and the remainder of the firms, with five exceptions, are negotiating.

The eight-hour committee of the Trades Assembly has issued the following circular:

To the Workingmen of Chicago:

If ever there was a time in the history of the labor movement when prudence should control your councils and actions, the present is that time. A false or ill advised move at this juncture may defeat the very object you have in view. Under these circumstances we deem it our duty to request you to keep this important fact in mind, and shape your demands accordingly. Our advice is, that where a disagreement as to terms exist, interview the employer or employes through a committee composed of your most trusted, discrete and reliable representatives. Base your demands on justice. Present a united front. Determine to secure the adoption of the eight-hour system, even if concession to obtain it must be made. Act like rational men, as law-abiding citizens should. Discountenance all resort to violence, remembering that you can not afford to offend that public sympathy which is essential to your success. Remember, also, that if you refuse to act upon these suggestions you will have yourselves to blame if the present golden opportunity passes unimproved.

MILITIA CALLED OUT AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Since the bank riots twenty years ago Milwaukee has never experienced such exciting scenes as yesterday. The whole city was in a state of commotion all day and insurance agents report unparalleled business. Bands of drunken rioters were at work till late at night and compelled hundreds of men to lay down their work. With the exception of Miller's brewery, all the brewers have given in and granted the demands of the strikers, and will start up again to-day.

At seven o'clock in the morning a motly crowd, mostly Poles, and numbering about five hundred, left the Polish quarters and marched towards Bay View, where they first closed up the Malable iron works. Three patrol wagons with fifty men were dispatched to the scene. They collided with the armed mob, but a serious affray was prevented eventually. The crowd was now at the city limits and the police could not follow further. The mob had now increased to 2,000, and as it rolled on towards the North Chicago rolling mills deputy sheriffs were in waiting. They quietly stepped back, however, when they saw the threatening attitude of the multitude.

Superintendent Parks had a long consultation with a committee of the rioters. They demanded for the employes of the mills the introduction of the eight-hour system. This Mr. Parks positively refused to comply with, adding that all his men had expressed satisfaction with the wages paid and the present arrangements. He further denied the committee permission to enter the grounds and speak to his men. His reply caused wild threats. Amidst the jeers and howls of the mob he was finally persuaded to permit the committee to talk to the men while they were inside of the works.

Governor Rusk, who is in the city personally advising the authorities, yielded to the demand of the sheriff and sent two companies of the State militia down to Bay View. Their arrival made the men frantic with rage. Insults were offered freely by them.

After several hours the committee returned and reported that the directors of the mills had positively refused to grant the demands and had concluded to shut down immediately. This was received with cheers. Soon after the 2,000 employes left the premises and the militia filed in immediately, a shower of bricks, rocks and clubs flying after them, injuring many seriously. The venom of the strikers seemed to be directed mainly toward the Kosczuiska Guards, consisting of Polanders. Without command they turned around and fired one volley. Three men were shot, but not fatally. The militia took up a position inside of the grounds.

At six o'clock last evening the entire First regiment, comprising eleven companies, from outside of the city had reported here and it is expected that nine more companies will arrive during the evening.

Soldiers are stationed at the St. Paul railroad shops, Allis & Co.'s works and the freight houses, while reinforcements have been sent out to Bay View. Rioting is going on on the West Side of the city and the police are doing yeoman service.

E. P. Allis has announced his intention of opening his works to-day in spite of the mob and will be protected, by the order of the Governor, by two companies of militia.

RETURNING TO WORK AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—About 200 men sought employment from the Missouri Pacific yesterday and about forty were employed. The Wabash employes in North St. Louis, numbering forty or fifty yardmen, did not go to work, but say that most of them will be at work to-day. Mr. Hoxie is still confined to his house on account of illness. In East St. Louis the strikers were surprised, and not altogether pleased, when the official order was received. A number of officials of the railroads centered there declare they will keep all their new employes if they desire to remain. Two companies of militia from Galesburg and Moline left for home in the afternoon.

Reports from different points west and southwest are to the effect that but a small percentage of the men succeeded in obtaining re-employment yesterday, but it has been arranged that a larger number will be put to work.

Martin Irons, by whom the Gould Southwestern strike was ordered, when asked what effect he anticipated the method of ending the trouble would have upon the Knights, said: "We were fighting for recognition and we got it from Congress, which represents all citizens of the United States. Is not that complete recognition? Our order will grow after this, even more rapidly than it has during the past few weeks, when applications for charters have been so numerous that we could scarcely find time to consider them."

NEW YORK, May 5.—The great struggle in this city for shorter hours inaugurated Monday continues, and thus far has been fought only with strikes and lock-outs. No violence has occurred. There are about 3,000 men out, principally piano-makers, marble-cutters, furniture-worker, machinists and metal-workers. One thousand two hundred silk-weavers are out at Union Hill, N. J., for increase of wages and shorter hours. Nine waiters, charged with conspiracy and coercion in boycotting Theiss' Garden, on Fourteenth street, where they were formerly employed, were arrested and lodged in police headquarters.

Twelve hundred men belonging to the Varnishers' Union, employed in the building and furniture trades, struck yesterday. They demand a uniform scale of three dollars per day for nine hours' work. One hundred and sixty-five shops, employing 3,600, of a total of 3,700 men belonging to the Furniture Makers' Union, have conceded the men's demand for eight hours a day at their present rate of pay.

One hundred and twenty-five men employed in the machine and boiler shops of McWilliams & Brown, Jersey City, were refused their demand yesterday for shorter hours. A general strike is probable in all the machine shops of the city.

Everything is quiet in the Williamsburg and Greenpoint sugar house district. A number of men with red ribbons move up and down the streets making vain efforts to punish the men who returned to work.

At the offices of the Third avenue railroad the strike is now regarded as practically over, so far as its effect on the operations of the road are concerned. The first car was started at 4:30 yesterday morning and sixty-two cars were run up to noon. A number of new drivers were taken on. The company's officials say cars will be run all night.

Speaking of the notice of the Knights that the strike on the Missouri Pacific was at an end, Mr. Gould said: "This notice is all well enough as far at the striking employes and the Knights are concerned. From their standpoint the strike was not ended till yesterday. As was said some weeks ago, as far as the Missouri Pacific railroad was concerned there has been no strike for three weeks. The strike ended on the day that Mr. Powderly and his associates sent word to me that they desired to have the differences submitted to arbitration."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—But little change occurred yesterday in the building trades eight-hour lock-out. It is reported that several of the bosses have yielded and will set their men to work to-day. The president of the Builders' Association says the situation is unchanged and with no prospect of the builders yielding, while on the other hand leaders of the various trades organizations involved say that the builders are giving in and that in a few days all the locked out men will be at work on the terms and hours demanded by the strikers.

COHOES, N. Y., May 5.—Every business house there, with the exception of saloons, has signed an agreement with the Clerks' Protective Association to close at seven p. m., three nights a week, all the year round. The agreement takes effect to-day.

ERIE, PA., May 5.—The greater portion of the village of Fairview was destroyed by fire on Monday. The loss is about $50,000

THE COMING NOVELIST.

He Must Have His Birth-Place on the Soil of the United States.

When we come to formulate our demands of the coming American novelist, we will agree that he must be native born. His ancestors may come from where they will, but we must give him a birth-place and have the raising of him. Still, the longer his family has been here the better he will represent us. Suppose he should have no country but ours, no traditions but those he has learned here, no longings apart from us, no future except in our future—the orphan of the world, he finds with us his home. And with all this suppose he refuses to be fused into that grand conglomerate we call the "American type." With us, he is not of us. He has suffered every thing a poet, a dramatist, a novelist need suffer before he comes to have his lips anointed. And with it all he is in one sense a spectator, a little out of the race. How would these conditions go toward forming an original development? In a word, suppose the coming novelist is of African origin? When one comes to consider the subject, there is no improbability in it. One thing is certain—our great novel will not be written by the typical America. After a time the Yankee type will be replaced by some new combination from the effect of our life on the nations swarming to our shores; and, as far as nationality goes, the novel might as well then be written by the African as by this new combination. Thus far he has given us the only national music we have ever had. Indeed, we may go further and assert that the plantation songs are the only melodies in our day that are not growths from Handel or Beethoven. They are far more original than Wagner, because he is a legitimate result of progress in logical lines. Given Gluck, and Beethoven, and Wagner, is certain after a time. Of course by "plantation songs" such music as Foster's "Old Folks at Home" is not meant, but the song of the African himself, not the one written for him and then sung by the white people. Whether the peculiar swing and rhythm of his melodies is a vague recollection of Africa or the offspring of his civilization, it is distinctive in musical history.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

—The village of Jamestown, N. Y., has became transformed into a city by provisions of the new charter. The affairs of the village were transferred to the custody of the common council, and after fifty years of existence, in which the population has grown from 300 or 400 to 15,000, the village is shelved and the city government becomes operative.

HON. BILLA FLINT, Life-Senator of the Dominion Parliament, Canada, found St. Jacobs Oil to act like a charm.

THE oarsmen now cultivate a row-bust physique.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A LUXURIANT head of hair adds to beauty and comeliness. Use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Remember! Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to cure fever and ague. It never fails.

THE thermometer gains notoriety by degrees, so to speak.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A LITTLE boy who wanted a kite wanted it made of "the best kind of fly-paper."

SAVE your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

A BANK official's life is a hard one at best. He is always receiving checks.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

A WOMAN's glory is her hair. Now, it is different with hash.—*Peck's Sun.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 11.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 75
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	3 75	@ 4 05
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	87	@ 88
No. 3 red	80	@ 85
Corn—No. 2. mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@ 32
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 68
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 8 80
Good Mediums	10 50	@12 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 25
Lard—Prime steam	5¾	@ 6
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 13
Ohio Creamery	16	@ 20
APPLES—Prime	1 00	@ 1 50
POTATOES—per bushel	50	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	89¾	@ 91
No. 2 red	89½	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35	@ 48½
Oats—mixed	37½	@ 44
PORK—Mess	10 25	@10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 20
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring		@ 67
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75⅜	@ 76
Corn—No. 2	34⅛	@ 34½
Oats—No. 2		@ 29
Rye		@ 60½
PORK—Mess	8 65	@ 8 70
LARD—Steam	5 82½	@ 5 85
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 89¼
Corn—Mixed	46⅜	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 50	@ 5 62½
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 85½
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 86
Corn—mixed		@ 37½
Oats—mixed	31¼	@ 32
PORK—mess		@10 50
LARD—steam	7 75	@ 8 00

Two Reasons

why everybody needs and should take a good spring medicine, viz.:

1st, The body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season.

2d, The impurities which have accumulated in the blood should be expelled, and the system given tone and strength, before the prostrating effects of warm weather are felt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine. It purifies the blood. It sharpens the appetite. It tones the digestion. It overcomes debility. It builds up the whole system. Try it this spring.

"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

S.S.S.

Relieved at Last!

"We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition, he replied that S. S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert."—*Sylvania Telephone.*

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS As you would a pestilence. If suffering from disease, DO NOT ... THE WHAT IT MAY BE, send stamp for sealed FREE ADVICE from the world-renowned Polypathic School of Medicine. 50,000 CORRESPONDENTS ANNUALLY. POLYPATHIC MED. CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CUT THIS OUT and return to us with 10c. and you will receive the best book ever published on LOVE, COURTSHIP & MARRIAGE. Address the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.

"ISN'T that Mrs. Holmes? I thought the doctors gave her up. She looks well now."

"She is well. After the doctors gave up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago, that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at last. 'Why,' said she, 'I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.'" Thus do thousands attest the marvelous efficacy of this God-given remedy for female weakness, prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, weakness of stomach, tendency to cancerous disease, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred affections.

WHEN do one's teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?—When they are chattering. —*N. Y. Ledger.*

IF you experience a bad taste in the mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system like Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

"WHAT bell are you ringing?" he asked of the colored sexton. "Dis is de second ring of de fus bell."

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGAGED in the hop business—The dancing master.—*Boston Traveller.*

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

We have never handled a catarrh remedy that has increased so rapidly in sales as Ely's Cream Balm or that has given such universal satisfaction.—C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of DR. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Roseville, Ill.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.
JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.
B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Price, $1; Six Bottles for $5.
For Sale by all Druggists.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.

RADWAY'S PILLS!
The GREAT LIVER and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.
☞ Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."
☞ Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists. $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

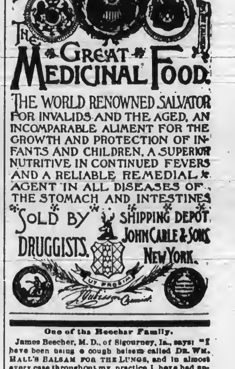
For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.
DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

6c.
A Beautiful Panel Picture.

In order to advertise Mellin's Food in every home, we will mail, on receipt of 6c. in stamps, to pay postage, a beautiful panel picture, printed in twelve colors. Size, 18 x 28 inches.
DOLIBER, GOODALE & CO.,
40, 41, 42 & 43 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.
☞ Please mention this paper.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.



THE WORLD RENOWNED SALVATOR FOR INVALIDS AND THE AGED, AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN, A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE IN CONTINUED FEVERS AND A RELIABLE REMEDIAL AGENT IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SHIPPING DEPOT, JOHN CARLE & SONS NEW YORK.

One of the Beecher Family.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: "I have been using a cough balsam called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky." Cures colds, coughs and consumption.

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for illustrated catalogue.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List.
J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws.
A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.
New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS. 105 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A.N.K.—E. 1082

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886. NUMBER 28.

A MIDNIGHT CALL.

Kenton County, O., Scourged by a Wind storm.

Four Dead Bodies Found—Narrow Escape of an Express Train and Passengers.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 14.—A cyclone swept up the Blanchard river at eleven o'clock to-night, doing great damage. Blanchard river runs through the eastern part of Hardin County, O., and crosses the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road two miles west of Forest. Here it blew down several trees. One of them swept the side of the fast express train east, breaking all the windows on one side of the train, injuring twelve passengers. One of them had an eye put out and one leg broken. Can not get names of injured at this hour. The water house of the road at this point was blown to pieces. The Hardin County cyclone struck the town of Dunkirk, blowing down and entirely destroying several buildings and unroofing many others. Up to this writing four people killed have been found, and doctors and citizens are out with lanterns hunting for more. The storm has passed, but it is very dark and raining hard. The names of the killed at Dunkirk, O., are William McElree and two children and Mrs. Rufus Lease. Fifteen or twenty are known to have been seriously wounded.

A PACK OF IDIOTS

Who Allowed a Suicide to Choke to Death Before Their Eyes.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Early this morning an expressman named Blas, fifty years old, adjusted a rope and hanged himself from a rafter in the barn in the rear of his home at No. 733 Milwaukee avenue. His wife found him in this situation, and her screams brought a crowd of neighbors to the scene, but no one interfered or attempted to cut the rope, owing to the frantic efforts made by the suicide to release himself by throwing his legs and arms apart. Crowds from the street came in to view the appalling sight, but none ventured to attempt a rescue. Finally, after a lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, a policeman appeared and cut the man down. He was then cold in death.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Five Men Killed or Fatally Hurt by the Bursting of a Boiler.

ZANESVILLE, O. May 14.—At Sarahsville, Noble County, this afternoon, the boiler of a portable saw-mill engine exploded, killing Engineer Lafayette Tuttle, Ed. Hill, an off-bearer, and Louis Bates, a bystander. The proprietor, James Herron, and an off-bearer named Nathan Butler were fatally injured and can not live. Engineer Tuttle was only 17 years old. Bates and Hill were literally blown to pieces, their heads being picked up 200 feet from where the boiler stood.

Here's Your Imported Labor.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Another strike has been commenced in the Belcher Sugar Refinery in this city. Some time ago a large number of Poles and Germans were imported to work in the refinery and they have remained in their places without joining in any demand for shorter hours or more wages until the present eight hour agitation, when they demanded an increase of pay of fifteen cents per day. Their demand has never been replied to, and yesterday the entire number—fifty or sixty—struck. In the afternoon several new men were engaged to fill their places. This they objected to, and collecting around the refinery, attacked and beat every new man they could lay their hands on. The policemen were summoned and dispersed the crowd, who retreated muttering vengeance. A detail of officers guard the works to-day.

To Be Tried For Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 14.—The grand jury of Washington County has returned true bills against ninety-one of the striking coal miners, who were charged with conspiracy. Their trials will come up at the present term of court in that county. The miners' officials are determined to test the conspiracy laws in the most thorough manner, and for that purpose have retained the best counsel available. Should the decision of the lower court be unfavorable, the cases will at once be carried to the Supreme Court. The indictments found against the miners are the result of the rioting which occurred in the fourth pool several months ago.

Wants to Hire a Hall.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Schultz, who secured the release of Herr Most, says that the Anarchists propose to give Most a reception to-night at Beethoven Hall, in Sixth street, where "society" will be handled without gloves. The proprietor of Beethoven Hall shook his head grimly when informed of Schultz's plans, and said that he would "fire" the gang out if they dared to request the use of his hall. John Stimmel, the proprietor of Germania Hall, where Most made his rabid utterances which led to his being indicted, said: "Never more again dose viellens gooms in hose."

The Date is Set.

BOSTON, MASS., May 14.—A Washington special says that a private letter received yesterday from William S. Bissell states that the President's wedding, according to the present programme, will occur in Buffalo June 12. The latest advices from Europe are to the effect that Miss Folsom was suffering from a relapse of the Roman fever, but that if she is able to travel there will be no delay in the date of the wedding. On the other hand, if the wedding should be postponed on account of Miss Folsom's illness, it will occur within a week after their return to America.

A Horrible Find in a Chicago Suburb.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The coroner received a dispatch this morning from the town of Cicero, near this city, which said that nine boxes containing the bodies of children and adults had been found about half a mile south of Oak Park. A close examination discloses the fact that they were taken from the dissecting room of one of the medical colleges in the vicinity. As near as could be ascertained there were portions of the bodies of twelve persons, including a woman and two infants.

Cartridges for Dublin.

LONDON, May 14.—The Government has just forwarded two million rounds of ball cartridges to Dublin.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. to-day, number for the United States 156, and for Canada 20, as against a total of 193 last week and 207 the week previous.

American Bible Society.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held here yesterday. The receipts of the year were $523,910; expenses, [illegible]. There had been 1,437,440 Bibles, Testaments, etc., issued, of which 584,601 went to foreign lands.

Death From Hydrophobia.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Jacob Hentlin, the Brooklyn builder, who was bitten by a mad dog, died of hydrophobia this morning. His last moments were apparently painless. After bidding his wife and four children good-bye, he placed his hand on the shoulder of Felix Ballalero, who has been with him constantly during the past two days, and said: "You have been a true friend to me. Good-bye." Then he sank back, dead.

Sisters Killed by Cars.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 14.—Elisa and Maggie St. Dennis, daughters of Mrs. Joseph St. Dennis, of North Bridge, were this morning run over and killed at Riverside Crossing by a passenger train.

GERONIMO.

The Hostiles Surprised and Their Camp Captured.

TUCSON, ARIZ., May 16.—A special from Huachuca says: Captain Hatfield, with a troop of cavalry, struck Geronimo a heavy blow yesterday morning, ten miles southeast of Santa Cruz, but a few hours later received a heavy blow in return. Friday afternoon the hostiles, about seventy strong, struck Milepias Ranch, rounding up thirty horses. Hatfield arrived half an hour later and followed the trail until dark. Yesterday morning he surprised and stampeded the hostiles, capturing their entire camp outfit and horses. He started for Santa Cruz. In passing through Box Canyon a galling fire was suddenly poured upon his little command. The men dismounted and made a gallant fight for an hour, losing two killed, three wounded. Many Indians fell, but the number is not known. Captain Hatfield reached Santa Cruz, where he will be joined by Lieutenant Cooks, with Dorst's troop. Major Rinz, with a large Mexican force, reached Santa Cruz last night and joined in the pursuit this morning. General Miles, Captain Lebo and Lieutenant Davis are with the troops. Governor Torres, of Sonora, and Prefect Rivero, of the Magdalena District, are here in consultation. Governor Torres, has just received a dispatch from the Prefect of Guymas, stating that General Martinez routed the Yaquis from their stronghold in Sierra Bacatche on the 13th, killing 100 and capturing 200. The Mexicans lost twenty killed and fifty wounded. Cajemme escaped, but is being pursued by troops on land and gunboats on the river. This virtually ends the Yaquis war.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Shad Transported 3,000 Miles and Hatched on the Way.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 16.—The United States Fish Commissioners' car arrived here to-day. It started with 1,000,000 shad, of which about 300,000 died, half a million placed in the Columbia river at Wallula Junction and the remainder will be placed in Willamette, at Albany, to-night. However, this was of trifling consideration as compared with another experiment which will be of interest to science. An attempt was made to hatch shad in the car while en route, and was a complete success, on both the 6th and 7th inst. Six hundred thousand eggs were taken into the car at Havre de Grace and placed in four MacDonald jars. A pump kept constantly at work moving the water and kept it fresh, and the result was that fully ninety-five per cent. of the eggs were hatched. Fresh water was obtained at every available point. Of the five per cent. lost most of was due to premature birth. All of the hatched shad will be planted in the Willamette at Albany. The experiment which ended to-day solves the problem of transporting young shad 3,000 miles.

A FLORIDA LYNCHING.

Two Brothers Strung Up for Shooting an Officer, Who Will Recover.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 16.—Dan and Lon Mann, who murdered Marshal Campbell and wounded Officer McCormick at Bartow on Saturday, were lynched late last night. A crowd of 200 men surrounded the jail, disarmed the sheriff, took the keys and took the prisoners to a tree near by. While stringing Dan Mann, Lon got loose and ran. He was promptly "winged" and strung up to the same limb. The coroner cut them down and a verdict was rendered of "death by violence at the hands of unknown parties." Very little secrecy was observed by the mob. McCormick will recover.

Fighting Anarchists.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The anarchists of North St. Louis held a meeting this afternoon at the North St. Louis Turner Hall to collect a fund for the wounded Anarchists in Chicago and Milwaukee, and had an extremely lively meeting. One of the principle speakers was Carl Bergmann, a schoolmate of Reaaheifer, one of the Anarchists executed in Germany about a year ago. He made a very violent speech, declaring that McCormick was responsible for the slaughter of the brethren in Chicago. They were first attacked by the police, and he did not blame them for bringing field artillery to the Haymarket meeting and using it when attacked. While Bergmann was speaking he was interrupted by the entrance of Joseph Reifgarber, editor of the Anarchist organ, *Die Parole*, who was expelled from the society last week for refusing to publish resolutions adopted by the Anarchists after the Chicago trouble. As soon as Bergmann saw Reifgarber he rushed at him and knocked him down, dislocating four of his teeth. Two or three of Reifgraber's friends rushed at Bergmann, and several of the latter's friends at once took a hand in the melee. Reifgraber was picked up and thrown down stairs. No one else was hurt, but the confusion lasted for some time. Copies of Herr Most's book were distributed, and about $800 were collected for the suffering Anarchists.

Destructive Winds.

COLUMBUS, O., May 16.—A terrible tornado swept over the southern part of Hancock and northern part of Hardin County, O., Friday night, carrying death and destruction in its path. The storm was most disastrous in its effect near Forest, where William McElvee, a wealthy farmer, was instantly killed, while a lady named Higgins, in the same house was fatally injured. The wife of Rufus Lease was also killed and a number of buildings were completely demolished and a great number of persons were severely injured. The loss in Hardin County is estimated at $1,000,000. Three persons were killed during a storm Friday night in Hopewell Township, Mercer County.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 16.—Menden, Kas., was struck by a tornado, Friday, and part of the town swept away. Eighteen or twenty persons were more or less injured.

Hard to Believe.

GREEN BAY, WIS., May 16.—An insane woman named Julia Muzer yesterday jumped from a third-story window of the county-house. She got up from the ground and walked alone into the house. Her body, in striking, made a depression in the earth two inches deep. Her collar bone was broken, but there were no other injuries.

Alderman Jaehne Guilty.

NEW YORK, May 16.—In the case of Alderman Jaehne, of this city, charged with taking a $20,000 bribe from the Broadway Surface railroad, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Keely Motor Farce Again.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Keely Motor stockholders had another disappointment to-day, the trial of the motor which was to have taken place having to be again postponed, owing to Mr. Keely's inability to get things ready in time.

The Sixth Victim.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Police Officer Thomas Redden will without doubt be the sixth victim of the bomb explosion, May 4, on Haymarket Square. Blood poisoning has developed, and his physicians says he can not live.

Marrying a Stranger on Trust.

FARGO, DAK., May 16.—About two months ago Jno. Dowdright, a farmer at Iakster, in Grand Forks County, went to Pennsylvania for a wife. An introduction was had to a maiden lady nearly thirty years of age, who at once married him and came to Dakota. Friday they went to Fargo, the wife understanding that they were on their way to Washington Territory. They put up at a hotel, leaving their buggy at the depot. During the night the man took the baggage, with every cent belonging to them, mostly the wife's—some $6,000—and left on one of the trains alone. She is left destitute, a thousand miles from her home, with abundant experience of marrying a Dakota stranger on trust.

THE RED FLAG.

A Judge's Charge to the Grand Jury to Investigate the Chicago Riot.

The Anarchists Must be Held Responsible for What They Incite Other Men to Do.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The grand jury that was called to investigate the charges against the Anarchists met to-day. The court-room was crowded with people. Comment was freely made on the appearance of the jurors who responded to the call of their names. The impression was that they were a good-looking, intelligent body of men. Judge Rodgers made his charges, substantially as follows: "We hear a good deal lately of what constitutes freedom of speech. There is no constitutional right for men to assemble and engage in wild harangues and incendiary speech. These men must be held responsible for what they incite others to do. That is the spirit of the law. It is only your province to deal with crimes, with acts that have been committed, nevertheless, the history of the last few days will make it necessary for me to advert to other matters than the actual commission of crime as well as the commission of offenses against the law. The Bill of Rights of the State of Illinois incorporates the general principles of the Constitution of the United States. Men may assemble and discuss these matters, the constitutional right of freedom of speech, but they are held responsible for what they say. If men are incited to riot, arson and other unlawful acts the men responsible for this may be held answerable for the results. Mere lookers on are not the ones only, but the man who advised the commission of the crime are the guilty parties as well. The principles of law inculcate the doctrine that men who teach riot, who incite unlawful gatherings to incendiary acts, are responsible for the effects of these rantings. A red flag is a public menace. It is an emblem that no quarter will be given. The police have a right to suppress these people to prevent the commission of crime. They have the right to quell all such disturbances. And the police and chief magistrate of the city did their duty when the time came, and acted like men, the noblest work of God." Before quoting the law on the subject Judge Rogers adverted to the recent labor troubles. He said: "They have attracted the notice of the country at large, but I do not want to lay the trouble to any one nationality. It is not nationalities, but individuals that are to blame. It is not the Irish, nor the Germans, nor the Bohemians. As a nationality, all these people love peace. Men have a right to strike. They have a right to quit work if they please, but when they go one step further and say that others have not the right to work they violate the law and can be punished. It is not only the principals that may be held responsible, but the accessors as well—he or they who stand idly by after having advised the violence committed may be held equally to blame with the principals."

SLOWLY DYING.

The Condition of Ex-President Arthur One of Hopelessness.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Times* this morning says: Ex-President Arthur's condition has been steadily growing worse during the past week, but he has not relapsed so far as to have lost all the ground gained during his unexpected rally of about ten days ago. Some of the more enthusiastic of his friends believed that the turn for the better had come, but the steady decline since then has dampened this enthusiasm and there are few, if any, who now believe that the ex-President will ever again leave his house alive. Sudden and unexpected rallies, followed by gradual but steady declines, are peculiarities of Mr. Arthur's disease, well-known to physicians, and watched by them with grave fears. The danger is ever present that the poisoned blood of the patient will suffuse the brain, and when that happens the victim of Bright's disease feels the last of his sufferings. Mr. Arthurs bears his confinement patiently and bravely, and knowing, as he does, the hopelessness of his case, makes the labor of love of his attendants as light as possible by his gentleness and unvarying cheerfulness.

Dastardly Attempt at Arson.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—An attempt was made last night to burn the East St. Louis approach to the St Louis Bridge. The approach is nearly a mile long. At 9 o'clock a watchman discovered a large section covered with a strong smelling liquid which proved to be a combination of gasoline, coal oil and other liquids. Trains were stopped and men put to work scrubbing the bridge. It is supposed a spark from a locomotive was intended to set the stuff afire.

The Largest Aerolite Ever Found.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 17.—After months of search Prof. Jonathan Emery, of William and Mary College, has discovered the aerolite which fell in Washington County September 14, 1885. It was found imbedded deep in the soil on Frederick Miller's farm, two miles north of Clayville. Prof. Emery says it is the largest aerolite on record, and weighs fully two hundred tons. Its composition is chrominium, nickel, aluminium, copper, magnesium and tin.

New Heir to the Throne of Spain.

MADRID, May 17.—Queen Christina today gave birth to a son. In response to a summons there had assembled at the Palace to await the accouchment all the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign diplomatic representatives, the principal civil and military magnates, a deputation of members of the Cortez, and other distinguished persons.

A Rowdy Shot by a Brave Girl.

ST. LOUIS, MICH., May 17.—Last night Adel Vliet, a drunken rowdy, broke into the house of Samuel Fetters, a crippled ex-soldier. Fetters attempted to defend his home, but was getting the worst of it, when his daughter Nora, aged 17, shot Vliet in the side of the head. She was placed under arrest. The wounded man died this morning.

Damage to Fruits.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Dispatches from various points in Illinois, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Western Michigan, report quite a heavy frost yesterday morning, which did a great deal of damage to small fruits. In some places the cold wave was quite severe, and farmers are anxious about the corn, which is not yet up.

Japanese Legislation.

The Japanese Government, in its anxiety to complete the occidentalism of the nation, is passing very paternal measures. Its latest piece of legislation prohibits the favorite practice of tattooing. No doubt the habit is a little barbarous; but it boasts an honorable antiquity, and its results are extremely picturesque, as was shown by the Greek nobleman who exhibited the charms of his figured person to Londoners a year or two ago. The suppression of artistic development is seldom advisable, and, except in the case of sumptuary laws, the limits of such interference are surely reached when the right of personal adornment is infringed. And tattooing can scarcely be styled sumptuous, though doubtless one effect of its abolition will be to throw a number of artists out of employment. But what seems likely to prove a graver objection to the new law is that the Japanese, without the assistance of the family totem pricked on the skin, will experience considerable difficulty in distinguishing one another.—*St. James' Gazette.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of the Republican Central Committee of the State of Ohio, charging that the election of Henry B. Payne was secured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and requesting that the Senate investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A number of petitions were presented praying Congress to enact legislation against oleomargarine. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then considered and finally ordered printed. Without arriving at any conclusion about taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Business from the Committee on Private Land Claims being the special order, a bill providing for a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in New Mexico and Arizona was passed. The Committee on Elections made a report on the contested election case of California, confirming the right of the sitting members from that State. A bill was reported authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis; also a bill to allot the lands of the Seneca Indians in New York. The army appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—SENATE.—A concurrent resolution was presented by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, for a modification of the Chinese treaty. Consideration of the Inter-State commerce bill was resumed, and a number of amendments proposed and rejected. One by Mr. Edmunds was adopted restoring to the long and short haul clause the words struck out by Mr. Camden's amendment. The bill was then passed—yeas 47, nays 4. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransom. The bankruptcy bill gave way to the pension bill, which remains the unfinished business for 2 o'clock to-morrow. At 8:47 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—An invitation from the Grand Army of the Republic to attend Decoration Day ceremonies at Arlington was referred; also, an invitation from the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac to visit the battle-grounds of South Mountain and Antietam on the 17th and 18th inst. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee extending the jurisdiction of the court of claims over claims for the use of patents and patented inventions by the United States; also a bill to simplify the pleadings and procedure in criminal cases in the Courts of the United States and the District of Columbia. The joint resolution providing an indemnity to certain Chinese for losses sustained in Wyoming Territory was called up and debated until the morning hour expired. The army appropriation bill was debated and finally passed. Attention being called to the absence in the record of the word "arch," in the language of Mr. Wheeler yesterday characterizing E. M Stanton as an "arch-conspirator," the House ordered a correction to be made. Mr Wheeler admitted he had struck the word out because it had stirred up some feeling. The consular and diplomatic bill was taken up. A motion to reduce the increased appropriation for a steam launch at Constantinople from $1,800 to $1,000 was lost—yeas 58, nays 87. Mr. Morrison, who made the motion, said he would not raise the point of no quorum. Pending further discussion the House adjourned, 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—SENATE.—Bills on the calendar were taken up in regular order and a number passed. The first annual report of the Commissioner of the Labor Bureau was received from the Secretary of the Interior. The bill to give military telegraphers in the late war a certificate of honorable discharge and rank was recommitted to the Military Committee. Blair's general service pension bill was called up and debated by Messrs. Blair, Berry and Logan, Senator Vest having the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in regard to seizure of the Adams in Canadian waters. Debate on the Chinese indemnity joint resolution was resumed. The morning hour expired before a vote could be taken, and the measure was relegated to its place on the calendar. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The bill to create a Department of Agriculture was then taken up and considered. Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—SENATE.—A petition was presented from Iowa for the abolition of "the American House of Lords." Mr. Frye's bill was favorably reported, limiting the privileges of foreign vessels in the ports of the United States to the privileges accorded American vessels in foreign ports. Mr. Hoar's resolution was agreed to, requiring that the committee, when reporting the river and harbor bill, to state the facts that show the national importance of the several pieces of work, and why each item of appropriation is advisable. At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the Mexican pension bill. After considerable debate without action the Senate went into executive session, and after an hour and a half the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House refused to take up the bill making the Department of Agriculture an executive department, and spent the day on the private calendar.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville. The discussion over this bill led into a prolonged debate upon the silver question. The House then discussed Mr. Holman's bill for a commission to visit the Indian Territory, and the evening session was devoted to eulogies upon the late Michael Hahn, of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—SENATE.—The Shipping bill was passed, with the Fay bill as an amendment. This latter limits the privileges accorded to foreign vessels in our ports to the privileges given our ships in foreign ports. The Pension bill was debated as the regular order, but was not presented at the executive session. Mrs. Thompson was confirmed as postmaster at Louisville.

HOUSE.—Numerous bills were introduced in the House under the call of States. The urgent deficiency bill was passed. The rules were suspended, and the 5th and 8th of June were set apart for the consideration of measures from the Pacific Railroad Committee. A Senate bill providing for the study in the public schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics was passed.

Foreign Notes.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE Orangemen of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, are enrolling themselves in military association organised for the purpose of resisting home rule government. It is stated that in the event of an Ulster rebellion, a Loyalist expedition will be ready to march on Dublin, leaving strong garrisons in Ulster and an army of observation on the Shannon.

THE O'Donoghue has abated the rents of his Glenflesk estates in County Kerry fifty per cent.

A FARMER named Quigley, of Knockjames, near Tulla, County Clare, Ireland, was shot dead while sitting at his fireside. He had recently taken a boycotted grazing farm.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, who was recently elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Farnborough, is dead.

TWO SPINNING mills in Lara, County Monaghan, Ireland, have been closed owing to depression in business. One thousand persons have been thrown out of employment.

—A new law in New Jersey prohibits any person from catching black bass less than seven inches in length, or trout less than six inches, under a penalty. Fish smaller than these must be thrown back.

—A San Antonio paper is responsible for the statement that the remains of a man killed forty years ago were discovered while busily plowing in Central Garden.

—There is a law in Massachusetts which enacts that any person selling short lobsters shall be fined five dollars. Short lobsters are those that are ten inches in length or less.

—The notorious Chatham street, in New York, has been rechristened, the aldermen having named it Park row at the request of one of their number.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The *Virginia Enterprise* states that a farmer in the vicinity has bored a well that "sucks in air and make a loud, whistling noise."

—The latest novelty announced is a Bible printed in short-hand and illustrated.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$1 75@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 25@ 3 25	3 75@ 4 50
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 25	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 25
Medium leaf	6 00@ 6 75	8 75@10 00
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, May 8.—SENATE.—The Senate was in session only a few minutes this morning. Mr. Frederick entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill amending the act in relation to the sale of fertilizers, extending the date on which it is to go into effect, was passed. The bill was reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Senate passed bills creating a common pleas court for the counties of Bourbon, Bath, Montgomery, Madison and Clark, and to incorporate the Southern Guarantee Company of Louisville. It is now said that the Legislature will not adjourn Monday week in accordance with the resolution adopted by both houses. The business now on hand can not be finished, and it will probably take a week or two longer. The Senate is progressing slowly with the revenue bill, and will not dispose of it until the latter part of next week. It has been stated that Governor Knott has said that if the Legislature adjourns without settling the convict question he will call it together again. Under these circumstances it is probable that the session will yet last two or three weeks.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strauss called up the following bill: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That appeals shall be to the circuit court and courts of similar jurisdiction from orders and judgments of quarterly courts in civil actions when the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, is $25 or over. Appeals shall be to circuit courts and courts of similar jurisdiction from judgments and orders of justices of the peace and police courts when the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, is over $50. Appeals shall be to quarterly courts from orders and judgments of justices of the peace and police courts in civil cases when the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, is $10 and not more than $50. The time of taking appeals from such courts shall be governed by the provisions of the civil code of practice regulating appeals from said courts. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. The bill was passed. On call of counties, Mr. Scott offered a bill to amend chapter 64 of the General Statutes, so that in addition to other duties of processioners of the State they shall be given power to accurately survey and definitely fix the boundary lines of surveys and patents of lands issued by the State.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—SENATE.—Fifteen members were present in the Senate this morning and a number of local bills were passed before the Revenue Bill was taken up. Section after section was passed without change. It was expected that the Senate would vote upon the entire bill to-day, but in the absence of a quorum it was not done.

HOUSE.—A number of local bills were passed. Mr. Dawson called up the first general bill. It was an act to amend the law of the State in order to punish persons for fraudulently selling and disposing of mortgaged personal property. It makes the offense a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one to three years. Through a lack of a quorum voting, it fell into the orders of the day. Mr. Reed called up a bill to punish any one who has contracted to sell personal property and has received the price, or a portion of the price, and afterward disposes of it to another. The penalty attached is a fine of from $10 to $100 and imprisonment in the county jail from ten to thirty days, or both. The contract has to be in writing. The bill was passed.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—SENATE.—The Senate passed all the sections of the revenue bill except the first, which provides the general rate of taxation. A vote on the bill will be reached to-morrow, and it is thought it will pass.

HOUSE.—The House passed the bill appropriating $500 to establish a State weather service; also a bill to appropriate $7,000 for a colored normal school.

FRANKFORT, May 12.—SENATE.—A bill appointing a commission of three to investigate the books of the Auditor and Treasurer was adopted. Several unimportant local bills were attended to and the revenue bill was called up. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bank clause was adopted was voted down. The article fixing the general rate of taxation at 44 cents was adopted. The entire revenue bill was then voted on and passed. The bill will now have to be sent back to the House in order that the latter body may concur in the amendments. The House fixes the general tax rate at 47 cents and the Senate at 44. The House bill amending the common school laws, in order to allow taxation by districts, instead of counties, was called up and passed by a vote of 28 to 1. The bill also provides that the school superintendent shall be elected for four years, and before he is eligible he must have a certificate from the State Board of Education.

HOUSE.—Sixteen new bills of a local and private nature were introduced. A bill allowing graduates of the Dixon, Slaughterville and Providence high schools to teach without obtaining a certificate was passed. A bill providing that any person who brings a libel suit against the publisher of a newspaper shall bring the suit in the county where the paper is issued or in the county where the person alleged to be libeled resides was passed.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—SENATE.—The first part of the session this morning was devoted to passing local bills. The bill relating to record books for county officers was called up. A substitute offered by Mr. Triplett was adopted. It limits the cost of such books to the price now fixed by law governing record books furnished by the public printer. After the bill was amended it was passed. The bill regulating the transportation of freight on railroads was called up. It is intended to prevent the railroad companies from charging more for a short haul than a long haul. An amendment, that all kinds of freight be included, was adopted. The bill was then passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thorne called up his Railroad Fence bill. It provides that fences shall be erected on each side of the railroad, and half shall be paid by the land owner and half by the railroad company. Mr. Cox offered an amendment that when the land owner furnishes the right-of-way free of cost the railroad shall pay all the cost of fencing. The amendment was adopted. The bill was passed. Mr. Cravens' Senate resolution to investigate the mutilated license bill and the other missing bills was called up and unanimously adopted. The Senate bill for the benefit of the lunatic asylums of the State was called up, but the House declined to suspend the rules in order to consider it. The Senate bill prohibiting the sale of liquors within one mile of any lock or dam in course of construction by the General Government in the rivers in this State was passed. Wherever this provision comes in conflict with any city or incorporated town it has no effect.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the House bill establishing the Covington police district. Also the following: Authorizing Anderson County to subscribe stock to the Louisville Southern Railroad Company. House bill incorporating the Central Kentucky Mutual Insurance Company. House bill incorporating the Cumberland Gap and East Kentucky Railroad Company. Incorporating the Russellville bank. House bill making seduction a felony. House amendment concurred in.

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution this morning extending the session till May 24, but the Senate, after voting down all amendments, defeated the resolution by a vote of 22 to 13. A motion to lay a motion to reconsider on the table was lost, and there is yet a chance that the session may be extended a few days at least. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bank clause of the revenue bill; also in that fixing the pay of assessors at fifteen cents per list.

Miscellaneous Items.

FRED HANNY, hostler on Bennett's farm, near Newport, was found dead in the stable the other night. Heart disease.

THE post-office at Arabi, Lincoln County, has been abolished.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Thurston, Daviess County, with S. M. Lockhart as post-master.

THE name of the post-office at Lutherheim, Lincoln County, has been changed to Otentheim.

MRS. ENSWEILER, who resides on the Alexandria pike, near Newport, was standing in her garden, the other day. A man on Jones Hill fired a shot at a mark and the ball passed through Mrs. Ensweiler's bonnet.

A POST of the G. A. R., composed of colored men, has been mustered in at Covington.

AN attempt was made to rob the post-office at Franklin, a few nights ago. Deputy Marshall Wright, who lodges in rooms over the post-office, was awakened by the noise, and fired a couple of shots at the would-be burglars, who fled.

A DESTRUCTIVE hail storm passed over Versailles, the other morning, playing havoc with small grain, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables. The farmers are apprehensive that the oat crop is entirely destroyed.

THE next conclave of the Knights Templars of Kentucky will be held at Danville.

THE STORM-KING.

Disastrous Effects of a Cloud-Burst at Xenia, O.

A LITTLE BROOK BECOMES A MIGHTY, RAGING RIVER,

Sweeping Every Thing Movable Before It

Hundreds of Houses Wrecked and Whole Families Drowned—Thrilling Incidents and Many Narrow Escapes—The Miami Valley Visited by a Wind Storm, Doing Great Damage.

XENIA, OHIO, May 13.—The bright May sun of this morning shone on a desolate and stricken Xenia. After a night of darkness and terror it is grateful to have light and sun, but what an awful scene they reveal! Homes laid waste and property swept away, and, worse than all, the wholesale destruction of life. About eight o'clock last night a mighty rain, wind and electric storm came up, which continued with unabated fury for fully three hours. The wind came in a continual gale, with a continual gust which would down trees, loosen shutters and do other damage. The rain fell in sheets, while the sky was livid with wave after wave of electricity, and the mutterings of the thunder were hoarse and continuous. Most families were huddled together in fright, for no one knew at what moment the storm might prove to be a cyclone. But few persons dreamed that a flood was coming which would sweep away part of the town and drown many souls.

About ten o'clock the fire-bells rang out their wild alarm, but no great number of people responded to the call, as they thought it was only a fire, and that it could not do much harm in such a rain and storm. But directly the second alarm came, and brought out the whole town. The streets were dark and the rain was coming down in torrents, but it was soon learned what the trouble was—that Shawnee creek, a heretofore harmless little stream, had become mad, and was out of its banks and sweeping every thing before it. Men rushed in the darkness to the scene, anxious to do what they could. The waters had completely submerged the district along the Shawnee from the place above where it enters the east end of town to its exit. For a distance of from one hundred to two hundred yards on each side of Water street, clear down to Detroit street, was completely under. Standing on the banks of this mighty stream in the rain and darkness it was an appalling situation. There was no light, and above the roar of the angry waters came the cry for help from frightened and in many instances drowning people. Men rushed frantically from the shore into the waters; others ran in other directions for ropes, ladders, lights and boats to assist with. The situation was at once horrifying and frightful in the extreme. The little stream that runs through the town, called Shawnee creek, never known to do any harm before, which follows a bed laid out for it between stone walls six feet high and ten feet wide, had become a veritable river, sweeping along in many places two squares wide and from fifteen to thirty feet deep. The gas works had been submerged and everywhere was darkness, while the screams of people in the water were most piteous and heart rending. The first thing to do was to get lights, and this was partially accomplished by building great bonfires in the streets adjacent to the flood. Then, with ropes, boats, ladders and such other things as could be obtained, the work of saving lives began, and the number of people rescued in this way would probably reach one hundred. From one house, which had torn loose and floated down two squares, four or five young men rescued the family of Aaron Ferguson, nine people in all. They had no more than got safely out until the house went to pieces. At other points along the line of the flood, more than a mile in distance, like scenes were enacted.

But while the good work of rescuing was going on many poor souls were going down beneath the angry waters—how many God only knew. In Barr's bottom—a low, narrow tract of land along the creek—the scene was terrible, and here the destruction to life and property was greatest. Of more than twenty houses only four or five withstood the flood, the rest being swept down and wrecked against the Cincinnati pike bridge, a massive structure. At this point later on several bodies were recovered from the debris. At the Main-street bridge—two squares further—the terrible tide had fairly piled the debris of ruined houses in an awful mass, among which several dead bodies were found this morning. Orrin Morris, wife and seven children lived in a little frame house on Second street. It was raised from its moorings and floated toward the bridge. Cries came from it, and a man was seen at a window with a light. When it struck and mashed, partly sinking, the light went out and all was still. Mr. Morris and his family had met their awful fate. From the shore there was no way to reach them, and there was no way for them to escape. Afterward two of his little girls were rescued alive, clinging to debris down the creek, but the father and mother and five children were lost.

From ten o'clock until daylight such scenes as here described were witnessed, and when morning came eight bodies had been recovered. By this time the waters had subsided, and the work of taking out the bodies of the dead began in earnest. In the course of two hours twenty-one had been recovered, and at this hour we hear of four more being found some miles down the stream, where it joins the Little Miami river, and there are still some eight or ten missing.

The scene at the mayor's office this morning is beyond all description, for here were conveyed the bodies of the dead. Some were in their night clothes, and had evidently been caught in their beds, and most of them bore evidence of having been injured by crashing timbers. Many were in their clothes, and probably died struggling to save themselves. When your reporter looked in upon the awful sight twenty victims lay in that solemn silence we call death, on the floor. The undertakers and other kindly hands were engaged in dressing the dead and arranging them in families, for here were whole families who had found a simultaneous death.

The family of Orrin Morris, father, mother and five children, were dressed and laid side by side, one of the most touching sights the human eye ever witnessed. Some were apparently composed and peaceful in death, while others wore a distorted look as though they had died struggling. They ranged in age from the two-year old child to upward of sixty years in age and were of both colors, all on a common level in the dread silent halls of death. After the bodies were all arranged the dense throng of people who had gathered at the City Building were allowed to pass through and take a look at the harrowing spectacle. This afternoon, also, large numbers of people were allowed to visit the morgue.

Three bridges between here and Spring Valley, on the Little Miami, are out, and as much as five miles of track gone. The first section of the late train from Cincinnati reached this place. The next section got caught between bridges and there it lies. A large amount of track below the valley is out, and the loss will be $50,000 or more. The D. & I. railroad between here and Trebein's is washed out badly, and the Little Miami track is in the same condition all the way to Dayton. It is impossible to gather the full extent of the damage, but it will take days and probably weeks to repair.

The excitement in the second section of the train from Cincinnati was terrific. The women huddled together and the men paced the cars with blanched faces, as the water rose higher and higher on the track. The conductor soon reported that the fires were out, and it looked as though the train would surely be swept away, as there was nothing to be seen but a vast sea. Health Officer Rowland, of Cincinnati, who was on the train, asked the engineer why he had stopped the train with such a sudden jerk. The engineer replied: "I saw ahead of me a raging, rushing body of water, that roared as loudly as a heavy peal of thunder. If I had gone a hundred feet further we would all have been killed." It was a big break in the track he saw.

Mr Rowland was perfectly satisfied with the explanation. The water, it can now be seen, twisted the railroad tracks into all sorts of shapes, just as a man could twist a small wire.

The surrounding country is also greatly devastated. Bridges are out in every direction, and a large number of farm houses near Goe's Station were destroyed, though without loss of life. The Miami Powder Mills at Goe's suffered several thousand dollars' loss from the hurricane that swept over that region.

The greatest cause of the destruction of life and property in Xenia was a small culvert, where the little stream passed under a high embankment of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St Louis railroad in the east end of town. The culvert would not allow the vast amount of water that was falling to pass through, and it gathered in a vast lake against the embankment, which suddenly gave way, and let the water into the town like an avalanche, running in waves ten and twenty feet high. Two more bodies have been found, and the total loss of life will not fall below thirty souls.

The railroads in all directions are so washed out that travel will not be resumed for several days, and the town is full of travelers anxious to get out.

The town to-night is enveloped in almost total darkness, the only light visible being that afforded by a clouded moon. The town is patrolled by a force of special police appointed by the mayor, but a somber quiet prevails, and the gloom is appalling. The mayor's office, where the corpses of the victims of the disaster are laid out, is visited by a constant stream of relatives, friends and sight-seers, and arrangements have been made for the funerals to commence at nine o'clock in the morning. They will continue all day. The expenses will be borne in great part by the township. The city council met this morning and appropriated $1,000 for immediate relief, and authorized the street committee to employ every one that wanted to work at clearing away the debris. The mayor was instructed to appoint a relief committee of ladies and gentlemen from each ward to begin work as soon as possible. The Mayor appointed a committee to provide relief. Miss Bertha Richter did a noble thing last night in rescuing her mother. The waters rose rapidly in the house and their terror was great. They had about $300 in money in the house, and Miss Bertha secured this and picked her mother up in her arms and carried her out of the house. The water was up to her armpits, but she struggled along, and finally reached the residence of Samuel Hypes, where she sank exhausted. Her mother fainted away from sheer exhaustion.

While George Thompson was trying to get his mother and grandmother, Mrs. Dr. Crum, across Water street, through the stream, they came near being swept away by the current. George, while holding up Mrs. Crum, fell, but soon recovered himself, and managed to get them all out.

George Witmer had a miraculous escape. He was attempting to cross the Springfield bridge when the bank gave way under him and he was hurled down into the raging waters of the Shawnee. He was swept down below the Cincinnati pike, where he managed to catch onto a tree and climbed to a place of safety. He called to a passer-by and told him he was an Xenian, but would not give his name until he was rescued for fear word would reach his parents.

Harry Arnold made a narrow escape from drowning. He had been working at the scene of destruction this side of the depot, and knowing that his father's family would be uneasy started to cross the bridge on the Springfield track to go and tell them he was safe. As he stepped on the bank it caved in with him, and he fell into the raging torrent beneath. His long rubber coat was so wrapped around him that it was almost impossible to help himself. He crowded against the side wall, and with almost superhuman effort managed to get off his coat. He called for help and some one to bring him a rope. But before he got a rope some one came to his rescue, and he threw up his coat, which just reached to the top of the bank. By that means he was drawn out of his unpleasant quarters. Harry says he thought his last hour had come, sure.

The list of the dead is as follows: Mrs. Nellie Anderson and sister, Lydia Casey (colored), both widows past sixty years of age; lived in Barr's Bottoms. Mrs. Samuel Corehoran and two sons, aged about twelve and twenty-five years, widow and sons of the late Samuel Corehoran, better known as "Sam Patch;" lived just across the creek, on King street, in the bottoms near the depot. Mat Evans (colored), day laborer, wife and child, lived on the creek just west of Whiteman street. The child is missing. Orrin Morris, white, laborer, wife and five children, three girls and two boys, the oldest a girl fifteen years of age, and the youngest a babe of ten months, lived on West Second street, near the creek. Stephen Donton, colored, laborer, lived in Barr's Bottoms. William Powell, cart driver for Sam Clark, wife and six or eight children, lived on Detroit street, between the north and south forks of Shawnee. One child escaped from the house, as did Henry Brazelton, son-in-law. Powell and two children were found this morning, the rest missing. Lewis Anderson and wife, colored, lived in Barr's Bottoms; Mr. Anderson is missing. Mrs. Ed Lindsay, lived on the foot of the creek, near the depot; Mr. Powell and two children.

The incidents of an exciting nature are almost beyond description. A lineman was standing on an embankment, and before he could realize his danger he was in the flood and swept a mile by the raging waters. A telegraph operator got into the water, and after floating some distance he caught onto a tree. A house came down in the flood and sank the tree he was perched on. He climbed on the house and started down with the current until he came across another tree. He clinched it, and remained there until he was rescued several hours later.

M. E. J. Smith, of Pittsburgh, worked nobly all night assisting the suffering. A lady went into a house to help another, and soon advised the woman to leave. She refused, and the lady who was there to help rushed out and was caught in the deluge. Mr. Smith caught her, and, after she was pulled ashore, she was nearly dead from exhaustion. He drew a flask from his pocket and poured a good, stiff slug of whisky down her throat, thereby bringing her to and saving her life.

A man's wife called to her husband that she thought water was running into the cellar of their house. The husband lighted a lamp and started to go down to the cellar, but in an instant the water was up to his chin in the room where he and his wife had been sleeping.

When it was learned that the gas works had been disabled and rendered useless and the electric wires were down, the citizens gathered wood and started bonfires to enable them to see how to carry on the work of rescuing the sufferers.

The electrical display on Wednesday night is described as being perfectly grand and magnificent in its awful play. Flash after flash followed so fast and furious that it really was a constant illumination so brilliant as to be blinding; the sky was one immense bright sheet of lightning, interspersed with vivid streaks that seemed to tangle with each other, so closely were they blended.

Joe Walton is one of the unheralded heroes who risked his life more than once by taking a boat and rescuing people. He took the Ferguson family of nine people out of the waters, and landed them safely on the shore, immediately after which their house tumbled to pieces as though it were a shell.

HAMILTON, O., May 13.—The wind and thunder storm which passed over Butler County Wednesday night cut off Hamilton from all telegraph, telephone, railroad and mail communication with the outside world except Cincinnati. Reports from the surrounding country come in slowly and are very meager. Four barns were struck by lightning, and the buildings and contents were lost. Several bridges in this vicinity were carried away. Two railroad bridges on the C., R. & C. and two bridges on the C., H. & D. were carried away. No trains are running on the C., R. & C. or C., H. & D. The loss to grain, trees houses, etc., in Butler County is very heavy.

In this city the Schwab brewery and Kahn stove foundry were submerged. The Methodist church and public school at Seven Mile were badly wrecked. Throughout the country there are reports of houses unroofed. The barn of Isaac Dick at Millville was destroyed by fire, together with all the implements and contents. It was the finest barn in the county; insured for $2,100. The barn and contents of Samuel Datzell, in the western part of the county, were also struck by lightning and destroyed; loss unknown. A number of fine groves have been laid waste, and small losses innumerable go to make up an aggregate that will fall not far short of $100,000.

DAYTON, O., May 13.—At 8:20 last night a sharp thunder-storm came up, and rain almost immediately fell in torrents, alternated with hail, the hailstones ranging in size from a hazel-nut to an almond, and were gathered in as great curiosities. Reports came in gradually of disasters near the center of town and matters grew serious, but about 11 o'clock the message came to the center of news that Wolf creek levee, which protects Miami City (or West Dayton), had broken, and Kemptown, as it is called, being the lower part of Miami City, was swept away. People hurried to the scene only to find that the disaster was more than was told. Some six hundred feet of the levee had been broken by the sudden torrent which came rushing down Wolf creek, and 150 acres of that part of the city were covered with water.

In Kemptown terrible distress occurred. A score or more houses with their sleeping occupants were swept away from their foundations and overturned, or lodged against walls, or carried into the Miami and borne away, no one knows where. That portion of the city was aroused, and the entire male population that dare engage in the business, were groping their way through the flooded district carrying out the distressed and shrieking women and children to places of safety. It was in vain to telephone for aid to the east side of the Miami, for it was apparently impossible, and at least highly dangerous to attempt to reach the scene with horses and carriages. There was not much to do but wait for dawn. To add to the distress the electric light works were flooded, and all portions of the city, lighted by electricity, including Kemptown, were in total darkness. Flashes of lightning afforded the only light for the distressed and rescuers. To-day thousands of people are visiting the spot and wonder that any of the unfortunates escaped alive. In almost all the houses in that part of town the water rose to the height of a bed or even a table. In one beautiful little one-story cottage, a man and wife lay asleep. Awakened by the rush of water and the shrieks of neighbors, the husband rose to find himself and wife in a floating house and no means of escape. The water rose higher every minute, and the only way to air and safety was through the roof. With a penknife he cut the ceiling above him, while standing on his floating bed. Through a hole in the ceiling he clambered into the attic and drew his wife after him. Then he cut his way to the roof, and there the couple sat in the driving storm until daylight brought relief, being powerless to do anything but pray. The house was caught by a wall about two blocks from its foundation, or it would undoubtedly have been carried to the Miami and lost. It is the chief point of curiosity to-day.

ALBANY, O., May 13.—A tornado passed through Columbia Township, Meigs County, about five miles from this place, last night, carrying death and destruction with it. Mrs. Margaretta McComas, aged sixty, was instantly killed; also her nephew, Hathman McComas, aged twenty-one. Lizzie McComas was seriously injured, but will probably recover. The house in which the McComases were killed was entirely demolished, and splintered into kindling-wood. A stone mantel-piece weighing nearly two hundred pounds, was carried a distance of fifty yards. The household goods were carried a distance of nearly three miles. Many houses throughout the county were wrecked or partially so.

OREGONIA, O., May 13.—A violent tornado passed one mile south of here last night. One dwelling was entirely destroyed, and many barns and dwellings unroofed and otherwise damaged. Orchards were completely uprooted, and much damage done to timber and crops.

LEBANON, O., May 13.—The storm came howling from the southwest in mad fury, toying with the trees, breaking some off, uprooting others and filling the air with an indescribable mass of flying foliage, awnings, bricks and roofs of houses with a crash and wild rushing noise that was most appalling. The first building struck was the old Lebanon tannery, on Main street, the roof of which was torn off and scattered. It jumped next to the Lebanon House, three squares to the northwest, tearing off the tin roof, which lies in a huge ball on Broadway. From this point it went down Broadway mowing down beautiful shade trees on both sides of the street, and unroofing many houses on the east side. When it reached Davis & Greely's mill it jumped down in the hollow by the reservoir and struck a frame dwelling, completely leveling it to the ground. The house was occupied by two colored families, consisting of four grown persons, two young men and two little children. Strange to say, every one escaped, the two young men, Ed. Grimes and Jim Johnson, being blown from the room upstairs, where they were asleep, a distance of more than a hundred yards against the bank of the reservoir. The Union school-house and many other buildings in town were damaged.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The storm reached Cincinnati about 10 o'clock, and was violent, consisting of rain, wind and hail. The rain fell in torrents, and the streets were deluged with water. There was less of hail than in the morning, but it fell with great force. The damage, however, is inconsiderable. The suburbs report slight damage. Reports come of damages by the storm from Middletown, Piqua, Wilmington, Washington, C. H., Albany, Greenville, Marietta, Lancaster and other Ohio points.

LATER FROM THE STORM.

XENIA, O., May 14.—To-day the work of clearing away the debris of the Wednesday night flood has progressed with considerable effect. Large gangs of men are at work in the stream, cleaning out the lumber, household goods, etc., with which it is filled, working waist-deep in the muddy water. The remains of the destroyed houses are being carted back to the lots from whence they came, and where houses were not swept from their foundations, but only flooded, the people have been busy shoveling out the mud and sand that cover the carpets a foot deep. On East Water street several dwellings containing fine furniture were flooded badly, the rich carpets and costly household goods being utterly ruined, silverware floated away, fine stoves demolished and elegantly papered walls ruined. Many of the residents of the flooded part of the city are making arrangements to move to higher parts of the city as soon as possible. The homeless who are without friends or relatives here, and who are principally colored people, are being taken care of at the skating rink, where the committees are at work distributing food and clothing, large quantities of which have been handed in by kindly-disposed people. The word from the country is growing worse all the time. Houses on nearly all the roads leading to the town have suffered severe damage, and many houses and barns have been utterly destroyed. On the road leading to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the houses are all damaged, the plank walks a thing of the past, and the timbers block up the road badly and have damaged the bridges. The office of the Xenia Manufacturing Company lies against the railroad bridge on the road to the Home, as well as great masses of timbers, planks. The bridges all over the county, with few exceptions, are gone, and great holes washed in the road-beds.

Houses, fences and trees, on the Cooley farm (Goe's Station), occupied by John P. Lesourd, late of the Cincinnati horse markets, were swept entirely away. The family escaped by being in the cellar. The orchard on this place yielded an income of about $700 a year. Near this place the mills of the Miami Powder Company are located, and they are damaged badly, materials ruined and houses floated away. The loss will be very heavy. The fences between Yellow Springs and Clifton are about all gone, and most of the orchards, barns and out-buildings destroyed and houses unroofed.

At Beaverstown, several miles west of Xenia, the United Presbyterian Church was destroyed, and the usual number of barns, fences, etc., as well as a number of valuable horses killed, which was also the case in many places east of town. The damage to cornfields was such that they will all have to be replanted.

Morris, who with his wife and five children was drowned, was warned by a neighbor in time to have escaped with his family, but laughed at the idea of danger. But a few moments afterwards they were all in watery graves.

DAYTON, O., May 14.—The losses by the storms and floods of Wednesday night in the nine counties of Greene, Clarke, Madison, Miami, Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Butler and Warren are estimated to foot up $10,000,000.

Edw. Morehouse, a Narrow-guage conductor, anxious about his mother, who lives in Xenia, walked from here there to-day and back again, because by reason of the fallen timber, debris and wreckage, no one can even ride horseback, and the streams are swollen and the bridges are gone. At Trebein station, while being ferried across the Little Miami river, he and the oarsman discovered a living boy child in a drifted tree top, and rescued the child, who had an arm and leg broken. He had drifted four miles down Shawnee creek from Xenia into the Little Miami. Hurriedly they started in a buggy with the child, but it died before they got to Xenia.

Many incidents of the disaster are related now. In the angle formed by the railroad and Detroit street the house of the Stoker family tottered dangerously, and lusty calls drew the crowd around it. Planks would not reach, but soon a ladder was brought from the wrecked fire truck and the family rescued. Scarcely had the last member landed safely when the house turned over, and a moment after went to pieces. The crowd looked at it in astonishment, and a stampede followed the crashing of a portion of Bradley's flax mill which stood near by.

In Bar's Bottom, a stretch of low land north of the railroad, was a scene of terrible destruction. Of the fifteen or twenty houses that occupied the flat, only two or three could be seen, the rest having gone with the tide. Here a man dashed into the water, reached a floating house just as it turned over, but, nothing daunted, he crept in and came out with a babe. A sudden crash sent the house in pieces and he struck for the shore with his precious burden when he disappeared beneath a mass of debris. When he reappeared he was hurling through the culvert and called out, "I have lost the baby; catch it; it is right down there; I can't reach it." A few rods below he reached land, but the baby was not found until next day. It was dead. Six others went down in this bottom, three in the same house that the baby was taken from.

As terrible as the scene was along Detroit and Water streets and Bar's Bottom, the mad sweep of the waters was worse below. West Shawnee had caved out the railroad bank, and the leaping waters vied with East Shawnee in the work of destruction. Nearly two hundred houses were overturned and demolished west of the railroad, and the current quickly covered its track of devastation by sweeping every trace of the buildings and covering the foundations with sediment. Several hundred yards below much of the debris was stopped by the Main-street bridge, and an indication of the destruction is given by the piled-up mass. At this bridge most of the lives were lost. Those who were able to hang to a plank, or the house that remained firm and supported its inmates to this point, went to pieces here, and they were either dashed to pieces or relentlessly held under to drown; or, if they were spared this terrible fate by succumbing sooner, they were buried under the debris.

At this place lodged the house of Orrin Morris, wife and seven children. The house came for two squares with terrible rapidity on to its fate, and just before the crash came, Morris appeared at the window with a light. The crash unbalanced him, and as the house turned and twisted and all life disappeared, and the house went to pieces, the family of nine went down. Next day seven were found dead and two appeared alive. One, a child of 8, had been washed ashore a few rods below, the other, a lad of 13, made a gallant swim of a mile and caught the abutment of the last bridge. He says he could not find a piece of timber to catch hold of so he swam for the shore.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MAY 19, 1886.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

Jeptha Wilhoite has a cow that dropped a calf last Friday that weighed 144 lbs. when only 24 hours old.—Owen News.

A New Mexico obituary closes with the words: "Her tired spirit was released from the pain-racked body, and soared aloft to eternal rest in the realms of celestial glory at 4:30, Denver time."

A destructive tornado swept over Kansas City last Tuesday week. A school building was blown down, and the superintendent and eleven children killed. The upper part of the court-house was destroyed and some of the officials killed.

THE amendment to the road law for this county gives the supervisors in districts where a new road is being opened all the control of the hands that legislation can give. The time that the hands can be compelled to work is only limited by the number of days required to complete the road.

WHEN Monday the 17th inst. arrived, instead of the happening of an anticipated event, for which the entire State would have returned thanks, the legislature continued on as though an adjournment was the one thing it did not intend to allow. Barnum's show exhibits in Frankfort on the 22d, and probably the members wanted to remian and attend.

Those who want to have plenty of water-maple trees for shade can have them with very little trouble by gathering the seed now as they fall from the trees and plant them in their gardens as they do peas. Keep them free from grass and weeds, and in a few years they will be beautiful trees for transplanting. The seeds are falling now, and the fresher and quicker they are gathered and planted the better.—Danville Advocate.

It is doubtless not generally known that there are at least forty persons in Madison county the average value of whose estates is a hundred thousand dollars.—This is a total of $4,000,000.—Register.

And its doubtless well known that Madison county's assessor returned a total valuation of only $7,460,920 as the entire wealth of the county last year, and then when the State Board raised the boys a holy howl was heard in the land of Madison from Berea to Boonsboro.—Capital.

And although the State Board unearths just such frauds every year, there are those who say its mission is a failure.

ON Monday of last week at St. Louis an intensely interesting murder trial was begun. It is the trial of Maxwell, who is charged with the murder of Preller. The two had been boon companions for a time, and what was supposed to be Preller's body was found in a trunk. Maxwell, as is too often the case, has developed into a hero, and during the recesses of court the spectators surround him and eagerly press forward for the purpose of obtaining the honor of shaking his hand. An English female tourist sketched him on the first day of the trial, and he kindly signed his name to the picture.

HENDERSON, is said to handle one-third of all the tobacco strips put up in the world. The *Gleaner* says that one thousand hands are employed in the sixteen tobacco stemmeries, two chewing tobacco manufactories and two cigar factories of that place, which handle during the year 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco, whose first cost is estimated at $1,925,000.

IN all criminal and penal prosecutions the defendant, if he requests it, shall be allowed to testify in his own behalf. If he does not desire to avail himself of the privileges, his failure to do so shall not be commented on by the attorney for the Commonwealth in the argument of the case: nor shall it create any presumption against him. If he testifies his evidence must be given before the introduction of other witnesses for the defense. When two or more are jointly indicted they may testify for each other except when a conspiracy is charged and proven. If a conspiracy is alleged and established, they can still testify in their own behalf. This is now the law of the Commonwealth; and applies not only to cases occurring after its passage, but to all cases pending.

THE Daily *Capital* of Frankfort has presented a bill to the Legislature for $939 49 for 154 copies of that paper furnished daily to the members during the session. The *Capital* advertised its rates as $1 per copy during the session which would make its bill $154; but as it has dosed the members with an unusual amount of taffy, which required a special talent to prepare, it thinks a copy of the *Capital* read by a legislator is worth at least five cents. The trouble is the *Capital* "bit off more than it can chaw," when it advertised its session rates, and the only way by which it can remunerate itself is by an appeal to those who have been soft-soaped by it during the session. The *Capital* has taken too much for granted and will profit by its experience when the next Legislature meets. Besides the *Capital's* bill the State is called upon to pay $1,500 for other newspapers.

BY a card published in the Shelbyville *Times* it is learned that Judge Durham has designs on the office of Governor of Kentucky, and announces himself in this modest manner:

"If the people desire to call me to that position, without the usual modes resorted to by candidates, I can not say that I would disregard their wishes in the matter."

Wouldn't have you think for a moment, Judge, the people of Kentucky suspicion you in the least in that direction; but we will whisper this in your political auricular with your consent, viz.: If you don't get off of that platform you will never get to be "high kockalorum" in this Commonwealth. Mark what we tell you.

"I had rather have the position which I now occupy than to be Governor of Kentucky, except that it might gratify some of my friends to have me Governor."

Oh, Judge! what a self-sacrificing mortal your are. The State rises up as one man and implores—beseeches you to remain where you are. We will try and rough it along with out you.

"I have accepted this office here and entered upon the discharge of its duties, and I am determined to carry out the purposes and plans of the administration, and to make it popular and I shall leave nothing undone within my power to accomplish the same. I do not know whether the President would be willing to give me up or not."

No, no, Judge, Grover arnt going to give you up. How could you expect such a thing when he selected you as the only man in these United States fit to occupy the cushioned chair he has provided you. Please don't hint to Grover anything about a resignation until after his nuptials, for it might work a delay of that important event; and after he marries you should not disturb his honeymoon by intimating the disabling of his administration by a ruthless withdrawal of so important a factor. No, don't do it, Judge, it would be cruel in the extreme. Yes, Judge, do make the old thing popular—there will be more glory in that than in being Governor of Kentucky.

"I am satisfied in my own mind that he is pleased with the manner in which I am conducting the office, while every one can not discharge the duties of this office acceptably, although I say it my self."

Being satisfied in your own mind, Judge, is conclusive evidence of your proficiency, and as anybody will make a good Governor for Kentucky, our advice to you is to stick to the office you now hold like grim death to a dead "nigger."

"I think you need a good financier for your next Governor, one who knows how to provide a revenue without oppression to the people, sufficient to carry on the legitimate expenses of the State."

Correct, Judge. That is the very kind of a Solomon the State has been in search of for lo, these many years, and it is humiliating to her to think that Uncle Sam has adopted her only son who was likely to be endowed with that amount of unadulterated wisdom.

Judge, it is our unanimous opinion that you want to be Governor of Kentucky about as badly as any of her noble sons, but if you wait for the office to be handed to you on a plate you will never "git thar Eli."

STATE NEWS.

The county board raised the assessed value of property in Mason county, $100,000.

Tobacco plants are up and growing nicely, and the ground is being put in condition for transplanting when the time arrives.—Milton Free Press.

The extreme cold last winter has killed nine-tenths of the blackberry bushes in Crittenden county and the citizens fear a famine.

Wm. F. Webb bought of William Smith a yoke of oxen weighing 4,170 pounds, and one yoke of Jas. Smith weighing 3,670 pounds. How is this for big oxen?—Williamstown Cour.

Jerry S. Dean, a prominent farmer of Gallatin county, was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting last Friday. He was climbing a fence when his gun was accidentally discharged, the entire load of shot took effect in the head, almost blowing it off.

Reports from all sections of the county are to the effect that tobacco plants look finer than usual and that there are plenty of them. Wheat never looked better than at present with the prospect for a large yield. The oat and hay crop is splendid. The farmers have much to encourage them.—Madisonville Times.

In Marion county the cut worms have appeared as thick as the locust of Egypt. They destroy every blade of corn as fast as it comes up. Many farmers to evade their ravages have decided to postpone planting until the hot weather sets in. The crop in consequence will be very late. Similar complaints are made by the farmers of Washington county, but the trouble is not so great as in Marion.—Leader.

Three persons will be sent to the Pen. from here. They are Wm. Jenkins, two years for assaulting Mrs. Long; John Rice, three years for killing George Craddock, and Bud Carroll, colored, one year for breaking into the store of Henry Lieberman. The verdict in the Rice case was a great surprise to the prisoner, as he felt sanguine of being acquitted, and thought the shooting was done in self defense.—Owen News.

A large part of the corn crop has been planted, but a good deal of planting remains to be done yet. Some of the farmers have not finished breaking their ground. Work is going on rapidly. Good rains have fallen throughout the county, and the ground is in good condition. In some localities cut worms are said to be doing much damage. Wheat and oats look well, and spring grass is unusually forward.—Lebanon Standard.

Our farmers complain that they have never known the cut worm to be as destructive as this season. Fields of corn that had been planted early, with good stands, have been literally ruined, and a great deal of re-planting was a necessity. On the farm of Mr. Ben Spears, north of Danville, the army worm has appeared in a field of oats and completely devoured them. The festive potato bug is now ready for work, and countless numbers of them will be sucking the life out of the plants as soon as they get well through the earth. It is such pests as these that put the bitter with the sweet in every farmers cup of joy.—Danville Advocate.

THE following is the cost of the running-gear of the Kentucky Legislature:

Ministers for services, $350.
Guy Barrett for newspapers, $1,500
The Capital for papers, $300.
Enrolling clerks per day, $8.
Clerks and assistants per day, $10.
Chief and first assistant clerk of House for keeping accounts and issuing certificates to members, $100.
Chief and assistant clerks of Senate for same purpose, each $80.
Sergents at Arms per day, $5.
Doorkeepers per day, $5.
Cloak-room keepers per day, $3.
Pages per day, $3.
Janitors per day, $4.
Speakers per day, $10.
I. A. Spalding, speaker pro tempore of the House, $55,
R. G. Hays, speaker pro tempore of the Senate, $40.
Assistant cloak-room keepers per day, $2.

GEN. BOLIVER BUCKNER in due season will be traveling up and down the State in search of his old comrades in arms with a view to rallying them once again, but not for the purpose of carnage, but that they may assist him in capturing the gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth. In the soldier element he will have a strong following, and with what other assistance he will receive, the old gentleman is bound to be a formidable competitor for the office of Governor.

The members of the Good Templars lodge at this place are arranging for a mass temperance meeting in the Court-house in the afternoon of the first Monday in June. They expect to have some of their ablest orators to make speeches.

NOTICE.

The delinquent Poll Tax List for 1885 will be sold by districts on the first Monday in June, 1886, at 1 o'clock or thereabout in the Court-House by an order of the Levy Court and Court of Claims. S. W. TOLIN, Co. Atty.

An Act to Prohibit the Sale, Barter, Loan, Giving and Traffic in Spirituous, Viacus and Malt Liquors in Boone County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter, loan or traffic in any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or any mixture thereof, in Boone county. Any person so offending shall for the first offense be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense such offender shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty nor more than one hundred and twenty-five days or both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury. The prosecutions under this section may be instituted and carried on before any Justice of the Peace of said county as other cases of misdemeanor, or by indictment in the Boone Circuit Court, and the County Attorney shall represent the Commonwealth in prosecutions before a Justice of the Peace or the County Judge, and receive the same per cent. of the fines collected as in other cases so prosecuted by him.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the County Judge of Boone county, or the trustees or council of any town in said county or any court or other tribunal or authority in said county, to grant or issue any license to any person or persons or corporation to sell any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof in said county, or in any town or towns in said county or elsewhere therein, and any such license shall be void.

Sec. 3. The foregoing section one shall not prohibit any regular practicing physician from prescribing or supplying any patient under his treatment with any such liquors as far as he may in good faith deem the same necessary as a medicine for the proper medical treatment of such patient. Neither shall it prohibit a regular druggist from filling in good faith, any prescription for such liquors, made out and signed by a regular practicing physician stating that it is for medical use, and the quantity, and for whom. No prescription shall authorize but one sale, and every prescription shall be filed and preserved by the druggist. Neither shall said section apply to any distiller who sells only in quantities of not less than thirty-six gallons at any one time in said county.

Sec. 4. Before the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be enforced in the said Boone county, an election shall be held therein to take the sense of the legal voters of said county on the question whether, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall be sold therein? Said election shall be held on the first Monday in August, 1886, and the officers holding the election at that time for county offices shall take the vote on said question. The County Clerk of the said county shall furnish poll books for each voting precinct in the said county with two columns—one to be headed "For the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors." "Against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." In these columns the vote shall be entered as polled. Those voting against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be construed as voting in favor of this Act. The officers conducting the election shall certify the result, and cause the poll-books to be returned to the County Clerk's office within three (3) days after the election. And the same officers whose duty it is to compare the vote and polls for candidates voted for at said election shall on the same day compare the polls and vote on this question. And if it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast on this question are against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, they shall make a certificate of the fact, showing the vote given—and they or a majority of them shall sign the same and deliver it to the Clerk of the county court forthwith, and the same shall be preserved by him as a part of the records of his office and shall be spread with its indorsement at large upon the order-book of the county court and this Act shall be in force fully in said county in all of its provisions from the delivery of the said certificate to the said clerk, who shall indorse thereon the date and time of its delivery to him.

Sec. 5. That if this Act fails to be put in force in the said county then those districts, and parts of said county wherein the sale of liquors is not allowed under previous laws or the act known as "Local Option Act" shall not be effected by this Act: but the previous laws and acts prohibiting the sale therein shall remain in force as if this Act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. That any license granted in the said county, authorizing the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, after the approval of this Act by the Governor shall become null and void at the time the provisions of this Act prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors go into effect in said county.

Sec. 7. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Boone Co, I or my deputy, will on

Monday, June 7th, '86,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p. m., at the Court-house door in Burlington, Boone county, Ky., expose to Public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand the following property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due, aforesaid and cost,) to-wit:

A lot in the village of McVille, Boone county, Ky., near Bellevue, and known as the McMullen warehouse lot. Levied on as the property of A. H. Walker, for taxes for the year 1886.

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, adjoining the lot now occupied by Jas. Jarrell. Levied on as the property of Mariah Parker, for taxes for the years 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $5 45.

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Ky. Levied on as the property of June Wells, for taxes the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $6 85.

A tract of land containing 125 acres, in Boone county, Ky, adjoining Morgan Rice the Willoughbys, Hartman, &c. Levied on as the property of C. D. Pott, for taxes for 1885.

Amount to be raised by sale $32 81.

A lot in the town of Taylorport, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of Patrick Crosby, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $ 9 10.

One house and lot on the waters of Gunpowder Creek, near Limaburg Post-office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Wilson, cold., for the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $7 00.

About 70 acres of land at Big Bone Springs, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of C. A. McLaughlin, for taxes for the years of 1884-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $26 30.

One house and lot near Gunpowder Post office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Brumback, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5,

Amount to be raised by sale $12 55.

J. R. CLUTTERBUCK, S. B. C.
May 7, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

F. M. Howlett, &c. Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
J. T. Johnson, &c. Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to-wit:

[illegible] acres of land on the waters of Big Bone Creek bounded by the lands of J. A. Story, J. H. Slater, and others. Also 2 houses and lots, and a warehouse and store room in Hamilton, this county. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $3239 90

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

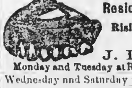
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,



Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind. Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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CARPENTER & BUILDER,
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On Short Notice.
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AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. B. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Aern, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.

READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
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Cincinnati, Ohio.
Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR
Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence; either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky

AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
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CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c.
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER
Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK. This fine young Jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Pott's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR.,
Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs. old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n
Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Rachie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $500, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,
Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike; and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedgeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,
Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 1 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,
This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, 1 mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE
Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT
Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $10 to insure, Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Couner's
ALMONT
Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,
Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30, he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almont's 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.
Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58. full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21½, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

Fire was appreciated Sunday.

Some tobacco has been set out.

Conner made a big shipment of wool from here Monday.

W. E. Clutterbuck, of Florence, was in town yesterday.

WANTED—A good farm hand—married man only G. T. GAINES.

Don't forget the strawberry festival at Bullittsville Christian church Friday night.

That elegant Fischer Piano used at the entertainment is for sale by J. W. Parish, agent.

A delegation of Constance land traders opened up business in the county clerk's office this week.

Saturday was an unusually lively day in Burlington, and the merchants report large sales of goods.

Those who have been delivering their wool here this spring have found the bank to be a great convenience.

Sunday Dr Grant was called to Petersburg to see Bessie, daughter of J. Frank Grant, who is very sick.

C. L. Crisler bought a fine Alderney cow about a week ago, since which she dropped a fine heifer calf, and died.

For Sale—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

Last Saturday Jim Conner received, weighed, unsacked, handled and resacked 12,000 pounds of wool at this place. That is genuine business.

A young Perry Clonc passed north of us last week. Nothing like living in a country where there is nothing to disturb one but the payment of taxes.

Anyone wanting rough or dressed lumber, or anything in builder's line, will do well by calling on M. E. Leming, Petersburg, Ky. See his card in this issue.

The Frankfort Capital says: "Insurance Commissioner L. C. Norman, purchased the residence of Hon. S I. M. Major, at Commissioner's sale a few days since.

Friday the supervisors completed their work on the assessor's book for this year, and Saturday morning the county clerk commenced making a copy for the auditor.

Mr. James Hogan has built quite a cosy little dwelling on the Petersburg pike, just at the edge of town, which will be occupied in a few days by Mr. Frank Kirk and wife.

WANTED—Some good man to canvass Boone county for Nursery Stock, raised near Delhi, Ohio,

H. B. HORNADAY,
Box 125 Delhi, Ohio,

We learn from the Williamstown Courier that Jas. T. Willis has been granted a certificate of character, etc., to practice law. We retain you Jim, for the first case we have in the Grant Circuit Court.

The Big Bone Grange Hall has, for several days, been the scene of a very interesting meeting conducted by an evangelist whose name we are not able to call to mind. Very large congregations attend every night.

This is the season of the year when all males between the age of 16 and 50 receive this kind of an invitation. "You are invited to work the roads on Thursday and Friday of next week."

—Committee.

Saturday night a couple of persons who were running their horses on the street, ran over Hubert, son of G. T. Gaines, knocking him down and bruising him up considerably. It is not yet known who the horsemen were.

Last Friday Wood Miller and Mr. White, merchant at Big Bone Springs, engaged in an altercation, resulting in White's skull being fractured by a stone used by Miller. At last accounts the injured man was in a precarious condition.

The protracted wet weather has delayed cornplanting very much. The heavy showers have washed the land very much in some neighborhoods. The farmers, at least some of them, have an indigo cast about their countenances.

The Dame is authority for the statement that one of Burlington's young gentlemen and a charming young lady not a thousand miles distant will, in the very near future, join their travels through this life.

Remember that Geo. Husehart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Early Monday morning Kirb, son of W. P. Sullivan, who lives on Gunpowder, was chopping wood when his axe struck a limb over his head, sending the blade into his instep and severing three of the bones, making a ghastly wound which will disable him for several months. Dr. Grant dressed the wound.

John Roulaud and Miss Lettie Bradford, of the lower Gunpowder neighborhood, were married in the county clerk's office last Thursday about eleven o'clock, by Rev. James A. Kirtley. They were accompanied by Robert Bradford and wife and George Smith, of the same neighborhood. The bride and groom will accept our congratulations.

O. W. Gaines, son of Hon. Joseph A. Gaines, will accept the office of justice of the peace in this district, and may now be considered a candidate for the position. Ott is a man who will inform himself and take pride in the proper conduct of his official duties, and if elected will make a good officer. His neighborhood is entitled to one of the justices, and it could not present a more suitable man.

The Entertainment.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at this place last Friday and Saturday nights was a complete success in every particular, and those who participated in the exercises as well as those who acted in the capacity of managers of the entertainment are highly complimented for the manner in which the programme, so enjoyable to the lovers of music, was presented. The pieces sung were fine selections and their execution in every instance displayed a superior talent on the part of the performers, who had made themselves perfectly familiar with every difficult strain they had encountered. The programme was quite lengthy, and consisted of choruses, solos, duets, quartettes, recitations and tableaux. The several choruses were particularly fine, there not being a discord in a single instance, showing that the several participants had carefully drilled themselves in both time and harmony.

Dr. Furnish, in his usual happy style made a neat opening address, and acted in the capacity of master of ceremonies each evening. He was the right man in the right place.

The duet, Blessed are the People, was a beautiful song, well rendered by Mrs. Grant and Miss Fannie Duncan.

Life's Dream is o'er, a very difficult and beautiful duet, was presented by Misses Lucy Gaines and Fannie Duncan, in a manner that was highly appreciated by the audience as evidenced by the hearty applause that followed the closing lines.

Come where the Mist is Sleeping—duet by Miss Mattie Winston and Mrs. Grant was a selection well executed and appreciated by the audience.

The quartettes, The Boat Ride, and Come where the Lilies Bloom, showed by the manner in which they were sung, dilligent practice and the most careful training had been spent upon them.

White Wings—solo by O. F. Bange assisted in the chorus by L. M. Whitehead, T. O. Cowen and G. F. Piper, bass; J. B. Crigler, James Botts, tenor; Frank Kirk, alto, received a hearty applause from the audience.

Birds of Song, is a beautiful solo, and being sung by Mrs. Grant is a guarantee that it lost none of its charms in the execution.

Pretty Pond Lilies—solo by Miss Fannie Duncan, was done ample justice by the singer, who has a voice capable of bringing out all the music in any song.

Evangeline—solo, Miss Mattie Winston, assisted in the chorus by Miss Annie Winston, Reed and Whitehead, is an old but lovely song of which the people never grow tired when sung as sweetly as it was by the above named

Cricket on the Hearth—solo, by Everett Hall, who has an elegant voice, was sung in a style that captivated the audience.

Must We Leave the Old Home, Mother, by Perry Stephens, assisted by chorus, took so well the first night, that by request it was sung the second night.

The Last Rose of Summer, one of the four solos sung by Miss Matie Riggs could not have been surpassed.

I'll take The back Kathleen—Piano solo, by Miss Fannie Rice, a very difficult piece of music was performed in a manner that could be excelled by the fewest.

In Irish Dude and I'll Wait until the Bull Dog dies, Joe Reed took the house by storm, and was encored to the echo. The little gag he gave Jim Westbay in the latter piece threw the audience into convulsions as it were. His make up in these two songs was simply immense and decidedly appropriate. Joe's recital of the burial of Moses was heartily applauded, and the tableau at the close was beautiful.

Mrs. Hettie Piper and Misses Gussie Kirkpatrick and Nettie Gardner, the first and last, alto, and the second soprano singers, took part in all the choruses and some of the quartettes. These ladies had taken much pains and care in preparing their parts, and contributed largely to the excellent rendition of the songs in which they took part. The tenor by Messrs Crigler and Botts in the several songs was particularly fine, and many compliments were passed on that particular part.

The recitations by Miss Nellie Blythe and Master Rankin Revill were a feature which added much to the entertainment of appreciative audiences.

In crowning the May Queen, Miss Rosa Dempsey, Queen; Olga Kirk, crowner; Alfa Hawes, sceptor bearer; Rankin Revill, genius of glory; Stanley Clutterbuck, gipsy boy; Arthur Rouse, sailor boy; Owen Hewlett, temperance; Calvert Kirk, good wishes; Katie Huey, flower girl; Fannie Finch, queen of fairies; Kirb Conner, page; Ella and Hattie Palmer, Hettie Riddell and Gracie Grant, four little stars; Earl Sandford, cupid, all deserve praise, and particularly the last five, who, considering their age did unusually well. A very beautiful tableau closed this scene.

Miss Fannie Rice and W. E. Piper, the first on the piano and the latter on the violin furnished instrumental music for the occasion, and labored hard from the first rehearsal to the last falling of the curtain on Saturday night, that the entertainment should in their particular department be a success, and we are pleased to say that they succeeded admirably as did all the performers on other parts of the programme.

The entertainment was greeted with a large audience Friday night, and on Saturday night, more came than could be accommodated with room and several left without getting in the house. Good order prevailed throughout, and everybody seemed satisfied that they had gotten the value of their money.

Receipts, $115.

For some time the Burlington boys who have base ball proclivities have been hearing that Bellevue had a club which defied any nine players in the county; so last Saturday five of the Burlington boys, E. E. and Kirb Foster, John Mack, Clarence Kirk and Grant Dempsey, concluded they would go down to Bellevue and recruit four players from the crowd they would chance to meet, and see if they could not make a score or two some where in nine innings. Soon after their arrival they had selected the requisite number from the bystanders and the game commenced, and was a very exciting contest throughout, the mixed nine winning the game in a score of 10 to 9, and leaving the Bellevue club's first victory a defeat. The same club's will play at this place next Saturday.

Personal Mentions.

B. W. and Dr Adams were in town Monday.

Esq. Loder, of Petersburg, was in Burlington Monday.

Emmet Gullion, of Carrollton, arrived here last Friday.

Mrs. Piper is visiting her sister, Mrs. Helfo, at Taylorport this week.

James Tolin, the Woolper dry goods merchant was in town Sunday.

E. E. Foster is assisting county clerk Garnett copy the assessor's book.

Miss Mary Thompson and Miss Hosimi, attended the entertainment.

John S. Gaines, of Bullittsville, made the hub a short visit the other day.

J. Huey and wife, of Union, were the guests of H. P. Stephens and wife Monday.

We were glad to see John I. Bruce able to come to town again one day last week.

Miss Ella Duncan, of Bullittsville, was the guest of Nellie Blythe several days last week.

W. H. Rice, of Sugartit, and B. H. Stephens, of Big Bone neighborhood, were in town yesterday.

Miss Lottie Riggs, of Covington, was the guest of Miss Rosa Dempsey the latter part of last week.

Gaines Rice came out from the City Saturday and took in the "festival," and remained over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Stephens, of Bullittsville, was the guest of H. P. Stephens and wife the latter part of last week.

Miss Sallie Hind and Dr. Duncan, of Walton, were the guests of Judge Dills and wife Saturday night and Sunday.

J. M. Conner and Tim Westbay made a flying visit up the Southern road one day last week, and received a large lot of wool.

Mrs. Lou Hulett is at Lagrange this week, a witness in a will case that is to be tried at the present term of the Oldham circuit court.

J. Dudley Smith, agent for the N. Y. Life Insurance Company, has been in the county for several days in the interest of that company.

Misses Mamie Gedge, Susie Kyle and Mollie Tupman, of Kenton county visited friends in Burlington, last week, and attended the festival.

From a postal received from W. H. Baker, of New Orleans, last week, we risk the statement that he is now at his daughter's in Florence, this county.

LATER—He is there. Latter Still—was in Burlington Monday.

By a letter from Dr. I. R. McKenzie, last week, we are informed that he will visit Burlington about the middle of next month. His address is 352 Ontario street, Chicago, Illinois.

James Metcalf, of Cincinnati, came out from the city last Wednesday evening. Jim is a Knight of Labor, but is as bitter in his denunciation of the anarchist as anybody can be.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MCVILLE.

Gardens look fine.

Cut worms plentiful.

Colorado potato bugs plentiful.

G. B. McMullen spent Saturday and Sunday at home with his family.

D. G. Rice is very poorly at present.

John P. Ryle is contemplating moving to this place.

C. E. Plummer has moved into the house he recently purchased.

LIMABURG.

James Horton has tobacco plants large enough to plant.

Colorado bugs are destroying the Irish potatoes.

Some fields of clover are badly used up by the grasshoppers.

This place sent a piscatorial excursion to Erlanger one evening last week, to land some of the small fry at that place.

Several of the young men have organized a picnic company and will put down a good floor for dancing at Green Grove.

N. B. Stephens and several others seined Jonas Rouse's pond the other day, but made only a water haul. None there—a mystery where they have gone to.

Corn not all planted in this neighborhood. Quite a number of those who have finished planting will have to plant over, the worms having cleaned it out.

Since the publication of Joe Lail's challenge, report has it that quite a number of our sturdy farmers have put on their jocky caps and have drawn the reins over some of their fine steppers.

Last Thursday Parson Stephens united Will Houston and Ida Crigler, of this place, in marriage. That night Prof. Crigler's brass band serenaded them. This was followed by a performance by Capt. Joe Souther and his band of wild men, commonly called charlvaiers, who made the woods and hills reverberate with their war-whoop, after which they were treated to cake and cigars.

PLATTSBURG.

Good fishing in the backwater.

What corn has been planted is coming up nicely.

Johnny Oberding is attending school at Lawrenceburg.

Bessie, little daughter of J. Frank Grant, is quite sick with dropsy.

John C. Sebree has gone to Eureka Springs, Ark, for benefit of his health.

Miss Lida Terrill, of Swings Ferry, was visiting Miss Lou Wingate last Thursday.

Miss Lizzie Voshell is very sick with brain fever at her uncle's near Manchester, Indiana.

The cause of Ben Grant's fleshy appearance is that he came in contact with the business end of a wasp.

Charles Voshell received as a present from his mother, on the occasion of his 21st birth day, a fine gold watch.

J. B. Tolin and Chas. Schramm saw the Louisville base ball club do up the Cincinnatis in fine style the 5th inst.

Edwin Botts has the finest young colt we have seen this spring. It is an Almont and Ed says will be another Grafton..

W. T. Grant, of Petersburg, has been appointed as U. S. storekeeper by Collector Davison, in this district. A good selection.

Two dead bodies were taken out of the river opposite Lawrenceburg, Friday, supposed to be victims of the Xenia, Ohio flood.

Scott Johnson is engaged extensively in duck culture this season. He has nearly one hundred hatched out and a lot more eggs setting.

Died—Tuesday, May 11th, Samuel Eggleston of consumption. His remains were interred in the family burying ground on Dr Hill Rice's farm.

Carter Graddy and Alf Gaines, of blue grass region of Boone, were in our city one day last week. Alf says the grass aint agreeing with the young sheep this spring—too much sap.

Prof. W. L. Gaines will give an exhibition at the close of his school on Woolper. Joe Reed will most likely appear in the olio. Now if you know what that is you know what part Joe will be booked for.

J. C. Wiles, of Lawrenceburg, and one of the participants in the Cincinnati May festival, was over here squirrel hunting last week. Juke is a fine musician, and at one time was leader of the St. Louis orchestra. He also help make the music at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. To hear him play "In the sweet by and by" on the violin, sounds like the chorus of a dozen voices.

We have no preaching, no Sunday-school or anything religious in this community at present, and all the small boy has to do Sunday is to shoulder his fishing pole and strike for the mill-dam, where he will roll in the sand all day, and swear when he jerks and don't catch a chub. We use to fish on Sunday and know all about it.

Coming down from the city on an O. & M. train the other day we met our friend Frank Walton of Gainesville. Frank was demonstrating to an audience the anatomy of the fishing-worm. He says from what he can learn that ninety per cent of a fishing-worm is water, yet he says a hog will waste three hours of his short life rooting for one of these worms, when there is so little nourishment in them. Frank has got the hog and worm down to a fine point and it is interesting to hear him.

The suit of Frances Tolin and others of Boone county, against the administrator of Abigal Lewis, deceased, of Cincinnati, involving an estate of one hundred thousand dollars, is docketed for next week. The suit is to be tried before Judge Harmon, of the Superior Court. Should the heirs in Boone come into possession of the estate. It will be quite a help to them as they are all in just moderate circumstances.

A young collegiate from Petersburg was strolling along the banks of Woolper the other day when he spied a small boy fishing, said he: "Young America, doth you desire to angle the finny tribe which inhabit these placid streams?"

Small boy—"No, you d—n fool, I'm fishing."

Exit, College gent.

A Card of Thanks.

We take this method of thanking *all* the ladies, gentlemen and children, who took part in the entertainment, for their assistance in aiding us to raise funds to repair our church. And especially do we thank those who came from a distance for their kindness. We also extend thanks to all those who aided us in selling tickets and circulating our posters; to the doorkeepers and ushers; to the RECORDER; and to the public generally for a kind and liberal patronage.

THE CHURCH MEMBERS.

Monday night found the Presbyterian church bearing no evidence of their having been a May festival there last week. The ladies had had every vestige of the stage moved and everything "set to right." It would have taken men about three days to dispatched the like amount of work, and then have hired all the colored help in town.

The regular annual meeting of the Universalist Church at this place will commence on Friday evening before the fourth Saturday in this month. Rev. R. N. John is expected to be present to assist the pastor, Rev. Gibson. Preaching Saturday evening and Sunday morning and evening.

One day last week Dick Utz caught five young foxes, and gave them to one of his neighbors, who kept them for several days and getting tired of them and their barking killed them.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Paxton Bros. & Co. Plft. vs
and Elizabeth C. Kenner, Defts.
Levy Bros. Plfts. vs } Notice of sale in equity.
Elizabeth C. Kenner, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1884, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

The undivided 1-2 interest of the defendant Elizabeth C. Kenner in the following two parcels of land, being same allotted to Mrs Carlisle Ward as and for her dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Maltby Smith, said lands are in Boone County, Ky., in the East Bend bottoms. The first parcel is bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the Burlington and East Bend road strikes the river upper corner of the tract formerly owned by B. F. Crutchfield, thence n 11¼ w 67¼ poles to a stone, thence with a line of fence n 78 1-4—61¼ poles to a stake in J H O'Neal's line, thence s 12¼ w 54¼ poles to a stone on the bank of the river corner with O'Neal, thence down the river binding thereon s 68 e 28 poles, s 70¼ e 35 poles to the begining containing 25 1-4 acres. The 2d tract is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone corner with the land formerly belonging to Daniel Piatt in J H O'Neal's line, then with sd line s 12¼ w 44 3-4 poles to a stone, thence s 78 e 58 1-4 poles to a stone in line of the Thos Jones tract to the center of the said Burlington and East Bend road, then with the center of said road n 12 e 30 poles to the corner of said Piatt land, thence with a line thereof n 61 1-4 w 57¾ poles to the beginning, containing 17 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sum of money so ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $315 12.

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

NOTICE.

All persons are notified that Clarence Hoover has no right to represent the firm of Overhelman & Hoover, lately retail grocers at Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, in any manner whatever. All persons are notified not to make any purchase of him at the grocery house in Florence, nor to pay to him any money belonging to or going to said firm; and also not to pay Geo. Hoover anything owing said firm.

DRUCILLA OVERHELMAN.

Take the Reccoreer.

CLORE'S SONS,

—o— Manufacturers of —o—

Agricultural Implements,

—(— SUCH AS —)—

Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

Road Plows, Double Shovels, Single Shovlse, Bar Shovel Gophers, Harrows, Jumping Shovels and Rolling Colters.

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Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.

Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.

PETERSBURG, KY.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court Kentucky

Jessie L. Glenn, &c., Plffs.
vs — Notice of sale in equity.
Crawford Glens heirs, &c. Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in judgment, to wit:

A house and lot in Burlington, Boone Co., Ky., bounded thus: Beginning in Jefferson street at the northeast corner of lot No. 17; thence southwardly with eastern line of said lot 145 1-2 feet to alley No. 1; thence with the northern line of said alley westwardly 118 1-12 feet to the corner of Paschal Rucker's lot; thence with his line northwardly 144 1-2 feet to Gallatin street, at a point 118 1-12 feet from Jefferson street; thence westwardly with the south line of Gallatin str. 118 1-2 feet to the place of beginning excepting out of said boundary the Methodist church lot 40 by 50 feet. Also a tract or parcel of land on Gunpowder Creek in this county, being lot No. 4 in the division of Wm. M. Crisler's lands among his heirs and bound thus: Beginning at a stone in a line of lot No. 1; thence s 41 poles with line of lot No. 3; thence s 78 w 75 poles to a stone; thence 36 2 ⅗ w 143 1-2 poles passing a stone on the bank, to the center of Underhill's branch; thence s 42 e 9 poles to a white Oak tree; s 98 e 26 poles; n 72 e 20 poles; n 49 e 22 poles to a Beech tree on the north and 2 Elm trees and a Sycamore on the south side of said branch a corner of lot No. 3; thence with a line thereof n 78 e 138 poles to the beginning containing 40 acres, excepting 5 acres 3 roods and 11 poles bounded thus: Beginning at a water Beech in the center of Underhill's branch thence n 15¾ w 19 poles 10 1-2 links to a stake on top of the hill; thence down the hill n 53 1-2 w 9 poles 13 links to a Sycamore in Crisler's line; thence with his line s 62 n 40 poles 21 links to the edge of said branch, Weldon's line; thence with his line s 48 1-2 e 9 poles to a White Oak stump; thence s 85¼ e 27 poles 10¼ links; thence n 3 e 20 poles 20 links to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Davis Bros, assignee, &c. Pltff.
vs } In Equity.
Davis Bros, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

A house and about three acres of land situated in the town of Hebron this county, beginning at a stake in the east edge of the old North Bend road a corner with Cornelius Quick's heirs; thence with said road or nearly so S 12½ E 10¼ poles—S 23 E 13 poles 15 links to a stake in the Bullittsville and Dry Creek turnpike in front of the Blacksmith's shop at or near James Davis' corner; thence with said road N 88¼ E 18½ poles to a stake; thence N 24 W 31 poles 24 links to a stone in said Quick's line; thence with said line S 51 W 15¼ poles to the beginning. The scales thereon will not be sold.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE,

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

C. C. Roberts, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity.
Robert C. McManama, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886 at 1 o'clock p. m, or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

Two tracks of land near Verona, this county One containing 31 acres on Big Bone Lick Creek bounded by the lands of Lewis Morris, George O'Neal, W. L. Roberts and others. One containing 47 acres and 9 poles bounded by the lands of Sam'l Taylor, J. W. Cleek, C. C. Roberts and others. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale, $1718 91

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Kentucky.

R. O. Jones, Guard., &c. Plff
vs | Notice of sale in equity.
R. O. Jones, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal installments, at the court-house door in Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

Being lot "B" of lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Nancy Snyder, on Gunpowder, and bounded by the lands of Stephens, Hagish, Robbins, &c. and containing 7 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

W. L. RIDDELL, Master Commissioner.

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

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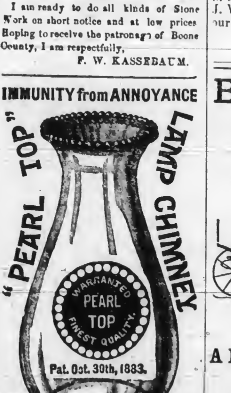

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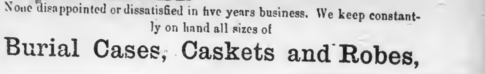

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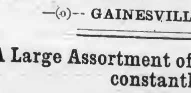

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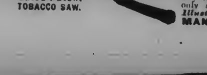

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THE YELLOW DOG.

I never had a kennel,
I never owned a name,
Yet everywhere I wander
I'm not unknown to fame.
The year round I go tramping
O'er highway, field and bog,
And no one cares about me,
For I'm a yellow dog.

No nice bell ever tinkled
About my shaggy neck,
Nor have I any blanket
My scanty sides to deck.
If anything is missing
When by the farm I jog—
A fowl or leg of mutton—
Oh, its the yellow dog!

I oft in parlor windows
See pugs and poodles trim;
They perk their silky ears up,
And snarl out: "Look at *him!*"
For sticks and stones a target,
As if I were a frog,
Oh, life is very stirring
If you're a yellow dog.

So up and down I'm tramping,
But one thing is my gain
As I'm considered worthless,
I never wear a chain
Some kindly hand will feed me
While carelessly I jog,
I'm not so black as painted,
Though I'm a yellow dog.

—*George Cooper, in Harper's Young People.*

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

Don't Get Articles Which Require Expensive "Fixings."

"Why is it so difficult to economize?"

The wrinkles on Mrs. Lorton's brow were very deep, and it was with an air of weariness amounting almost to despair that she laid down the pencil wherewith she had been checking off a series of accounts.

Aunt Abby lifted her eyes from the stocking which she had been darning with such exquisite neatness, and gazed sympathetically at her distressed friend.

"I am afraid you don't quite know how."

Mrs. Lorton looked astonished, and we girls, who were spending the holidays with our friend, wondered also what the little lady could possibly mean.

"Don't know how! Political economy, I am willing to admit, is a most difficult science: but I did not fancy that domestic economy involved any thing deeper than simply self-denial and the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure."

Aunt Abby smiled. "It may seem that way in the beginning; but I really doubt if there is any part of our daily living that requires more tact, judgment and experience than this same business of economizing successfully."

"The results of my last year's work incline me to suspect something of the same kind," sighed Mrs. Lorton. "I clearly must have made a great many mistakes somewhere; but just where I am at a loss to discover. I certainly have tried very hard, and have done without a great many things I used to think were quite necessary to the comfort and happiness of the household; yet here the figures are, and really the sum total is very little less than it was a year ago, when our income was so much larger."

Mrs. Lorton looked thoroughly discouraged. We, who admired her so much and took such pleasure in the intimate friendship to which she had admitted us, sympathized with her most thoroughly. She evidently saw how we felt from the expression of our faces, for she turned to us laughingly and said:

"You young ladies must be very much interested in my financial troubles. It is too bad to entertain you with my laments over these unruly ends that seem to require such an undue amount of stretching in order to meet."

We hastened to reply that any thing which concerned her could not fail to interest us, when Aunt Abby (a relative, it should have been explained, of Mrs. Lorton's husband, a gentle little lady whose life had been spent in a distant city) riveted our attention at once by saying:

"I was just about the age of these young ladies when I first made acquaintance with what I am now inclined to call the science of domestic economy, though, like you, when I first found myself under the necessity of mastering it, I thought there was little in it, save doing without many things I was accustomed to, and bearing the discomfort as heroically as possible."

"Well," smiled Mrs. Lorton, "what are the great underlying principles (isn't that the phrase?), also the operative processes whereby we are to arrive at practical results—namely, the bringing of our expenses within my husband's means?"

"Well," echoed Aunt Abby, "one of the leading principles is the abandonment of that velvet cloak I saw you working at so industriously this morning, and all garments of a similar character."

"What can you mean? Why, I have worn that cloak two winters, and now I have put new sleeves in it, and it is quite as good as new. Surely nothing could be more economical than that. Why, I take immense credit to myself for that performance."

"Precisely. It would have been very extravagant to give or throw the cloak away. You would have blamed yourself greatly, would you not?"

"Of course I should."

"Well, let us emulate the famous cow and 'consider.' The cloak is of Lyons velvet: the new sleeves required a yard of the same material, costing ten dollars. The cloak now is 'quite as good as new;' but, new or old, it can only be worn in fair weather. There must be a cheaper one to 'save it.' Again, this velvet cloak requires a handsome dress under it, and a cheap bonnet would be quite incompatible with it. You require, therefore, to complete the operative process resulting from the underlying principle of this velvet cloak, the repairing of which was such an economical measure, an expenditure of anywhere from fifty to one hundred dollars to produce the harmony in your toilet which your cultivated taste demands, and perhaps fifty dollars more for another suit in which to go out on cloudy days, to wear shopping, and for all the ordinary, commonplace business of life. Would it not, then, have been much more economical to let the velvet cloak go, and purchase a substantial cloth one, trimmed with fur, we will say, so that it shall be handsome enough for visiting, suitable for church, not too frail to stand a sprinkle of rain, and requiring to go with it nothing more elaborate than a well-made cashmere dress and a tasteful bonnet of felt, or some material as enduring?

Aunt Abby paused, and following her suggestion, we all emulated the cow, and "considered." Mrs. Lorton's wrinkled forehead relaxed, and after a few moments she broke into a merry laugh:

"Why did you not read me that lecture a week ago? I believe that is the way in which I have been 'economizing' the whole of this past year."

"I have no doubt of it. It is the way in which every one begins, I fancy."

Aunt Abby amused us for the next half hour with merry stories of the things she had bought to match other things in her early days of economizing and Belle and I thought guiltily of some elaborate gauze overdresses, broad sashes and expensive artificial flowers which we had recently purchased with a view to arranging some cheap evening toilets over two old silk skirts.

"I believe I have been doing the same thing with the children," sighed Mrs. Lorton.

"I believe you have," smiled her friend, "for only last Sunday I heard Jenny tell her sister, very gravely that mamma was going to lengthen her blue silk by putting on a new flounce."

"That was my plan."

"Yes, and then the blue silk would demand a plush jacket, and that would call for a bonnet with ostrich plumes, or some other bit of frail magnificence."

"What shall I put on the girls?"

"Two pretty tailor-made suits."

"And waste the silk frocks because they are a trifle short?"

"Decidedly, or else they will waste a great deal of money, and the children be left without any suitable, serviceable garments for half the occasions on which they wish to go out."

Aunt Abby was growing very eloquent with her theme.

"I think," she said, "that a great many of the worries, the wrinkles and the gray hairs that vex the days and destroy the beauty of our American matrons grow out of this very want of harmony and arrangements in our domestic affairs. Wealth has been bestowed so lavishly upon our American people in the past: we have enjoyed so much luxury, and gratified our tastes and longings so habitually, that as a Nation we know very little of domestic economy. To use a rather vulgar saying, if we economize anywhere we are apt to "save at the spigot and let out at the bung." We are wasteful in our kitchens, extravagant in our wardrobes and careless of our furniture. Our attempts at saving when the necessity comes suddenly upon us are apt to be violent and spasmodic, and productive of very small results."

Aunt Abby smiled suddenly. "I remember one instance," she went on, in explanation of her amused expression, "when I proclaimed to my father, whose household was the scene of my early experiments in domestic economy, that for the three last months I had not spent but fifty cents a day for food, and with a household of six. 'Well, and what have you now in the house in the way of provisions?' he inquired, mildly. What had I? I investigated my closets, and found—well, an empty flour barrel, an empty sugar barrel, a butter firkin with scarcely a pound of butter in it, no rice, no soap, no starch, no potatoes, no coffee, no tea. In fact, I had simply gone on exhausting our supplies until every thing had to be bought at once. My fifty cents per day had simply paid for milk, meat, vegetables, and such things as must be purchased day by day. I shall never forget the glance of inquiry wherewith my patient parent went over my accounts, which read, 'January, February, March, fifteen dollars per month; April, sixty-five dollars.' Our income was a very small one, and for sometime I had to endure the impatience of tradesmen who kept asking 'when I would please settle that little bill?'

"Another of my mistaken fancies," Aunt Abby proceeded, "was in regard to laundry work. What is so pretty about a house as white curtains, fine toilet tables with muslin drapery, and so on? And the muslin 'costs so little.' Alas, yes! But when the bill of one dollar for each window comes in from some Celestial, and Ah Wang, or Chu Wah, or Lang Fu shakes his long queue and 'mus babee him moonee,' then one begins to realize what luxuries these pure white hangings are.

"Another point where economy is apt to press sorely is in the entertainment of one's friends. One does so long to give them something a little better than the ordinary fare, some one dainty dish to do them honor and to show what an accomplished housekeeper and cook presides over the table! But when that dainty dish must be shared by all at the table, those terrible bills will show it if the luxury is often indulged in."

"But one must entertain one's friends."

"Indeed one must. But then, if we reflect that it is affection for ourselves, and not the reputation of our cuisine, that brings them, we shall feel less solicitude about producing any culinary triumphs for their delectation."

"But, Aunt Abby," sighed Mrs. Lorton, "would not life be very dreary with only brown stuff dresses, bare windows and a diet of roast beef and cottage puddings?"

"No, I think not. Luxuries cease to be pleasures when they bring care and worry us to how they are to be paid for with them. Besides, there can be a great deal of variety in the stuff dresses; all drapery does not require semi-annual refreshing in the laundry; beef and cottage pudding are but two of the healthy, nourishing and inexpensive varieties of food our markets provide.

"But I must finish my sermon. It is getting too long, and only that my audience is too polite to yawn, they would certainly do so. I will simply 'sum up,' as old-fashioned ministers used to say at the conclusion of 'eighthly.' If you want to economize, think well whether the thing you propose to do will not, in addition to the original expenditure, bring with it a train of expensive consequences. Remember that nothing is cheap if it is not durable. Do not fancy that you are economizing if you are simply using up supplies that must be renewed at some time. Remember that in living beyond your income you harass yourself much more than you impress others.

"There, good people," laughed Aunt Abby as she gathered up her knitting, "you have results of a great many severe lessons that I once learned in a very severe school."—*Mary E. Vandyne, in Christian Union.*

FISHING FOR PEACOCK.

How an English Officer Secured a Dainty Morsel for His Table.

I remember once, when campaigning with the Turkish army in the provinces of the Trans-Caucasus, arriving at Sugdidi, the capital of Mingrelia, the day after the battle of the Ingour, only to find it deserted, and provisions scarce, and going out on a foraging expedition. Thinking that, as the palace had only just been abandoned by the Princess Dadiani, I might find something in the larder, I directed my steps in that direction, but found Turkish sentries at every ingress. Suddenly I heard the scream of a peacock, and my Ceylon experience recurred vividly to my mind. What a contribution to our mess he would be, I thought, if I could only get hold of him! Shooting him in the gardens of the palace was out of the question; indeed I found that the one he was in was inclosed with a high wall. Scrambling to the top of it by the aid of the branches of a tree, I saw several members of his family strutting about. Now, it so happened I had provided myself with a hook and line with the view of also trying my luck in the river, and as I had a piece of bread also in my pocket, the notion occurred to me of fishing for one of these majestic birds from the top of the garden wall. This idea I immediately put into practice, and in a few moments my efforts were rewarded, and I was gingerly hauling up a tender young hen, in an agony lest her weight and struggles should break the line before I got her safely landed. A night or two afterward I was dining with Omar Pasha, and recommended him to try one of the Princess' peafowls, a hint which resulted in my partaking of one at his table shortly afterward.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

—A Maine bibliographer has collected the titles of three thousand books and pamphlets printed in Maine or by Maine men, and is still collecting.

THE VERMONT CANVASS.

The Plan of Campaign Against Senator Edmunds and its Chance of Success.

If the anti-Edmunds crusade is not to end in smoke the first open fight in the Republican campaign against the Senator will have to be made at the State convention. It will be a fight for position by the Senator's enemies, and will occur in this way: Chairman Gibbs was appointed the member of the State Committee for Chittenden County two years ago when he resided in Burlington, and was elected chairman of the committee upon the refusal of Hon. George Nichols, of Northfield, to serve longer in that place. But Mr. Gibbs is now a resident of Franklin County, and is the grinder-in-chief of Governor Smith's own hand-organ, the St. Albans *Messenger*. It is therefore an apparent matter of course that he can not again represent Chittenden County on the committee. But he can represent Franklin, if the delegates from that county to the convention select him as committeeman. Will they?

Franklin is Governor Smith's own county, and there, if anywhere, his influence ought to be potent. If his influence is such, its first manifestation in the campaign will naturally be to secure the election to the convention of delegates who will unite in naming Mr. Gibbs as the member of the new committee for Franklin County. This ought not to be a hard job for Governor Smith and his friends to accomplish, and if they succeed in the undertaking the next step in the programme will be to get Gibbs re-elected chairman of the committee. That will prove a more difficult job, as it is highly improbable that Smith's friends will be in the majority in the committee, and even if they should be some of them would undoubtedly hesitate to show their hands at so early a stage in the struggle. Of course Smith's adherents will argue that the choice of a chairman of the State committee should have and can have no relation to the matter of the Senatorial succession. "Gibbs has been chairman only two years," they will say. "Why not re-elect him? There was General W. W. Granedy, of Vergennes, for instance. He held the chairmanship for twenty-five years, and his successor, Dr. George Nichols, of Northfield, served until he got sick of it. Why, then, should we not re-elect Gibbs, as has been the custom? Because he doesn't like Edmunds? Pooh! That's no reason. Lots of people don't like Edmunds."

If, then, Gibbs succeeds in getting on the committee, a desperate effort will be made to make him its chairman, on the ground that he ought to have it, and that, as between Edmunds and Smith in the Senatorial contest, the election would have no significance whatever. But should the effort prove successful, the Edmunds haters would immediately and joyfully proclaim Gibbs' election a Smith triumph, and would proceed to make the most of their victory. In the event of Smith's strikers seeing that it will be impossible to re-elect Gibbs, they have an easy way to let themselves down. Gibbs will be put in nomination to the committee merely for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to withdraw his name in a pretty little speech explaining that, while he is grateful for past honors, his onerous editorial duties will not permit him longer to retain the chairmanship. And then the Smith whipcrackers will still have a chance to assert that the election of chairman was without significance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GOOD TIMES SOUTH.

A Section Where Capital and Labor Seem to Be at Peace.

It is gratifying to observe that there is one section of the country in which industrial growth does not seem to be paralyzed by strikes, lock-outs and other forms of war between the capital that gives employment to labor and the labor that should be glad to be employed at remunerative wages by capital. For some reason the South has been fortunately free from these ruinous disputes between labor and capital and the result is that the industrial growth of the South is phenomenal.

The first three months in the year 1886 show that the new manufacturing and mining enterprises in the South, together with some important extensions of old concerns, will employ capital to the amount of thirty-six and a half millions of dollars. This capital has been drawn largely from the North and East and from Europe, although Southern capitalists have invested very liberally. The new growth is not confined to a few industries, but extends over almost the entire range of human industry, from iron furnaces and cotton mills to fruit canneries and ice factories. The list is largely made up of small factories and workshops, in each of which a small capital and a few workmen are employed, although there are a few large concerns, one of which invests two millions in new iron and steel furnaces.

In only two of the fourteen States in which portions of this thirty-six millions of new capital is being invested have there been any serious troubles of late. They are Texas and Maryland, and it is worth noting that in Maryland the amount of new capital invested is more than a million dollars less than during the same time last year, although the aggregate capital invested in the whole fourteen is nearly double what it was in the first three months of 1885. The South is to be congratulated on this wonderful showing and it is ardently to be hoped that the evident prosperity of that section may not turn out to be a spasmodic boom, but a steady and continuous growth.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Naval Hint.

A meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was recently held in London. It was attended by many of the leading navy constructors of Great Britain. One of the most important subjects discussed was the speed of war vessels. Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key said that during the last six years it had been the purpose of the British naval authorities to make their ironclads faster by one knot an hour than like vessels of any other nation; and the weight of opinion was against making any sacrifice in speed for the sake of other qualities.

This fact is well worthy of attention on the part of those charged with the duty of constructing a new navy for the United States. A high rate of speed is insisted upon by the greatest naval power in the world. Should we not follow the example of England in this respect? Instead of building slow tubs, ought wo not to have war vessels, if their number be few, which can overtake any other war vessels afloat? The possession by Italy of a few armored vessels which are faster than any English iron-clads seems really to excite some disquietude in England, and we may be sure the British fleet will soon have similar ships of equal or greater speed. If superiority in speed is deemed so important in a great navy, can it safely be disregarded in building a small one?—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The only statesman in Pennsylvania is a man by the name of Quay. We disremember whether he has ever been in the penitentiary. If he has never been he soon will, be for it is the way the Republican statesmen of Pennsylvania dedicate themselves to the public.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

FORSAKEN EDMUNDS.

No Balm for His Soreness in Washington and Nothing But Gall for His Bitterness in Vermont.

What has become of that noble phalanx of Republican Senators who met in solemn conclave and bound themselves by the most earnest asseverations to follow the mandates of the sexagenarian Green Mountain boy, never, never to confirm the successor of any poor, persecuted Republican turned out in the cold by the unfeeling Democratic President? Where is that wonderful Senatorial *vehmgericht*, before whom the unconfirmed officeholders were to tremble, and the Administration to shake in its collective and individual boots? All gone away, as Hans Breitman would say, in the *ewigkeit*. When the doors of the Senate were locked and Mr. Edmunds called upon every Republican to do his duty, and sit down on a South Carolina internal revenue collector, not less than two-thirds of his forces not only went over to the enemy, but intimated in effect that his judgment was as unreliable as the walls of some of the Rutland marble quarries. Other instances of mutiny against the self-constituted leader from Vermont have been recorded in the secret sessions, and that too confident objector finds all his painfully constructed plans of obstruction go the way of his King Charles speech and end in derision and inextinguishable laughter. Even the congenial companionship of that unseemly talker, Ingalls, fails to relieve poor Mr. Edmunds from a crushing sense of loneliness.

The visions of a boom increasing in dimensions by the unquestioning acquiescence in his leadership in the Senate until it should attain its full growth, in 1888, are fast fading away. The Senators kicked in their traces, not once but several times, and the fragments of the boom are now strewn over the floor of the Senate. And, worse than all, in another year Mr. Edmunds will have to cast his eyes Vermontward to ascertain whether he is wanted for another term. He knows that a powerful opposition is building up in the Green Mountain State against him, and that his hopes of overcoming it lie in showing his power in the United States Senate. Thus far he has only proved his weakness. His pettish, childish conduct has done much towards obliterating the good opinion of him held by his brother Republicans, and he now sadly exclaims: "My high-blown pride at length broke under me." Poor Edmunds! He never got over the shock of that terrible message which was sent from the White House. He ventured beyond his depth, "like little wanton boys that swim on bladders." There is no balm for him in Washington, and nothing but gall in Vermont.—*Albany Argus.*

EXPOSING CONKLING.

An Amusing and Embarrassing Scene in Which New York's Ex-Senator Figures.

The threat of some of the Senators to investigate newspaper men and their methods of obtaining the secrets of executive sessions revive many stories in regard to former attempts at this thing, and one especially is interesting, as it relates to Mr. Conkling and marks the starting point of the coolness between himself and the press here. A Senator who was in a talkative mood gave me an interesting account of the proceedings in the Senate at the time—1874. The Senate had just completed their work on the Washington treaty and the great points of settlement between Great Britain and this country had been decided, but were not ready for publication. The day after the session several papers published the entire proceedings of the executive session. An investigation followed and two correspondents were arrested and locked up in the capital because they would not testify. During one of the sessions Roscoe Conkling drew up some resolutions in regard to the investigation and Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, offered them. Next day they were published. Conkling was in a towering rage, and took occasion to get up in the Senate and deny having written the resolutions. The Senate galleries and floor were crowded. The whole thing worked like a play. Mr. Conkling was most dramatic, as well as emphatic, in his denial of authorship of the resolutions, and declared that the papers tried to place him in a wrong light. Having had his say, Mr. Conkling walked into the cloak-room. He had hardly gone therein before Senator Henry Wilson, afterward Vice-President, entered the chamber by the main door. He walked to his seat, and, before he had time to find out what was going on, he arose and addressed the chair in reference to these resolutions, drawn by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) and offered by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) in the last executive session. He got no further, for some one arose in a hurry and choked the Senator off by saying he was giving away executive secrets. The galleries looked aghast. Mr. Conkling came from the cloak-room looking like a sheet, so white and pale. He was caught. The press gallery fairly shook with suppressed laughter at his discomfiture. He made an explanation, but it was a lame one. This killed the investigation. The men were discharged, and Conkling lost ground with the press for the side he took against them that he has never regained—at least in Washington.—*Wash. Cor. Indianapolis Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC TID-BITS.

——It will save the Democratic party a great deal of money if the Republicans can be fooled into renominating Mr. Blaine.—*N. Y. Star.*

——Senator Edmunds is still mentioned occasionally as a Presidential possibility; but the mention appears to be only from force of habit.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——The demand for open executive sessions of the Senate should be kept up. It is the only cure for the political huckstering which makes the Senate unclean.—*Buffalo Express.*

——Logan has received an invitation to join the Knights of Labor. He can't afford to go to sleep over it. Blaine is already a member of one of the Maine lodges and Sherman has knocked at the door of half a dozen in Ohio.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

——If the land-grabbers of the past can not be reached by law, then the people of this country should be protected in future from the wholesale misappropriation of our public domain. This country is increasing so rapidly in population that all the public domain should be carefully guarded and reserved for worthy and industrious citizens, the bread-winners, who are anxious and willing to make their living and improve their condition by honest toil.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

——When Congressman Jim Campbell, of New York City, called on the President to tell him that the boys wouldn't stand it any longer, he was told to tell the boys that it would be "all right in time." When the Congressman who is or is not to be re-elected in a month or so tried to make it appear that there was no time left, the conversation closed by a return to the first proposition, and if the boys can't wait, they can consult together and see what they propose to do about it. But they'd better wait.—*St. Louis Republican.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Trees grafted last year will need attention. All suckers should be removed.

—Never let a calf go hungry because it will not drink cold milk. If you have not time or patience to warm the milk sell the calf to some one who will do it.—*Troy Times.*

—For breakfast rolls without soda: Take two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thick batter. These must be baked in an iron gem pan to be a success, and a quick oven is desirable.—*Boston Globe.*

—An exchange says that a teaspoonful of dry soda administered to a sheep within twelve hours after it has eaten of poison weed will invariably counteract the poison and save such sheep from dying.

—The granulation or "candying" of honey is retarded by keeping it in a warm place, and hastened by storing it where it will be cold. This rule applies generally, for some kinds of honey granulate sooner than others.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Baked Indian Pudding: One quart of milk, boiling; sift in meal to make a thick batter, and one handful of flour. Before the milk boils put in one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of ginger. Remove from fire and add two quarts cold milk and raisins. Bake three hours.—*Boston Budget.*

—There is more waste in the potato crop than in any other, but if the smaller and scabby potatoes are boiled and mixed with meal for pigs they will pay nearly or quite as well as the sound potatoes, which have been marketed at low prices the two years. Other vegetables may be added to give variety to the diet.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Wool-growing presents a feasible means of improving and making profitable the poor and rough lands in different sections of this country. Such lands are abundant, and are unsuited for pasturing heavy cattle and for tillage, and many poor owners of rough and thin lands could be relieved from distressing circumstances if they would stop plowing and stock up with good sheep.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Grain is always less injured by dry weather than is at first supposed. If the plant is somewhat pinched up, nature concentrates her efforts on perfecting the seed, thus insuring reproduction. The straw may be short, but the berry will often be plumper than when much moister, causing excessive growth of straw, also inducing mildew, rust and other fungus attacks which feed on the juices of the straw that should go to perfect the grain.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—To make glossy starch take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put into a pitcher and pour on it a pint of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle—keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give lawns, either black or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbinet.—*Boston Globe.*

SURAH DRESSES.

The Most Popular Material for Stylish Summer Costumes.

Silk surahs—not satin surahs—are largely imported for summer dresses, either for the house or out-of-doors; in the latter case they are often combined with canvas. Plaid and striped surahs are used for the basque and skirt, with sleeves and long drapery of plain canvas. Thus a blue and white plain surah is made up in a surplice basque with blue canvas sleeves, a lower skirt of seven straight gathered breadths of the plaid silk over which is a deep drapery of the wide blue canvas made in one piece, with selvage at the foot, forming a deep apron front, and draped in high plaits far back on the tournure, where it is attached to the point of the basque, and drops in two long pointed wings. Some gilt braid as shoulder straps is laid along the shoulder seams of such dresses, and a blue satin ribbon two inches wide is worn around the waist like a military sash, falling low on the left side of the skirt, where it is completed by gilt tassels. Blue and red plaid surahs are similarly made with blue canvas, also beige with green, and mastic with red. Small rough straw pokes peaked in front and back are brought out with such dresses in red, blue or beige colors, trimmed with many high loops of ribbon only an inch wide, or else with still narrower quarter-inch ribbons of many colors in one rosette.

Black surah dresses for summer are made up with a white gathered vest of silk or dotted silk-muslin, and revers and sash of artistic stuffs and new soft silks in pale olive shades, or peach-blow, pale yellow or copper red, or else with garnet bead passementerie for trimming. To introduce a little color is the modiste's object in such dresses, and the favorite designs have the plaited or shirred basques with revers and a soft sash, while the drapery is many long breadths forming the second skirts now so much in favor. A charming design for a young lady's dress has the second skirt of six breadths of the black surah dropping down from the belt, and caught up in a square corner on the left side to show two rows of scallops, one of black, the other of olive surah, on the foot of the lower skirt; the right side has a funnel-shaped plait, and on the straight full gathered breadths in the back hang two sash ends of pale olive silk canvas fringed at the foot, and their upper end concealed by the basque. The short basque gathered on the shoulders has a gathered plastron of white silk wrought with rose-buds from the neck to a wide soft girdle of green like the sash which crosses it at the waist line; beside this white plastron are green revers, which extend as a collar in the back, while in front is a gathered band of the white silk about the throat. A gathered cuff of green surah strapped with the white silk trims the black coat-sleeves. Other full basques of black surah are in box plaits as the waist line under a belt, but the fullness is gathered at the neck and in the shoulder seams. The effect of a Norfolk jacket is given by rows of garnet galloon or of jet passementerie extending down between the fullness, which does not, however, assume defined plaits. The galloon is then used for a dog-collar, as wristbands, and through the middle of the belt, which is a fastened by a rosette.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Best Paint for Barns.

After painting several barns and advising in regard to painting many others, I have fixed on the metallic paint and linseed oil as the very best. The color is a dark reddish brown, which matches naturally and pleasantly with green fields; the iron oxide forms a most desirable chemical compound with the oil, which is absorbed by the wood and lasts for ten years or longer; the paint does not show stains of soil or manure, and it is fire-proof. The paint is the cheapest to be procured and covers the surface well. Any one can lay it on. Asbestos is an excellent material for paint and better than lead; but lead is lead no longer as the adulterator mixes barytes and other cheap stuff with it, and it is also the dearest paint to be bought.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

A PAYING TRADE.

Why So Many People in Cities Prefer Begging to Working.

"Catching" is a new term for that very species of street-begging which is being carried on extensively on our streets at this time. Hardly any one who has occasion to be on the large thoroughfares of the city after six o'clock in the evening escapes the vigilant eye of the "catcher." The term arises perhaps from the fact that this species of begging is outlawed, as it is made a business of, and the person who contributes his mite to these people would be surprised and hurt if he really knew that his charitable intentions are entirely misplaced, and that the mendicants spent the nickels and dimes in some convenient saloon for beer or drinks of some other kind. These "catchers" seldom ply their vocation until the shades of night begin to fall, and they are encountered oftener in the vicinity of some public place. One can hardly pass on Broadway without being tackled, and where the bright rays of the electric light verge into shadows and darkness a short distance from the door of some "all-night" eating-house, or around and near to the entrances of the great caravansaries of the down-town thoroughfares, these mendicants are sure to be found. Sometimes they go into partnership and "whack" on the proceeds of the evening's begging tournament.

A "catcher" wishes for no greater snap than a man who has just stepped out of some eating-house with a tooth-pick between his teeth and a look of satisfaction on his countenance and a feeling of contentment with himself and with the world filling his soul.

These "catchers" learn to be good judges of human nature, and can tell when, if ever, and under what circumstances, a man's charitable feeling will assert itself. They invariably have some pathetic story to relate, in which the details of the circumstances which forced them into this humiliating position are eloquently and feelingly portrayed—if the chance passer-by is willing to listen to it.

Sunday is harvest day for the "catchers," and they "work" the down-town streets during the whole day. Often on Sunday the "catcher" appears as a little girl, almost respectably clad and heavily armed with a heartrending story of a bed-ridden and widowed mother and not less than six or seven little famished brothers and sisters. Woe to the nice young man who dares to promenade Fourth or Fifth streets Sunday afternoon with his "best girl," for ho is tackled at every corner and in the middle of the block. He could easily give away his week's salary in donations of five cents each in a promenade of fifteen or twenty blocks. Of course the nice young man with his best girl wouldn't wish to appear stingy and uncharitable, but on the other hand would wish to appear rather the opposite. These street "catchers" know this, and the nice young man falls their prey accordingly."—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The most remarkable wedding on record, perhaps, occurred recently in Indiana. A young Colorado cattle man named W. D. Knox, visiting in Jeffersonville, got into a carriage and told the hackman to drive him where he could see a pretty girl. The hackman started up town and met Lizzie Miller. The hackman hailed her and introduced her to Knox, who was greatly pleased with her good looks, and invited her into the carriage. A license was obtained and the wedding solemnized. Knox pulled out an immense roll of bills when he paid the justice. The newly-made wife asked him where he was going, and he said back to Colorado. "Am I going with you?" she asked. "No," he said, "I have no further use for you."—*Chicago Herald.*

—An exchange is able to record another case of the cure of erysipelas by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease had disappeared.

—A traveler in Mexico gives the following cheerful sketch of the country through which he passed: "Gigantic rattlesnakes, deadly asps, and a hundred other deadly species glide away at our approach, reptiles play upon each other in the miasmatic lagoons, where fatal calenturas lurk under every leaf; enormous lizards bask in the hot sunshine, tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes and xins-xins abound in the burning sands."

—The first essential to attain to true womanhood is to commence the work at home. The home circle is the place for you in which to lay a solid foundation. No place on earth must be as dear and sacred to you as home—the fireside, be it ever so homely. The father's fireside is the safest spot on which to spend your leisure hours. Appreciate it aright and you will not have cause for sighs and reproaches and bitter lamentations in after life.—*Western Rural.*

—An English literary paper asks a conundrum apropos of dress reform: "Why shouldn't women dress rationally without making a fuss about it? It is not for men, groaning under the tyranny of the tall hat and the black coat, to reproach women with subordination to fashion."

REV. W. M. LEFTWICH, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., publicly endorses Red Star Cough Cure, which costs only twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE best cobblers do not talk. "Least said, soonest mended."—*N. O. Picayune.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

"THROUGH by daylight"—The housebreaker.—*Life.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

WHEN a man falls down his temper generally gets up before he does.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Down East singing-masters always look out for the Maine chants.

Get the Best

Is a good motto to follow in buying a spring medicine, as well as in everything else. By the universal satisfaction it has given, and by the many remarkable cures it has accomplished, Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven itself unequaled for building up and strengthening the system, and for all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood. Do not experiment with any unheard-of and untried article which you are told is "just as good," but be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite and refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." JOHN S. FOGG, 106 Spruce Street, Portland, Me.

"I find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best remedy for impure blood I ever used." M. H. BAXTER, ticket agent, P. & R. Rd., Bound Brook, N. J.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any preparation I ever heard of." MRS. C. A. HUBBARD, N. Chili, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$500,000,000.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to American citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to claim these fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions how to proceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Newspaper Company, New York.

WHEN is a bridle like a ship? When it ides over the bounding mane.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

Human Calves.

An exchange says:—"Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, liver complaint or biliousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

A WOMAN refused to feed a dwarf, because she was opposed to dine-a-mite.—*Boston Globe.*

THE best preparation for coloring the beard is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

To strengthen and invigorate the stomach, and to stimulate the appetite, take Ayer's Pills.

ALWAYS goes round with a long face—an alligator.—*Peck's Sun.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	3 90	@ 4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 85	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Family	2 70	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	87	@ 88
No. 3 red	78	@ 82
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31½	@ 32
Rye—No. 2		@ 70
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@ 12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 30	@ 9 75
Good Mediums	10 25	@ 13 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 10 12½
Lard—Prime steam		@ 5 85
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 13
Ohio Creamery	18	@ 18
APPLES—Prime	2 00	@ 3 00
POTATOES—per bushel	35	@ 50
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	87½	@ 88
No. 2 red	87½	@ 88¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@ 50
Oats—mixed	37	@ 45
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 22½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring		@ 65
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 74¾
Corn—No. 2		@ 35⅜
Oats—No. 2		@ 28
Rye		@ 60
PORK—Mess	8 72½	@ 8 80
LARD—Steam	5 95	@ 6 05
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	87½	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	47½	@ 47½
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 10 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 62½	@ 5 75
HOGS		@ 5 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 80
Corn—mixed		@ 33¼
Oats—mixed		@ 29½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 86
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 32¼
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam	7 75	@ 8 00

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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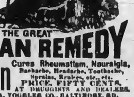

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "*Favorite Prescription.*" They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

THE watering cart man is always ready to "down with the dust."—*Fall River Advertiser.*

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by "Dr. Pierce's Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

CHIEF TWO-BELLY, of the Crow tribe, is dead. There is rejoicing at his old boarding-house.—*Boston Post.*

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS—THE BEST TONIC.
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

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Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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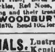
Patented July 30, 1878, August 18, 1884, and January 19, 1886. A perfect Pump; used by Farmers, Gardeners, Housekeepers, Store-keepers, Liverymen, Druggists, Bottlers, Machinists, Plumbers, &c. Pays a big profit and sells everywhere on its merits. Agents wanted in every county. State and county rights for sale. Price $3.00, express charges prepaid by us. For descriptive circular and terms to agents, address, ELBEL & CO., Canton, O.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

SEEDS FOR TRIAL. PEARL CORN, best yielder known, 3 eared stalks; CANNON BALL CABBAGE, sure to head, winter keeper; HONEYSUCKLE WATERMELON, very early and sweet; SWEET POTATO PUMPKIN, extra good for eating. These are all very superior new seeds, which I wish introduced, and mail all for dime or any one for nickel. JAMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, MADISON, ARK.



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FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St. Albany, N. Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list *free.* B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER
Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of DR. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use. M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS
Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flashes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly, THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

DYSPEPSIA
Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases. JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA
Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys. B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Price, $1; Six Bottles for $5.
For Sale by all Druggists.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no paler or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of work. T. J. HOLT.
Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.
The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2390.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886. NUMBER 29.

ANARCHISTS INDICTED.

Spies, Parsons and Fielding Charged With Conspiracy to Murder

At the Meeting at Chicago During Which the Bomb Was Thrown.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The grand jury is now in possession of all the material facts in the dynamite conspiracy, so far as the presumption shows the guilty parties to be August Spies, Schwab, Parsons and Fielding. Further testimony tended to indicate that Schnabel was the man who threw the bomb. He is a brother-in-law of Schwab. He formerly wore a long, flowing beard, but when apprehended after the massacre in the Heymarket was clean shaven. This morning Gustav Lehman was arrested. He is believed to be capable of giving the identity of the bomb thrower. In his possession and on the premises which he occupied were found three round dynamite bombs exactly similar to that used at the Haymarket riot, two boxes of dynamite giant powder caps, two coils of dynamite fuse, and two boxes of dynamite not made into bombs. The bombs had the fuse attached and seemed to be ready for immediate use. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* has again made its appearance in its old form—a large quarto—and is very similar in looks and contents to the old paper when Spies, Parsons, Schwab and the other Anarchists were personally conducting it. The paper recites at length how it has triumphed over all efforts to suppress it, and makes an urgent call for subscriptions for the defense of Spies and Schwab, who have written, spoken and battled long and bravely for the welfare of the workingmen and are now compelled to suffer. Do not forget your persecuted brothers, but help them, as they are always ready to help you. Indictments for conspiracy to murder and inciting to riot were informally decided upon this evening in the cases against August Spies, Sam Fielding and A. R. Parsons, the Anarchists. These three were the speakers at the Haymarket meeting which preceded the bomb-throwing and riot on May 4. Investigation as to others accused of complicity in the crime has not yet been completed.

POP-GUN WAR.

The Greeks and Turks Having Lots of Fun.

ATHENS, May 21.—Dispatches received from the frontier, whence they were sent at noon to-day, reports continued firing between the Turkish and Greek outposts. The Turks are attempting to occupy Analispis. They have been repulsed at Phiothendra, after severe fighting. The Greeks remain firm in their position. Their infantry are now pursuing the repulsed and retreating Turks near Saint Athanasius. Greek artillery has destroyed the Turkish earthworks opposite Analispis. The Turks, who were intrenched at Saltiosibla, are now retreating toward Hassan-Melina. The Greeks have reoccupied Bairaktori.

Hunting for Mormons.

GENEVA, May 21.—The war upon Mormon missionaries in Switzerland is being prosecuted vigorously. Many of them have fled, and others who have not heeded the warnings of the exasperated friends of their victims have been beaten and driven across the frontier. The police are taking them into custody upon the slightest pretext, and in almost every case magistrates find some excuse for committing them to jail. Every Mormon agent in Argovia and Zurich, including a number who had taken refuge in these places from the wrath of the inhabitants of other towns, has been arrested, and it is believed that within a week it will be impossible to find a single Mormon evangelist at large in all Switzerland.

Bishop Fabre and the K. of L.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Bishop Fabre has refused to consider the proposed amendments to the K. of L. Constitution offered by the delegates on remission. He says the spirit of the society is against the rules of the Roman Catholic Church, and that those members who persist in joining the Knights of Labor must suffer excommunication. This causes great excitement among the Knights here, as over 17,000 of that organization belonging to the church, of which Bishop Fabre is the head.

Anxiety for Minister Pendleton.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A Berlin dispatch states that Senator Pendleton was attending the great spring review of the Imperial Guards with his daughter Mary, and did not hear of his wife's death until Friday morning, by New York time. When he received the news he fell senseless to the floor. Anxiety is felt at the possible effect of so terrible a shock upon the nerves of the Minister.

A War Among the Lumber Men.

DETROIT, May 21.—There is a war among the lumber men of Isabella County over running logs in the Chippewa river. At Mt. Pleasant at 2 o'clock this morning a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the dam of Harris Brothers. The injury is several hundred dollars, while the loss to the log drivers will be up in the thousands. Other explosions are feared.

Seven Days Failures.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 147, and for Canada 20, as compared with a total of 176 last week and 192 the week previous. Business casualties seem to be steadily decreasing in number throughout the country.

Presbyterian Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The one hundredth Presbyterian General Assembly will be held in this city in 1888. The second Thursday of the session will be a day of jubilee in the churches all over the world. An effort will be made to raise a centenary church fund of $5,000,000.

General Durbin Ward Dying.

LEBANON, O., May 21.—General Durbin Ward, who has been prostrated at his home here for several weeks with an attack of acute rheumatism, and was thought to be recovering suffered a relapse and last night suddenly grew worse under a complication of difficulties. He spent a restless night, and to-day is lying very low. He is unconscious, and the gravest apprehensions of his friends have been aroused. A consultation of physicians has been called, a prominent member of the fraternity of Cincinnati having been telegraphed for.

11 P. M.—General Ward is just alive. Physicians say he can not last till midnight.

Gallows-Tree Fruit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—Louis Otto, the wife murderer, was hanged at 10:26 o'clock this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, May 21.—Lee Barnes was hanged at 10:30 a. m. to-day at Dover, Ark., for the murder of Charles Hollman. A large number of persons witnessed the execution.

New Orleans' New Congressman.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—N. D. Wallace, President of the Cotton Exchange, was elected to Congress from the Second District yesterday to succeed Mr. Hahn. His plurality is about 2,000.

He Bet on Blaine.

DOVER, N. H., May 21.—Daniel Hemenway, a messenger between Farrington and Dover for Meserve & Co.'s express, who disappeared January 2, 1885, leaving a shortage of $1,200, was arrested in bed at Watertown early this morning and brought to Farrington for a hearing. Hemenway admits his guilt, and says he bet the amount of the shortage on Blaine's election, thinking he was sure to win.

Naval Paymaster Absconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Paymaster Watkins, of the U. S. steamer Ossipee, has disappeared. Charges were pending against him. Admiral Davis has offered a reward of $1,000 for his capture.

MRS. GEORGE H. PENDLETON

Meets Her Death While Riding in Central Park, New York.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mrs. Alice Pendleton, 61 years old, wife of Ex-Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, and present Minister to Berlin, was thrown from her carriage while driving in Central Park this afternoon. The result was compound fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, from which she died ten minutes after the accident. Mrs. Pendleton came from Berlin less than two months ago with her daughter, Miss Jane Francis Pendleton, to attend the funeral of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, who lived at No. 105 East Thirty-fifth street. Since the funeral of young Mrs. Pendleton the old lady and Miss Jane had remained with Mrs. Pendleton's son, who is a well-known lawyer of this city. It had been their practice since coming to New York to take a livery on pleasant days for a drive. Following this custom, they engaged a Victoria and driver this afternoon. As they were proceeding through Central Park the horses became unmanageable and ran away, draging the driver from his seat.

BUTCHERED BY INDIANS.

Forty-Two Lives Taken Within a Month Near Nogales, Arizona.

TOMBSTONE, ARI., May 20.—Fred Lutley and a wood corder named Dutch Charley were killed by Apaches at Harry Lutley's ranch, near here, yesterday. Harry escaped. A Mexican from the Wetstone Mountains brings news that the Apaches killed three Mexicans there this morning. The number of persons murdered by Apaches within gun-shot of Nogales, Ari., during the past four weeks, now number forty-two. The size of the raiding bands and their boldness leave no doubt that they have been recruited from the discharged scouts. There are well founded reports of further departures from the San Carlos reservation, and old settlers believe that if this outbreak is not quelled within thirty days Arizona will witness this summer some of the bloodiest depredations by Apaches ever known. There is a strong feeling here that the Government should let frontiersmen show what they can do by organizing a body of volunteers.

JAEHNE SENTENCED.

Almost the Full Extent of the Law—Stay of Proceedings Granted.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Ex-Alderman Jaehne was this morning sentenced by Judge Barrett to nine years and ten months' imprisonment in Sing Sing. No fine was imposed. The full penalty provided by law is ten years' imprisonment and $50 fine.

LATER.—Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Alderman Jaehne. Alderman Jaehne stood with flushed countenance during the delivery of his sentence, and at the close sat down surrounded by his counsel, the deputies having him in charge and a few friends. He was then escorted from the court.

Four Sets of Twins.

MATTOON, ILL., May 20.—At Neoga, in Cumberland County, a remarkable family has just arrived from Canada. The family includes a husband and wife and nine children. The remarkable part of the family is that among the children there are four sets of twins. The father, Solathiel Burke, is aged thirty-seven. He has been married thirteen years to his rosy-cheeked wife, who is a pleasant-looking, robust woman of thirty-six. The eldest twins are boys eleven years of age, Charles and Ransom. Next come two girls of nine years each, Clarinda and Sophronia. Following them are twin boys, aged seven Richard and Edward. After them, in quick succession, are two bright-eyed girls, aged five, Elmie and Abbie. The ninth child is a lovely baby girl, not quite a year old. All are sturdy children, especially the four boys. They have moved to Neoga to make their home with the wife's father who owns a large farm in the vicinity.

Mormons Proselyting in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 20.—Seven Mormon missionaries from Utah have been holding services in a school-house near Fayette City, Pa., and have baptized several converts. The people became indignant, and overflowed the meeting. At its conclusion Justice Claybaugh denounced them as impostors, having first challenged them to drink a solution of arsenic, which they said they could do without harm, and which they declined to do. The meeting broke up with a great tumult, during which clubs, stones and other missiles were used on the missionaries. They fled for their lives, but were so closely pursued by the mob that they implored the protection of the justice, who succeeded in calming the turmoil and conducting them in safety to their stopping places.

Pursuing the Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from General Miles, dated at Fort Huachuca, May 18, stating that Lieutenant Brown, I Troop, Fourth Cavalry, struck the Indians Sunday evening, the 16th inst., and captured property—seven Winchester rifles, ammunition, saddles and a few horses. The Indians then turned westward again. They are being followed by Lawton's and Hatfield's commands. They were near Santa Barbara and Buena Vista yesterday (Monday).

The Eruption of Mount Etna Increasing.

CATANIA, SICILY, May 20.—The eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in proportions and there is serious danger to the town of Monte-Rosso from the flow of lava. Measures are being taken for the rescue of the inhabitants. Vast columns of flame are issuing from the crater of the volcano and present a most imposing spectacle. Torrents of lava are issuing from eleven craters. A stream in some places of 200 meters broad is flowing toward the town of Nicolosi.

Got His Money Back.

HURON, DAK., May 20.—Archie Reid, of Desmet, on Sunday bought a revolver, went home and shot himself in the left breast, the ball passing through his lung. He then went back to the store and said he did not want the revolver, got his money back, after which he walked to his room and went to bed, where his friends finally learned of his condition. He may recover. His father is a minister living at Fulton, Wis.

Yale's New President.

NEW HAVEN, CT., May 20.—Prof. Theodore Dwight was to-day elected President of Yale College.

Poisons His Child and Himself.

GREENFIELD, MASS., May 20.—Last evening Eugene Taylor, a young farmer, sprinkled strychnine on some candy which he gave to his two-and-a-half-year-old son and then swallowed some of the poison himself. The child died in great agony, but the father recovered and afterward attempted to cut his throat with a pocket knife. He had lost money in speculation.

Crime Expiated on the Gallows.

RONDOUT, N. Y. May 20.—Louis Willett, alias Charles Crosby, was hanged in the jail at Kingston at 9:15 o'clock this morning for the murder of Edwin Kelland on January 7, 1884. Willett died easily.

Edison's Machinists Strike.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The 350 machinists at the Edison Electric Works in Goerck street quit work Monday upon being refused various demands for less work, shorter hours and more pay. No work has been done at the shops thus far this week. The company claim that the men are the best paid in their line of business in the city.

Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Blair introduced a bill to restore to officers of the army and their widows and minor children the rate of pension they received prior to July 26, 1868, at which date certain classes of pensions were reduced.

KEELY'S MOTOR GOES.

The Inventor Stores the Force in Slight Sounds and Makes it Work.

The Engine is put Together and set in Operation Before a Score of Scientists and Others.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A successful test of the Keely motor was made Saturday by John W. Keely, the inventor, in the presence of a score of scientists, capitalists and others who were entirely unconnected with the Keely Company. The machine with which is generated the power of enormous energy, which he controls, lay dissected on a pedestal, and the bed of a lathe on which had been erected a "No. 8" lever. Mr. Keely announced that he had taken apart the "liberator," as he denominated his machine, in order that those present might see him build it up, unconnected with any other machinery except that for which it would be the motive power. When he had finished it was a machine circular in form, standing two feet high, weighing about seventy-five pounds, of which the striking parts seemed to be a circular, metallic, resonant disc, hanging suspended over a circular bed, around whose edge and connected therewith were large-sized tuning forks. Surmounting it all was a sphere, which was announced to hold a gill, whose outlet was controlled by a screw valve. Mr. Keely dipped into his secret so far as to say that the power which he was to invoke was an interatomic etheric force, which permeated the atmosphere. This he proposed to liberate and store up in "resonating" tubes by means of the vibrations caused by striking the disc with a hammer, tipped with rubber, and drawing a bow across the tuning forks. The intricacies of the mechanism, and the "how" of the liberation, Mr. Keely kept to himself, with the promise to make them known to the world when he shall have taken out his patent. The sphere on the top of the liberator was connected with a steel resonating tube, by means of a drawn copper tube, with an aperture of one-eighth of an inch. The resonating tube was about 18 inches long and 12 in circumference, with a three-inch bore, and a capacity of two pints. The violin bow was drawn across the tuning forks, the disc was hammered, and the valve at the end of the resonating tube was opened. A puff of white vapor, accompanied by a hissing sound, announced that the inventor had "made connections." The resonating tube was then connected by another eight-inch copper tube with a cylinder containing oil, which was connected with another cylinder in which moved a piston with one-half square inch of surface. The oil was intended to prevent the crystallization of the steel in the piston, which would follow the sudden imparting of the "force" upon it. The pressure was transmitted through the oil. The platen was connected with an arm at a point so near the fulcrum as to represent a leverage of 15 to 1. It was announced that it required a pressure of 1,600 pounds to the square inch to raise the naked lever. Connections was made, and the lever flew up. Weights of 112, 56 and 28 pounds were placed at the end. These were raised with equal ease. A brief mathematical calculation will show that this represented a pressure of 7,480 pounds to the square inch. These weights were removed, and in their stead a solid iron ball weighing 550 pounds was raised by pulleys into place on the lever. The bolt and iron loop by which it was held in place represented 5 pounds additional. In 30 seconds, including all manipulations of the liberator, the power to raise this was generated. The expert mathematician will show that this meant a pressure of 18,250 pounds to the square inch.

THE FISHERIES TROUBLES.

A British Schooner Seized at Portland on the Same Ground as the Doughty.

PORTLAND, ME., May 24.—There is great excitement here. This morning the British schooner Sisters, from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of 20,000 mackerel, was seized by the collector of customs. The captain of the schooner did not have a manifest and the usual fine of $500 was imposed on him, and as he could not pay it his vessel and cargo were seized. Secretary Bayard and the Maine Congressmen have been informed of the seizure. O. B. Whittre, secretary of the Portland Fishing Exchange, said: "Coming at this time, the seizure of the Sisters will do good. She comes here from a port so near Digby the fellows up there will hear of it. The matter having been referred to Secretary Bayard he will be obliged to take notice of it." Captain Ellis this afternoon placed his case in the hands of Vice-Consul Starr, Her Majesty's representative here. He says if the troubles at Digby had not occurred he would not have been molested.

A COAL OIL CREMATION.

Three Children Roasted to Death in Their Home.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., May 24.—Intelligence has just been received here of a heart-rending accident which happened yesterday morning to three children of Michael Feehan, a miner, who resides at Moyer's works, south of this place. The youngest child was taken to a neighbor's house early in the morning, where it was to be christened. During the parents' absence the three other children who had been left at home got hold of the oil can and poured its contents into the grate. The fire communicated to the contents of the can, which exploded and enveloped the children in flames, burning their clothes from their bodies and literally roasting two of them alive. The third was also so terribly burned that it will die. When assistance arrived it was too late to save the children.

Sensation in the Trunk Murder Case.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—A detective who was confined in the St. Louis jail claims to have obtained a confession from Maxwell. The latter wanted Preller to go with him to Australia. Preller said he had only enough money to see himself through, and for his meanness Maxwell concluded to kill him. Preller came to Maxwell's room and complained of pains, which Maxwell agreed to relieve with hypodermic injections. These put Preller to sleep, and then Maxwell employed chloroform to kill his victim. The statement of the detective produced a profound sensation.

Condolence With Minister Pendleton.

BERLIN, May 24.—All the American Ministers in Europe and most of the other foreign representatives have tendered condolence to Minister Pendleton. The Empress Augusta telegraphed expressions of sympathy from her summer retreat at Baden.

—Philadelphia's marble pile, the city hall, is still unfinished. Between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 have been expended upon it since the laying of the corner stone in 1872. It is the largest building, finished or in course of completion, in the United States, and is estimated to cover 2,800 more square feet than the capitol at Washington. The tower on the north side will be surmounted by a statue of Penn, and its extreme height when completed will be 535 feet. It has now reached a height of 270 feet.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Porpoise-catching is developing as an industry in North Carolina. Steamers have been purchased and everything made ready for a large haul this summer. The oil is extracted from them and the meat is used as a fertilizer. The fins are made into gelatine and the hide is turned into an excellent leather.

—Some enterprising lover of excitement recently climbed to the apex of the Exeter (Mass.) town hall, a distance of one hundred feet, and painted the statue of Justice there situated a beautiful red. He left the paint pail on one of the scales.—*Boston Post.*

THE ELEMENTS.

A Wind and Rain Storm, in Which Trees are Twisted Up by the Roots, Roofs Carried Away and Horses and Cattle Killed.

DANVILLE, IND., May 23.—A terrific rain and wind storm passed over this place at half-past one o'clock this afternoon, and the damage done here was much greater than by any storm ever known here or in this county. This town, however, suffered but little, and seemed to be on the southern edge of the storm's track. The clouds, as they passed, seemed to be one immense wheel, which kept continually rolling and made a noise that resembled that of a heavily-loaded railroad train. North about four miles the timber is blown down in every direction, as though the trees were but weeds. Reports come in that many horses and cattle are killed by the falling timber. Along the track of the storm the hail did more damage than the wind. Mr. Isaac Christie, of this place, was visiting three miles north of town, and says that after the storm not a single window-light was left in the house, being torn out by the hail, and that hail-stones were from one inch to two inches in diameter and lay six inches deep on the ground. The fate of that house is the fate of all houses in the track. The greater loss perhaps is the wheat crop, which is now in full head, owing to the early season, and wherever the hail struck it is wholly ruined. The Western Union Telegraph wires between here and Indianapolis have refused to work this afternoon, on account of trees across the lines. Two miles east accounts have it the towns of Brownsburg and Lizton, in the north part of this county, have suffered heavily, but nothing definite can be learned. So far as known no lives have been lost. Many citizens of this place took to their cellars, in order to be at home if the houses should be called away. The storm was heading in the direction of Indianapolis. Several houses have been reported blown down in the country northeast, but the damage not great.

ROCKVILLE, IND., May 23.—Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon a terrible wind and hail-storm struck this town. It came from the southwest and was traveling fast. Two business rooms on the East Side containing Howell's grocery store and Stevenson & Sons' dry good, and Mrs. Johnson's dress-making shop, were unroofed and fragments of the second stories carried a distance of a hundred feet. The damage to the buildings will be over $1,000, and the stocks contained in them are slightly injured. The hail was as large as marbles, and cut off small fruits and totally destroyed garden vegetation. In many places corn and wheat are greatly damaged.

ANTI-ANARCHISTS.

They Hold a Meeting and Denounce Herr Most

NEW YORK, May 23.—This afternoon an anti-Anarchist association of Bohemians, five hundred strong, met in National Hall, Fifth street. Speeches denouncing Herr Most and his followers and the recent Anarchist movement in this city, Chicago and other places were made. During the progress of the meeting a number of Most's followers entered the hall and tried to break up the meeting. A strong body of police came to the rescue and ejected the disturbers. After a number of speeches had been made resolutions were adopted denouncing the Chicago Anarchists and declaring it to be the determination of the association to obey and defend the laws that protect them, and pledging themselves to do all in their power to rout out Most and his followers and all Anarchists that may show themseves in this vicinity. At the close of the meeting it was learned that Most and a number of his followers were in a saloon close by drinking beer. The police raided the saloon, drove Most and his gang out, and arrested the proprietor of the place for violating the excise law.

Fighting on the Greek Frontier.

LONDON, May 23.—Advices received here say that severe engagements are taking place on the Greek frontier between Turkish and Greek troops. The fighting is intermittent and extends along the frontier for a distance of fifteen miles. The heaviest fighting is at Turnova. Many have been wounded on both sides. Prime Minister Tricoupis has telegraphed to the General in command of the Greek forces, instructing him to endeavor to arrange an armistice. The latter has evidently been unable to comply with his instructions, owing, probably, to the difficulty of securing an interview with Eyoub Pasha, the Turkish commander. The Greek Cabinet is in session at Athens, and great excitement prevails in the capital.

LONDON, May 24.—A dispatch from Athens, Greece, says a truce was affected at noon to-day, and there has been no fighting since that time. The casualties are heavy on both sides. An interview between the Turkish and Greek commanders has been arranged for 5 o'clock Monday morning, when an endeavor will be made to arrange an armistice.

An Anti-Monopolist Boycotted.

TIFFIN, O., May 22.—A few days ago the proprietor of Harmonia Hall announced by a placard that he had reduced the price of lager beer to three cents per glass. This caused action on the part of the other dispensers of the beverage in the city, and a real live boycott was laid on his place of business. He soon found himself unable to purchase bread, beer, ice, or any of the necessities to his business, and this morning a new placard appeared, stating that he had caved, and now wouldn't even sell a "pony" for less than a nickel.

Preparing for War.

ERIE, PA., May 23.—At 10:30 to-night trains came in from Buffalo and vicinity with over one hundred Polecks and others, and a like number of men are expected at any time on the Erie and Pittsburg. Over four hundred men are lying out in the open air or in box cars, waiting a signal for action. Pennsylvania authorities have sought the protection of the authorities, but they decline to interfere until some overt act is committed or until the courts take hold of the matter.

St. Louis Anarchists Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The four anarchists for whom warrants were issued yesterday, were arrested to-day and put in jail on the charge of having introduced and urged the adoption of, at an unlawful assemblage, resolutions indorsing the actions of the anarchists during the Haymarket riot in Chicago.

Great Oil Well.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 23.—The Cameron oil well was drilled in to-day and started off at the rate of 165 barrels an hour. The flow increased during the afternoon to 193 barrels an hour, or five thousand barrels a day. This is one of the largest wells on record.

Disastrous Runaway.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 23.—This afternoon the horses attached to the vehicle containing Fred Weise and his three daughters became frightened and ran away, and all were thrown violently out. Weise, who is a carpenter, was instantly killed, his head striking a stone. Katie, his daughter, had three ribs broken. The others escaped with painful bruises.

A Farmer Shot Dead by Tramps.

CAIRO, ILL., May 23.—J. K. Waiton, one of the wealthiest men of Union County, was found dead in his barn at Anna, Ill., this morning, shot through the head. It is supposed to have been the work of tramps.

Talk of Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 23.—Moses Dawson, a drunken colored "tough," refused to pay his fare on the Owensboro & Nashville road to-night and was ejected near Russellville, Ky. As the train moved off Dawson jumped on the platform and began firing his revolver through the crowded coach. Seven shots were fired, and A. G. Clinton, a farmer, received three of them, being fatally wounded. Dawson was captured and taken to jail. There is much indignation and some talk of lynching.

General Durbin Ward Dead.

LEBANON, O., May 23.—General Durbin Ward died at his home shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The remains will be interred at the Lebanon Cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—SENATE.—The Senate worked on the calendar until 2 o'clock, when Senator Coke spoke at length on the labor arbitration bill. The pension bill was the regular order.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to the ocean subsidy clause of the post-office bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—SENATE.—The Senate during the morning hour, discussed the bill for the B. & O. bridge from the Jersey shore to Staten Island. No conclusion was reached, Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, consuming the time in opposing the bill. The Pension bill was taken up as the regular order, and passed. It pensions everybody who depends upon his own exertions for support, who honorably served three months, and is or becomes disabled so as to interfere with his labors for support. The minimum pension under the bill is to be four dollars per month.

HOUSE.—The House occupied the day in further discussion of the $800,000 ocean subsidy.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Authorizing the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservation; detaching the counties of Howard, Little River and Sevier from the Western and adding them to the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas, the change not to affect suits already entered; a similar bill detaching the county of Attila from the Western and attaching it to the Eastern division of the Northern Judicial District of Mississippi. The Staten Island Bridge bill was taken up and discussed. At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the Senate and temporarily laid aside to permit the continued consideration of the bridge bill. After further debate, and the voting down of some amendments, the bill was voted down by a viva voce vote as reported from committee, with the sole addition of Mr. Vest's amendment. The bankruptcy bill was then laid before the Senate and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Breckenridge (Ark.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, called up a bill providing that, for a period of five years, no mackerel other than that known as Spanish mackerel, caught between March 1 and June 1, shall be imported or landed in the United States. The consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill. The amendment setting apart $40,000 of the appropriation for the free delivery service, for the establishment of the free delivery system in cities where it is not now established, was concurred in. The amendment was rejected which authorized the Postmaster General to contract for inland and foreign steamboat service when it can be combined in one route. Also the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for railway post-office car service. The amendment was concurred in increasing from $251,725 to $291,000 the appropriation for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines. The foreign mail service amendment having been reached, Mr. Blount (Ga.) moved a non-concurrence in it. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in without division, and the committee rose and reported its action to the House. The House confirmed the action of the committee on the foreign mail service amendment by the vote of yeas 178, nays 80. The bill amendments will now be sent to the Senate, and then go to a conference committee.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—SENATE—The bill providing for closing the business of the Court of Alabama Claims was taken up. The reports of the majority and minority of the committees were read. The majority report maintains that the difference in value between coin and the currency at the time of the Geneva award, and afterward, at the sale of the Geneva award bonds, was and is the property of the U. S. Treasury, and should not form any part of the sum out of which the judgments of the court should be paid. The minority report contends, on the contrary, that the United States occupied the position of a trustee for the claimants, and could not sell the bonds named and credit itself with the difference between the gold and currency values. The bill was passed as it came from the House. The urgent deficiency bill was passed without debate; also a bill providing for the forfeiture of wagon-road land grants in Oregon. House bill establishing life-saving stations at the following places was passed: One at Plumb Island, Lake Michigan; one at South Manitou island, Lake Michigan; one at South Chicago, Ills.; one at Bois Blanc Island, Straits of Mackinaw; one at Duluth, Lake Superior; one at Point Adams, Oregon; one between Point Reyes and Point Diablo, Cal.; one between Point San Jose and Point Lobos, Cal.; and one on Lake Ontario, N. Y., at or near the mouth of the Niagara river. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The bill prohibiting the importation of mackerel during the spawning season was passed. The consideration of private business was then proceeded with, and several bills reported to-day, and on previous Fridays, from the committee of the whole, were passed. Among the bills passed was one removing the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. E. Seelye. [This is the case of a woman who for two years served in a Michigan regiment as a soldier without disclosing her identity.] The House then took a recess until 7:30 this evening, session to be for the consideration of pension bills. The House, at its evening session, passed thirty pension bills, and at 10 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill was passed extending the time for two years within which the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company may complete its line through the Indian Territory. The Senate Inter-State commerce bill was reported back with the House bill as a substitute and referred to the committee of the whole. After passing a few private bills the free ship bill was taken up and discussed for the rest of the day.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—SENATE.—The private calendar was taken up and a number of bills passed. Mr. Gibson (La.) spoke at length in favor of open executive sessions. The District appropriation bill was passed and the bankrupt bill taken up for debate.

HOUSE.—In the House a recommendation from the Shipping Committee was agreed to, non-concurring in the Frey retaliatory amendment to the shipping bill. Conferees were appointed on the part of the House on the Post-office appropriation bill. A bill to increase the pension of the widow of Commodore Craven was passed. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. A bill was reported appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a monument to General Anthony Wayne at Stony Point. Also a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. After a struggle for priority, the bill taxing oleomargarine was taken up for consideration and debated during the rest of the day.

Foreign Notes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S birthday was observed with the usual ceremonies in spite of the miserable weather which prevailed all day, on the 24th. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen, at Windsor, and tendered their congratulations.

THE French Government has notified the Vatican that France is willing to provide incomes for new French Cardinals. Accordingly the Pope will create three French Cardinals, postponing the intended creation of three Nuncios. Seven hats will be given at the next consistory. The creation of Father Masseila, who is a Jesuit, is much commented on.

—A report on the newspapers of the world has recently been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It would appear that there exist 34,000 newspapers, the total issues of which during the year amount to 592,000,000. Of these 19,000 papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 609 in South America. Sixteen thousand five hundred are in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and about 100 in Spanish.

—An abandoned oil well at McKeesport, Md., has been found to contain mineral water of a very valuable character. Several persons long afflicted with rheumatism are alleged to have been cured living in its waters, and the citizens are turning their residence into boarding-houses in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of afflicted visitors.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—The editor of this paper is under personal obligations, and holds in high esteem the kindness shown by the press of this State, in the favorable mention made of his candidacy for Congress-at-large. If not here, brethren of the quill, you will be rewarded up yonder.—*Monongahela City (Pa.) Republican.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$1 75@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 00@ 3 50	3 75@ 4 50
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	5 25@ 5 75	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 00@ 7 25
Medium leaf	6 50@ 7 25	8 75@10 00
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 50	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill providing for inspector and weigher of coal at coal mines; bill repealing an act providing for extra compensation of circuit clerks in this State: House bill regulating the admission of evidence in writing by comparison. The Governor sent in the following appointments which were approved: For commissioners of Lexington Asylum, Dr. J. H. Patterson, Z. Gibbons, Rodger D. Williams; for assistant physician, Dr. Alvin Duvall, of Frankfort. The Senate again refused to take up the House resolution to extend the session one week.

HOUSE.—The report of the Joint Conference Committee on the revenue bill was adopted and the bill only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The penitentiary bill was then taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment for dinner. Several local bills were passed.

FRANKFORT, May 17.—SENATE.—The appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Bryan objected to the third reading of the bill, and threw it into the orders of the day. He did this in order to secure an extension of the session for two or three days. After a contest of nearly two hours, the friends of extension secured a suspension of the rules in order to consider the resolution to prolong the session. An amendment to adjourn on Thursday was defeated by a vote of 23 to 5. Another to adjourn to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock, offered by Mr. Clay, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 13. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 21 to 11. The resolution was at once carried into the House for concurrence, and there it met with bitter opposition, but was finally concurred in. Before the House had concurred in the resolution the Senate had passed the Appropriation Bill, and adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to amend the insurance law as so to provide that any person appointed by an insurance company to solicit insurance shall be held to the agent of the company and not of the person interested. The lost bill to place the clerk of the Jefferson County circuit court on an equality with the clerks in other counties has been found, and was called up this morning. It was passed. It reduces John Cain's fees to $750 per year. The Senate bill to permit the Kentucky Manufacturing Institute for the blind to sell its property and purchase property in other places were passed. A bill authorizing the State to sell its turnpike stock and invest the proceeds was sent into the orders of the day. A bill to except opticians from the law taxing sellers of spectacles was treated likewise.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 18.—The Kentucky Legislature closed its labors this afternoon at six o'clock and nearly all of its members are on their way home. The Senate, after two hours of filibustering, passed the House penitentiary bill, and it was signed by the Governor before the session closed. This bill, it is claimed, will, in a great degree, relieve the present trouble in the penitentiary matter, but opponents of the bill say it is virtually giving the present lessees—Mason, Foard & Co—a ten years' lease. The usual resolution of thanks were passed, and parting speeches of much feeling were made by Messrs. Mulligan, Read, Worthington, Thorne, and Speaker Offutt's farewell address moved nearly every one to tears. The General Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate and by the House with some amendments. The following salaries were allowed the officers: Clerks, assistant clerks and second assistant clerks, per day, $10; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers, per day, $6; pages, per day, $3; cloak-room keepers, per day $3; enrolling clerks, per day, $8; for carpenter, $3; for assistant Librarian, $3; Guy Barret, for two daily papers to each member and officer during the session, $1,654. Several other small amounts were appropriated for various purposes. The Revenue bill has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE name of the post-office at Minks, Lincoln County, has been changed to Moreland.

J. T. BREEN & SON, druggists, of Mt. Sterling, have assigned.

AT Nicholasville, George, a little son of John Burnsides, councilman, in company with another boy, was accidentally shot while fooling with a pistol. The ball entered the lip, and ranged down through the chin into the shoulder and thence into his left side. It is a bad looking wound, but may not prove fatal.

IN the case of John B. Davis, of Harrodsburg, against the New Jersey Mutual Benefit Association, the Circuit Court jury at Louisville decided in favor of the plaintiff. Davis was insane, and was found dead in his stable. It was regarded as a suicide, as his discharged pistol was found at his side. The jury held that Davis was insane, and could not know that the shot would be fatal, and, therefore, was accidental, and instead of allowing only the premium he had paid to the insurance company, gave a verdict for the full amount of his insurance, $10,000, with interest. The decision has a precedent in a decision made by Judge Davis in Chicago a few days ago. Comptroller Durham represented the defense.

AT Nicholasville Moses Brumfield's damage suit for $2,500 against John W. Overstreet, Jessamine *Journal* correspondent, was disallowed by jury. Overstreet called Brumfield a "hoodlum."

THE decision of Judge Simrall, late of the Louisville law and equity court, in the important case of the City of Newport vs. the Deuber Light Company, has been affirmed by the court of appeals. The City of Newport entered into a contract with the Newport Light Company giving it the exclusive right to the use of the streets of the city for the purpose of putting down gas pipes. The Deuber Light Company, under a subsequent contract with the city, began to lay their pipes in the streets. An injunction was asked and obtained by the Newport Light Company, and the court of appeals, by Judge Pryor, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, which holds the contract of the city with the Newport Light Company valid.

THE drivers at the Covington stock yards made a demand for an increase of half a dollar per trip between the yards in that city and the Cincinnati stock yards, a few days ago. The company refused to grant this, and the men have stopped work. There are about fourteen of them. They have been getting $1.50 per trip heretofore. The stock-yards company insists that that is fair payment, and is not inclined to yield to the men. On the 22nd it was thought some compromise would be patched up in a day or so.

DAN'L L. SAFFARRONS, of Lexington, has been appointed an internal revenue gauger in the Seventh Kentucky District, and Robt. W. Lewis, of Louisville, a storekeeper in the Fifth District.

THE other evening in Edmonton, near the court-house door, William Slinker shot and severely wounded Bill Clymer. It appears that William's kindly remembrance of Bill emanated from an occurrence of a similar nature between those two worthies several months ago, during which Clymer shot Slinker, destroying his left eye and otherwise damaging him.

GEO. T. MOSELY, of Eminence, has been appointed a gauger of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky.

JAMES MORRISON, an old citizen of Scott County, was killed on the Elkhorn bridge, one mile north of Georgetown by the lightning express on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. He was knocked some thirty feet down an embankment.

THE revenue bill increasing the State tax on all who are engaged in selling liquors, fifty dollars will go into effect on the 14th of September.

IMMENSE damage to crops in the vicinity of Edmonton is being suffered from the cut-worm. Many farmers have and are replanting their entire crops.

THE NEW SITUATION.

The People Are Not Calling for Republican Rule to Any Alarming Extent.

A Republican organ at the West complacently observes, in view of the apparent failure of the Democratic House to accomplish what was hoped from it, that "it has served at least to show, by practical contrast, how much Republican rule was worth to the country, and to satisfy doubtful voters that the great duty of the times is to restore the old situation as soon as possible."

What was this "old situation?" It is well to recall it before accepting the assumption that it was something which it would be desirable to restore. The old situation must have been bad, or the people would not have decided to change it. It was bad. Without injustice, it may be said that every unsettled question which now troubles the Democracy, and every evil in the Government which they are striving to cure, is a legacy of Republican neglect or misrule. To restore the "old situation" is to restore a civil service thoroughly and intensely partisan throughout, and to permit its use as an adjunct of a party machine. One year of Democratic rule has brought a great improvement in this respect. The public service is being departisanized, and there is no complaint of the neglect of their duties by officials to engage in partisan work, nor of the interference of the people's servants in the management of elections. The new situation is vastly better than the old one in this respect.

Of the labor troubles the same thing is true. It was under Republican rule and Republican laws that cheap contract labor was introduced to this country, that over-production was stimulated by the bounties of protection, and that the wages of miners were forced down to eighty cents a day. It was the "old situation" that saw the panic of 1873 and the depression of 1881, and that ended with a million unemployed laborers in the United States. The rise of the many millions and the combination of gigantic corporations were both incidents of this former regime. In 1860 the men in this country who were worth $5,000,000 could be counted on the fingers of two hands. In 1884 fortunes of $20,000,000 and $50,000,000 were not surprising, and men, "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," were piling still higher their superfluous wealth. The rich have grown richer and the poor poorer, in spite of the better condition of some classes of working-men and the larger earnings of salaried persons. Tramps, strikes and labor riots are developments of the Republican era. The Credit Mobilier, the grand larcenous land grabs, the star route frauds, the decay of the navy, and the department thieveries were all incidents of the "old situation."

Coming down to matters of current interest, did not a recent Republican Congress fail to pass a national bankruptcy law, as well as bills for the relief of the Supreme Court, the regulation of the presidential count and presidential succession? Did not the last Congress of that complexion enact a river and harbor grab of $18,000,000 over the President's veto? Did not it and its successors run the pension up to a sum in excess of the entire expenses of the Government in the year before the war? The Republican party "as it was" did many great and beneficent acts. But the Republican party as it is offers no inducements to the people to "restore the old situation."—*Boston Sunday Herald.*

BLAINE STILL "BOSS."

The Pine Tree State Politician Has His Grip Yet on the Party—His Party, However, Not the Country.

According to our Washington dispatches, some significance is attached to the organization of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee on what is regarded as a Blaine basis. The selections of Congressman Goff as chairman and Edward McPherson as secretary are looked upon as directly in the interest of the late candidate for the Presidency. It is asserted that the efforts they are to make toward restoring Republican control in the House at the fall elections are to be coupled with a concerted movement to keep alive the Blaine sentiment throughout the country. Of course, the avowed object of the latter movement is the renomination of the Maine leader as the Republican Presidential candidate two years hence. The gossip on the subject is an interesting contribution to current political discussion. To similar outgivings from other quarters it makes a timely and suggestive addition. Moreover, it bears the unmistakable stamp of truth and indicates correctly the present condition and tendencies of the Republican organization in the Nation.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Blaine either by critics or adherents, his strength with his party can neither be ignored nor denied. As the matter stands to-day he is, even in nominal retirement, the most conspicuous Republican in the country. Out of office his movements are more closely watched by the politicians of both parties than any representative of the minority who occupies official station. Defeat has not deprived him of the adhesion of a large body of followers in every State of the Union. The numerous body of partisans of his train do not necessarily represent the original Republicanism of the United States. Of that element much of the best has already passed over to the Democracy. A section not so large but still influential is irrevocably arrayed in antagonism to the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Blaine. Nevertheless, what remains of the old party stands firmly committed to his fortunes and looks upon him as its most capable and influential chieftain. Nor are the manifestations of sympathy and support confined to his original followers. They are as visible among the extremists of the old Stalwart school as they are in the circle formerly characterized as the Half-Breeds. Reverses at the polls may have impaired his standing with the multitudes of voters; his relations to machine men have been strengthened and solidified by his overthrow. His position in his party is such that it must inevitably, unless a complete change occurs, exert a potent and far reaching influence on the Republican campaign for 1888. * * *

Undoubtedly, Mr. Blaine and his adherents are giving careful attention to the possibilities of 1888. Undoubtedly, they mean to set him again in the field, if a reasonable prospect of success is presented. Can he be elected? Is the only question that disturbs or restrains them. It is the chief consideration which will govern their future operations. No intelligent person believes for a moment that Mr. Blaine himself would hesitate to make the effort, if he believed the prize within his grasp. If he conceives the consummation of the ambition of his life to be in the range of the possibilities, he will accept the nomination, if tendered. If to his practiced eye Republican triumph appears out of the question, as now seems probable, he will resolutely decline to serve as the standard bearer of an army doomed in advance to irretrievable defeat. Mr. Blaine has always been regarded as a sharp and shrewd politician. With all his sharpness and shrewdness, however, he learned some valuable lessons in the last campaign, and one of these was that a Presidential candidacy, unless a reasonable chance of success is involved, is not a thing to be coveted or willingly accepted.

Meanwhile, the opponents and supporters of Mr. Blaine are not inclined to permit him to rest, even though he were desirous of withdrawing altogether from political association. Discussions of his availability or unavailability go forward with increasing earnestness and frequency. The Independent Republicans who antagonized him in 1884 announce their readiness to repeat the operation in 1888, should he again enter the lists. The Blaine Republicans insist that he would be stronger two years hence than any nominee who could be submitted; that the fire of accusation has been withdrawn, and that he can concentrate the party forces and attract outside recruits to an extent that no other Republican could hope for. That these considerations are to be debated for many months to come is an accepted fact in politics. In the interval of discussion it is not probable that Mr. Blaine's hold on his party will be broken or loosened. His continued ascendency renders futile for the time being the aspirations of Logan, Hoar, John Sherman and their compatriots. It effectually shelves Edmunds and every other anti-Blaine Republican as a Presidential quantity. It will enable Mr. Blaine to nominate himself in the next Presidential struggle, if he desires the nomination. It will, in all human probability, empower him to dictate the nomination of his favorite candidate, if he does not desire it for himself. In fact, Mr. Blaine is obviously the boss of his party at this hour. But his party is not the country, and a nomination, as Mr. Blaine very well knows, is not invariably equivalent to an election.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

How the Clerk of a New York Federal Court Undertook to Facilitate the Manufacture of Republican Voters.

The account given in another column of facts brought to light by an examination instituted by the Department of Justice into the affairs of the office of Mr. Samuel W. Lyman, clerk of the United States Court for the Southern district of New York, throws a strange light upon the relations of Federal officialism and Republican campaign management. Among several charges brought against Mr. Lyman, there is one which this very serviceable official can neither explain away nor excuse. His letters and statements are so explicit that they not only place his guilt beyond doubt, but they show in the clearest light the complicity of the Republican managers in the last campaign.

This interesting custodian of the records of a United States Court agreed with the Republican Executive Committee to furnish papers to all their foreign voters at something less than half the regular fees, and after the election rendered a bill to the committee for the whole lump. Not only is this collusive arrangement suggestive of voting urgency and various possibilities of haste and zeal, but it is clearly contrary to the express provisions of the revised statutes. But, in view of the continuance of the old regime, this probably seemed a small matter to the Republican managers and the Republican clerk of court. Mr. Lyman's case is now undergoing investigation in the Treasury Department. It may possibly be found that, in his zeal for his party, he has incurred the penalty of violated law; but in any case it would seem that his official head should be in immediate danger, if the phrase "offensive partisanship," with all that it implies, has not fallen into "innocuous desuetude."—*Washington Post.*

ON AN ISOLATED ISLAND.

Senator Fair's Scheme for the Removal of the Apaches to a Place Where They Will Be Well Off and Can Do No Harm.

Senator Fair, of Nevada, has written the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth a plan for the settlement of the Apache question:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—*L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior*—DEAR SIR: I inclose the pamphlet of which I spoke to you yesterday. By examining the map you will see the exact position of the "Santa Catalina island." It is isolated and too far from the shore for any ordinary boat to reach it. My idea is that if the Apaches were put on this island they would require no guards, and all that would be needed would be a small steam tender and crew to run between the island and the port of Wilmington for the purposes of communication and supply. This would, in my opinion, set the Apache question at rest forever, would save the country many valuable lives and the Government millions of money. The title to the island is perfect. As near as I can remember the price asked by the owners is either three or four dollars an acre. Owing to the location of the island the climate is as mild and salubrious as can be found anywhere in the world. Should you look with favor upon my suggestion as to the value of this island for the purpose named I shall be glad at any time to go more into detail with you upon the subject. I am yours very truly,

JAMES G. FAIR.

Senator Fair when spoken to upon the subject said that he really believed the Indians would be pleased with Santa Catalina after they got there, although they might possibly fight against going. The island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about twenty-five miles southwest of Los Angeles. The climate, he said, is delightful and the fishing excellent. Should this island be purchased and the Indians placed thereon it will forever put an end to the annual summer raids of these Indians upon the unprotected white settlers and their families; and the Government should take some steps in this direction looking to the protection of its citizens.—*Washington dispatch.*

—The President's message to Congress, recommending the creation of a national arbitration bureau, not only contains in itself good advice, but the action which it suggests is probably the limit of the power of Congress to interfere in or compose labor differences.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

—A marriage license was issued in Karns, Pa., the other day to Grover Cleveland. The recipient is a Polander, who lives in Shenandoah. His right name was too difficult for English-speaking people and he was rechristened and is now known altogether by his new name.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, MAY 26. 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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1	1 ''	40
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[illegible]	1 ''	20
[illegible]	1 ''	10
[illegible]	1 ''	6

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

The legislature has turned up its toes. Let's return thanks.

In three counties in this State last week 100,000 pounds of tobacco was destroyed by fire.

The Ohio legislature adjourned last week. Its session was noted for excitement throughout.

The Grant county Circuit Court commenced Monday. A large criminal docket is on hand.

The Cincinnati harnessmakers went on a strike Monday. Now, if that town's breeching should break, she would be in a critical condition.

There has been a great destruction of corn by the cut-worms this spring. A preparation that would destroy these pests would out sell a patent churn dash two to one.

The Commonwealth, no doubt, now thinks that Mr. Carlisle is about as apt to err as any other mortal man. This would not have been thus had the postoffice lightning struck its editor.

And now comes the Warsaw Independent with the belief that Mr. Carlisle is a very ungrateful politician. If too many come to that conclusion it will become monotonous to the Speaker.

Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, is dead. He was a general in the Union army during the war, and for several years back he has been a very conspicuous political figure in the Democratic party in his State.

The Commonwealth charges Hon. John G. Carlisle with duplicity in regard to the appointment of the postmaster for Covington. Mr. Carlisle is furnished an ample field for an elaborate explanation, which the public awaits.

Last week the guards at the penitentiary in Frankfort discovered a plot among the prisoners to attempt an escape. The leaders were put under a close guard and the thing thoroughly squelched before anything serious resulted.

We beg leave to inform the immaculate editor of the Frankfort *Capital* that Boone is not a sassafras county, and, like the *Daily Capital* to members of the legislature, comes very high—too high, in fact, for a country editor to use a quart of it.

One of the employes in the Louisville postoffice, was arrested for theft the other day. Money he had been taking from a decoy letter was found on his person. There has been considerable complaint for some time about letters containing money getting lost in passing through that office.

Our young professors, Whitehead and Mack are trying to raise money by subscription to repair and furnish the Morgan Academy for use this fall, when they will open a first-class school in that institution. We see no reason why these young men should not succeed in their undertaking. There are plenty of scholars in a reasonable distance, and their parents are amply able to pay their tuition.

The candidacy of Gen. Buckner for governor is developing some opposition. It is hinted that he has nothing but his war record to depend on to carry him through, and at this late day it is thought that something more is required of a citizen who aspires to the position of Chief Magistrate of this grand old Commonwealth.

Judge Drane is a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the district composed of Grant, Fayette, Franklin, Jessamine, Scott and Woodford counties, Grant having been recently put in that district. The primary election will be held on the 5th of next month. The Judge is entered against the bluegrass stock now.

Fred Douglas says: "My strongest conviction as to the future of the negro is that he will not be expatriated nor annihilated, nor will he remain forever a separate and distinct race from the people around him, but that he will be absorbed, assimilated and will appear finally, as the Phœnicians now appear on the shores of the Shannon, in the features of a blended race."

At a sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle, belonging to the estate of the late J. D. Guthrie, near Shelbyville, the Farmer's Home Journal says that 59 cows and heifers over a year old brought $9,726, averaging $164,77 Fourteen heifers under a year old, some of them very young calves, averaged $79 57. Eleven bulls over one year old averaged $102 73. Ten bull calves, some only a few weeks old, averaged $32 50. Aggregate 94 head sold, $12,274.

Jaehne, for bribery while an alderman of New York City, has been sentenced to hard labor in Sing Sing prison for nine years and ten months. From the time of the man's arrest it was insisted that nothing would be done with him. All of his companions in guilt believed that nothing would be done with him—that he would never be tried; but he has been tried, convicted and sentenced, and now uneasy rest the heads of the other aldermen who are indicted for the same offense.

The legislature after a 140 days session adjourned on the 18th inst. Notwithstanding all that has been said in regard to the ability of the body, no doubt it would compare favorably with any of its predecessors for many years. It had several intricate and important questions with which to grapple, and there is no question that it lacked confidence in its ability to cope with them, and the State is loser to the extent of its legislature's inefficiency. Kentucky is now at a point which demands the best talent for law makers, but securing it is another proposition altogether.

There is a good deal of alleged news which finds its way into print. A recent story of Democratic dissatisfaction with Speaker Carlisle is a specimen. The allegation is that the Speaker secured the appointment of an unsatisfactory postmaster at Covington. The truth seems to be that there arose such a bitter dispute between the rivals that the Speaker went outside of them and recommended another man. The old candidates are howling, and the newspapers say that there will be opposition to Mr. Carlisle's renomination. Well, there will not be. No man can stand up against Mr. Carlisle in the Covington district, and he is never nominated by a convention. Nominating conventions are rarely held in Kentucky. The Democrats just vote for Mr. Carlisle because they recognize that he is the best man in the district. He is not consulted about it, and he has never asked for the honor.—New York Star.

The stocks of tobacco held by 12 of the principal markets in this country May 1, were about 44,000 hogsheads in excess of the amount held by them at same date last year, which induces the Cincinnati Western Tobacco Journal to make the following very pertinent remarks: "Tobacco planters should take to heart, and be governed by these facts in planting the 1886 crop. It is evident that there should be a reduced acreage, and no planter should depend upon his neighbor for the reduction. Each and every one should do his share, and plant a less acreage than was put out last year. In this course only is there any hope of bringing tobacco culture back to anything like a paying basis. Less acreage means a better handled crop. In the past few years the average planter has attempted to cover too many nest eggs, and, like the hen who makes such a mistake, his efforts have not been fruitful of results. He had not the time or the labor to give to the hooing, worming, suckering and topping of his crop that is required to bring out a mature crop, and he had not the time when it was crowded into the barn to give to it that attention which is required for developing color and body, and for putting in good shape for marketing." This is all good advice, but it will be very difficult to get the tobacco growers to heed it. They don't stop to consider the results of an overproduction, but they put out all they can and abide the result.

STATE NEWS.

In Anderson county mad dogs are too numerous for safety to man and beast.

The Paris News nominates Gen. Buckner for Governor and State Senator James W. Bryan, of Covington, for Lieutenant Governor.

A recent statement showed that of 1,153 convicts in Kentucky 32 had a good education, 466 a common education, and 657 could neither read nor write.

We learn from the Crittenden Press that a number of farmers in that county, who contemplated going largely into tobacco planting this year, are hesitating whether to do so.

Scarlet fever is prevailing in this city to a large extent and it is the opinion of the physicians that our public schools is the breeding point of this malignant and very often fatal disease.—Newport State Journal.

People in Williamstown are getting very much alarmed about cyclones. Every time a black cloud appears in the sky the eyes of many are turned in that direction and grave fears are felt. It would be a good idea to dig cyclone pits and have everything in readiness for the reception of one.—Courier.

The Legislature passed a bill establishing a State Normal School for colored people, and in the bill it is provided that the school shall be located where the best offer of donation is made. Several of the colored citizens of Frankfort are trying to raise funds for this purpose. A similar attempt will be made at Lexington.

Campbellsville Times-Journal says There is a gentleman living in Columbia who received a check from an unknown party, last Saturday, signed by the president of a Louisville bank, for $200. The letter accompanying the check contained these words: "Please find enclosed check for $200 and forgive an erring friend."

The following from the Lebanon Times says: "The ravages of cut worms this season have surpassed all previous records. Farmers have been compelled to "furrow out" a great many fields of corn and plant them the second time, and gardens and meadows have suffered. The hot weather of last week somewhat discouraged the little pests, but the cool weather of the past few days gave them a new lease of life.

It is not true that the State has received nothing from banks. The receipts last year from the tax on banks were $102,247 94. Nor is it true that corporations, or "monopolies," as they are termed, pay nothing into the State treasury. Last year we received from railroads $127,574 39. If we had more banks and corporations we would have a larger income and a smaller deficit in the general expenditure fund, more work for employes and less pauperism in our midst.—Capitol.

The Columbia Herald says, about three years ago Messrs G. A. Thomas and W. H. Hudson plantey ponds and put in 30 German Carp; they now have plenty of large fish. Give them a warmly located pond with a muddy bottom, well supplied with aquatic plants, and free from all other fish and the common, small reptiles, protecting them from night kingfishers, fishhawks and bitterns, and before they are 30 months old there will be an ample supply of delicious fish, averaging at least four pounds in weight. They will reach this size with little or no artificial feeding.

The case of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad against O. P. Hogan, appealed from the Grant Circuit Court, was decided in the Court of Appeals, by Judge Holt affirming the decision of the lower court. The action was brought in the Grant Circuit Court by Mr. Hogan on an agreement made with him by the railroad company, when it agreed that in consideration of the right of way through his lands the company was to construct and build a turnpike through his lands. This they failed to do and suit was brought by Mr. Hogan through his attorney, J. J. Landram, claiming $10,000 damages. The jury assessed the damages at $5,000, and on this an appeal was taken with the result as above stated together with additional damages of $500, sustained by the appeal. It is understood that about twenty similar suits will be instituted in the Grant Circuit Court, this being made as a test case.—Warsaw Independent.

Mr. Wm. Daveiss has completed his fast, making 40 days and 20 hours. The fast was ended on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. This fast is probably the most remarkable on record as the factor has kept on his feet during the entire time, and although losing much flesh he has never been prostrated. When about half through the fast the writer saw him hold out in one hand 29 pounds of weight and on Thursday of last week he walked three miles fishing. He has eaten absolutely nothing, but during the latter part of the fast sucked at intervals an orange, spitting out the juice, or rinsed his mouth with vinegar. For whatever nourishment he might have absorbed on this account he fasted 20 hours longer than 40 days. Immediately after the fast he began to take milk gradually, two table spoonfuls an hour, but does not now feel any appetite. He says that fasting is a very easy business and thoroughly rids the system of indigestion in all forms.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

Edward E. Walker was instantly killed near Glencoe, Tuesday morning by jumping from the passenger train bound for Louisville. Walker was forty-nine years old, and was a resident of Tollesboro, Lewis county, Ky. Last July he was overheated and became insane. He was taken to Cincinnati for treatment, but became worse and it was concluded to take him to the Anchorage asylum, to which place he was enroute when he jumped from the train. His brother and Major M. L. Middleton had him in charge and on getting on the train took off the handcuffs. Major Middleton who was sitting along side of the insane man moved back a seat when he made a sudden dash for the platform and leaped off. The train was going at the rate of sixty miles an hour and death was almost instantaneous. His head was crushed badly and his left arm and leg cut off. The remains were taken to Glencoe where 'Squire Sullivan held an inquest on the remains returning a verdict as above.—Warsaw Indpt.

The evidence in the Maxwell trial at St. Louis is fastening the guilt upon the accused tighter each day. It seems that he was planning a long time before he succeeded in dispatching his victim. Robbery was his intention. The opposing counsel in the case have been on the brink of battle two or three times during the progress of the trial, and any day they are liable to collide. "Let 'em fight, Judge."

There were 1,015,704 pounds more tobacco raised in this county last year than there were the year before. The 1885 crop amounted to 4,112,100 pounds, which at three cents per pound would bring into the county $123,000 in round numbers.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ½ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens. Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Eddie L. Seniour's, guardian, Plff.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
Eddie L. Seniour, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, & 12 months, equal installments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

16¾ acres, being lot "B" in the division of dower Mrs. Reuben Norman, bounded by Richard Madden and others.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned,

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

C. C. Roberts, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity.
Robert C. McManama, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886 at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

Two tracks of land near Verona, this county. One containing 34 acres on Big Bone Lick Creek, bounded by the lands of Lewis Morris, George O'Neal, W. L. Roberts and others. One containing 47 acres and 9 poles bounded by the lands of Sam'l Taylor, J. W. Cleek, C. C. Roberts and others. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale, $1718 91 Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Cyrus Kelley, Plff.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity.
Nellie Louden, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7 day of June 1886, at 1 oclock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

10 acres 1 rood and 3 poles on the waters of Middle Creek, bounded by the lands of G. W. Rector, D. G. Rice, Mrs. Louden, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with those terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $147 35. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

The delinquent Poll Tax List for 1885 will be sold by districts on the first Monday in June, 1886, at 1 o'clock or thereabout in the Court-House by an order of the Levy Court and Court of Claims. S. W. Tolin, Co. Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Boone Co., I or my deputy, will on

Monday, June 7th, '86,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p. m., at the Court-house door in Burlington, Boone county, Ky., expose to Public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand the following property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due, aforesaid and cost,) to wit:

A lot in the village of McVille, Boone county, Ky., near Bellevue, and known as the McMullen warehouse lot. Levied on as the property of A. B. Walker, for taxes for the year 1886. Am't. to be raised $9 05

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, adjoining the lot now occupied by Jas. Jarrell. Levied on as the property of Mariah Parker, for taxes for the years 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $5 45.

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Ky., Levied on as the property of Jane Willis, for taxes the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $6 85.

A tract of land containing 195 acres, in Boone county, Ky., adjoining Morgan Rice the Willis heirs, Hartman, &c. Levied on as the property of C. D. Pratt, for taxes for 1885.

Amount to be raised by sale $32 81.

A lot in the town of Taylorport, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of Patrick Crosby, for taxes for the years of 1833 4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $ 9 10.

One house and lot on the waters of Gunpowder Creek, near Limaburg Post-office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Wilson, cold., for the years of 1884-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $7 00.

About 4½ acres of land at Big Bone Springs, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of C. A. McLaughlin, for taxes for the years of 1881-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $23 30.

One house and lot near Gunpowder Post office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Brumback, for taxes for the years of 1883-4 5.

Amount to be raised by sale $12 55.

J. R. CLUTTERBUCK, S. B. C.
May 7, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

F. M. Howlett, &c Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
J L. Johnson, &c. Defendatns.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

[illegible] acres of land on the waters of Big Bone Creek bounded by the lands of J. A. Storr, J. H. Slater, and others. Also 2 houses and lots, and a ware-house and store room in Hamilton, this county. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $[illegible] Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

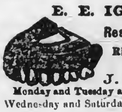
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.

LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Cour and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application t G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,



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Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind. Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind. Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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W. J. RICE,
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Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
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Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner.—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday afterssecond Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monesay, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable,

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
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READY MIXED PAINT.
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Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
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Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

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TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Orlas, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS. 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

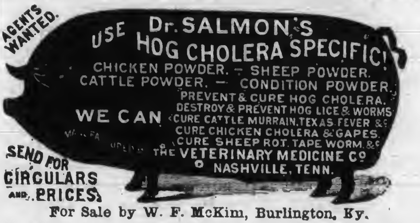
THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion

Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Epartero; he by a large Spanish jack: dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Pratt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR.,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs-old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. Christopher Barlow.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Ruchie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,

Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Description & Pedigree.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon. C. W. Saxton.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Couer de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. Norris & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $10 to insure, Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. Geo. W. Terrill, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Connor's

ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Almont is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

Almont was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got. by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare; g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. Conner.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

Almont is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful Brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. Crigler.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

Description—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

Pedigree—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

Sam Harris will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

Description—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

Pedigree—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

The week opened up with a good tobacco season.

H. P. Stephens and wife visited Union yesterday.

W. A. Crigler, of Limaburg, was in town yesterday.

Several Burlingtonites went to see Barnum Monday.

Grasshoppers have played havoc with some clover fields.

Mrs. Mary Runyan is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Revill, of this place.

The Good Templars contemplate having a lawn fete in the near future.

Prof. Mack taught school Friday and Monday in the absence of Mr. Whitehead.

E. H. Baker has been prizing and shipping some tobacco in the last ten days.

Cyclones have been trimming the edges arround, drawing a little closer ever and anon.

The sun has been warm enough to split the back of the cut worm if exposed to its scorching rays.

Mrs. W. F. McKim and Mrs. Thos O. Cowen, went to their father's, in Kenton county Monday.

The commissioners will this week divide the Wilhoit farm above Florence, on the Lexington pike.

Trimble county people are rejoicing and feeling exceedingly gratified. The blackberry bushes are full of bloom.

Saturday, June 12th, is the day of the Odd-Fellows' picnic. Paste this in your hat, so you wont forget the day.

For Sale—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

The shower Sunday afternoon was timely, and did much good in softening the ground so that the corn can come through.

Woodford Sullivan is a candidate for justice of the peace in this district. If elected he will be fearless in the administration of justice.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

There was certainly some hail about here Monday evening, hence the decline in the temperature that greeted the early risers yesterday morning.

In this issue will be found W. J. Cowen's announcement as a candidate for justice of the peace in this district. Will would be a terror to the violators of law.

Jerry S. Dene, whose accidental killing in Gallatin county, was mentioned in these columns last week, was a brother-in-law of B. K. and G. W. Sleet, of this county.

A new platform, and one of the prettiest places in the county for a picnic, is Silver Grove, the place where the Odd-Fellows will picnic, on Saturday, June 12th, 1886.

Prof. Whitehead adjourned his school last Thursday over to Monday, and left for the Kentucky river, the boys about town say, for a fishing excursion, but we don't exactly believe it.

Joe Reed has commenced rubbing up the inside of the Presbyterian church, and when he has completed his work the inside of the building will present a very handsome appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Terrill's infant was sufficiently recovered from its severe illness to be taken home Sunday from Dr. Grant's where it and its mother have been for several weeks.

At the show of colts, Crigler's Almont's get, in Florence two or three Saturdays since, B. Clark, of Limaburg neighborhood, exhibited the colt which captured the blue ribbon.

The new revenue law which goes into effect September 1, will cause all who are engaged in the sale of liquor to pay an additional fifty dollars toward defraying the State's expenses.

Dr. Bange has made several visits to the creek this spring, but his efforts to land any of the finny monsters has thus far been ineffectual. He believes in "If at first you don't succeed," &c.

The basket meeting season has commenced with the Bullittsburg Baptist and the Bullittsville Christian churches. Do they have good eating? The best of everything, you bet. Yum,yum!

WANTED—Some good man to canvass Boone county for Nursery Stock, raised near Delhi, Ohio,

H. B. HORNADAY,
Box 125 Delhi, Ohio,

The county attorney was called to Florence yesterday to prosecute the offense of log-rolling. No, if you know what that offense is, you know what he went to prosecute; if you don't, do not ask us.

Probably there never was more acres of corn completely destroyed in this county by cut worms than have been this season. To have to furrow-out and plant a second time was very common with planters.

Jonas and W. L. B. Rouse, two of the leading and most prosperous farmers of the Limaburg neighborhood were in town Monday on business pertaining to an estate of which the first named is administrator.

The remains of William Kennedy, who died at Hamilton last week, were interred in the family burying ground on the Churchill Clore homestead last Thursday. He was a grand-son of Mrs. Julia Clore, of this place.

Joshua Rice, of McVille, was in town yesterday morning. From him we learn that Dr. Gill Rice is gradually growing worse and can survive but a few weeks at most; also that Josiah H. Walton is considerably complaining.

Remember that Geo. Hurchart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

Our advice to the citizens of town is to take warning by our experience and allow none of their wearing apparel to be hung too close to the fence on wash days, as some fiend may purloin them as they did a scarlet bifurcated garment of ours the other day.

James A. Riddell has gone to the Lawrenceburg tract with the following string of fine animals: Richwood, stallion; Clara, sorrel filly, 4 years-old and Viola, bay filly, 3 years-old. Jim will capture the usual number of blue ribbons again this season.

On the 5th day of June the voters in the various school districts in the county will, or so many of them as see proper, assemble at the school houses and hold elections for trustees to fill the places of those whose terms of office expire with the school year.

B. L. Gaines says that if a slight sprinkle of rye be sown in the field when the corn is put in, it will spring up first and the cut worm will eat it and not touch the corn. He says that the trouble with him is, however, he forgot to take his own advice.—Carrolton Democrat.

Any of the horse men of this county who think they have an extra three year-old stepper should read W. A. Crigler's chalenge in this issue. Mr. Crigler, knowing that he owns a sire of trotters, is willing to make a race with any other owner of a stallion who is of the same opinion.

MAD DOGS—Robt. Rouse, of the Limaburg neighborhood, killed a mad dog in the road in front of the Lutheran parsonage near his house Monday. It had bitten Mr. Rouse's two dogs and two or three others that are known. The rabbid animal came from towards Hebron and was a stranger to those who saw it.

At Owington, Ky., a new kind of spider bit a lady when she was making up her bed in the morning, and she was dead before 10 o'clock. There were two of the spiders, and one of them was sent to Cincinnati. Its head was as large as a marble, its eyes red, its body as large as a silver dollar, its legs as large as a goose quill and about two inches long.—Amite City (La.) Independent.

How that spider has grown since it was killed.

This evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Harry Blythe and Miss Minnie Smith will be united in marriage at the residence of Mr. John H. Smith, father of the bride. We welcome Harry to the ranks of the benedicts, and trust that his and his estimable bride's path up the hill of life will be hedged in by all that contributes to happiness, and when they, at last, reach the summit and commence the descent, may their pilgrimage continue in prosperity, surrounded by a halo of usefulness.

On the second Saturday in June, Viola Lodge, No. 278 I. O. O. F., of Burlington, will give a rousing picnic at Silver Grove, on the road leading from the Burlington and Florence pike at Lewis Conner's residence, to the Burlington and Union dirt road at Jerry Delph's, instead of in Walton's Woods as heretofore announced. A procession will be formed at the hall in Burlington, and, headed by a brass-brand, will march to the grounds where the crowd will be addressed by two or three eloquent orators of the order, after which the commodious and splendid platform will be surrendered to those who enjoy the recreation of keeping time to the strains of sweet music by tripping the light fantastic. Everything will be done to make the occasion a pleasure to those who attend. All are invited to grace the beautiful grove with their presence on that day. Bring your baskets with you and stay all day.

The strawberry festival last Friday night, for the benefit of the Bullittsville Christian church was well attended, and the evening's receipts quite liberal. The church was well arranged for the occasion, and while the guests around the numerous tables enjoyed the berries, ice cream and cake, they were constantly regaled by the perfumes emitted by the beautiful pyramids of flowers which had been tastefully arranged on the several tables by the ladies. During the evening a poll was opened and vots cast for the handsomest lady, Miss Lucy Gaines winning an elegant cake over several competitors. H. P. Stephens opened the feast and put everybody in an extra good humor by a unique address, immediately after which the numerous tables were surrounded, and remainded the center of attraction until a late hour, when the crowd commenced disintegrating, although there remained an abundance of refreshments. To the lady members of the church there is due much credit for the success which crowned the effort to raise money with which to repaint the interior of their church.

The base ball season was opened at this place last Saturday by a contest between the Burlington and Bellevue clubs. On Saturday week the former club beat the latter one score in a seven inning game, and before the Bellevue boys left home last Saturday they had sworn by every grain of sand in that neighborhood that they would have Saturday's game, and sure enough they did. The game was close and interesting up to the sixth inning when the home team went to pieces and allowed the visitors to pile up five runs on them. In the next inning they put their opponents out in 1, 2, 3 order, but the 8th inning was a repetition of the fifth, only a little more so. In the 7th inning the visitors bunched their errors, and let the score run up an even half dozen. Both teams did some very creditable playing, and it remains for the future to determine which of the two is the stronger. Bellevue has the best club she has ever presented. They go to Carrollton to play next Saturday.

The following is the score of last Saturday's game:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Burlington...	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	1	1	–12
Bellevue......	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	6	..	–15

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

McVILLE.

James Burns and family, of Petersburg neighborhood, were the guests of his mother last Sunday.

A. J. Lefever, caught in the river the other day, a box containing 100 pounds of soap.

Charles Burnes has recently visited his brother near the Bark Works, Indiana.

Mrs. Ollie Humphrey is visiting her sister, Mrs Acra, near Waterloo.

Mrs. Wilson and Lon Smith arrived here from Louisville last night.

May 18, 1886.

LIMABURG.

W. Y. Crigler, drygoods merchant, and his daughter, Miss Bessie, of Harrodsburg, spent Sunday with his sister, aunt Mary Ann Rouse, where he met quite a number of relatives and friends He says that he has cleared $5-000 in the last three years, an evidence of a good country for business. He reports prospects for crops in his county, good; that the soil around Harrodsburg is very rich and productive.

Misses Dora and Octavia Rouse attended the May festival in Cincinnati las week. They were delighted with the music.

W. S. Cole, of Indiana, is visiting friends in this neighborhood.

GUNPOWDER.

The young folks of this neighborhood are talking of organizing a fishing party. Hope they will prosper catching fish.

There will be preaching at Pleasant Valley the second Sunday in June, by Elder Stephens at 3 o'clock.

Last Sunday the lightning struck and killed a valuable work horse for John Vaughan.

Jeff Rouse and Bob Barlow are running a race as to whom can have the finest rig.

A Sunday-school will be organized at Pleasant Valley next Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Betty Ann Beemon is very poorly at this writing.

Miss Florence Austin is visiting relatives in Indiana.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge the owner of any stallion in Boone county, to trot a three year-old colt, the get of his horse against Maud C., a three-year-old filly and the first get of Crigler's Almont, on the Latonia course during the fair this fall. Entrance fee, $50, the winner to take the money.

W. A. CRIGLER, Limaburg, Ky.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

Referrng to card of W. C. Threlkild in issue, May 22, of *Commonwealth*, I beg leave to say that he has exactly stated the case regarding a trot between one of my stallions as accepted by Mr Powell, and "that in calling a bet, or making a bluff," it is necessary to show the money. In addition to Mr. Threlkild's challenge, I am prepared, that at any time the said Laile & Co. put up *the* amount or any amount for which they desire to trot their stallion at Latonia Fair, the same will be covered, and I pledge myself that my horse shall be on hand.

W. A. CRIGLER.

May 24, 1886.

Monday morning at the residence of Capt. T. M. Barrett, of Carroll county, Will T. Whitehead shot Miss Laura Harwood, of Vevay, Indiana, and a governess in the family, through the head and then put a bullet into his own brain. She died in twenty minutes He will die. They had just taken a buggy ride and returning, went up to her room, where the tragedy occurred. It was a love affair but much mystery hangs about the case. Both are members of the best families. It is thought by some that they agreed to the tragedy on account of opposition to their marrying.

A dispatch containing the above facts was received at Rising Sun Monday, and it being known that Prof. Whitehead of this place, took a boat there last Thursday evening for Carrollton, it was at once decided that the Whitehead named in the dispatch, was the professor. The report reached this place about night Monday and created no little excitement and sorrow, and from the fact that the professor told Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, with whom he boards, that he would be back on Sunday evening and had not returned Monday night, everybody in town with possibly one or two exceptions, believed the report, and when he came riding into town yesterday morning with Joshua Rice, of McVill, the citizens were most agreeably surprised. His delay in returning was the result of missing the boat.

The pruner made his mark, yesterday, in the branches of the large maple tree on the west side of the Courthouse. The tree's foliage was so dense that it rendered the county attorney's sanctuary too dark to be agreeable.

Georgie Piper and Clarence Kirkpatrick are nursing crippled hands, gentle reminders of last Saturday's game of base ball.

The Latonia races commence to-morrow, and continue until Saturday week. There will be some very fine racing during the meeting.

LOST—Cattle—1 red, 1 black and 1 light roan, all yearling heifers.

O. P. TANNER.

Miss Bell, daughter of Lewis Aylor, of Florence, died of a congestive chill, Monday.

The ring of the croquet ball is frequently heard in the town, now.

Considerable stock has been killed by lightning this season.

The farmers want settled weather for a few days now.

F. H. Russell, of Constance, was in town yesterday.

NOTICE.

All persons are notified that Clarence Hoover has no right to represent the firm of Overhelman & Hoover, lately retail grocers at Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, in any manner whatever. All persons are notified not to make any purchase of him at the grocery house in Florence, nor to pay to him any money belonging to or going to said firm; and also not to pay Geo. Hoover anything owing said firm.

DRUCILLA OVERHELMAN.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Scott Rice, plaintiff,
vs. Notice of Sale in Equity.
W. R. Moody, and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday, July 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of 9 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

The east half of the south half of lot No. 7 as laid down on the plat of the town of Bellevue, as recorded in Deed Book L, page 82, Boone County Court records, and as described in the petition in this cause.

Also the defendants' undivided one-ninth interest in an undivided half of about 200 acres of land in this county on the Ohio river, above Bellevue, being the land occupied by R. H. Botts at his death, and now occupied by his widow, and is bounded by the lands of Boone Rogers, James Rogers, Warren Rogers' heirs and Edward Green's heirs, and is composed of the following lots or parcels of land:

1\. A tract of land conveyed by Chas. Chambers to R. H. Botts, bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar and ash stump on the first principal bank of the Ohio river, the lower corner of Phillips' preemption; then with a line of it n 60 e 145 poles to a poplar and hickory in a line of Fishback & Morgan; then with it west 182 poles to a stake in a line of Thurston's entry; then with a line of it n 10 w 40 poles to a stake in the division line of Philips' preemption; then with said division line s 60 w 40 poles to the Ohio river; then down and binding thereon s 40 e 30 poles to the corner of Fishback & Wagner, the course continued 40 poles further; s 50 e 60 poles to the beginning containing 56¼ acres more or less.

2\. A tract conveyed by C. W. Thurston and others to said Botts and bounded thus: Beginning at a beech and a box-elder, upper corner of a tract of 50 acres belonging to Mrs. Green and her children on Willoughby creek; then up the center of said creek with its meanders to a stone, corner to Edward T. Green in the division line of Phillips' preemption; then with said line s 59¼ to a gum, oak and bush 72 poles; then s 58¼ w 157 poles to a stone, corner to said Botts; then with his line to a line of Morgan & Fishback; then with it eastwardly to the corner of the land as surveyed for Mrs. Green and her children by the surveyor of Boone co.; then with their lines to the beginning, containing 100 acres.

3\. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the division of the lands of William Green. Lot No 3 is bounded thus: Beginning at a beech and box-elder on the east and a beech on the west bank of Willoughby creek, corner with Richard Botts; then with his line s 60 w 96 poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 4; then s 30 e 14¼ poles to a stake, another corner of lot No. 4 in a line of lot No. 5; then n 60 e 38 poles to another corner of lot No. 5 in the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¼ w 1 poles, 21 links to a corner of lot No. 2; then with a line of said lot n 60 e 57 poles to a beech and elm on Willoughby creek; then up it n 26 w 12¼ poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres.

Lot No. 4 is bounded thus: Beginning at a stake, corner to Richard Botts; then s 39 e 7 poles to gum tree; then s 62 e 8 poles, 10 links to a stake in said Botts' line, a corner of lot No. 5; then with a line of said lot s 60 e 75 1-3 poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 3; then n 30 w 14¼ poles to a stake, another corner of lot No. 3 in Richard Botts' line; then with said line s 60 w 80¼ poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 5 is bounded thus: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 4 in Richard Botts' line; the s 62 e 4 poles, and 15 links to a stake, a corner of said Botts in a line of Morgan & Fisback; then with said line s 89¼ e 12¼ poles to a stake in Richard Boots' (Morgan & Fishback's old) line, a corner of lot No. 6; then n 6 e 98 poles to another corner of lot No. 6 in the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then n 17¼ w 10 poles, 10 links to a corner of lot No. 3 in said road; then with a line of lots 3 and 4 s 60 w 113 1-3 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 6 is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, a corner of lot No. 5 in Richard Botts' (Morgan & Fishbacks old) line; then s 89¼ e 25¼ poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 7; then n 60 e 74 poles to another corner of lot No. 7 in the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¼ w 14 poles to a corner of lot No. 5; then with a line thereof s 60 w 98 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 7 is bounded thus: Beginning at a poplar tree and hickory stump at the intersection of a line of Morgan & Fishback with lower line of Phillips' preemption of 1,000 acres; then with Phillips' n 60 e 50 poles to the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¼ w 33 poles to a corner of lot No. 5 in Richard Botts' (Morgan & Fishback's old) line; then with said line s 89 e 44 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

The half of the 200 acre tract in which the defendants' undivided one-ninth interest is, extends back from the Ohio river to Willoughby creek, the line to be so run as that 8 acres of timber on said half shall go and form a portion of the south half of said 200 acre tract. Said undivided one-ninth interest will be sold subject to the dower of Mrs. Polly Botts.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $649 17

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Paxton Bros, & Co. Plff, vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, Defts.
and } Notice of sale in equity.
Levy Bros. Plfs. vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1884, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit: The undivided 1-2 interest of the defendant Elizabeth C. Kenner in the following two parcels of land, being same allotted to Mrs Carlisle Ward as and for her dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Malthy Smith, said lands are in Boone County, Ky., in the East Bend bottoms. The first parcel is bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the Burlington and East Bend road strikes the river upper corner of the tract formerly owned by B. F. Crutchfield, thence n 1¼ w 67½ poles to a stone, thence with a line of fence n 78 1-4—61½ poles to a stake in J H O'Neal's line, thence s 12½ w 54½ poles to a stone on the bank of the river corner with O'Neal, thence down the river binding thereon s 68 e 28 poles, s 70½ e 30 poles to the begining containing 25 1-4 acres. The 2d tract is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone corner with the land formerly belonging to Daniel Piatt in J H O'Neal's line, then with sd line s 12½ w 44 3-4 poles to a stone, thence s 78 e 58 1-4 poles to a stone in line of the Thos Jones tract in the center of the said Burlington and East Bend road, then with the center of said road n 12 e 40 poles to the corner of said Platt land, thence with a line thereof n 12 1-4 w 57½ poles to the beginning, containing 17 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sums of money so ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, to have the legal force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $315 12.

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

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Take the Recorder.

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Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements.

SUCH AS

Steel Turning & Side Hill Plows

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B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the *sovereign remedy*. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children* often look *pale* and *sickly* from no other cause than *worms*, and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially *mothers* who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for so surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, *Pittsburg, Pa.*,
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court Kentucky

Jessie L. Glenn, &c., Plffs.
vs — Notice of sale in equity.
Crawford Glenns heirs, &c. Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in judgment, to wit:

A house and lot in Burlington, Boone Co., Ky., bounded thus: Beginning in Jefferson street at the northeast corner of lot No. 17; thence southwardly with eastern line of said lot 145 1-2 feet to alley No. 1; thence with the northern line of said alley westwardly 118 1-2 feet to the corner of Paschal Rucker's lot; thence with his line northwardly 144 1-2 feet to Gallatin street, at a point 118 1-2 feet from Jefferson street; thence westwardly with the south line of Gallatin str. 118 1-2 feet to the place of beginning excepting out of said boundary the Methodist church lot 40 by 50 feet. Also a tract or parcel of land on Gunpowder Creek in this county, being lot No. 4 in the division of Wm. M. Crisler's lands among his heirs and bound thus: Beginning at a stone in a line of lot No. 1; thence n 41 poles with line of lot No. 3; thence s 78 w 75 poles to a stone; thence 3½ s w 143 1-2 poles passing a stone on the bank, to the center of Underhill's branch; thence s 42 e 9 poles to a white Oak tree; s 98 e 26 poles; n 72 e 20 poles; n 49 e 22 poles to a Beech tree on the north and 2 Elm trees and a Sycamore on the south side of said branch a corner of lot No. 1; thence with a line thereof n 78 e 138 poles to the beginning containing 40 acres, excepting 5 acres 3 roods and 11 poles bounded thus: Beginning at a water Beech in the center of Underhill's branch thence n 15½ w 19 poles 10 1-2 links to a stake on top of the hill; thence down the hill n 53 1-2 w 0 poles 13 links to a Sycamore in Crisler's line; thence with his line s 62 n 46 poles 21 links to the edge of said branch, Weldon's line; thence with his line s 48 1-2 e 9 poles to a White Oak stomp; thence s 85¼ e 27 poles 10½ links; thence n 3 e 20 poles 20 links to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Davis Bros, assignee, &c. Plff.
vs } In Equity.
Davis Bros, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

A house and about three acres of land situated in the town of Hebron this county, beginning at a stake in the east edge of the old North Bend road a corner with Cornelius Quick's heirs; thence with said road or nearly so S 12½ E 10½ poles—S 2½ E 13 poles 15 links to a stake in the Bullittsville and Dry Creek turnpike in front of the Blacksmith's shop at or near James Davis' corner; thence with said road N 88½ E 18½ poles to a stake; thence N 24 W 31 poles 24 links to a stone in said Quick's line; thence with said line S 51 W 15½ poles to the beginning. The scales thereon will not be sold.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Kentucky.

R. O. Jones, Guard, &c., Plff
vs } Notice of sale in equity.
R. O. Jones, &c, Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout [being County Court day] proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal installments, at the court-house door in Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

Being lot "B" of lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Nancy Snyder, on Gunpowder, and bounded by the lands of Stephens, Hagish, Robbins, &c., and containing 7 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

W. L. RIDDELL, Master Commissioner.

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Marble and Granite Monuments,

Italian & American Headstones, &c.

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F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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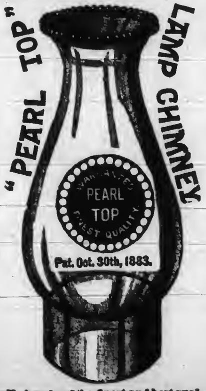

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

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OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

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47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well lighted—the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.

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FRYE'S COMBINATION

FARM, GARDEN & ORNAMENTAL FENCE

It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of five two-strand cables of the best annealed bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our five cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and hogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

T. H. SUTTON, Grant, Boone county, Ky.

N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have strechers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

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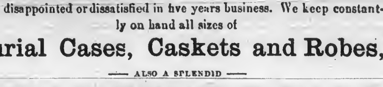
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

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Old work taken in exchange for new

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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

THE LITTLE HUNCHBACK.

I'm nine years old! an' you can't guess how much I weigh, I bet!
Last birthday I weighed thirty three! An' I weigh thirty yet!
I'm awful little for my size—I'm purt' nigh littler an'
Some babies is!—an' neighbors all call me "The Little Man!"
An' Doc one time he laughed an' said: "I 'spect, first thing you know,
You'll have a little spike-tail coat an' travel with a show!"
An' nen I laughed—till I looked round an' Aunty was a-cryin'—
Sometimes she acts like that, 'cause I got "Curv'ture of the Spine!"

I set—while Aunty's washin'—on my little long-leg stool,
An' watch the little boys and girls a-skippin' by to school;
An' I peck on the winder an' holler out an' say:
"Who wants to fight the little man 'at dares you all to-day?"
An' nen the boys climbs on the fence, an' little girls peeks through,
An' they all says: "'Cause you're so big, you think we're 'feared o' you!"
An' nen they yell, an' shake their fist at me, like I shake mine—
They're thist in fun, you know, 'cause I got "Curv'ture of the Spine!"

At evening, when the ironin's done, an' Aunty's fixed the fire,
An' filled an' lit the lamp, an' trimmed the wick an' turned it higher,
An' fetched the wood all in fer night, an' locked the kitchen door,
An' stuffed the ole crack where the wind blows in up through the floor—
She sets the kittle on the coals, an' biles an' makes the tea,
An' fries the liver an' the mush, an' cooks a egg for me;
An' sometimes—when I cough so hard—her elderberry wine
Don't go so bad for little boys with "Curv'ture of the Spine!"

But Aunty's all so childish-like on my account, you see,
I'm 'most afeared she'll be took down—an' 'at's what bothers *me*!—
'Cause ef my good ole Aunty ever would git sick an' die,
I don't know what she'd do in Heaven—till *I* come, by an' by—
For she's so ust to all my ways, an' everything, you know,
An' no one there like me, to nurse, an' worry over so!—
'Cause all the little childrens there's so straight an' strong an' fine,
They's nary angel 'bout the place with "Curv'ture of the Spine!"

—James Whitcomb Riley, in Chicago Current.

KANGAROO HUNTING.

A Famous Chase By the Melbourne Club, of Australia.

How the King of the Marsupials is Taken By Civilized and Uncivilized Sportsmen—The "Old Man" and the "Blue-Flier."

[Original.]

A few miles from the old town of McIvor (which now bears the name of Heathcote), in Victoria, Australia, and which lies off the road to the Beechworth "diggins," are the mountains which are well known, not only to diggers in search of gold, but also to sportsmen of Australia, as the resort of large flocks of kangaroos at all seasons of the year. The view obtained from the mountains in this vicinity of Victoria is grand and sublime in the extreme, and almost baffles the power of description. Standing upon the top of one of these mountains, many of which are at least nine hundred feet above the plains, you obtain a view of a wide expanse of country. One sees toward the east a wide-spreading plain, sprinkled with occasional clusters of bright green bushes, and terminated by the hills are seen serated ranges of mountains extending in unbroken chain until lost in the blue of the sky. On the west you behold another series of mountains extending inland to a great distance. The atmosphere is so clear at times that from one of these mountains you can see about one hundred miles around.

It would be difficult to imagine a more delightful temperature and a more genial climate generally than Victoria at this summer season of the year. The purity of the atmosphere and the exhilarating effect which it produces upon the human system, is most remarkable. At no time of day or year, is it "cold." Upon the coolest days at any season of the year the glorious tropical sun holds its mastery over the elements and shines forth to beautify and vivify Australia's mountains and plains. In the hottest season of the year, the heat is not, in the strict sense of the word, oppressive. Despite the heat that at even this season prevails, one can enjoy a good gallop of twenty miles over the plains in the cooling breezes, which nearly always are blowing seemingly to palliate the fervor of the sun and to counteract any depressing tendency it may possess; especially is such a ride enjoyable with a fine kangaroo hunt in view.

The way in which Australia sportsmen hunt the kangaroo may best be described by giving the incidents of a grand hunt given in the month of December, 1868, by the Melbourne Hunting Club, in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh upon his visit to the island in that year. The writer and his old friend and family physician, Dr. J. K. I. O'Doherty—then residing in Australia and now a member of the British House of Commons—were pleased to receive an invitation from members of the club to accompany the party, and, having made all due preparations, met its full membership, the Duke and a few other invited gentlemen at the Heathcote Hotel on the morning appointed for the hunt. The party numbered some fifty sportsmen and about twenty hounds.

All things being in readiness, we set out about two hours before daylight and rode slowly along toward the plains, some six miles distant, a party of six stockmen having been detailed to scour the neighboring mountains in advance and to drive the kangaroos into the extensive plateau, where the Duke and party were to be in waiting. The morning dawn was exquisitely delightful. The soft, sweet breeze and the light blue sky were such as only can be seen in tropical clime. As we emerged upon the plain we saw several fine kangaroos quietly feeding at a distance, but they speedily discovered our approach and scampered away into the shelter of the neighboring wood. Although we kept our dogs well in hand, it was very difficult to prevent them from starting off after the flying game. The young dogs, some of which had only been out upon two or three previous expeditions, had to be continually checked and kept in the rear to prevent them from starting off on a little hunt on their account; the older and better trained dogs, as a general rule, kept close beside the horses, awaiting the signal for them to start. After we had come to a halt on the plain, under cover of some tall bush, it was only a few minutes before we heard the distant echoes of the stockriders' whips in the mountains, apprising us of the near approach of the game. Soon we heard the "cooee," which was the stockriders' signal for us to be on the alert for the coming flocks of kangaroo. We all waited in breathless silence, for we well knew that at any moment the game might appear in the plain like a flash of lightning, and in our very midst. We were all eager for the chase and with thrilling interest, such as the hunter alone can appreciate who has experienced the feelings arising in his breast when his eye catches the first view of the monarch of the Australian forest.

In an instant kangaroos of all sizes, old and young, came bounding down the mountains in almost [illegible] numbers. Now the hunt began in real earnest. The kangaroos broke in every direction upon the plain, generally, however, separating themselves into small flocks of from fifteen to twenty. It was indeed a marvelously exciting scene to witness so many of these strange, long-legged creatures flying over the ground with prodigious leaps, their long, thick tails apparently acting as rudders in the air to aid them in their flight. It is needless to say that we wasted no time in following the game; instantly putting spurs to our steeds, away we went galloping over the plain in hot pursuit, the dogs adding to the excitement of the occasion by barking and yelping furiously and entering fully into the sport of the hunt. The horses, too, were fully alive to the sport, and went galloping across the plain regardless of danger from fallen trees, over-stretching limbs and treacherous burrows with which the ground was in some places literally honeycombed. A large and powerful "old man" kangaroo was overtaken early in the hunt, and made a bold and desperate fight. First he charged upon one of the horsemen and tried to seize him with his sharp forepaws, which he might well have done, as he stood fully six feet high, but for the simultaneous attack made upon him by the dogs. Being overthrown by the hounds, the "old man" caught one of them in his forepaws as he lay on his back, and, raising one of his hind legs, with one blow from his long and formidable toe ripped the poor brute open so that his entrails protruded. By this time one of the hunters had dismounted and, approaching the "old man," dispatched him with a ball from his revolver. We then cut off the kangaroo's tail and fastened it to the saddle of one of the horses as a trophy of the hunt, after the universal custom among hunters of the animal. Having thus secured the evidences of our first victory, we renewed the chase. After a short gallop of about two miles we came up with another group of hunters who had killed some six more kangaroos of various sizes, and were then engaged in a fierce encounter with two "old men," who, with their backs against a tree, were making it lively for the dogs and keeping both them and hunters at bay. Instantly one of the hunters dismounted and, cautiously advancing toward the tree, dexterously cut the large tendon of the hind leg of one of the kangaroos, which so disabled it that it soon became an easy prey to the hounds. The other "old man" was also finally disposed of in the same manner after a hot and severe contest with both dogs and hunters. The Duke was with this group of hunters and took much interest in all its exploits, besides personally participating in many of them. The ground over which the Duke and party had just passed over to this point was very rough, full of holes and large stones or bowlders, which were the more treacherous because of the long grass which covered them from view. It was when riding over this tract of country that the Duke received his first "christening," a term applied by old kangaroo hunters when both steed and rider falls to the ground. His horse having stepped upon a small stone, which became fixed in the hoof, stumbled and threw the Duke, who happily was not so much injured as he was chagrined by the accident.

By this time some of our party had ridden a considerable distance ahead, and our company as a whole had become widely scattered over the plains. After a sharp canter through gullies and over ridges for about two miles, ascending a little ridge, our party came in sight of a dozen or more kangaroos feeding about half a mile off. We had good ground before us, and we put spurs to our horses for a lightning gallop. The game was soon on the alert and the fleetness exhibited by the kangaroos we were then pursuing readily convinced us that these were "blue flyers" (females). It was with considerable difficulty that we overtook any one of the flock, and then not until after a five-mile chase at our best speed; one of the does dropped her young from her pouch while flying before us, but was at last overtaken and killed with two others of the flock. The writer had the honor of bringing down one of these does, the first and only large one he had succeeded in capturing during the hunt. One of the hounds was running close alongside her, endeavoring to seize her as she every now and then would bend low her head and make a dash at him without pausing in her career. This was a very grand sight, both dog and kangaroo being side by side for about two miles, the dog at last succeeding in throwing her, and we just came in at the death. Pursuing the others, but fearful of hurting the dogs, I refrained from firing for some time. At length, getting a chance, I aimed a ball behind her shoulder, but it struck her ribs and penetrated no deeper than the skin. I delivered another ball with better success, and she began to abate her speed. The rest of the party now came up, but the wounded doe had dashed into a swamp, the reeds and wild shrubs in which were high enough to conceal both horse and rider. Nevertheless, we pushed through and found the doe at a stand on the bank of a muddy pool keeping off the dogs who were bounding from one side to the other barking at her cautiously and keeping out of the reach of her paws. The moment her eye caught sight of the figure of the foremost horseman, she darted with maddened fury toward him and struck his horse with such force as to bring both horse and hunter to the ground. The infuriated animal stumbled over her prostrate foes, and as she was gaining her feet for a fresh attack was saluted with a volley from our revolvers and killed.

Having secured the tails of the kangaroos just killed to our saddles as additional trophies, we set out upon our return to Heathcote. Coming to a fine spring of water, we dismounted and refreshed ourselves and horses, as we were considerably fatigued, having ridden over thirty miles. Our company now consisted of nine hunters and five dogs, the rest of the club having been separated into small squads and dispersed far and wide. After a half hour's rest we leaped into our saddles again and turned our faces homeward, riding leisurely along near the base of the mountains, keeping a look out for any stray kangaroos that might be within chasing distance. We had not proceeded far before we espied through the field-glass a number of them grazing about three miles distant. By keeping close to the mountains we perceived that we would be able to get within less than a mile of the game without disturbing them, whereas if we should make straight for them we had reason to expect a long and lively chase. We chose the former plan of action, and, after passing around a mountain projection, we came within easy distance upon the game and immediately gave chase. The ground was smooth and covered with a short, thick greensward, which offered a splendid opportunity for testing the relative speed of dog, horse and kangaroo. After a sharp race of three miles we overhauled the game and succeeded in killing two very fine specimens. These were the last we captured. The day had well advanced, and as we began to feel the promptings of our appetites, and as our horses were pretty well worn out, we again took up the homeward line of march and reached Heathcote Hotel a little after the noon hour. We had scarcely got our horses unsaddled and entered the hotel when different squads of the club began to arrive, all highly gratified with the success of the hunt; many claiming that it had been one of the most successful expeditions of the kind upon the Australian plains. The entire party had forty-eight trophies which of course represented forty-eight kangaroos taken in the hunt.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who was a young man about twenty-two years of age, and a thoroughly "good fellow," expressed his gratification with the day's exploits in the highest terms. It had long been his desire to participate in a kangaroo hunt, and this had been the fulfillment of his highest expectations. He had with his own hand killed four kangaroos, and no doubt has many times since referred to the experiences of the day with feelings of pleasure if not of pride. On my part it was an occasion long to be remembered, as it afforded a great degree of pleasure on the one hand, and on the other taught me some of the dangers to be encountered in kangaroo hunting.

The gray and red kangaroo are the largest animals indigenous to the Australian continent, and when the natives hunt them they get together in large force and make preparations for the hunt much as though they were preparing for war on a large scale. They provide themselves with boomerangs, muskets and spears, and range themselves in a wide semi-circle at one end of a valley, if possible—if not upon a plain; each native in the first instance being at a considerable distance from the other upon either side of him, but they gradually come closer together as they advance toward the center of the semi-circle. The juveniles then set out for the mountains upon either side of the opposite end of the valley, and by dint of yelling, screeching and making such a hideous noise that only the wily savage can do, they drive the kangaroo into the valley. They then close in behind the game, and drive it toward the native hunters stationed at the other extremity of the valley, who also advance pace by pace, aided by the barking of their dogs. When the animals are thus forced into a sufficiently small space in the center of the circle of natives, the attack begins, and what with spear, boomerang and musket, the holocaust oftentimes is well nigh complete. Sometimes the battue is made more effective by setting fire to the grass and brushwood around the circle, and indeed this is quite frequently done.

The aborigines also hunt the kangaroo single-handed, but owing to its natural wariness, this method of hunting is considered very difficult, and is only adopted by the most skillful of native hunters, and usually by only such of those as may be so fortunate as to possess muskets. The equipment of the native who hunts singly is at once simple and grotesque. He ties a bunch of long prairie grass upon his head, with musket in hand, and sallies forth in pursuit of the game. Seen at a distance thus equipped, the swarthy savage appears even to the discriminating eye of man, very like the tufted head and blackened trunk of the grass tree, which it is the design of the savage hunter to simulate. Not much wonder then that with this guise he succeeds so frequently in deceiving the "old man," the king of the marsupials. Having discovered, by tracking or by chance, about the spot in which a kangaroo is concealed, the savage stealthily advances toward his prey. Should he startle the animal by the rustling of a leaf or the crackling of a twig under his feet, the kangaroo makes a bound or two, stands erect, and looks about cautiously to discover, if he can, the cause of alarm. Meanwhile the savage stands as still as a statue, keeping so until the animal becomes reconciled, and satisfied that he is but a veritable grass tree and resumes browsing. The savage again stealthily moves forward until within easy range, when he gives a low whistle, at which the kangaroo pricks up his ears, suddenly raises upon his haunches and closely scans the objects around. In this position the game presents a fine shot, and the native hunter seldom, if ever, fails to bring it down.

The kangaroo is comparatively so little known, except to those who have been in Australia, that a quite detailed description of the more prominent of the numerous varieties of the species and of their characteristics and habits—as seen in their native wilds—will undoubtedly be of more than ordinary interest. Generally speaking, the animal is timid and graceful, and from its natural disposition, as well as from the beauty and grace of the form and carriage of its head, one would be almost persuaded to think it belonged to the "deer" family. Its hearing and sight are both very acute; the forelegs are very short, and are used merely to rest upon when the animal lowers its head to feed. It is furnished with long and powerful hind legs or toes armed with formidable claws, and upon these, in conjunction with its powerful tail, it rests whenever alarmed and sitting upright. The hind legs and the tail are also the means of locomotion, the fore legs hanging as useless appendages from the fore quarters when the animal is running, serving perhaps in some slight degree as balancing weights. Its speed is great on level ground and in ascending a hill equaling that of an ordinary hound, but the animal is easily overtaken by dog or horse when descending a declivity, though but a slight one. Its running movement consists entirely in a series of leaps or bounds, the full-grown kangaroo jumping about twelve feet at one bound. The flesh of the kangaroo is lean and insipid, not palatable to Europeans, but eaten with gusto by the natives and bushmen. The carcass oftentimes is found to weigh two hundred pounds. The tail makes delicious soup, and as a rule is the only part of the animal which is eaten by Europeans. The sinews of the tail are used by the aborigines as thread; some of the bones as needles, and the teeth either as ornaments for the hair, or as barbs to "mutachs," the fishing spear of the natives. The aborigines also utilize the feet of the kangaroo in many ways. The hide of the animal is valuable, and often used by Europeans in making fine boots and shoes, leggins, pouches, mats and other articles requiring strong and pliable leather. The kangaroo family consists of many varieties. The great grey kangaroo and the red kangaroo are the largest of all, some individual specimens of which stand six feet in height. The adult male members of the gray kangaroo variety are styled by sportsmen and natives "old men;" and these old men, when attacked by dogs and hunters, fight fiercely and desperately to the last. Of the red variety, the male and female are dubbed respectively, "red soldier" and "blue-flier," the former being of a large size and a good fighter, whilst the latter is swiftest-footed of all the kangaroo tribe, its nimbleness often putting to severe test the speed of the best kangaroo dog. The wallaroo is a large specimen and very handsome. The female has a pretty coat of dark red upon the back, with light gray interblended with red upon the belly, and a light-gray colored caudal appendage. They inhabit the rocks and rough sections of the forests. The adult wallaroo, when set upon by the hunters' dogs, seldom runs far, but turns short upon his pursuers and gives battle. His method of fighting is somewhat remarkable. Owing to the rocky nature of their habitation the great claws on the hind feet are worn away very blunt, and hence they never attempt to rip open the dogs after the manner of some of the other kangaroos, but actually bite their attackers, an anomalous procedure for a marsupial. On first coming to bay, the animal will either get into a waterhole or back up against some tree or rock and with great calmness receive the dogs, and as they come on will strike down one or two with his hind legs and hold them on the ground, which if the ground happens to be at the bottom of a waterhole usually drowns them. The other dogs will then be received by the two little forepaws and be hugged and bitten savagely. The next in size is the wallaby, a species of kangaroo that inhabits either rocky places or scrub bush. The adult is a little larger than a good-sized common house cat. It is perhaps the prettiest of the family as to color. The back is a handsome dark chocolate, which gradually fades into a light yellow upon the belly. The tail is a black and covered with long hair. The face with its light yellow cheeks and black forehead is prettily contrasted in colors. The rock wallaby and the bush wallaby are easily captured in the hunt, as they have a habit of standing motionless and surveying the hunter, apparently with an eye of curiosity, before making off. This is also to some extent a trait of most other varieties of the kangaroo. Closely allied to the bush wallaby is the variety known in the native vernacular as "Paddy Melow," a corruption of "Paddy Malla," a peculiar stick, two feet in length, with a knob at one end, called nulla nulla, with which the aborigines kill this kind of kangaroo. "Paddy Melow" inhabits the denser brush or jungles, and is more easily obtained, by reason of his slower movements, than any of the other varieties of the species. The native regard him as a most savory article of food indeed; so highly is he prized in this respect that they do not allow his skin and entrails to go to waste, but cook him whole. While thus cooking the animal the natives sit around the fire, the males nearest, with their gins (wives), lubras (single women) and piccaninnies (infants) behind them, and pull pieces of flesh from the roasting carcass and gulp it down in true barbarian fashion. The next in decreasing order in the marsupial family is the kangaroo rat, but why called the rat does not so clearly appear, inasmuch as when running it more nearly resembles the hare, and but for the tail might easily be mistaken for that animal. It makes for itself a species of lair of dried grass, sticks, etc., within which it crouches during the daytime.

If startled by any one treading near its hiding place it bounds away in a quick, dodging course, which oftentimes baffles good kangaroo dogs, and retreats into some hollow log, whither the dog can not follow. Besides the rat, there is the little bush mouse, a pretty miniature marsupial, so small as to almost escape notice, but nevertheless a kangaroo.

A peculiarity of the female kangaroo in general, which is worthy of remark from its apparent variation from the natural instincts of the species—which in general are of a high order—is that when hard pushed in the chase she drops her young out of the marsupial pouch so as to enable her the more easily to escape from the hunter and his dogs. When startled by the hunter, the kangaroo invariably takes to the water, if there be any in the vicinity, and coming to bay in it, stands erect and fights fiercely for its life. Should any inexperienced dog approach too near the enraged animal, he is more than likely to pay the penalty of his rashness by his death, for the kangaroo hesitates not to seize the dog with his forepaws and to thrust him under water and hold him there until drowned. If so pressed as to be unable to reach water, the animal will make a stand with its back against a tree, catching any rash dog in the same manner and inflicting most fearful wounds upon the poor brute with the center claw of his powerful hind foot, frequently ripping it open at a single blow. You rarely see a good kangaroo dog that has not at some time or other in his life been lacerated in a shocking manner by the toe of the kangaroo, the scars remaining as sad reminiscences of unwary puppy-hood, the experience ripening into good old dog wisdom. Frequently dogs in their conflict with the kangaroo have their hides skinned from shoulder to tail.

The kangaroo dog proper is a cross between a grayhound and a Scotch deerhound. Its strength and fleetness are great, both which qualities are indispensible in hounds hunting the kangaroo. The coat is shaggy, as a rule, and of a variety of colors. Altogether, it is a handsome and noble-looking animal. There are, however, many dogs which are not strictly kangaroo dogs that are employed in the chase, but it is usually found that dogs of the perfect cross which I have mentioned are most servicable. The well-trained kangaroo dog is highly prized, not only for his acquired hunting habits, but for the natural intelligence so often originally displayed. As instancing this intelligence, it may be stated that should the dog happen to kill the kangaroo before the hunter arrives upon the scene, he comes quickly back to his master, lies down by his side, as if afraid the other dogs might suspect he had killed the game and run off in search of it, should he give evidences of his success in a noticeable manner. He lies quietly by his master until his master gives the signal to start, when he deliberately proceeds to lead the way to his prize, snarling at the other dogs whenever they run before him and seem likely to arrive at the spot. So sagacious are some dogs that they try to deceive their associates by going just far enough in the wrong direction to start the whole pack off at full speed in that direction, when the dog, who has killed the game, will suddenly halt, signal the hunter by a wag of the tail, and dash off to the game with lightning speed, and there he will stand guard over the carcass until the hunter arrives, to whom he expresses his gratification by a faint wagging of the tail. The usual method of attack adopted by the kangaroo dog is to seize the game by the hind foot or leg and to throw it on its face. Some dogs, however, after getting alongside the kangaroo will keep pace with it until the other dogs come up, and then seize the animal by the throat, holding on to be swung about in the struggle that ensues. Such dogs are more likely to be ripped open by the powerful claw of the kangaroo than dogs attacking in the manner first described.—*Alfred Willford, of the Chicago Democratic Standard.*

A BETTING MAN.

The Head-I-Win and Tail-You-Lose Sort of a Game Played by a Tramp.

A man whose clothes were old, but whose expression was frank, went into a restaurant and, addressing the proprietor, said:

"I have no money, mister, and I am very hungry. Now, sir, I want to bet you one dollar that if you give me a meal I will pay you within one week from to-day.

"I don't know you," said the proprietor, "but I'll go you one just for luck."

The man ate heartily and withdrew. One week later he entered the restaurant, and said:

"Well, I'm here."

"So I see. Have you come to pay me?"

"No, I have come to tell you that I have lost the bet."

"Well, then, you owe me a dollar instead of fifty cents."

"Yes."

"But where is my money?"

"Well, in regard to that, I want to bet you two dollars."

"Name the bet."

"Bet you two dollars that I never pay you. You've lost, so now hand me over two dollars."

There does not exist any proof of the fact that the money was paid.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Whitening inside is a good thing to do. It makes the rooms of a house neater and more wholesome.

—Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink, paste, leather and seeds most frequently suffer by it. A clove will prevent it; any essential oil will answer equally well.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The best grass for an orchard is undoubtedly orchard grass with red clover, or red clover alone. Plenty of seed should be used. Cut when weeds make their appearance, afterward pasture with hogs or sheep.—*Western Rural.*

—A farmer in Central New York, where many beans are raised, says the best crops are produced when they are planted in hills two feet apart each way, and the soil worked with a narrow cultivator. He advises planting from five to seven beans in a hill.

—To make good rusks take one pint of milk, one cup of yeast; mix it thin, when light add twelve ounces of brown sugar, two ounces of butter, four eggs, flour sufficient to make stiff as bread; when risen again, mold and spread it on tins.—*The Caterer.*

—Whitewash is to some extent a disinfectant, and should be used in cellar and kitchen closets not less than once a year, twice being better. A good whitewash is made of one peck of slacked lime, a pound and a half of white vitriol, a pound of salt and half a pound of melted glue, the salt and glue keeping the wash from rubbing off. For cellars the slacked lime is sufficient.—*Albany Journal.*

—For a milk pudding put one quart of milk on where it will cook slowly. Wash half a teacupful of rice and stir it into the milk, and occasionally stir this until twenty minutes before using; then put a tablespoonful of sugar and a small piece of butter, and bake twenty minutes. This, sometimes called poor man's pudding, is wholesome and palatable. It is better to be three hours in cooking.—*Boston Globe.*

—Horseradish should be planted as early in the season as possible, or just as soon as the ground can be properly prepared, and if large roots are desired the soil can not be made too rich and deep. In planting always use sets. These are the rootlets or branches of the main root, which are too small for table use. They are cut into pieces about four or five inches in length, and in such a manner that there will be no danger in setting the roots upside down. Sets planted upside down will never make good roots.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Sweet Wafers: Six eggs, one pint flour; two ounces melted butter, one and one-half cups powdered sugar, one cup milk and one teaspoonful nutmeg. Beat whites and yelks separately and very stiff, rub the sugar and butter together, and work in first the yelks, then the milk and then flour and whites. Bake in well-buttered wafer or waffle-irons very quickly, browning as little as possible. Roll them while hot upon a smooth, round stick, not larger than your little finger, slipping it out carefully when the cake takes the right shape. These little cakes are an acceptable addition to any tea or supper table, and look well among fancy cakes in a basket.—*Boston Budget.*

QUEEN-RAISING.

A Simple and Approved Method of Raising Queens Artificially.

In the matter of rearing queens, there are two methods, which we will style artificial and natural. Artificial queens, raised from artificial cells. Natural queens, raised from natural cells, as when swarming.

In raising queens artificially there are several ways, of which the following is probably as good as any other, and can be carried on any time during the season, from May to October.

Select a colony from which you wish to breed, being careful to examine and see that they have plenty of young brood and eggs. Remove the queen, and, in order to save her, take out a frame of hatching brood and adhering bees at the same time. Place these with the deposed queen in a new hive and in a new location. You can build this up to any strength by inserting frames of brood from other colonies. The colony left queenless will at once start a number of queen cells, visible in three or four days. It is hardly necessary, in this enlightened day of ours, to state that the young queens thus forming are reared from eggs that would otherwise have hatched worker bees had not the queen been removed. At the end of eight days the queen cells formed will be capped over, eight days more, or sixteen days in all, and these cells will hatch out perfect queens. Between the time in which the queen cells are capped over and hatching time is the time to make good use of them. When they are about twelve days old, cut out the cells, inserting each in a frame of bees and brood taken from some other colony.

Be careful in selecting frames of brood not to get the queen, as she would soon destroy the cell containing your young queen. After having inserted your queen cells in frames of young hatching brood and bees, place these frames (one in each hive) separately, forming small colonies, generally called nuclei. With each colony so formed place an empty frame of comb and a division board to contract the space to suit the size of the colony formed. You can, if you wish, take frames of brood or honey from other colonies, instead of the empty frames, building up to a full colony, but, if you have made good selections of brood frames this will not be necessary, as they will soon multiply and increase to full size. If you have been successful in your transferring you will have quite a number of two or three frame nuclei, just right for additional queen raising. In two or three days the young queens will be out and in ten days they will be laying and ready for sale, as "untested" queens.—*The Poulterer.*

PAY OF JOURNALISTS.

Ten Thousand Dollars the Maximum Received by Newspaper Writers.

Generally speaking, it is safe to discredit all big stories, which are evidently told for effect and from some sort of vanity. The man who volunteers to tell you of his great earnings is usually not to be believed. Men who earn largely are apt to keep the fact to themselves. Journalists get fair salaries; as a rule, as much as other workers in the same grade do; but $27,000, or $17,000, or $15,000, is a palpable untruth. Managing editors occasionally receive $10,000 a year, and proprietary editors are often paid highly for actual or imaginary services. But no mere writer for a newspaper can command any such figures as have been reported. Five thousand dollars is generally the maximum that any man can earn by his pen, even in this, the great center and commercial capital, where such labor is more liberally recompensed than anywhere else. They who perform pure literary work are likely to get less than they who perform newspaper work, because books and magazines do not sell like newspapers, and because the field is far more contracted. Now and then newspapers pay what are known as fancy prices for particular kinds of work, or for some special news, but those prices are not kept up. The swaggering fellows who prate of the munificent wages of their pens are lineal descendants of Baron Munchausen and their noble lineage is universally recognized.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A CHINESE CITY.

Street Scenes in the Commercial Metropolis of the Celestial Empire.

The streets of Canton are unique in their way, and as picturesque as the Cairo bazars. The winding alleys, barely six feet wide, are paved with blocks of granite, and have been built without regard to regularity or uniformity, striking off into and running away from each other at the most unexpected junctures. Canton is a city of shops, and overhead are suspended thousands of long, narrow signboards, on which are inscribed, in gold, crimson, green, black, white or brown Chinese characters, the names of owners and their trades. These shops give the street a very showy aspect, and make a long vista of gaudy coloring, underneath which swarm the two and a half millions of inhabitants, surging through the narrow avenues in a way that makes one wonder that half of them are not trampled under foot.

"As we were borne aloft in state in the midst of this dense throng," says a lady who recently visited the city, "our approach heralded by the loud cries of our coolie-bearers bidding the natives make way, and responded to by the peculiar shrill shrieks of the people unceremoniously being hustled out of the way, I had ample opportunity of observing my novel surroundings, as varied and shifting as the combinations of a kaleidoscope, and far more entertaining. After leaving the suburbs (so called, but really a part of Canton), we entered the new city by an arched gateway, and passed between high blank walls, each side lined with stalls of fruit and sweetmeat sellers, till we came to the loftier and more important shops of the rich merchants, which are perfect bazars. Usually one story is completely open to the roof during the day time, showing a gorgeous background of richly carved and gilt wood work, behind which extends for a considerable distance the warehouse and dwelling. Here are to be seen all the specialties of Canton, each trade or business in its own street or locality. We saw magnificently wrought crape shawls, rich embroideries on satin, silk brocades, all hand-work (nothing in China is machine-made), carved black furniture, the finest ivory carving in the world, feather and silk fans, Jade stones and a wealth of artistic work in a dozen other directions that would have bewildered a house-furnishing English or American æsthete. The cheap shops, with their heterogeneous and amazing wares, were most amusing. They contained lanterns, clocks, mirrors, bamboo blinds and baskets, marble slabs, shoes, caps, spectacles, artificial flowers, beads, tobacco, coffins and joss-sticks, all displayed promiscuously in preparation for the Chinese New Year, the 18th of February. At the end of each street is usually a small joss-altar, and always a heavy wooden gateway."—*Youth's Companion.*

AN OIL POND.

A Refuge for Storm-Tossed Vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

A singular spot exists in the Gulf of Mexico, some ten miles to the southward and westward of Sabine Pass, and almost directly in the track of vessels engaged in the lumber trade between Galveston and Calcasieu, La. It is nothing more than a large space, a mile or so in diameter, upon the surface of the sea, which looks like all the rest of the gulf during calm weather, but when the winds freshen to a gale and the waters about it become agitated, takes on a reddish color, and becomes thick and muddy. The place has been called the "oil pond," from the reason that, while there may be a tremendous sea running all around the place, within the circle of surf, the water is comparatively quiet, and vessels, which otherwise would be blown ashore or swamped, can there ride out the heaviest storms, and have done so in hundreds of instances. The water is about twelve feet deep, and a pole can be pushed twenty-five or thirty feet through the soft and peculiar mud forming the bottom. This mud is different from any thing on the coast—of a soapy character and of remarkable cleansing properties, being often used to clean the decks of coasting vessels. The oil which renders the surface of the "pond" so smooth is supposed to come from the mud at the bottom, and many think there are deposits of petroleum not far from the surface. It is said that the "oil pond," when reached during a gale, is just as safe as a vessel being under the lee of a wharf in any harbor.—*Western Plowman.*

America's New Racing Sloop.

The new Ellsworth sloop Atlantic, built to sail for the America's cup, was launched at Bay Ridge recently. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 95 feet 1 inch; on water line, 83 feet 8 inches, extreme beam, 23 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches; draught, 4 feet 5 inches at stem and 8 feet 7 inches aft. Her least freeboard is 3 feet 3 inches. Her mainmast, which is of Oregon pine, is 81 feet long and 20 inches in diameter, and her topmast 48 feet long and 11 inches in diameter. Her bowsprit is 54 feet long and 17 inches in diameter; main boom, 76 feet long and 15 inches in diameter; gaff 48 feet long and 11 inches in diameter; spinnaker boom, 75 feet long and 12 inches in diameter. Her mainsail measures 50 feet on the luff and spreads an area of 4,000 square feet; the area of spinnaker is 4,400, and that of the main jib 1,150 square feet.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Horne Tooke being asked by George the Third whether he played at cards, replied: "No, your majesty; the fact is I can not tell a king from a knave."

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 25.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@	3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@	5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@	3 80
Good Packers	3 85	@	4 10
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@	4 75
FLOUR—Family	3 50	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80	@	82
No. 3 red	75	@	80
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36½	@	37
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@	32½
Rye—No. 2	66	@	67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 75	@	12 25
TOBACCO—Common Lugs		@	9 80
Good Mediums	11 00	@	14 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	11 12½
Lard—Prime steam	6¼	@	6¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@	12
Ohio Creamery	14	@	17
APPLES—Prime	2 00	@	3 00
POTATOES—per bushel	30	@	45
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@	87
No. 2 red	86½	@	87½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35	@	47
Oats—mixed	37	@	45
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
LARD—Western steam		@	6 15
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 00	@	4 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	65	@	66
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@	75½
Corn—No. 2		@	35½
Oats—No. 2		@	28
Rye	59½	@	60
PORK—Mess	8 45¼	@	8 50
LARD—Steam		@	5 90
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	84½	@	85¼
Corn—Mixed	45	@	45½
Oats—Mixed	38	@	39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	9 50	@	10 50
Lard—Refined		@	7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 50	@	5 62½
HOGS	5 50	@	5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	80
Corn—mixed		@	34
Oats—mixed		@	28½
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	88
Corn—mixed		@	38
Oats—mixed		@	32½
PORK—mess		@	10 50
LARD—steam	[illegible]	@	7 75

INTERNATIONAL prize medals have been given St. Jacobs Oil as the best pain-cure.

"I AM generally up to my neck in business," said the teacher of swimming.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the best in the world. Sold everywhere. Use it.

FITTING a coat is a mere matter of form.—*National Weekly.*

CLERGYMEN and physicians recommend Hall's Hair Renewer for diseases of the scalp and hair.

Ayer's Ague Cure neutralizes the miasmatic poison which causes fever and ague.

A WOMAN and a new dictionary always try to have the last word.—*New Haven News.*

$500,000,000.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to American citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to claim these fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions how to proceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Newspaper Company, New York.

SINGERS are the only people who wish to hold a note for a long time.

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcers, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

THE best medisin I kno ov for the rumatism, is to thank the Lord—that it aint gout.—*Josh Billings.*

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most wide-spread and fatal of diseases—consumption—have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

THE man with a No. 15 neck and a No. 14 collar has a hard struggle to make both ends meet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

• • • • Nervous Debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A LITTLE girl asked her mother if boycotter was the same color as terra cotta.—*Dansville Breeze.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

BENEATH your notice—Advertisements on the sidewalk.—*National Weekly.*

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

WORKING like a horse—A lawyer drawing up a conveyance.—*Rambler.*

Biliousness

Is more prevalent in the spring than at other seasons, being brought on by sudden changes in the weather, causing bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, and loss of appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best known remedies for biliousness, and readily cures the most severe attacks. It gently stimulates the digestive organs, relieves headache, and restores the appetite.

"For the past three months I have been troubled a great deal with biliousness, which, on getting up in the morning, caused headache and bad taste in my mouth. After using three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from all biliousness and headache." J. M. PHILLIPS, Wait's New Hotel, Bloomington, Ill.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for biliousness; think it a great remedy for that complaint." J. W. ABBOTT, Manchester, N. H.

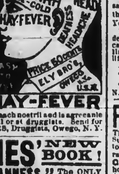
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN OR CHILD suffering from CATARRH —A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

CATARRH



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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SAM JONES' NEW BOOK! "QUIT YOUR MEANNESS." The ONLY authorized book containing the Sermons, Sayings and Sparkling Humor of the Great Evangelist. Agents Wanted everywhere. This is the greatest selling book of modern times. Address WOLVERINE PUBLISHING CO., [*Mention this paper.*] Detroit, Michigan.

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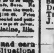
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is the best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits.

SEEDS FOR TRIAL.

For late summer planting. Pearl Flour Corn, best yielder known; Sweet Potato Pumpkin; Honeysuckle Watermelon; Strawberry Preserving Tomato. Very superior new seeds. The lot mailed for dime, (no stamps). ☞ PAPER OF SUMMER RADISHES THROWN IN. JAMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, MADISON, Ark.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



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Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a SURE CURE for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

For the cure of all Scrofulous, Skin and Blood Diseases.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 250½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

FAREWELL TOUR —OF— BARNUM'S Greatest Achievement!

—GRANDEST— Armament Enterprise on the Globe.

P. T. BARNUM'S Greatest Show on Earth and the Great London Circus. Circus, Museum, Hippodrome, Aviary, two Menageries, Elephant Pavilion, Elevated Stage, Three Rings, Congress of Giants, European Specialties. Larger, Richer, Grander, Better than Ever. An Enormous Array of Wonders. 100 Acts, 800 Performers.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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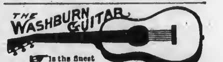
The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.



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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.

New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

100 000 ACRES of CHOICE KANSAS LANDS in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's For Sale on Easy Terms. Best soil, well watered. Maps and pamphlet furnished free on application to W. T. HANSEN, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CUT THIS OUT and return to us with 10c. and you will receive the best book you ever read on LOVE, COURTSHIP & MARRIAGE. Address the UNION PUBLISHING CO., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

A.N.K.—E. 1054

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886. NUMBER 30.

HERR MOST GUILTY.

An Anarchist Who Will Have a Grievance Now,

And Learn Something of the Law He Denounces.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Herr Most was brought to court this morning handcuffed to a thief. His associates, Schenck and Braunschweig, were with him. The courtroom was crowded. Most looked very savage and scowled viciously at every person his eyes fell upon. It was said that he was greatly annoyed at the spread of the statement which the official journal of the Socialistic party has been giving publicity to, that for years he (Most) was in the pay of the German Government, and that his presence in this country was for the purpose of destroying the labor movement here. Adolph Schenck, one of the prisoners, took the stand. He stated that he understood that the object of the meeting was to advise the use of arms against force, that if a blow should be struck against them they should strike back. The purpose of the meeting was also to protest against such action as had been taken in St. Louis, when hired deputy sheriffs shot down men and women. The meeting was that of the International Men's Rifle Club. The witness said he was an Anarchist. He knew the meaning of the word. Just now he believed in the Government of the United States. It suited him, but it did not suit every person else. Witness did not place Most and George Washington on an equal place in governmental affairs. The prisoner Braunschweig took the stand and said that he was at work when arrested. When he entered the meeting Most was speaking, and when he had finished the witness spoke in German for ten minutes. In his remarks he declared that the presence of police at a workmen's meeting in free America was a shame. He never mentioned anything of bombs or guns. He did not know whether he was an Anarchist or not. He agreed with a great many of Most's sentiments as published in Freiheit. "We say openly we despise morality so-called," read the Prosecuting Attorney from the Freiheit. "Do you agree with that sentiment?" "No, we want to keep morality," said Braunschweig. The witness did not believe in robbery, arson and murder, and said that he was not in sympathy with those who would use force. But when a man was hungry and his family starving, he must do something. The defense declared that this ended their case. Surprise was expressed that Most did not take the stand. Most then addressed the jury in his own behalf. The jury then found the whole three guilty of the charge in the indictment — misdemeanor — and recommended Schenck to the mercy of the court. The prisoners will be sentenced on Wednesday next.

WITH A NOISE LIKE THUNDER

The Whole Interior of a Mill Falls In—A Loss of a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 28.—Last evening a terrific noise was heard in the Valley City Mills. On investigation it proved to be the giving away of the overloaded floors. The whole interior of the huge structure fell into the basement, and a large portion of the contents was soon swept away by the mill race out into the Grand river, leaving the lofty mill like an empty egg shell. There were stored in immense bins in the second, third and fourth stories of the mills between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels of wheat and about thirty tons of bran, all weighing 500 tons. In the western portion of the building was the milling machinery of the most improved and costly styles, a portion of it having been put in but a year ago, at an expense of $18,000. All this plunged down into the basement in the general destruction. The timbers and machinery in falling broke through the west side of the building, facing the river, making a gap in the wooden walls fifteen feet wide and twenty to thirty feet high. A smaller gap was also made in the wall on the east side. The damage is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. The mills were insured to the amount of $50,000, but the insurance is worthless, as it only covers damage by fire. A new mill will be erected at once. The disaster occurred by the timbers yielding in the first story and forcing the uprights, the whole came down.

NO SECTARIANISM.

The Reading of the Bible Forbidden in Wisconsin Schools.

BELOIT, WIS., May 28.—On the petition of various persons an alternative writ of mandamus was issued yesterday by order of the circuit court of Janesville, directed to the district board of school district No. 3, in the city of Engerton, requiring the board to discontinue the reading of the Bible and other religious and devotional exercises practiced in this school, or that they show cause to the contrary before the court on the 5th day of June next. The application was based upon Section 3, of Article 10, of the State Constitution, which is as follows: "The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years, and no sectarian institution shall be allowed therein."

Destructive Whirlwind in Michigan.

LAPEER, MICH., May 28.—At about midnight last night, a whirlwind of terrific severity, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail visited this vicinity, unroofing barns, twisting off signs and awnings, breaking glass and blowing down huge trees. The inhabitants were much alarmed, many taking their children with them and repairing to the cellars for safety. Much damage was done to property, but there was no loss of life yet reported.

Nova Scotia in the Role of Secessionist.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 28.—In an address just issued by Premier Fielding, the following occurs: "In the opinion of the Government the time has come when the people of Nova Scotia should once more make an effort to obtain release from the union into which they were forced."

The President's Marriage.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Cleveland will be wedded to Miss Frankie Folsome in the White House Wednesday, June 2. The ceremony will be unostentatious. This information is given out by formal announcement, and all gossip previously indulged in goes for naught.

Business Embarrassments.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States 154, and for Canada 27, as compared with 167 last week and 176 the week previous. The casualties in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States are light, and below the average in number, the Western and Pacific States furnishing more than one-half of the total number of failures of the week.

Cholera on the Jump.

VENICE, May 28.—Cholera is increasing. Thirty-five new cases have been reported within twenty-four hours.

Shot by an Octogenarian.

LAMAR, MO., May 28.—Robert B. Hay, about thirty-two years old, was shot and fatally wounded by C. H. Barber, about twelve o'clock last night. Barber is seventy-eight years old, deaf, childish and lives alone with his seven-year-old daughter, his wife having left him some weeks since. Hay, who is quite deaf also, visited the old man's house to talk over some business matters, and knocked at the door. Barber mistaking him for a burglar, fired on him with a shot gun.

A Dago Swung Off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Petro Nurdello was hanged here to-day for the murder of Carmine Rotunna. The crime was committed the 8th of July last.

CANADIAN SASS.

They Will Have No Half-Way Settlement—American Vessels Must Keep Away or go to the Bottom.

MONTREAL, QUE., May 30.—That there is a strong undercurrent feeling of jealousy and animosity in the breasts of the English Canadians here against their American cousins one who has lived here any length of time can not fail to discover. The Canadian press may declare in the most vehement manner that Canadians, without exception, have naught but the kindest feelings for their Yankee neighbors, but this is not the fact. There is a deep-seated prejudice at present, and it is rapidly growing against the United States citizens and the exports of that land. The North-west of the Dominion has held up its boundless acres of prairie land, crossed by the great Canadian Pacific railroad, as the par excellence of all that is fertile, while the Western States are decried as being a land fit only for the Indian and cyclones to visit. Of course, this is all in the interest of immigration, and if a word, whether true or false, can be uttered which will tend to keep an immigrant with money on this side of line 45 it will surely be said. This feeling is more due to the knowledge that of the land of Canada but very little is fit for settlement or capable of successful cultivation, for the reason that while the Dominion itself is larger than the whole territory covered by the United States, being so far North, hardly a greater number of acres can be planted and crop grown on account of the severity and length of the winters here and the early frosts than that embraced in the one State of Texas. The fishery question, now the subject of dispute, has served to bring this feeling to the surface, and it is wonderful how often the subject of war being possible is discussed at the homes and in the clubs of this and other cities of the Dominion. In the course of an interview held yesterday with a prominent member of Parliament, and who, by the way, is a strong Government supporter, he said: "There will be no half way about the speedy settlement of this question. We will force it upon the States to declare whether they will keep their fishing vessels out of our waters or whether we shall send them to the bottom." Being asked what course would be followed by the Canadian cruisers if they met with armed resistance he said: "The Minister of Marine has declared that Canada will take consequences, and in case of resistance then the officers commanding the different cruisers have orders to shoot such vessel out of the water. England is at Canada's back," he added significantly. The Minister of Marine was seen yesterday, and from him the following information obtained: There are engaged in the fisheries of Canada 59,493 men. According to provinces they are as follows: Nova Scotia, 29,905; Quebec, 11,822; New Brunswick, 10,185; Ontario, 2,716; Prince Edward's Island, 3,535; British Columbia, 1,830. The sixty thousand men are employed in 1,177 vessels of 48,728 tons' measurement and $2,021,883 value, and in 28,472 boats of $652,257 value. The official figures of the value of the fisheries last year are as follows: Nova Scotia, $8,283,922; New Brunswick, $4,005,431; Quebec, $1,719,459; P. E. Island, $1,293,429; British Columbia, $1,078,038; Ontario, $1,342,691. Total, $17,722,973. The most valuable fish to Canada is the cod, of which $4,536,732 worth was caught last year. The other chief fish were: Lobsters, $2,613,731; herring, $2,475,118; mackerel, $1,504,429; salmon, $1,152,348; and haddock, white fish, trout and sardines, from $500,000 to $250,000 worth. The exports of Canadian fish are, however, of special interest, as the figures show where the greatest trade lies. The fish exports last year were as follows: To the United States, $3,560,781; to Great Britain, $1,543,371; to British West Indies, $1,552,868; to Spanish West Indies, $718,956; to French West Indies, $130,235; to South America, $295,647. The total Canadian exports amount to $7,960,001. The total cost of the fishery service is $153,215 per year, a small sum for the protection of an industry producing nearly $18,000,000 a year, and exporting nearly $8,000,000.

Confederate Graves to be Decorated.

SANDUSKY, O., May 30.—The graves of the Confederate dead on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, will be decorated to-morrow by McMeens Post G. A. R., of this city. During the war over fifteen thousand prisoners were confined on this island, and more than two hundred dead were buried there, but few of the graves being now marked. Congress, Southern Legislatures and Southern Masonic Lodges will be asked to appropriate money with which to improve the cemetery and keep it in decent order.

Blue and Gray Join in Strewing Flowers.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 30.—About five hundred Confederate and Union soldiers met together yesterday in this city, and after addresses by ex-Congressmen Vance, of Ohio, for the Union soldiers, and Captain John S. Swann, for the Confederates, a procession was formed and marched to the cemetery, with several wagons loaded with flowers, where they proceeded to decorate the graves of Blue and Gray.

Dangerous Fun.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—Last Wednesday night an attempt was made to break into the store of H. G. Blanchard here. Since then John Branch, the clerk, who sleeps in the store has kept a close watch. Last night the boys here thought to scare him by rapping on the door with a piece of iron. Thinking them burglars, the clerk fired three shots with a revolver, hitting one boy, John Alexander, in the head and inflicting a very dangerous wound.

Liberal Church Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The pastor of the Church of the Covenant announced to his congregation to-day that a debt of $160,000 still remained on the church, $40,000 had been raised and $60,000 was covered with a mortgage. A subscription was at once started to raise the balance, and in thirty minutes $38,000 was subscribed. Justice Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court, contributed $10,000.

They Took the County Money.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 30.—The store of Wm. P. Farberty, at Perryville, county seat of Perry County, Mo., was burglarized some time Friday night, the safe blown open and between $5,000 and $8,000 stolen. Two packages containing $3,700 were overlooked, and some small sums belonging to depositors were left behind. Mr. Farberty is the county treasurer, and most of the money taken belonged to the county.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will be held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, beginning October 23 and continuing five weeks.

The Winter Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The winter wheat crop has in many large sections been badly damaged by insect enemies, but it is predicted from numerous reports received that while the crop will not come nearly up to earlier prophesies of an immense yield, there will still be a fair average yield.

A Millionaire's Gift.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 30.—Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel manufacturer, has given $250,000 to Allegheny City for establishing a free library and music hall. This is in addition to his gift of $500,000 to Pittsburgh.

Shot His Stepson.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 30.—Lucius C. Owsley, a Louisville drummer, shot and killed his stepson, DeWitt Taylor, near Bradfordsville, Ky., Saturday night. Family difficulties are said to be the cause. Taylor is said to have been pursuing Owsley, when the latter turned and shot him.

More Runaway Accidents in Central Park.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Mr and Mrs. J. E. Pearson were fatally injured by a runaway accident in Central Park, New York. The horse attached to the carriage of Daniel Bonner ran away in the same park, throwing Mr. Bonner out and seriously injuring him.

WHAT NEXT?

The Spanish Fishing Smack Chlotilde Seized

Off Florida by a U. S. Cutter for Violating Fishing Laws—A Warlike Consul Stands Germany Off With the Stars and Stripes.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 31.—A *Times-Union* special from Cedar Keys says: The revenue cutter Dix, Captain Fengar, arrived in port at 6 p. m. yesterday with the Spanish fishing smack Chlotilde, of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key, of this State, for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore and irregularities in her papers. The Chlotilde has 6,000 salt fish aboard. The crew consists of ten men and officers, none of whom speak English. She now lies in this harbor with a prize crew from the Dix on board. The captain has been reported to the authorities in Washington.

MELBOURNE, May 31.—Advices from Samoa, of date May 23, state that a German man-of-war proceeded to the territory of King Tomasese, whom Germany upholds against King Malietoa. The British and American Consuls at Apia drew up a formal protest against Germany's subversion of King Malietoa's authority, and, in response to that ruler's appeal for protection, the American Consul hoisted the Samoan under the American flag, and immediately telegraphed to President Cleveland, notifying him of his action in establishing a protectorate over the disputed territory.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE.

Where the Historical Ceremony is to be Performed—Miss Cleveland's Opinion of Her Sister-in-Law, that is to Be.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The approaching marriage of the President continues the ruling topic of talk. It is understood that Miss Cleveland will have the ordering of the house for the bride's arrival, and that she has given up the elegant boudoir in the southwestern portion of the building, and which has been assigned to all the ladies regnant at the White House. This room possesses many beauties. The walls have a grayish tint blended with pompadour coloring, and the carpet harmonizes with them. The furniture is of a light pattern, and modeled in imitation of bamboo. President Cleveland has used the same apartments as the other Presidents, in the northwest corner of the building, where the picture of his lady-love was to be seen on his dressing-table. Dr. Sunderland, the President's pastor, and the man who will perform the marriage ceremony, is a Republican, and was rather bitter on Mr. Cleveland during the campaign. But when the President got to Washington, and he and his sisters found there the man who had been their mother's pastor in the little town where they lived in New York, the memory of that dear mother and the love for any one who had been associated with her was too strong to influence by political feelings, and they were soon found in the congregation of the Four-and-a-half-street Church. The Blue Parlor, in which the wedding will occur, was the scene of the marriage of John Quincy Adams' son in 1826, while his father was President, and of President Hayes' niece, Miss Platt, to General Hastings. Only about twenty persons will witness the ceremony. The few invitations sent out were in the form of personal notes from the President, reading as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1886.

"MY DEAR MR. ———: I am to be married on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the White House to Miss Folsom. It will be a very quiet affair, and I will be extremely gratified at your attendance on the occasion. Yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Miss Cleveland was reported as saying to-day: "My brother might have searched the world over without finding a sweeter, purer girl, or one more worthy or fitter for the position she is about to assume."

Some Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that the revenues for last year of the Government were at the rate of $5.68 per head of population and the expenditures at the rate of $4.57 per capita. This is quite a change in the last quarter of a century, for in '60 the per capita income was only $1.78 and expenditures, $2.01. The revenue has been as low as 96 cents for each inhabitant, as was the case in 1841, and under stimulus of war taxes has risen to $15.73 per head, as it did in 1866. The difference between the maximum and the minimum annual expenditure for other purposes than the payment of the principal of the public debt have been even greater. In 1845 we spent $1.15 for each person then in the country, and in 1865 $37.34. For the last twelve years the net revenue, eleven-twelfths of which comes from the product of taxation, has ranged from a maximum of $70.64 in 1882 to a minimum of $5.42 in 1878. During the same period expenditures have varied from $7.07 in 1874 to $4.39 in 1884.

The Canadian Fisheries Squabble.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 31.—The schooner Amos B, from Canso, report the Dominion fishery police boat L. Howlett cruising in that neighborhood. The American schooners James A. Garfield, Frederick Gerring and Green Leaf have been officially reported as having purchased bait within the Canadian limits, as well as other vessels whose names have not been learned. It is understood that cruisers will attempt to seize those vessels should they be met with. The Garfield is stated to have procured bait and ice in Bras D'Or Lake, and the other two obtained theirs at Canso and Fox Island. Many American fishing schooners are believed to be hovering about the Nova Scotia coast, but their fears increase with the departure of each new fishery cruiser from port.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 31.—The Dominion fishing cruiser Lansdowne received orders last night to proceed to sea this morning. Her destination is unknown.

Bad Place to Take a Nap.

CANTON, IA., May 31.—The Midland passenger train, running from Anamosa, this morning ran over three young Germans who had been to a dance at Goose Lake last night, had become drunk and laid down on the track to sleep. They were farm hands, shortly arrived from the old country. One died soon after, another will die, and the third was only slightly bruised.

—Twenty-three years ago Dr. Lobscheld, a German physician, married Bertha von Bieberstein. Six years later she became insane and was placed in an asylum in Silesea. In course of time the husband quit Germany, and after extensive travels settled in Youngstown, O. Recently he was considerably surprised when his wife walked into his office. The doctor says she is still insane. She declares that she is sane, and that she is looking for her son whom her husband kidnapped and sent to California.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The number of so-called "glass-eaters" has become amazingly large within a month or so. Several profess to even diet on soft soap, coal oil and such like, including an Eastern man, who, in spite of his claimed ability, succumbed to a dose of poison.—*Chicago Times.*

—Some of the blind can read five or six hours without feeling fatigued. They use both hands in reading, the right fore-finger being used chiefly to separate the words and syllables, while the left fore-finger recognises the word by itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORKING HARD.

The Knights of Labor Convention at Cleveland Gets Down to Business—Increase in the Membership of the Executive Board—Proposed Treaty of Peace with the Trades-Unionists—Probability of an Alliance with the National Grange.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor settled down to hard work yesterday morning and held two sessions, business being transacted on the eight-hour plan, from eight to twelve o'clock in the morning and two to six o'clock in the afternoon. After the opening preliminaries the Committee on Laws presented its report, the first proposition of which was substantially that the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor be increased from five to eleven members, or that six assistants be appointed to assist the present board. After an hour's discussion the proposition was adopted without change. It was then decided to establish permanent headquarters for the Executive Board in Philadelphia, and, if deemed necessary, the board may sit throughout the year, instead of assembling at the call of the general master workman.

A resolution was carried that gave the general master workman the authority to recall the commissions of every organizer in the order. The subject of appointing competent organizers and the means to be taken for their selection was being discussed when the noon recess occurred.

The convention reassembled at two o'clock. The Executive Board presented its report in the matter in controversy between the trades unions and the Knights of Labor, and the rest of the afternoon was spent in hearing statements and arguments on the report.

The report of the Executive Board on the trades-unions controversy embodies the address of the trades unions and the terms on which they wish to settle existing troubles. The address is as follows:

The officers of the National and International trades unions desire to make the statement that they have no antagonism toward the Knights of Labor, and believe that, as an order, it has a legitimate mission in the labor movement of America. Through the development of industry and the aggregation of capital the tendency is to monopolize the business of the country. Hence the various trades have been affected by an introduction of machinery, the subdivision of labor, the use of woman's and child's labor, and the lack of an apprentice system, so that the skilled trades were rapidly sinking to the level of pauper labor. To protect the skilled labor of America from being reduced to beggary, and to sustain the standard of American workmanship and skill, the trades unions of America have been established. They are a social society, and their past history proves not only have they been a benefit in raising the wages of workmen and in reducing the burdens of toil, but they have fulfilled the fraternal duty of assisting their members when unemployed and in sickness, when disabled by accident and old age, and provided for the widows and orphans of their deceased brothers. Consequently the trades unions have become a fixed and permanent institution in America, not antagonistic to the welfare of the country, but calculated to elevate all branches of labor to a higher degree of citizenship and a larger share of social comfort.

For this principle the thoughtful and far-seeing men of various crafts have founded unions of their respective trades, and to maintain their trades unions the members have sacrificed countless time and money, and where, at first, many predicted their complete failure, time has proved not only their usefulness, but has demonstrated that they are destined to fulfill a higher mission, and their progress is in exact proportion to the intellectual development of their members. When they are founded on such grounds there need be no fears of their destruction, nor need there be any antagonism between them and the Knights of Labor. Of late our greatest fears have not been that the Knights of Labor would destroy trades-unions, but that the capitalists of the country would use every opportunity to pit one form of organization against the other, and in the conflict destroy both.

Within the last year the National and International trades unions have grown with giant strides. The trades unions are economically managed, and the most rigid accountability is exacted from their officers in all financial and business transactions. As officers pledged by the most sacred obligations to promote the interests of their respective unions the chief officers felt it was their duty to attend the Philadelphia conference, and the results of that conference are such that for the future there are no doubts that the trades unions of America will not only grow but become more fixed institutions.

The treaty itself, of course, is the most important part of the work, and is the bone of contention, for if its terms are agreed to by the Knights of Labor it will work radical changes in the management and organization of local assemblies. It provides that no assembly of the Knights of Labor can be formed of any trade without the consent of the nearest trades union of that craft. When such assemblies have already been formed they shall be required to disband and join mixed assemblies; no person shall be admitted to the order of the Knights of Labor who has been convicted of scabbing, ratting or embezzling in the trades unions without exoneration from said unions; no person shall be admitted to membership in the Knights of Labor who is working for less than the union scale of wages of his craft; whenever a strike or lockout of any trades unionist is in progress no assembly of the Knights of Labor shall interfere until settled to the satisfaction of the trades union affected. The treaty closes by stipulating that the Knights of Labor shall issue no trade marks that may in any way compete or conflict with trade marks issued by the trades unions. The address and the treaty were referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

It is believed the Knights will undoubtedly indorse the bill now before Congress providing for a tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine, and it is thought this action will draw the grangers into the field, thus greatly strengthening the order.

The Knights of Labor are courting an alliance with the agriculturists, and indications point to the establishment of close relations between that order and the National Grange as an outcome of the present session of the general assembly. The National Grange has been in existence for twenty years. Since the date of its organization its growth has been wonderful. In the first ten years 2,000,000 members were admitted and the total membership to date is estimated at 6,000,000. In its declaration of principles it strongly advises co-operation and arbitration, discountenances the credit and mortgage system and all unhealthy rivalries. Its chief aim is to bring producers and consumers into direct and friendly intercourse, and in every way it agrees with the main principles of the Knights of Labor. The Knights have recognized the immense power wielded by the grange, and the committee appointed Thursday was instructed to use every effort to bring the farmers under their charter.

Queer Cause of Death.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thorne, of England, came to this country about two weeks ago. They reached this city last Friday. While in Washington Mrs. Thorne noticed a pin of the black, mourning kind, in her pillow at the hotel. Endeavoring to extricate it, she pricked her thumb. Shortly after reaching Chicago it began to pain her. She died of blood-poisoning at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning.

State Officers Resisted.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 29.—The State Veterinarian tried recently to kill some horses suffering with the glanders in Tazewell County, but the owner, a German farmer, resisted. The Board of Live Stock Commissioners visited the place and found about forty farmers gathered to receive them, and apparently prepared to offer violent resistance to any effort to kill the horses. They were pacified with difficulty, and they finally permitted the board to take the horses from the stable for inspection. The matter was finally compromised by the adoption of an order by the board placing the stock under quarantine for a few weeks.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—SENATE.—A bill was reported favorably authorizing the construction of the Lake Borgne outlet for improving the navigation of the Mississippi. A bill was introduced to create an Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of a report of the Signal Service officials on Alaska. A bill for Lieutenant Greeley's benefit was reported favorably, authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major. A bill was passed to credit ex-Collectors Chester A. Arthur and Wm. H. Robertson, of New York, with certain sums lost during their administration of the office. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the propriety of using the Pensacola Navy yard for the construction of steel ships. The A. & P. Railroad land forfeiture bill was passed, and June 1 fixed for the consideration of the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws. A bill was passed to increase the pension of soldiers who lost an arm at the elbow or knee at the joint, from twenty-four to thirty dollars a month. The provisions of the bill were extended to some special classes. Private pension bills were then taken up. The bankruptcy bill was debated through the rest of the day.

HOUSE.—Conferees on the shipping bill were appointed. The Senate bill, authorizing a bridge across Arthur Kill, was reported favorably without amendment. The Committee on Territories reported a bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitutional and State government. An adverse report was made of the Senate bill for the admission of Dakota and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. The Ways and Means Committee made an adverse report on the Mexican treaty. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The oleomargarine bill was then taken up and debated throughout the afternoon and at an evening session.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—SENATE.—Private pension bills were considered until two o'clock, when the bankruptcy bill was taken up. It was soon laid aside and the bill taxing land grant lands considered. After an amendment had been added making the United States a preferred purchaser in case of land sales, the bill amending the Chinese Immigration act of 1884 was discussed. Mr. Sherman explained that the bill simply explained the meaning of the existing law on points where a difference of opinion existed. Mr. Hoar protested against further anti-Chinese legislation. Mr. Ingalls opposed the bill which was finally postponed to a future day. At 5:50 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The Dunn free ship bill gave way for the oleomargarine bill, and discussion on that measure was resumed. Speeches were made against the bill by Browne (Ind.), Kelley (Pa.) and Morrison (Ill). Mr. Grosvenor's remarks were directed toward the Morrison tariff bill. After an amendment had been adopted requiring boarding-house keepers and others using oleomargarine to label it as such, the House at 5 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—SENATE.—A resolution was offered for the investigation of Indian traders. The bill forfeiting certain lands in Oregon, belonging to the Northern Pacific railroad, was then taken up, and discussed during the morning hour. Several private pension bills were passed, and at 2 p. m. eulogies on the late Senator Miller, of California, were delivered by Messrs. Stanford, Hearst, and others, and after a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Senate had been adopted, an adjournment was carried at 3:45 p. m., as a mark of respect to the deceased.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the shipping bill was adopted, with the retaliatory clause included. Discussion on the oleomargarine bill was resumed. Short speeches were made by Daniels of Virginia, and Tillman of South Carolina, against, and by Butterworth, and Hitt of Illinois, in favor, although Mr. Butterworth believed the tax proposed was too high. After a number of amendments, intended to make the bill ridiculous, had been ruled out of order, the House adjourned at 5 p. m. An attempt to get a night session, for further discussion, was defeated by filibustering.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—SENATE.—A bill was passed validating the general laws of Washington Territory for the incorporation of insurance companies. The resolutions offered yesterday providing for an investigation of the appointment of Indian traders was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Consideration of the Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture bill was resumed. A motion to lay on the table Van Wyck's amendment for a sweeping forfeiture of the lands granted to that road was defeated by 23 yeas to 28 nays. After a protracted debate the Senate went into executive session at 3:45 p. m., and at 4:42 adjourned.

HOUSE.—It was agreed to adjourn over Monday next. June 18 was set apart for consideration of the Senate resolutions relative to the death of the late Senator Miller, of California. Private business having been disposed with, the oleomargarine bill was taken up and discussed until 5 p. m., when the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The night session being for the consideration of pension bills, before the recess several vetoes of private pension bills were read.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of $106,100 for inaugurating the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. Referred. Mr. Merriman (N. Y.), from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads reported a bill amending the statutes relative to the transmission of obscene matter through the mails. House calendar. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer (Ills.) in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Townsend (Ill.) reducing the tax on oleomargarine from ten to two cents per pound. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The bill was discussed at some length, the committee rose and the House adjourned until Tuesday.

Foreign Notes.

A CIRCULAR from the Porte to the Powers complains that the Greeks are dilatory in disarming.

THE Chamber of Deputies has voted 100,000 francs to the fund for the establishment of the Pasteur Institute.

THE Provincial mayors throughout Belgium have issued orders prohibiting the Socialist demonstrations announced for the 13th of June.

GENERAL SIR DONALD M. STEWART, G. C. B., and Major-General Sir John McNeill sailed for New York on board the steamship Aurania.

COUNT XIQUENA, Governor of Madrid, while examining a revolver on the 31st, accidentally discharged the weapon, the ball entering his side. He is in a precarious condition.

THE Austrian ministry is divided upon the question of the duty to be placed on importations of petroleum, and it is considered not improbable that their resignations will be sent in.

AN Imperialist Congress was held in Paris, on the 30th. There were one hundred Bonapartist Deputies and journalists present. They showed great lack of unity. There is a strong schism between the adherents of Prince Victor and Prince Jerome.

THERE were reported at Venice, on the 30th, thirty-two new cases of cholera and twelve deaths.

—At a Shelby (N. C.) court a short time ago the case was tried of a boy who had been fined by the mayor of the town for climbing a tree, there being a town ordinance forbidding the climbing of trees. The boy appealed, and the judge reversed the mayor's decision, declaring tree-climbing to be an inalienable right of boys, over which municipal authorities have no jurisdiction.

—In speaking of a Western story-writer, a Western paper observes: "She has, besides, a genius for story-telling, which is rarer than is generally supposed." This is where the journal makes an error. The genius for story-telling is common enough. Almost every one has it. It is the genius for getting one's stories printed after they are told that brings so many heads in sorrow to the alms-house.—*Puck.*

—"Is this fish fresh?" asked Mrs. Brown of the dealer. "Yes, marm," was the reply; "leastwise it oughter be. It hasn't been near salt water for a week, to my knowledge, and Bill Sinker had it a day or to afore I got it." Mrs. Brown didn't have fish for dinner that day.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

THE general action of the market has been indicative of healthier conditions, and for dark and heavy tobaccos decidedly so. There has been a good steady competition for medium export grades of dark and heavy tobaccos from regie and German buyers, with an irregular contingent from the home trade upon inducements in price or quality offered, and these grades are stiff at the advance quoted last week. Burley tobaccos have met a good, steady demand, but the offerings have been large, and at times there were indications that they were verging toward an excess. Prices were occasionally a little irregular for medium and low grades, but all kinds and qualities are about steady at the close at the level of last week's prices. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 00@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 50	4 00@ 4 50
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	5 25@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 50@ 5 75	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 00@ 7 25
Medium leaf	6 50@ 7 25	9 00@10 00
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 50	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Savo Yard, Metcalf County, and G. W. Thompson appointed post-master.

AT Fulton, the other night, a furniture dealer named Meacham shot a druggist named Lysle dead, in a quarrel growing out of rent which Meacham owed Lysle. Meacham is in jail.

CASH TANKERSLEY, a colored jockey, was thrown from a horse in a race at Latonia a few days ago, and died of his injuries that night.

POST-OFFICES have been established at Buel, McLean County, at Honesty, Kenton County, and at Ned, Breathitt County, and C. C. Martin, F. A. Cox and J. Combs appointed postmasters respectively.

A FISHERMAN at Stanford, ties short fishing lines with baited hooks to the feet of his geese and drives them into the water. When fish bite at the hooks the geese become frightened and swim to the bank. He catches large quantities of fish in this manner.

THE post-office at Clabe, Green County, has been abolished.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Dick, Pike County, and at Grassy Lick, Montgomery County, and F. Mounts and J. W. Pharis appointed Postmasters, respectively.

THE Lancaster Guards and Lexington Gatling Gun section, stationed at Greenwood mines, had a little racket the other night. Some of the miners, or more probably some of the lawless scoundrels in that section, fired seven shots at two of the pickets. The fire was returned, and the gatling section, under Sergeant Major Buckner Allen, turned out. No further attack was made, the attackers beating a hasty retreat.

THE iron work of the great bridge between Louisville and New Albany was finally completed the other afternoon, when the draw of 370 feet, one of the longest in America, was swung into place at seven minutes to 4 o'clock. This draw weighs 800,000 pounds, and rests on pier No. 2, close to the Indiana shore.

W. V. REPPERT, clerk in the sixth auditor's office, has been promoted from $1,200 to $1,400. He is from Mt. Vernon, and has not been in a year.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON has been appointed postmaster at Andersonville, Meade County.

AN effort will be made to secure the location in Louisville of the colored normal school provided for by the Legislature.

JOHN C. STOTT, who gained some notoriety in Louisville when he was a Fourth-street merchant, has been sentenced to imprisonment in New York for abduction.

THE bustle of Mrs. Mollie Hughes was a peculiar one. It was so constructed that various articles kept in dry goods and jewelry shops could find an entrance and a refuge therein. The other day, after a shopping expedition, the police investigated Mrs. Hughes' bustle, and discovered various wares said to belong to the merchants of Louisville, on whom she had called. Mrs. Hughes was thereupon placed under arrest.

THE reaction seems to have set in against the Law and Order Club, of Louisville, and the session of the city court grand jury a few days ago was prolific in surprises. A list of thirty saloons where card-playing for drinks and dice throwing for cigars and drinks were allowed was handed in for the purpose of securing indictments. The cases were prepared by the Law and Order Club, but when it came to a vote the grand jury tied, and the indictments were refused. The action of the grand jury was based upon the fact that the Legislature in authorizing pool selling and gambling on the jockey club track, and prohibiting it in town had created an unjust and improper law, which discriminated against card-playing merely for social amusement. At the saloons in question it was not charged that poker rooms were maintained, or that the games were played for money or profit. This is a big black eye for the law and order league, the grand jury having refused a few days before to indict the pool-sellers in the city. The movement of citizens to break up the congregation of prostitutes on Lafayette street also received an obstacle from this grand jury. The jury went up to the street and made inquiries in person. They declined to indict the women for keeping bawdy and disorderly houses, holding that no practical method had been discovered for abating prostitution.

THE following recently appointed Kentucky postmasters have been commissioned: Myra Sandars, Zoneton; Henry F. Taylor, Fulton; Philip B. Spence, Newport; Frank C. Hicks, Albany Landing, and Edward Ballance, Hardmoney.

W. H. ALLNUTT, of Louisville, has been appointed store-keeper in the Fifth Kentucky Internal Revenue District.

IN the Webster County Circuit Court at Dixon, the trial of Wm. Ashley for the murder of Charles Beckner, which occupied a week, was concluded by the jury returning a verdict against the prisoner and sentencing him to the penitentiary for fifteen years. The crime for which Ashley was convicted occurred at Clayville, in 1884, in a quarrel originating by Ashley attempting to run away with Beckner's fifteen year old daughter.

A BOY named Gordon, the son of a widow in the lower part of Frankfort, was accidentally drowned near the hemp-mill a few days ago.

GEO. T. HARDING, of Louisville, a messenger in the Treasury Department, has resigned.

A LITTLE child of John Renner, of Covington, was kicked by a horse and so seriously injured that it died soon after.

THE body of Andrew T. Cox, plow manufacturer, who suicided by drowning on the 1st of January, was found floating in the river five miles below Maysville.

SQUIRE J. J. POLLAND, one of the oldest citizens of Simpson County, dropped dead while eating his dinner a few days since. He was one of the first justices of the peace elected in the county under the present constitution, and has held the office twenty-four years.

USELESS EXPENDITURES.

President Cleveland Believes That Congress Can Not Know More of Worthy Pension Claims Than the Bureau Itself.

The remarks of President Cleveland on this subject in his message vetoing a bill to double the pension already granted to a soldier named Hill, strike at an evil that is too frequent. It arises presumably from the weak good nature or a desire to escape importunities on the part of the individual members of Congress who introduce the bills, which are reported by the committee of their solicitation, or through inattention on the part of the other members. Before the Senate or House it is not likely that they are subjected to the slightest scrutiny, and go through, as is very natural, on the strength of the committee's report. The extent to which this action is taken may be inferred from the fact that the President has now awaiting his signature two hundred and forty bills granting and increasing pensions and replacing on the roll names of men that have been stricken off. All of these cases had previously been acted upon adversely by the Pension Bureau. Mr. Cleveland concisely states the objection to this class of legislation where he says in his message that "the policy of frequently reversing by special enactment the decisions of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims, fully equipped for such examination, and which ought not to be suspected of any lack of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceedingly questionable. It may well be doubted if a committee of Congress has a better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of this claim." That is it exactly. How is a committee of Congress, heavily burdened with business, to give the careful examination to a matter of this sort that may be expected from a department of the Administration fully equipped for the work, and in the habit of sifting the evidence and judging of its value. If it lack any facilities, for want of which claims are likely to suffer, the President further suggests that they had better be supplied by Congress instead of attempting to supplement its work by this special legislation. The President hints that the Pension Bureau has not, in the past, shown any obstructive tendencies in the transaction of this business, which certainly is true. The liberality of the administration of our pension laws has been the subject of favorable and unfavorable comment ever since the war, and there does not seem to be the slightest need of the interference of Congress upon this score. There has been altogether too much of this special, personal legislation for the relief of all sorts of people, including these under discussion, from the beginning until now, and the public has had too little to say about it. To Congressmen who are handling millions in appropriations these few thousands of dollars seem trifling. And so the thing goes on, and the money runs out of the treasury like water from a sieve; the great body of the population, who have no claims to put in, paying the fiddler, as it were, without getting any dancing to speak of. We are glad that President Cleveland has had the manliness to put his finger upon this leak, for while, as he says, it is impossible for him to examine into all these claims, (just as impossible, he might well have said, as for Congress to have given them proper attention), yet he has forcibly drawn the attention of Congress and the country to a most pernicious practice of legislation.—*Boston Statesman.*

FOREVER DISQUALIFIED.

Why George Frisbie Hoar Can Never Be Elected President of the United States.

Hon. George Frisbie Hoar is occasionally patted on the back by too partial friends who have faith to believe that a Republican nomination for President is waiting for him. The presidency of the American Antiquarian Society is a much more congenial place for this choleric old pre-Adamite, but since he has a boom, although a wee and rudimentary one, let it be recorded and encouraged. Brother Blaine has had considerable fun with him at one time and another, but in 1884 Uncle George, allured, perhaps, by the prospect of being made Secretary of State, worked for his former persecutor with characteristic petulance of speech and piety of demeanor. We suppose that the paleozoic man of Worcester has never understood how a candidate whom he went moral bail for could possibly be beaten.

But beaten Brother Blaine was, and beaten would Uncle George Hoar be if by some tremendous convulsion of a National convention he should ever get the chance. The woman suffragists might rally around his venerable relics, and the civil war be fought over under his command, but all would be in vain. And yet he is a man of talent and of experience in public life, antique of aspect and vehement of speech, has that sublimity of self-admiration which goes far to impose upon the world, and his private character is high. It is impossible to say that a man from Massachusetts may not be nominated for President, improbable as the contingency now seems; and Mr. Hoar may be the man. But there is one irrefragable objection.

Like his cousin, Mr. Evarts, and like Mr. Edmunds, he is virtually disabled and disqualified by his participation in the detestable conspiracy and fraud by which Hayes was dumped into the White House. Fraud vitiates all it touches, and Frisbie Hoar, a member of the infamous eight of the commission to promote fraud, will not escape punishment if he ever goes before the American people. He appears venerable, pious and sanctimonious, but no semblance or reality of subsequent good conduct can induce forgiveness of his great offence. He is perpetually disqualified for the Presidency.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Mr. Cleveland told the representatives of the New York State Press Association that he worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. It was expected after the warning conveyed by Mr. Manning's attack that the President would pay more heed to the dangers attending such prolonged application to duty. But he doesn't seem to have fulfilled that expectation. If Mr. Cleveland is not in the party sense a good Democrat he is at least a genuine American.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—A Boston man saw a good-looking woman drop her glove from a car window just as the train was leaving the station. He rushed forward, grabbed the glove, as he supposed, and racing alongside of the car, handed the fair one a banana skin, which he had picked up by mistake.

A MOST WRETCHED BOOK.

A Libel upon America and a Disgrace to a Citizen Who Has Been Highly Honored.

Every true American, every patriotic citizen, and every friend of General Logan will be pained and chagrined at the wretched mixture of falsehood, bigotry and ignorance which that gentleman has issued over his own name in a book entitled "The Great Conspiracy." It is inconceivable how a sane man, one who passed through the war of the rebellion, saw the doctrine of secession torn out root and branch, and witnessed the gradual return of friendly relations between the sections so long at war over ideas and so desperately engaged in armed strife for four years, can write as he does, not only of the origin of the difficulty but of its conclusion.

If General Logan is correct the war for the Union was a failure, the Republican party has been the most stupendous fraud of history, and all the lives and treasure sacrificed for the perpetuation of this Government have been worse than wasted. His absurd "conspiracy" is still in existence, as he claims, and yet when traced down it is found to be at this time nothing more formidable than a "conspiracy" by a political party—composed, as the last election returns showed, of more than one half of the American people—to keep itself in power. We are all familiar with that kind of conspiracies, and, under the same definition, Mr. Logan himself, was an arch-conspirator not long ago when he endeavored to "seize" the Vice-Presidency.

Outside of and above all the conflicting claims of partyism the production of a book like this is supremely shameful. It is a libel on America by one who has enjoyed honors innumerable from her people. It is a falsehood, the product of insane partyism which can not but belittle the Republic in the eyes of the world. It reveals a frenzied bigotry and an ignorance so dense on the part of the author as to make his elevation to the United States Senate a reproach to every citizen of Illinois. It is a degrading, brutal and causeless attack on the statesmanship of his own party, on the memories of the dead, and on the best aspirations of a united people for a peaceful, contented and prosperous future. In every way and from every point of view the silly argument which this envenomed party chieftain has sought to establish, belittles the American people, scandalizes the State which he represents and disgraces himself. It will fall into contempt as it deserves to fall, and the author, who has shown more of the weakness of his nature than even his enemies ever suspected him of, will be lucky if he does not fall with it.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE CHIEF IDEA.

This Is, To Saddle Special Legislation on to General Bills—Disgraceful "Statesmanship."

"Are we a Nation of smart scamps?" is a question some writer has recently asked, and if the observer were to judge from the proceedings of our representative bodies, from the United State Senate down, there could be no doubt about the answer. How to succeed, honestly possibly, but how any way, appears to be the main idea in national, State and municipal politics. It is the idea that ran through the whole life of the statesman from Maine, and only failed of a national indorsement by 1,047 votes in a total of 1,171,312 cast in the State of New York. We find the same idea dominant in the United States Senate in the manner in which questionable special legislation is tacked on to necessary general bills.

Two flagrant instances of this species of smartness on the part of the Senate are fresh in the memories of our readers. Some weeks ago it tacked an amendment on to the Postal Appropriation bill providing for the payment of $800,000 to steamers carrying the South and Central American, Chinese and Australian mails. This service is already performed satisfactorily, and the $800,000 is an infamous sop for political effect. The Senate knew that any bill specially appropriating this sum would be vetoed by the honest man who was elected on the theory that the funds of the Government are a sacred trust. The chief advocacy of this scheme to circumvent Presidential integrity naturally came from Maine by the mouths of Senators Frye and Hale.

The former of this precious pair of main-idea statesmen succeeded in tacking a bill authorizing retaliation for recent exclusion of American vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports, on the House bill abolishing certain consular fees. The bill of the Maine Senator has no earthly relation to the subject of consular fees. It is legislation sought in the interest of a lot of tricky Maine fishermen, who insist on taking Canadian fish out of the mouths of their fellow-countrymen and then insist that the Nation shall protect them in poaching upon the fishing privileges of their neighbors. It is essentially the pestiferous Maine idea and the rest of the country is getting heartily sick and ashamed of it. The West especially is weary of it. It is time for moral ideas to awaken in national and municipal life to cast out the main idea.—*Chicago News.*

Strangling a Subsidy.

Judging from the vote on the Subsidy amendment in the House Committee on Post-offices recently one party of lobbyists at least appears to be losing its hold on Congress. All the Democratic members and all but two of the Republicans agreed to recommend non-concurrence, and it is evident that even with the assistance of several absentees who are said to favor the bill it has not sufficient support to secure a favorable report to the House. According to the statement of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, the chairman, the committee will permit the bill to fail rather than give its assent to the proposed $800,000 subsidy. The feeling manifested in the committee is most encouraging. Evidently Congress has come to the conclusion that it has winked at this piece of special legislation about long enough, and that it is time to make a decisive fight. If our infant ocean shipping industry requires such a vast amount of coddling and so generous an allowance of pap to keep it on its legs it is evident that it has no business to exist. It would be better for the country if it were permitted to die a natural death, instead of being trotted out every year in a more desperately moribund condition (according to the representation of the subsidy grabbers) to afflict the public with its woes and grievances.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JUNE 3, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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[illegible]	1 "	20
[illegible]	1 "	20
[illegible]	1 "	10
[illegible]	1 "	6

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE recent Musical Festival in Cincinnati was a financial failure to the tune of $5,000.

THE Latonia races are being well attended, and the best fliers in the country appear in the contest.

THE State Teachers' Association will hold its next annual meeting at Louisville on the 7th, 8th and 9th of July.

GUESS Judge Durham would not be willing to leave his candidacy for governor in the hands of the State press.

THE Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. O. F., at its annual session last week adopted amendments to its constitution making the frequenting of saloons an offense against Odd Fellowship.

THE public sales of yearling thoroughbred race colts and flies the season just closed, aggregated 239 animals and $218,900, an average of $913 92. This beats the trotting sales largely.

ABOUT 16,000 miles of the southern system of railroads were changed from the five feet to the four-and-a-half-feet gauge last Sunday. It was estimated that the change would cost from $75 to $100 per mile.

SEVERAL counties in this State have severe attacks of railroad fever until a vote is taken on the proposition to tax the county to assist in the construction of the road, when it is suddenly disclosed that the road was not wanted as badly as at first supposed.

THE Harrison county Court of Claims last week, granted and appropriated $12,000 to erect a new jail; $3,500 for a new Turnpike, and $2,000 to complete a new iron bridge which has already cost $8,000; also $8,000 to build a new bridge at Robertson Station.

EACH applicant for the Covington postoffice claims that Mr. Carlisle had promised him the appointment, and the disappointed applicants have pooled their issues, and are now making Rome howl. If reports be true the Speaker promised the postoffice to every one who approached him on that subject.

GOV. KNOTT did not exactly relish Judge Durham's reflections on the manner in which the affairs of State have been administered, and in last Friday's *Courier-Journal* he fired two columns of trenchant wit at the Judge, which was enough to make him wish he had a "rut" in which to conceal himself.

JUDGE DURHAM comes back at Gov. Knott in a lengthy letter, and makes some pretty severe thrusts at the Governor's administration, but when he flanks the Governor and refers to the manner in which he received the nomination for the office of Governor, he attacks his most vulnerable position. The Judge says he would not accept a nomination coming as Knott's did. Had not the Judge now better proceed to satisfy the people that he was not one of the number who indorsed the Knott-Jones-Hayes-Tilden business.

THE New York *Star* says the Kentucky Congressmen seem to be very angry at the rumors of war on the Speaker, and one of them has told a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Sun* that if the Sixth district dosen't want Mr. Carlisle, some other district will send him to the House of Representatives; that any of the present delegation will withdraw in his favor.

THE United States Senate has passed a new pension bill giving pensions to all soldiers of the late war who served three months and who are now disabled, whether the disability resulted from such service or not. It was estimated by the friends of the bill that it would not take from the Treasury more than twenty-five millions per annum, but others say it will require four times that amount.

A VERY great change has occurred in Louisville in regard to gambling. Its prevalence has been very largely reduced, though perhaps not entirely stopped. It never was hoped to suppress the evil entirely, but to make it less conspicuous and less dangerous. Faro and keno games have disappeared, and poker rooms are accessible only to the initiated. The gambling which is done now, unless in social circles, must be done so quietly as to evade the detectives, in which case it is not probable that many of the public are lured into the rooms. But what is of most importance is the breaking down of the influence of the gambling fraternity. They no longer laugh at the power of the law; they do not open palaces near fashionable thoroughfares and keep brilliant lights burning at night; they do not boast so much of influence in politics and the administration of city affairs; when another State convention is held it is probable that men living on the ill-gotten gains of the gaming-table will have less influence than during the past. All of these facts contribute to a result upon which the city is to be congratulated, and which form a satisfactory reward for the work of the Law and Order Club. The assertion that gambling still flourishes comes from those who still try to create a sentiment against the law on this subject.—Commercial.

The following amendments to the Common School Laws, prescribing the qualifications of a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and the character of the examination required to determine such qualifications, is published at the request of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Amendment to article 6 section, 4 common school Laws.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent, unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of qualification from the State Board of Examiners, which may be granted on an examination held before them, or upon a written examination held by the County Judge, the County Attorney, the County Clerk and a competent person selected by them. The result of said written examination to be forwarded to the State Board of Examiners, who may, if they deem it sufficient, grant a certificate, and if they refuse it, shall notify the aforesaid county board and no certificate can be granted the said applicant for the election then pending. The State Board of Education shall designate to the county board the character of examination required.

Sec. 1. There shall be a County Superintendent of common schools in each county of the State, who shall be possessed of moral character and ability to manage the common school interest efficiently. He shall possess a good English education, and shall be competent to examine the teachers who shall apply to teach common schools in the county, and to certify the same correctly. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent who is not, at the time, twenty-one years old, a citizen of the United States, and who has not resided two years next preceding the election in this State, and one year in the county for which he is a candidate.

Sec. 2. The County Superintendent shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, at the regular August election in 1886, and every four years thereafter; and for that purpose a poll shall be opened at the election held, and the result certified at the same time and place and by the same officers and in the same way the election for Sheriff of the county is held. And the officers who examine the polls shall make out and deliver a certificate of the election to the person so elected, and another copy to the County Judge of of the county court, who shall cause the same to be recorded, a copy of which shall be made out by the clerk and transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction within ten days after the election.

Sec. 3 The County Superintendents elected and qualified under this act shall hold their offices for four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

THE Louisville grand jury refused last week to indict a lot of gamblers, which is a direct snub to the Law and Order Club of that hitherto gambling-ridden city.

STATE NEWS.

The cut worms destroyed 30 acres of hemp belonging to Judge G. B Neison, of Clark county.

Thos. Williams and Ben Aton, two prominent merchants of Uniontown, quarreled over the ownership of a whitewash brush, and Aton killed Williams with a shot gun.

Col. William O. Bradley, of Garrard county, will be the republican candidate for governor in 1887, and he will make a red hot canvass in every county in our State.—Danville Tribune.

It has been discovered that John McGirk was mysteriously murdered last month at Stewart Blackter's saw-mill, near the line between Washington and Anderson counties, and Blackter has disappeared.

Thos. Bailey, of Caldwell county, rode a mule into a pond of water. The mule got tangled in a wire running through the pond, and Bailey, jumping off to save himself became entangled in the same way and was drowned.

A Law and Order Club has been organized at Owensboro, its object being the enforcement of the Sunday laws. At a meeting held last week, at which thirty-five persons were present, $1,275 was raised for the legal prosecution of persons violating the law.

The scenes on the Mail boats on their up trips this week resembled those of ante-belium days. The passenger trips were particularly heavy, most all of the people being of a sporting character, going to attend the races at Latonia.—Warsaw Independent.

Judging from the expression of the State press Hon. Thos. L. Jones has lost none of his popularity with the people who so valiantly stood by him in his contest for Governor three years ago. He is still in the ring for Governor if they have any say so about it.—Warsaw Independent.

This frog story comes from Nicholas county. While out frog shooting Dr. W. D. Howe, of Moorefield, killed a frog in the stomache of which when cut open, was found a large-sized plain gold ring, which had been given him by his sister, Mrs. F. D. Clary, and which he lost five years ago while seining in that same pond. The reason he knows it to be the same ring is that it bears the word "Elua," the name of his sister.

On Friday night last Tucker Holbrook made his escape from the Johnson House where he had been confined to his bed from a wound received in the shooting affray which occurred in the Clerk's office here April 29th. He was under guard and about the time his guard was at supper he managed to escape from his room in the upper story of the hotel and getting in a buggy that was in waiting for him and was rapidly driven away. Circuit Court is now in session, which is probably the cause of his flight.—Williamstown Courier.

Reports from Bell county say that Judge Finley failed to appear there to hold his court at the beginning of last week, and a Special Judge was elected. Next day Judge Finley arrived, but instead of holding the court himself, or suffering the Special Judge to hold it, he adjourned the court last Wednesday till next term. The reason assigned for this action was the number of armed men in town threatening trouble; but it is said that the people of the county deny that there was any trouble impending, and that they express indignation at the action of the Judge.

AT seven o'clock this evening that old bachelor occupant of the White House takes unto himself a wife. Every man, woman and child in the county knows the name of the bride, and joins in wishing her and Grover a long and useful life.

LAST Saturday the people of Crittenden county voted on the proposition to subscribe $50,000 for the Kelsey railroad. An earnest canvass was made for the proposition and some very hard work against it, and the result was about 500 majority against the tax.

THE eight hour movement is a failure. At Chicago, the centre of agitation, the conclusion has been reached by those who have given the short hour system a trial, that it cannot be continued. Some of the employes have resumed work on the former system, and others will have to do so or quit work entirely.

PIC-NIC

— AT —

Silver Grove

Saturday, JUNE 12th, 86.

This Grove is located on the road leading from the Burlington & Florence pike at Lewis Conner's to the dirt road at Jerry and James Delph's. A first-class and very large floor has been laid and the ground put in fine condition in every respect for the season.

GOOD MUSIC FROM THE CITY has been secured for the occasion. Dancing to commence at 3 p. m. Come everybody.

W. C. Delph, Sam'l Crutcher, J. D. Aylor, C. C. Beemon, Committee.

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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
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CINCINNATI, O.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:

Primary Department	$1 50	per month
Intermediate	" 2 50	" "
Advanced	" 3 00	" "
Academic	" 4 00	" "

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

I. H. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Eldie L. Seniour's, guardian, Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
Eldie L. Seniour, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, equal installments at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

16½ acres, being lot "B" in the division of dower Mrs. Reuben Norman, bounded by Richard Madden and others.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

C. C. Roberts, Plffs.
vs } notice of sale in equity.
Robert C. McManama, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886 at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

Two tracts of land near Verona, this county, One containing 34 acres on Big Bone Lick Creek, bounded by the lands of Lewis Morris, George O'Neal, W. L. Roberts and others. One containing 47 acres and 40 poles bounded by the lands of Sam'l Taylor, J. W. Cleek, C. C. Roberts and others. For a more particular description see judgment herein.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale, $1718 91
Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Cyrus Kelley, Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in Equity.
Nellie Louden, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7 day of June 1886, at 1 oclock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit;

11 acres 1 road and 3 poles on the waters of Middle Creek, bounded by the lands of G. W. Rector, D. G. Rice, Mrs. Louden, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $147 35. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

NOTICE.

The delinquent Poll Tax List for 1885 will be sold by districts on the first Monday in June, 1886, at 1 o'clock or thereabout in the Court-House by an order of the Levy Court and Court of Claims. S. W. TOLIN, Co. Atty.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR TAXES.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Boone Co., I or my deputy, will on

Monday, June 7th, '86,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m, and 2 p. m., at the Court-house door in Burlington, Boone county, Ky., expose to Public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand the following property, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due, aforesaid and cost,) to wit:

A lot in the village of McVille, Boone county, Ky., near Belleene, and known as the McMullen wareluose lot. Levied on as the property of A. H. Walker, for taxes for the year 1885. Am't, to be raised $0 05

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, adjoining the lot now occupied by Jas. Jarrell, Levied on as the property of Mariah Parker, for taxes for the years 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $5 45.

A house and lot in the town of Petersburg, Ky. Levied on as the property of June Willis, for taxes the years of 1884-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $6 85.

A tract of land containing 195 acres, in Boone county, Ky, adjoining Morgan Rice the Willis heirs, Bartman, &c. Levied on as the property of C. H. Piatt, for taxes for 1885.

Amount to be raised by sale $33 81.

A lot in the town of Taylorport, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of Patrick Crosby, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $ 9 10.

One house and lot on the waters of Gunpowder Creek, near Limaburg Post-office, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of John Wilson, col'd., for the years of 1884-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $7 10.

About 79 acres of land at Big Bone Springs, Boone county, Ky. Levied on as the property of C. A. McLaughlin, for taxes for the years of 1884-5.

Amount to be raised by sale, $23 30.

One house and lot near Gunpowder Post office, Boone county, Ky, Levied on as the property of John Rumback, for taxes for the years of 1883-4-5.

Amount to be raised by sale $12 55.

J. R. CLUTTERBUCK, S. B. C,
May 7, 1886,

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

F. M. Howlett, &c Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
J. T. Johnson, &c. Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

8 acres of land on the waters of Big Bone Creek bounded by the lands of J. A. Story, J. H. Slater, and others. Also 2 houses and lots, and a wareroom and store room in Hamilton, this county. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $[illegible]
Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Gollaway, of Florence, Buyer.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

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RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

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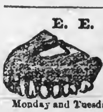
DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



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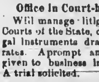
E. E. IGOE,



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BURLINGTON, - - Y
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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney, W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. J. M. Bills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleene—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. B. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. B. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. B. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Stet, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Bettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Gooaridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

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Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

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Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Murshulls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $11 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

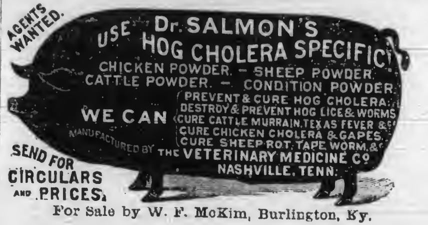
THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc, and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not are liable to decay, and at much less cost; and does not injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice fish and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. - SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. - CONDITION POWDER.
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA;
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
WE CAN
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms,

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid,

Denmark Chief, Jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yes old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky. horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Ruchie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burben county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Ulz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon—, C. W. SAXTON,

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ¼ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25¼; Graftun, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $10 to insure, Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder, GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur,

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, Jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont Jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16½ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22½, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile West of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

There has been considerable tobacco planted in this county.

Vegetation commenced growing the latter part of last week.

Monitor Coal Oil Stoves on exhibition and for sale by W. E. Piper & Bro.

Picnic at Silver Grove on the 12th of this month. See advertisement in this issue.

Excursions to the Green houses are quite popular with ladies about this time of the year.

Many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith for the supply of nice wedding cake sent to this office

The Sheriff, the two Clerks and the County Attorney attended the Latonia races last Saturday.

The Eminence Constitutionalist on the occasion of its 18th anniversary issue i n double number.

Some have planted corn as often as three times and are not certain that the third time will be a charm.

Aurora is being annoyed with Sunday excursions from Cincinnati. Her chain gang will now increase.

For Sale—Wm. Frit'z best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

The Petersburg lodge of Son's of Temperance will give their annual picnic at Parlor Grove on Saturday, June 12th.

White top has about destroyed the meadows. It is said that that weed does not injure meadows two years in succession.

Mrs. Jordan Beemon died last Wednesday. The remains were placed in the Hopeful vault Thursday, to await final interment.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Dudley Rouse were visiting Miss Millie Perkins, of Rising Sun, one day last week. Miss Millie is in very poor health.

Corn and potatoes are both very small for this season of the year. Cold weather and the worms and bugs have about shut these two crops out.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

The Carrollton Democrat gives its readers a "diagram of the late tragedy" in Carroll county. Bro. Gullion has now surpassed all others in newspaper enterprise.

The Baptist at this place allowed the Presbyterians the use of their church last Sunday, the latter's church being undergoing repairs and in no condition to be used.

At Latonia this week in the afternoons are to be found many men who seem to think they have an inexhaustable supply of "horse knowledge," when, in fact, they hardly know a horse from a cow.

Last Thursday Constable Arnold, of Walton, lodged a negro in jail for engaging in a disturbance with another negro. A knife took a conspicuous part in the fight, but unfortunately, neither negro was fatally hurt.

The Mikado and Grasshopper baseball clubs of this place played a very close and exciting game Saturday, resulting in a victory for the latter club, by a score of 16 to 15, with a little assistance of the umpire and scorer.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

At the races last Saturday we met W. N. Smith who has his usual number of laughable "yarns" to fire at his friends. He had just returned from a trip through Indiana and Illinois, and reports the crops in the country through which he passed as looking very fine.

One of the pleasant events of the past week, was the gathering at the Palmer House last Thursday evening, where a few hours were spent very pleasantly in conversation and music, after which the clever host and hostess treated their guests to ice-cream, cake and strawberries.

In response to the many inquiries as to when the May draft will be paid, allow me to say that it has been approved and filed with the Auditor for payment, but when it will be paid is a question I can not answer; but as soon as the money is received at this office, notice will at once be given.

H. J. FOSTER, Co. Superintendent.

Frankie Johnson, colored, an inmate of the county infirmary, says if she live to see the 16th day of next July, she will be 100 years old. She further says that when she came to this county from Culpepper, Virginia, the Indians were thicker here than the whites and negroes are now. The latter part of Frankie's statement is so extravagant that it militates against her credibility as to the first part.

Dr. Mc H. Raymond and wife, of Kansas City, Mo, have been visiting in this county for several days, and last Thursday as they were going from Burlington to Miss Julia Dinsmore's, the horse they were driving became frightened and commenced kicking. The doctor received one kick from the horse, hurting his leg considerable.

While working in his saw-mill at Hebron Monday morning, David Beall stumbled and fell when near the saw which was revolving at lightning speed. In attempting to prevent falling he threw out his left hand which struck the saw, and was cut entirely through the palm except a small string of flesh. Dr. J. C. Terrill was called in, and dressed the wound. Only the thumb will be left. It is a very serious accident.

One day last week James Henderson and Will Sebree, both of whom live down on Gunpowder, engaged in a quarrel which ended in a regular old fashioned set-to in which Sebree gave Henderson a severe punishment about the head and face. He looked like he had struck a first-class cyclone. Henderson swore out a warrant for the arrest of Sebree, and the trial will be at the regular June term of Esquire Baker's court.

On account of the annual picnic of the Petersburg Lodge of Son's of Temperance at Parlor Grove on the second Saturday in June, the picnic to be given by Burlington Lodge of Odd-Fellows will be postponed until the third Saturday in June. You will please bear in mind this change of dates, tell your neighbors about it and then be sure and put in an appearance on that day. Don't forget to bring your baskets and tell your neighbors to bring theirs.

Judge Botts' estate of over $136,000 was ready for distribution last week at Flemingsburg to over 100 heirs. Andrew & Sudduth were allowed $10,000 as attorneys for administrator, and the administrator, Thos. R. Botts, wanted $15,000, but objection was made. Master Commissioner Mike Teager got $1,800. Judge Botts himself had been allowed $7,500 in the Megowan case. Judge Harbeson and other attorneys for heirs probably received good pay.—Paris Kentuckian.

The Goodridges in the northern part of this county come in for a part of the above mentioned estate.

On Monday evening June 7th, 1886, the Good Templars of this place will give a Strawberry Fete in Dempsey's Avenue. In rememberance of the past enterlainments given by the order, we hardly deem it necessary to more than add that a cordial invitation is extended to one and all, with the assurance that they will be attended with the ever ready courtesy that has displayed itself on former similar occasions. If you would spend a pleasant evening come. The beautiful avenue will be illuminated with Chinese Lanterns, and provided with Hammocks and every other essential to make the occasion enjoyable. Don't forget Monday Eve., June 7th, 1886.

It is Said That—

Johnny Mack has gone home to see his—mother.

The Good Templars will have a lawn fete Monday evening.

Joe C. Revill is drifting into the propagation of game chickens.

The prospects for a short coon crop in this county is seldom better.

John J. Berkshire caught a string of fine fish in Gunpowder last Saturday.

Jim Westbay will treat the boys to ice cream, strawberries and cake this evening—only ten cents a saucer, if he don't back out.

Thomas O. Coren is posting himself on the oleomargarine question, and will take in all the country debating societies this fall and winter.

Joe Reed is busily engaged writing a play entitled "The Village Goose Merchant" or "A Race for a Grey Hound." The play will be in three acts, and will be highly amusing throughout. The first scene represents a goose market and brings out the various tribulations of the vendor. In another scene the vendor who is an ardent lover of greyhounds, is represented, as in hot pursuit of an escaped grayhound in a large city. The grand finale pictures the goose vendor as pursued by two detectives, who have a clue to some missing garments, which are finally recovered and restored to the owner. The piece will conclude with a laughable farce entitled, "A Painter's Troubles in Borrowing a Ladder." This play will be ready for the stage soon, or soon therafter if not before.

A Mr. Morrison, of Cincinnati, who has been boarding at Allen Souther's, in the neighborhood of Constance, committed suicide on Tuesday of last week, by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. Morrison's brother sent him to Mr. Souther's to board hoping that a country life would relieve him of some mental trouble with which he was afflicted. It seems that Mr. Souther and family feared that Morrison might do himself violence, to avoid which they had hidden the shotgun, which he found and used with the result above stated. The deed was committed in the parlor, but no one heard the report of the gun. Mrs. Souther smelling powder called her son from the barn, when he commenced the investigation, and, upon opening the parlor door, a horrible sight met his eyes, Morrison a corpse lying in the middle of the floor with the top of his head blown off, while the floor and walls were bespattered with brains and blood.

OBITUARY.

Again death has invaded our vicinity, this time calling home Miss Belle Aylor, who departed this life May 24, 1886. Her death has cast a gloom over the entire community, as she was a great favorite with all who knew her. Just blooming into life—only 29 summers had flown, when God, in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call her to that bright and happy home where it is ever day. Sad it is, indeed, to see one so young and beautiful called away; but we must submit to Him Who doeth all things well. She was a consistent member of the Christian church at Florence. O, how she will be missed by that fond father, and mother and those loving brothers and sisters who, with a host of friends she leaves to mourn her loss. Belle, it was hard to give you up, but we know you are happy, basking in the smiles and sunlight of heaven. Father, mother, weep not for thy daughter. Brothers and sisters, mourn not for your kind and loving sister who has gone before; for she is happy, sitting at the right hand of God, with a golden harp, where she will sing praises to Him forever.

A very touching and pathetic discourse was delivered by Rev. Keene, of Covington, at the Christian church. It was a sad sight to see the funeral cortege as it wended its way from Florence to the Hopeful cemetery, where the remains were placed in the vault. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

CONSTANCE.

The Constance Christian cemetery will, when completed be one of the finest in the county.

Rev. Dr. Hurst delivered one of his powerful sermons last Sunday afternoon in the Christian church at this place.

D. B. Morison, our saw-mill proprietor has received a large raft of logs, and will be able to supply the entire county with lumber in a few weeks.

The body of Mrs. Minnie Borbinger, of Cincinnati, who committed suicide by drowning was found floating in the river at this place by Wm. Masters and Bart Hemphill, May 15th. Coroner Murat empaneled the following jury: W. S. Anderson, R. Masters, M. Anderson, Wm. Zurwella, Henry Kotmeyer and J. Davis, who returned a verdict of suicide by drowning on the evening of May 7th, 1886. On the 18th Masters and Hemphill received the $50 reward offered for the body of Mrs. Borbinger.

RABBIT HASH.

Aunt Betsy Holmes is still very sick.

Potato bugs are very bad in the East Bend bottoms.

Your correspondent and family, spent the day Friday in Aurora.

The basket meeting at the East Bend Baptist church was well attended.

Archie Acra and Miss Carrie Pope, of Huntsville, were in town Saturday.

Ad Robbins, of Gunpowder, was visiting among friends here last week.

Frank Robbins, of Gunpowder, is here with his team hauling rock for the dyke.

Farmers about through planting corn at last. Some have out their crop of tobacco.

Several parties shipped cherries from this place last week and found a very dull market.

The shippers on this side of the river still stick to the Hornet, and we think they are just right.

Capt. Kirk began work on the dyke last Thursday, but the water is not low enough yet to work a full force.

M. F. Morrison went to North Bend Friday to see his father who is very low and has been so for several months with typhoid fever.

BELLEVUE.

The fruit crop is very promising.

J. M. Conner shipped 6,000 pounds of wool from here last week.

Dr. Mc. H. Raymond and wife, of Kansas City, have returned home.

We are glad to see the familiar face of Jonas Clore on our streets again.

The general health of our neighborhood is good—most of the sickness is of long standing.

The Christian church here has purchashed a 500 pound bell, and are now raising means to put it in position.

The Boone County Distillery Company is loading a barge of corn at our landing, for which it pays 32 cents per bushel.

Since the advent of that new girl baby at Ben Corbin's house last Friday it is dangerous to meet Ben, as he is just as likely to step right over a fellow as not, we give him a wide berth.

On account of the cool and irregular weather during the corn planting season, many fields had to be planted over. The crop looks stunted, but with a favorable season will yet make a full yield.

The present prospects for a heavy grain harvest are good. We know of several fields of wheat in our neighborhood that promise a yield of 25 bushels per acre. Other grains and grasses are promising equally well.

The Bellevue Target Club persist in keeping up their practice of shooting in the streets of our town and the public highway; private property or any of the sweet songsters have no protection against these brave target shooters; would not be surprised if the big "15" would be called on, at their next meeting to form the acquaintance of the club.

The willow growers of this vicinity finished peeling their last year's growth of willows last week. The crop is the largest grown here in the past 10 years, and will reach 50,000 pounds, the most of it being sold at 3½ cents per pound. The present crop looks well except at points where the high water ran over them. The bugs are doing considerable harm in some fields.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge the owner of any stallion in Boone county, to trot a three year-old colt, the get of his horse against Maud C., a three-year-old filly and the first get of Crigler's Almont, on the Latonia course during the fair this fall. Entrance fee, $50, the winner to take the money.

W. A. CRIGLER, Limaburg, Ky.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

Referring to card of W. C. Threlkild in issue, May 22, of *Commonwealth*, I beg leave to say that he has exactly stated the case regarding a trot between one of my stallions as accepted by Mr. Powell, and "that in calling a bet, or making a bluff," it is necessary to show the money. In addition to Mr. Threlkild's challenge, I am prepared, that at any time the said Laile & Co. put up *the* amount or any amount for which they desire to trot their stallion at Latonia Fair, the same will be covered, and I pledge myself that my horse shall be on hand.

W. A. CRIGLER.

May 24, 1886.

Personal Mentions.

Mr. Weeden Beemon's health continues very bad.

R. H. Ingram, of Florence, was in town Monday.

Sid Gaines, the Petersburg pill maker was in town Saturday.

Rev. Waldon, of Covington, was the guest of Dudley Rouse and wife Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Jas. T. Gaines and Mrs. Charles A. Gaines, of the Gainesville neighborhood, were visiting Mrs. Rucker at this place last Friday.

Mr. Hiram Cornelius and daughter, Nannie, of Kenton county, Mrs. Wesley Rogers and grand-daughter, Miss Mary Binley, of Ind., and Miss Ida Binley, of Covington, were the guests of Mrs. Sarah Dempsey last Saturday and Sunday.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court

Scott Rice, Plaintiff
vs. Notice of Sale in Equity.
W. R. Moody, and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1885, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday, July 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p m or thereabout being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 months, at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

The east half of the south half of lot No. 7 as laid down on the plan of the town of Bellevue, as recorded in Deed Book 1, page 82, Boone County Court records, and as described in the petition in this cause.

Also the defendants' undivided one-ninth interest in an undivided half of about 200 acres of land in this county on the Ohio river, above Bellevue, being the land occupied by R. H. Botts at his death, and now occupied by his widow, and is bounded by the lands of Boone Rogers, James Rogers, Warren Rogers' heirs and Edward Green's heirs, and is composed of the following lots or parcels of land:

1. A tract of land conveyed by Chas. Chambers to R. H. Botts, bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar and ash stump on the first principal bank of the Ohio river, the lower corner of Phillips' preemption; then with a line of it n 60 e 145 poles to a poplar and hickory in a line of Fishback & Morgan; then with it west 182 poles to a stake in a line of Thurston's entry; then with a line of it n 10 w 40 poles to a stake in the division line of Phillips' preemption; then with said division line s 60 w 40 poles to the Ohio river; then down and binding thereon s 40 e 30 poles to the corner of Fishback & Wagner, the course continued 40 poles further; s 50 e 60 poles to the beginning containing 56¼ acres more or less.

2. A tract conveyed by C. W. Thurston and others to said Botts and bounded thus: Beginning at a beech and a box-elder, upper corner of a tract of 50 acres belonging to Mrs. Green and her children on Willoughby creek; then up the center of said creek with its meanders to a stone, corner to Edward T. Green in the division line of Phillips' preemption; then with said line s 59¼ to a gum, oak and bush 72 poles; then s 58½ w 157 poles to a stone, corner to said Botts; then with his line to a line of Morgan & Fishback; then with it eastwardly to the corner of the land as surveyed for Mrs. Green and her children by the surveyor of Boone co.; then with their lines to the beginning, containing 100 acres.

3. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the division of the lands of William Green. Lot No. 3 is bounded thus: Beginning at a beech and box-elder on the east and a beech on the west bank of Willoughby creek, corner with Richard Botts; then with his line s 60 w 96 poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 4; then s 30 e 14½ poles to a stake, another corner of lot No. 4 in a line of lot No. 5; then n 60 e 38 poles to another corner of lot No. 5 in the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¾ w 1 poles, 21 links to a corner of lot No. 2; then with a line of said lot n 60 e 57 poles to a beech and elm on Willoughby creek; then up it n 26 w 12¾ poles to the beginning, containing 8 acres.

Lot No. 4 is bounded thus; Bginning at a stake, corner to Richard Botts; then s 30 e 7 poles to gum tree; then s 62 e 8 poles, 10 links to a stake in said Botts' line, a corner of lot No. 5; then with a line of said lot n 60 e 75 1 3 poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 3; then n 30 w 14½ poles to a stake, another corner of lot No. 3 in Richard Botts' line; then with said line s 60 w 80½ poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 5 is bounded thus: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 4 in Richard Botts' line; the s 6½ e 4 poles, and 15 links to a stake, a corner of said Botts in a line of Morgan & Fisback; then with said line s 89¼ e 12¼ poles to a stake in Richard Boots' (Morgan & Fishback's old) line, a corner of lot No. 6; then n 6 e 98 poles to another corner of lot No. 6 in the Petersburg and Bellevue road; the n 17¾ w 10 poles, 10 links to a corner of lot No. 3 in said road; then with a line of lots 3 and 4 s 6 w 113 1-3 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 6 is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, a corner of lot No. 5 in Richard Botts' (Morgan & Fishbacks old) line; then s 89¼ e 25¾ poles to a stake in said line, corner of lot No. 7; then n 60 e 74 poles to another corner of lot No. 7 in the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¾ w 14 poles to a corner of lot No. 5; then with a line thereof s 60 w 98 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

Lot No. 7 is bounded thus: Beginning at a poplar tree and hickory stump at the intersection of a line of Morgan & Fishback with lower line of Phillips' preemption of 1,000 acres; then with Phillips' n 60 e 50 poles to the center of the Petersburg and Bellevue road; then with its center n 17¼ w 33 poles to a corner of lot No. 5 in Richard Botts' (Morgan & Fishback's old) line; then with said line s 89 e 44 poles to the beginning, containing 6 acres, 3 roods and 18 poles.

The half of the 200 acre tract in which the defendants' undivided one-ninth interest is, extends back from the Ohio river to Willoughby creek, the line to be so run as that 8 acres of timber on said half shall go and form a portion of the south half of said 200 acre tract. Said undivided one-ninth interest will be sold subject to the dower of Mrs. Polly Botts.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $619 17

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Paxton Bros, & Co. Plff, vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, Defts.
and Notice of sale in Equity.
Levy Bros. Plfts. vs
Elizabeth C. Kenner, &c. Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1884, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

The undivided 1-2 interest of the defendant Elizabeth C. Kenner in the following two parcels of land, being same allotted to Mrs Carlisle Ward as and for her dower in the lands of her deceased husband, Maltby Smith, said lands are in Boone County, Ky., in the East Bend bottoms. The first parcel is bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river where the Burlington and East Bend road strikes the river upper corner of the tract formerly owned by R. F. Crutchfield, thence n 11¼ w 67½ poles to a stone, thence with a line of fence n 78 1-4—69¾ poles to a stake in J H O'Neal's line, thence s 12¾ w 54¾ poles to a stone on the bank of the river corner with O'Neal, thence down the river binding thereon s 68 e 28 poles, s 70¾ e 30 poles to the begining containing 25 1-4 acres. The 2d tract is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone corner with the land formerly belonging to Daniel Piatt in J H O'Neal's line, then with sd line s 12¾ w 44 3-4 poles to a stone, thence s 78 e 58 1-4 poles to a stone in line of the Thos Jones tract in the center of the said Burlington and East Bend road, then with the center of said road n 12 e 40 poles to the corner of said Piatt land, thence with a line thereof n 61 1-4 w 57¾ poles to the beginning, containing 17 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to make the sume of money so ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

Amount to be raised by sale $315 14.

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Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially *mothers* who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for as surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed form the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court Kentucky

Jessie L. Glenn, &c., Pltfs.
vs — Notice of sale in equity.
Crawford Glens heirs, &c. Deft.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in judgment, to wit:

A house and lot in Burlington, Boone Co., Ky., bounded thus: Beginning in Jefferson street at the northeast corner of lot No. 17; thence southwardly with eastern line of said lot 145 1-2 feet to alley No. 1; thence with the northern line of said alley westwardly 118 1-2 feet to the corner of Paschal Rucker's lot; thence with his line northwardly 144 1-2 feet to Gallatin street, at a point 118 1-2 feet from Jefferson street; thence westwardly with the south line of Gallatin str. 118 1-2 feet to the place of beginning excepting out of said boundary the Methodist church lot 40 by 50 feet. Also a tract or parcel of land on Gunpowder Creek in this county, being lot No. 4 in the division of Wm. M. Crisler's lands among his heirs and bound thus: Beginning at a stone in a line of lot No. 1; thence N 40 poles with line of lot No. 3; thence s 78 w 75 poles to a stone; thence 30¾ w 143 1-2 poles passing a stone on the bank, to the center of Underhill's branch; thence s 44 e 9 poles to a white Oak tree; s 98 e 26 poles; n 72 e 20 poles; n 40 e 22 poles to a Beech tree on the north and 2 Elm trees and a Sycamore on the south side of said branch a corner of lot No. 1; thence with a line thereof n 78 e 138 poles to the beginning containing 40 acres, excepting 3 acres 3 roods and 11 poles bounded thus: Beginning at a water Beech in the center of Underhill's branch thence n 15¾ w 16 poles 10 1-2 links to a stake on top of the hill; thence down the hill n 53 1-2 w 9 poles 13 links to a Sycamore in Crisler's line; thence with his line s 62 n 40 poles 21 links to the edge of said branch, Weldon's line; thence with his line s 48 1-2 e 9 poles to a White Oak stump; thence s 85¾ e 27 poles 10¾ links; thence n 3 e 20 poles 20 links to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL M C B C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Davis Bros, assignee, &c. Pltff.
vs } In Equity.
Davis Bros, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, June 7th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

A house and about three acres of land situated in the town of Hebron this county, beginning at a stake in the east edge of the old North Bend road a corner with Cornelius Quick's heirs; thence with said road or nearly so S 12¼ E 10¼ poles—S 2½ E 13 poles 15 links to a stake in the Bullittsville and Dry Creek turnpike in front of the Blacksmith's shop at or near James Davis' corner; thence with said road N 88¾ E 18¾ poles to a stake; thence N 24 W 34 poles 24 links to a stone in said Quick's line; thence with said line S 51 W 15¾ poles to the beginning. The scales thereon will not be sold.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Kentucky.

R. O. Jones, Guard., &c. Pltf
vs } notice of sale in equity.
R. O. Jones, &c, Defts

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal installments, at the court-house door in Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

Being lot "B" of lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Nancy Snyder, on Gunpowder, and bounded by the lands of Stephens, Hagish, Robbins, &c, and containing 7 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

W. L. RIDDELL, Master Commissioner.

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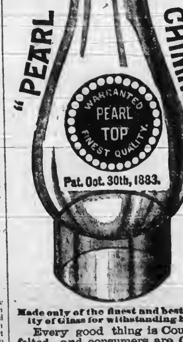

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It combines the advantages of every fence, and is free from any objections. Our combination fence is composed of five two-strand cables of the best anealed bessemer steel wire firmly interwoven with pickets at a uniform distance of 2 to 5 inches apart, and the diagonal supporting wire which is interwoven as represented, enables us to hold each and every picket up off the ground with perfect ease, keeping them even on top and the entire fence always in the open air, making the lower ends of the pickets just durable as the upper ends. Sagging is utterly impossible, as we have a direct vertibal tensil strength of 1700 lbs. to each pannel which alone is three times as strong as an ordinary pine board fence. Our five cables, which gives a combined strength of more than fifteen times that of a pine board 1x6, all interwoven in such a manner with the pickets that one wire cannot be broken without breaking 11. Thus giving us a fence 18 times stronger than a barb wire. The pickets are oak of first quality, and soaked in hot Alkalies, making them last many years. The pickets are supported every 10½ inches by the cables so that breakage is impossible, giving us a fence that will turn all kinds of stock, from the smallest pig to the meanest mule, without endangering the life of any. It is a portable fence, can be removed by drawing the staples and the fence rolled up and removed without the slightest injury. It is dog proof, keeps sheep in and dogs out. It will protect your orchards from the ravages of rabbits, and your gardens from chickens. It is endorsed by over 200,000 of our farmers, as filling every claim we make for it. No farmer can afford to do without this fence that has means to buy it. Any party wishing fence or any information in regard to this fence will address.

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N. B.—This fence can be sold and delivered at any landing on the river in Boone county, at the following reduced prices: Pickets 5 in. a part 55c 4½ in. apart 60c; 4 in. apart 65c, 3½ in. a part 70c; 3 in. a part 75c; 2½ in apart 80c; 2 in. a part 85c. We have streehers expressly for our fence which we will furnish to any parties ordering fifty rods or more, and will furnish one hand to assist in putting it up, after the posts have been set.

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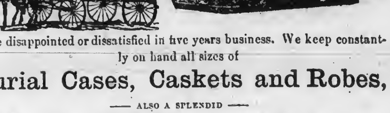

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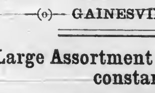

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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE LAST YEAR.

Tender lights on sky and sea;
Milk-white blossoms on the tree;
Lull of storms and tempest bleak;
Faint bloom on a wan young cheek.
"Spring, the blessed Spring, is nigh!"
Said my darling, hopefully.

Violets' breath and primrose rays,
Sunshine threading leafy ways,
Gentle steps that weak and slow,
Through the woodland pathways go.
"It were sad in spring to die,"
Said my darling, wistfully.

Glorious Summer, crowned with flowers,
Dreamy days of golden hours,
Sunset-crimsoned hills afar,
Dewy eve and silver star.
"Strength may come with by and by,"
Said my darling, patiently.

Glowing fruits and ripening grain,
Languid days and nights of pain,
Fields so golden, earth so glad,
And a young life doomed! "'Tis sad
Through the bright days here to lie,"
Said my darling, wearily.

Sighing winds and falling leaves;
Yearning love, that vainly grieves;
Patient eyes, with farewell gaze,
Greeting the wan autumn days.
"Happy world, fair world, good-bye,"
Said my darling, tenderly.

Wailing storms and weeping skies;
Soft wings spread for Paradise;
Solemn whispering accents thrilled
With the awe of Hope fulfilled.
"Life! O blissful life on high!"
Breathed my darling, rapturously.

Wreathing snow-drifts, far and wide,
Mantling o'er the lone hill side.
Purer than that stainless vail—
Like a folded lily pale,
While the moaning blast goes by,
Sleeps my darling peacefully.
—*C. I. Pringle, in Chambers' Journal.*

A CLEVER FORGER.

The Reward of the Young Man Who Exposed Him.

It was a bleak October morning, and Mr. Walter Crump, cashier to the firm of Messrs. Livesey & Mason, quickened his pace as he made his way along Throgmorton street to the scene of his daily toil. It was not that he feared to be late that Mr. Crump was walking fast. During all the forty years that he had sat upon a high stool from ten to five Mr. Crump had never been known to be late for his work. A more methodical, careful man never hung over a ledger or balanced a cash-book. At length he reached the well-known staircase, opened the office door, and stood for a moment in surprise. Young Carter, the assistant book-keeper, was there before him, already at his work. Mr. Crump smiled grimly.

"So you've made a beginning, young man," he said. "Well, we'll see."

Carter's face flushed a little as he bade the older man good morning. The fact was that Crump, who had married rather late in life, had a bright-eyed daughter named Annie, with whom Robert Carter had fallen very much in love. It was only on the preceding evening that things had come to a crisis, and, somewhat to the young man's surprise, Mr. Crump had rejected the proposed engagement. He did not like young Carter. He did not approve of the young fellow's fashionably-cut collars, nor of his scarf-pin, nor of his cane. Such things Mr. Crump considered were the signs of a frivolous disposition and unsteady habits. Nor did Mr. Crump approve of the snatches of comic songs which Carter was continually humming. He suspected that the young man frequented music halls, and spent more money on cheap cigars, novels and outings than was proper for one in his position. Besides, Mr. Robert Carter was usually the last of all the clerks to make his appearance in the morning, and this was, in Mr. Crump's eyes, a very bad sign. It was plain to the old man that Carter was now making an attempt to earn his good opinion.

"Time will show—time will show," said Mr. Crump, in rather an aggravating way, as he changed his coat, opened his desk, unlocked his safe, and set about his work.

Soon the other clerks began to arrive, and then came Mr. Mason, the acting partner, a tall, pale man, with long black whiskers. Mr. Livesey, the senior partner, only came to the office twice a week, to examine the bank book and see how things were going on. Mr. Mason opened the letters, and soon appeared at Mr. Crump's desk with a small sheaf of them in his hand. These were letters in response to which small sums of money had to be sent, and it belonged to Mr. Crump to attend to them, for he had authority to sign checks for the firm for sums up to five pounds.

Mr. Crump first made a list of the payments he had to make and then went to his safe for his check-book. As he opened it to write the first check he was surprised to find that the counterfoil belonging to the last check which had been taken from the book was not filled up. He could hardly believe his eyes. Never in all his life had he written a check without first filling up the counterfoil with particulars of the amount, the date, and the person to whom the check was sent. But his surprise changed to dismay when he took out his cash-book and found that he had only drawn nine checks the day before, the counterfoils of which were all properly filled up, whereas a tenth check had been torn out of the book.

For a moment he sat as if stunned. Could any one have stolen the blank check? He always kept the key of his safe on his own bunch; but it was just possible that some one might have got hold of the key, taken an impression of it in wax, and had a false key made. He had heard of such things. He leaned his head on his hands and tried to think. When had he closed the safe last night? About four in the afternoon before any one had left the office for the day; for he remembered that he had been sent to the docks about four o'clock with some documents for a ship that was about to sail and that when he got back at half-past six every body had left, and the place was in darkness. If the blank check had been stolen, the theft must have been committed last night—or this morning? Could the safe have been opened before his arrival? He remembered Carter's unusually early appearance and threw a suspicious glance at the young man.

Then a simple solution of the matter occurred to him. It was very possible that, in tearing out the last check he had drawn the day before, he had torn out two by mistake, folded them up, and sent them off together. This would, of course, account for the appearance of the check-book. He determined to write at once to Marshall & Company, merchants in Liverpool, to whom he had sent his last check, and ask whether a blank check had not been sent to them by mistake.

Then the question arose—should he mention the circumstance to Mr. Mason? On consideration Mr. Crump thought that it was not necessary to do so. Mr. Mason was rather a hard man to deal with, and a confession would ruin the character for carefulness which the cashier had so long enjoyed. And he fully expected that in two days at most he would get a letter from Liverpool inclosing the slip of paper which had cost him so much anxiety. The next day was a Tuesday; and according to his invariable custom on that day of the week, Mr. Livesey made his appearance in the office. Business had not long commenced when every body in the establishment was aware that something unusual had happened. Mr. Mason was closeted with his partner for a few minutes, and then went hurriedly out of the office, returning shortly afterward with Mr. Jeffreys, the manager of the London and Lancashire Bank, at which the firm kept their account. Then Mr. Jeffreys left, and came back accompanied by one of his cashiers. Then a bell was rung and Mr. Crump was sent for. With a beating heart and a cold sweat on his brow the cashier obeyed the summons.

"Bring your check-book, Mr. Crump," said the senior partner.

This was done, and a tall man, whom Mr. Crump had not noticed up to that time, stepped up to the table and glanced at the check-book along with Mr. Livesey.

"I thought so," exclaimed the old gentleman. "Here's the place from which the check was taken. Here is the counterfoil. The numbers correspond. What made you do it, Crump? You are the last man in the world from whom I would have expected such conduct."

"Do what, sir?" faintly uttered Mr. Crump.

"Do what!" echoed his employer with a contemptuous smile. "Who did you get to do this little bit of work for you?"

As he spoke Mr. Livesey tossed a check across the table. Mr. Crump took it up and read: "The London and Lancashire Bank. Pay Jos. Beckman, Esq., or order, three thousand one hundred and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings.—Livesey and Mason."

He looked up bewildered. The tall man in the frock-coat watched him narrowly.

"Who is this Beckman?" asked Mr. Livesey.

"I don't know sir."

"You don't know? You see that the check has come from your book?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you give it to any one?"

"No, sir."

"Did you miss it?"

"Yes, sir. I missed it yesterday: and I wrote to Messrs. Marshall, to whom I had sent the one before that, thinking that I had torn out two by mistake."

"That rather points to his innocence," whispered Mr. Livesey to the tall man at his elbow.

"It may be only a clever plant, sir," returned the other.

"You did not put that letter among the others to be copied in the letter-book," put in Mr. Mason.

Crump hung his head.

"In the check—," he began, after a pause.

"Of course it is forged," answered Mr. Livesey.

"And was it paid?"

"Yes; it was paid yesterday."

Mr. Crump shuddered, took a long breath, and waited.

"Now, Crump, you had better make a clean breast of it," said Mr. Livesey after a few moments' silence. "Tell us who this man Beckman is; tell us where the money has gone—it can't be all spent already—and it will be none the worse for you."

Mr. Crump felt a choking sensation in his throat; but he plucked up courage enough to say: "I have told you already, sir, that I know nothing about it. It was only yesterday morning that I noticed that a check had been taken from the book."

"Why did you not mention it?" asked Mr. Mason.

"I thought I had torn it out myself along with the one I sent to Mr. Marshall."

"But it may have been torn out by any one in the office during the day before?"

"Yes, sir," replied Crump. "I don't see how any one could have got at the books, for I am very careful, but it is possible."

"The thief has probably got a professional forger to copy the signature from an old letter," said Mr. Mason, taking up the slip of paper. "It is beautifully imitated. I would not have detected it myself."

"It is plain that the thief must have been some one in the office, though probably he had an accomplice outside," said Mr. Jeffreys. "A stranger would not have known that the firm had so large a balance at the moment. Is there any one of your fellow-clerks whom you think may have had a hand in it?" he added, turning to the cashier.

"No, sir."

"Is there any one who keeps loose company, or any one who is in the habit of spending too much money?"

Mr. Crump thought of Carter, and hesitated for a moment

"Speak, sir, if you are wise," said Mr. Livesey, sternly.

"I have sometimes thought that Mr. Carter spent a good deal on dress, and so on; but not more than many young men," replied Mr. Crump. But as he spoke he suddenly remembered Robert Carter's unusually early appearance on the preceding morning, and a suspicion arose in his mind. Without intending it he allowed his thoughts to appear in his face, so that his protest—"I know nothing whatever against Mr. Carter"—had but little effect.

Crump was sent back to his desk and Carter was sent for. He came back to the clerk's room in a state of great indignation, having strenuously denied any knowledge whatever of the forgery. The result of a consultation between the bank manager and the partners was that, as Crump could not account for the loss of the check, he had probably stolen it; and that, although there was not evidence enough to prosecute him, he must be dismissed at once. As to Carter, they determined to allow him to remain where he was, and keep a close watch on his proceedings.

Poor Walter Crump went home that day like one in a dream. He was dismissed as the accomplice of a forger! And he could not say that, in the circumstances, he had been treated unjustly. The check had been entrusted to him, and he had lost it. It was, apparently, at least, his fault that the crime had been committed. He almost wondered that he had not been sent to prison. When he reached his own house he sat down in front of the fire without speaking, and even his favorite daughter, Annie, could not make him say what troubled him. How could he tell his children that he, their father, had been dismissed from his situation on suspicion of having robbed his employers of £3,000? About eight o'clock in the evening a knock came to the old man's door. It was Robert Carter. Crump started to his feet in indignation. Was this fellow, whom he suspected to be the real criminal, to come and gloat over him in his misery?

But before he could speak Carter had come into the room and held out his hand:

"I came to tell you, Mr. Crump," said he, "how sorry we all are in the office about this. None of us believe you had any thing to with it, of course. It will all come out, likely, in a day or two."

The old man stared at him for a minute or two without speaking and without taking Carter's hand.

"Begone, sir!" he cried at last. "How dare you come here to insult me with your sympathy? You! I fancy you are the one who knows most about it."

Annie turned from one to the other with bewildered, terrified looks. Fortunately she was the only other one of the family in the room.

"What is it, father?" she cried, clasping her hands. "What is it you say Robert knows more about than any one else? Oh, tell me what has happened?"

"Go to your room, girl," said her father, sternly. "There is trouble enough without your meddling in it. Stop," he continued, as the girl slowly left the room. "You see that young man. I forbid you to see him, to write to him, to receive any letters from him. He—you will know soon enough."

"What, sir!" cried Carter, his eyes blazing with indignation. "Do you say that I—that I took the check? Why, it was an impossibility, even if I had wished to do such a thing."

"Leave my house, sir!" was the old man's reply, as he reseated himself in his chair. He had by this time persuaded himself that in some unguarded moment he had left his key in the safe, that Carter had taken an impression of it and had a false key made, and that he had got some clever forger to imitate the firm's signature. But he knew that no one would believe him, that appearances were all against him, and that it would be impossible for him now even to earn his bread. He looked upon Carter as the man who had ruined him, and in his misery and unreasonableness he fancied that one of the young man's objects was to throw suspicion upon him, to reduce him to poverty and make it impossible for him to refuse to accept him as Annie's husband. But in this the old man determined he would never yield.

Carter protested once more against the injustice of the cashier's suspicions, and left the room. At the street door he met Annie, who was waiting for him.

"Oh, Robert," she exclaimed in a low voice, "tell me what has happened."

"Somebody at the office has forged a check for three thousand pounds and more," he replied. "It had been taken from your father's book, and—and he fancies I took it—I, who had nothing to do with his safe whatever."

"And do they imagine it was——"

Robert was silent.

"And you came here to say you didn't believe it? Oh, how good of you!"

"But he thinks I am the thief. You don't, Annie?"

"No, Robert; I am very sure of that. Only, I can't see you so long as my father——"

Robert's only answer to this was a sigh, and with a hurried good-bye the lovers parted.

* * * * * * *

Weeks and months went by, and the mystery of the forged check remained unsolved. Mr. Livesey insisted that the firm should bear the loss of the £3,000, which Mr. Mason thought the bank ought to repay, as they were legally responsible for the money.

"No," said the old gentleman, "they may be legally responsible, but I don't see that they ought to suffer. The check itself was in our hands, and we allowed a thief to get hold of it. The bank did all they could. The forged signature is so like yours that no one could tell the difference; and the bank cashier tells me that the man who cashed it showed him letters addressed to himself as 'Joseph Beckman' (the name on the check), and showed him his card, saying that he was a solicitor. Of course he wasn't. The thing has been most cleverly planned, and I am quite at a loss to think who put that poor fellow Crump up to it, but it seems to me we can't let the bank suffer. We could not afford to let it be known we had done so. No other bank would keep our account."

Of course poor Walter Crump could not find another situation, though he would have been glad to take the lowest place in an office. The wolf came to his door in earnest. Annie, who had a situation in a board school, was the chief support of the family; and the poor girl was pale and thin from long hours and scanty meals. It was about five months after the day when the cashier had been dismissed in disgrace that one day Mr. Mason left his office at half-past one, his usual hour for going out to lunch. Half-past one was also the time when it was Robert Carter's turn to go out for half an hour; and Mr. Mason had hardly had time to reach the street when the young man left his desk, went into Mr. Mason's room, entered a small closet in which a wash-hand basin was fitted up, and proceeded to wash his hands. This was a high misdemeanor, especially as accommodation was provided for clerks in another part of the building, but Mr. Robert Carter preferred Mr. Mason's closet, and always used it when he had a chance of doing so. On this occasion, however, he had barely begun his ablutions when he heard the outer door of the office slam, and then he heard some one, whom he judged to be his employer, come into the room.

Fortunately the door of the closet was nearly closed, so that the young man was invisible to any one in the center of the room.

"He has only come back for his umbrella," said Robert to himself; "there is no need for my moving. If I keep quiet he will be gone in a minute. No! Some one else has come in with him. What shall I do?"

Mr. Mason had already closed the double doors which led from his room to the outer office, and Carter was screwing up his courage to the point of confessing his presence, when the first words spoken by the stranger fell upon his ear and made him stand as still as a stone.

"You can take your choice, as I said in my letter. Hand me over another hundred, or I'll split. What's one seventy-two out of three thousand? I had all the risk and you—"

"Silence—will you?" hissed out Mr. Mason, in an angry whisper. "I can't give you a hundred pounds, for I haven't got it. But I will give you fifty now and fifty next month. After that you can 'split' if you like, for you shall get no more out of me. Any thing would be better than living a slave to a man like you."

"Hand over the fifty, then," said the other, after a pause; and then there was a slight rustle of bank-notes.

"You had better leave the country," said Mr. Mason in a low tone. "The bank cashier who cashed the check might meet you in the street."

"I'll take care of that," replied the stranger; and after a few more words had passed the two men left the office.

All this time Carter had been standing half paralyzed, first by fear of discovery and then by astonishment. But he understood this much, that this man was the stranger who had cashed the forged check under the name of Beckman; that Mr. Mason knew it, and so far from denouncing him to the police was giving him money to hold his tongue. Yes; and more than this, the stranger was threatening to "split" upon Mr. Mason! What it could all mean Carter could not comprehend; but he saw one thing plainly enough. The important point was to find out who this man was, and where he lived. In a moment Carter ran out of the room, seized his hat and rushed down stairs.

He was just in time. Mr. Mason was leaving the foot of the stairs, going up the street, while a well-dressed man, who had evidently just parted from him, was walking rapidly in the opposite direction. Carter followed the stranger to the Mansion House, and saw him take a Bayswater omnibus. This suited Carter exactly. He went round to the front of the vehicle and got up beside the driver. Then he clambered along the roof and seated himself above the door.

At the Holborn restaurant the man whom he was following got out and stopped to refresh himself, while Carter waited patiently outside. At last he reappeared, and Carter quietly followed him down Holborn, up Gray's Inn road and into a dingy street in the neighborhood of King's Cross. Here the pretended solicitor stopped at a door, which he opened with a latch-key.

"Ah!" said Carter to himself, "I have you now!"

He waited a few moments, and then knocked at the door.

It was answered by a dirty, slip-shod girl.

"Does Mr. Williamson live here?" inquired the young man.

"No, he doesn't."

"Wasn't that Mr. Williamson who came in just now—Mr. Williamson, of Peterborough?"

"No, it wasn't. That was our first-floor, Mr. Cromer. You've made a mistake."

"So I have. Beg pardon, I'm sure"—and Carter turned away.

From King's Cross he went straight to Scotland Yard and narrated his experiences. That night Mr. Livesey received a visit which caused him some surprise—and so did Mr. Cromer. No sooner was the latter gentleman in the hands of the police than he confessed the whole matter.

Mr. Mason had known Cromer, who was a scoundrel with a respectable appearance and a plausible manner, for some time, and had selected him to be his tool. He had sent poor Crump to the docks on the afternoon before the morning when the check was missed; he had come back to the office after the clerks were gone, and had then opened Crump's safe with his own key and abstracted the bank check. This check he had himself filled up and signed with the firm's signature in the usual way, so there was little wonder that the cashier at the bank paid it without any suspicion. He had, no doubt, calculated that the bank would have to bear the loss; but, as it was, he had cheated Mr. Livesey out of two thousand pounds, for, as he himself had but a third share in the business, only one thousand out of the three had to come out of his own pocket.

Mr. Mason saved his partner the trouble of trying whether he could make him criminally responsible for what he had done; for when the police went to look for him he had disappeared. Probably he had seen Robert Carter following his accomplice, and, scenting danger, had saved himself while there was time. It turned out afterward that he had been speculating largely on the Stock Exchange and was sorely in need of money to pay his losses. It was some consolation to Mr. Livesey to think that his dishonest partner had not profited much by his theft.

As for Walter Crump, he was offered his old place, with an apology and a handsome present to boot; and he still keeps the books which he had so long under his care. He has not quite overcome his prejudice against Robert Carter; and he always regarded it as a hard thing that he should have to owe his reputation and his deliverance from poverty to that particular young gentleman. However, as things were, he could do no less than inform Carter that he had done him an injustice, and that he would be happy to see him in the evening whenever it suited him to call. The color came back to Annie's cheek and the light to her eyes when she heard the good news, and it was not many weeks before she became the promised wife of the young man who discovered the secret of "The Mysterious Forgery."—*Whitehall Review.*

EDUCATION OF HORSSE.

Denton Offutt's Great Rule, "Be Kind to Them in All Things."

Denton Offutt, who printed in 1854 a book on horse education, which he furnished to his pupils under a bond of secrecy and at a cost of three hundred dollars' each, emphasized the fact that there was a wide difference between breaking an animal and teaching it to obey. Breaking a horse, he insisted, commonly meant spoiling the horse. The system which he taught was based upon judgment, study of temperament and firmness divorced from cruelty. He classed under three heads the one-toed animals which stood in greatest need of education—"the wild, the stubborn and the fighting horse." And his first caution was: "Be kind to them in all things."

The rules laid down by Offutt for teaching horses to heed the word of command are essentially the same as those practiced by his followers. The most careful of the instructors have enlarged upon his method of treatment, but they have not attempted to get away from the roots of the plan. In the quaint dialogue "between man and horse," as written by Denton Offutt, and which contained the essence of all that the painstaking instructor Rarey ever taught, these golden words drop from equine lips: "You must let me see that you will not hurt me, nor will have any thing about you that will, nor any thing that smells badly. I am a stranger to you; all that will offend any of the five senses I will be compelled to guard against, and those senses must have the proof that you will not hurt me before I will allow your hands to be on me."

Every man who in the last thirty odd years has successfully illustrated the art of subduing horses has stuck to the rule which requires an appeal to the understanding of the animal. The devices which Offut used for throwing and getting full control of unruly horses were cruder than those in present use, but the principle has undergone no change. And the advice which Offutt gave his class in 1854 is valuable to those who seek instruction now: "You must have some judgment of your own, for I can not point out the case to suit you all. If I teach you the rules and principles you must work out the sum."—*N. Y. Herald.*

MINING HERMITS.

A Phase of Silver-Mining of Which the World Knows But Little.

Last November two men took a lease of a mine belonging to C. W. Sickler, located on the west side of Little Cottonwood canyon, on Red mountain, near Alta. They took up a good supply of provisions and went to work with the intention of staying in that elevated place till spring. A few days ago some citizens of Alta missed a familiar tree which stood near the mouth of the mine tunnel, and beside the cabin, and supposing the tree, cabin and men had been swept away by a slide, organized a party and went up to prospect for them. The trip was a difficult one requiring most of the day, and when within one hundred and fifty feet of the cabin their progress was stopped by an immense barrier of snow which they could not pass. They saw smoke coming out far above them, and calling to the men were able to converse with them. They could not come to greet their visitors because they dare not trust themselves upon the snow bank hanging on to the side of the mountain, and which was ready to rush to the bottom of the canyon thousands of feet below. They said they were well, had plenty of grub and fuel, lots of ore, and did not intend to come out till June. This is one phase of silver-mining which the world knows nothing of. Two hardy men imprisoned nine thousand feet above sea level, delving in a mine six long, winter months, with no other companions, no news to read or talk about, virtually out of the world so far as its doings are concerned, is an experience few men would like to go through. And, this, too, within sight of this busy, bustling city.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has 310 divisions in the United States and Canada, and a membership of about 20,000. Over ninety per cent. of all the engineers of America are members.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Fifty-nine General Bills Passed—Their Titles.

The general bills passed by the late Legislature and signed by the Governor, are as follows:

An act to amend the General Statutes, sec. 13, art. 4, chap. 33, "Not less than two nor more than six years," amended "Not less than two nor more than twenty-one years."

To amend the General Statutes, sect. 4, art. 3, chap. 3, in regard to tavern licenses.

To amend the General Statutes, 1, art. 1, chap. 33, relating to trespasses of cattle and lawful fences.

To amend the General Statutes, sec. 1, chap. 33, same as above.

To amend the General Statutes, art. 1, chap. 47, to make gambling a felony.

An act to amend so much of sec. 7, chap. 30, of the General Statutes as makes the office of surveyor and deputy clerk incompatible.

To amend sec. 6 and 8, chap. 70, of the General Statutes. Sixty days in sec. 6 and the word eight are stricken out, and "six months" inserted in said sixth sec. and "twelve" in eighth sec.

To provide for the calling of Constitutional Convention.

To allow the State to consent to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands bordering on navigable streams.

To amend an act to divide the State into eleven Congressional districts.

To amend the act relating to the pay of Commonwealth's witnesses in felony cases.

To amend title 10, chap. 4 of the Civil Code of Practice.

To authorize the appointment of agents to attend to revenue matters.

To repeal the law protecting food fishes in the streams of this State.

To authorize jailers of the counties to appoint deputies.

To repeal all the acts relating to the election of a warden of the penitentiary, and to provide for an election by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Became a law without signature.

For the benefit of the branch penitentiary at Eddyville; to levy a tax of three and a half cents on the hundred dollars to complete it.

For the benefit of public schools in the Commonwealth in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants; to allow pupils between the ages of 20 and 40 to attend the night schools.

Giving further time to sheriffs, ex-sheriffs, constables and tax collectors to collect taxes.

To amend an act to establish and regulate the superior Court.

To provide for the monthly payment of teachers; allowing the school trustees to borrow money for the purpose.

To authorize the county courts to appoint a special administrator for the collection and distribution of French spoliation and Spanish spoliation claims.

To amend an act to provide for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

To regulate the sale of fertilizers in this Commonwealth.

To regulate the holding of examining courts in this State, and fixing fees of county judges, justices of the peace, and police judges, and other offices when sitting in examining courts.

To regulate the sale of lightning rods in the Commonwealth. Levies a tax of $800 on dealers.

To amend an act to provide for the relief of the penitentiary.

To amend an act for the incorporation and regulation of life insurance companies.

To amend an act for the incorporation and regulation of fire, marine, health, accident, live stock and other, except life insurance companies.

To amend an act to establish the State board of health. It establishes county boards.

To repeal an act to amend and declare the law relative to principals and factors or agents.

Repealing Sec. 9, Art. 4, of the General Statutes, relating to common schools.

Requiring the pawnbrokers in cities of 5,000 inhabitants to furnish to the chief of police daily reports of goods on hand.

For the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of Deaf Mutes at Danville.

For the benefit of circuit and county court clerks.

To amend an act to further regulate the retail traffic in spiritous, vinous and malt liquors and nostrums as a beverage.

To permit defendants in all penal and criminal prosecutions to testify.

To regulate the location and maintenance of pest-houses for the treatment of eruptive infectious and contagious diseases. It does not allow them to be established within one mile of the corporate limits of any city.

To authorize peace officers to take bond in criminal and penal cases.

To repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate the advertisement of real estate and personal property under executors' sales."

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the revenue laws."

To amend section 342 of the Civil Code of Practice.

To regulate continuances in criminal and penal cases.

To prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of any lock or dam or site of same on on the rivers of Kentucky.

To provide against damages from carbon and petroleum oils, and to provide for gauging of oils, naphtha and turpentine. Creates an inspector in each county.

To amend section 203 of the Civil Code of Practice.

To authorize railroads in the State to change their gauge, and adopt any desired gauge, and to alter the same at pleasure.

For the continuance of the geological survey, and fixing the salary of the geologist.

To amend chapter 3, title 9, of the Civil Code of Practice, by repealing certain portions thereof.

Relating to the partition of land.

To amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth.

To amend the exemption laws of the Commonwealth. It revives the laws exempting property from execution.

Amending the laws concerning libel suit brought against newspapers.

To define the responsibility of insurance companies for the acts of their agents, providing that whenever any solicitor for any insurance companies solicits policies he shall receive his compensation for policies secured from the company or its accredited agents and not from the person taking out the policy.

Regulating the admission of disputed handwriting by comparison. It provides that in civil or criminal cases, when there is a dispute as to the genuineness of handwriting of the person accused may be introduced by way of comparison.

To appoint an inspector of scales and an assistant weigher at coal mines. It allows the miners to employ them at their own expense.

To amend the General Statutes, in relation to record books. It requires the counties to pay for their own books.

To establish a State Normal School for colored persons. It appropriates $7,000 for a building and $3,000 annually.

To stamp out the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia. This was the first bill over which there was such a fight.

To prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. This was the second bill and attaches penalties to those who carelessly spread the disease.

John Dennis, while cutting a narrow board with a saw in the factory of the Turner-Day Woolworth Manufacturing Company, Louisville, the saw struck a knot. The narrow piece flew out of his hand and was buried in his side, producing a serious but not fatal wound. Being afraid that the injured man would bleed to death if the stick was pulled out, the men left it buried in his side, and, procuring a pair of stretchers, carried Dennis to his home many squares away. The accident was a very curious one, and it is almost miraculous how he escaped being killed.

The retail grocery clerks of Louisville want the bosses to close at 7 o'clock in the evening during summer months.

Lincoln's Last Signature.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, claims to have the last commission that was signed by President Lincoln, which was an appointment as collector of the port of New Orleans. On the 13th of April, 1865, Mr. Kellogg was appointed, and it being desirable that he should get to his post as soon as possible, Secretary McCulloch decided that his bond could be made here. Governor Yates, Wilson Shafer, who was afterwards made Governor of Utah, and King Cutler, of New Orleans, became his sureties. The bond was filed the afternoon of April 14th, and Mr. Kellogg's commission was at once made out by the Secretary of the Treasury and taken to the President for his signature. Mr. Lincoln signed it a few minutes before he left the White House to go to the theater where he was assassinated. Governor Kellogg has received many offers from autograph-hunters and others for the document, but prefers to keep it himself, and at his death will leave it to some historical society.—*Washington Letter.*

—Street-car Philosophy: Calm conductor—"Can't take that quarter sir." Indignant passenger—"I'd like to know why not?" C. C.—"It's too smooth." I. P.—"Well! That's cool! You gave me that very quarter on this car this morning. I took it from you in change." C. C.—"Well, you see we are more particular than you are."—*San Francisco News Letter.*

—The model opera-house of the future will contain a dressing-room with hat hooks, numbered according to the seats, and a reserved-seat check will entitle the holder to the use of the corresponding peg. Then women can take off their bonnets and display their lovely hair and allow people sitting behind them to see the stage.—*Toledo Blade.*

WISE HOUSEKEEPERS.

The Happy Medium Between Over-Neat and Slattern Housekeeping.

Perhaps we find as many kinds of housekeepers as there are ladies who have houses to keep. But this art is so many-sided that it may not be uninteresting to take an occasional glance at it through other eyes than our own. Comparatively few of the ladies of our land have wealth sufficient to secure competent assistants. Consequently, upon the lady of the house devolves the greater part of this work. I have visited many different homes, no two of which could ever be called alike. Still, perhaps, they all belong to the same general family.

There is the "over-neat" housekeeper, who stands, as it were, with apron on and whisk-broom in hand, her keen eye ever on the alert to catch the faintest suspicion of dust, after which she will start as if it were the ghost of her tormentor. I remember one of this class whose horror at the presence of any stray flies in her closely screened dining-room led her to drive her husband and family into a small, inconvenient room for their meals, where the waitress found it impossible to serve them comfortably, all for fear that her spacious dining-room might be soiled by fly-specks, or by constant use. I have seen another such housekeeper whose family were compelled to change their shoes on the porch in the sunny and the cloudy weather alike, all the year round, lest a particle of dirt should be brought in to soil her handsome carpets. Such housekeepers are always in a steaming worry, and for fear that something may go wrong, contrary to order, or that something untidy may be detected.

In other cases we find the direct opposite of this class—the slattern, which to some may be a less desirable type than the over-neat. In such houses the servants are very often "Leaving ma'am," the mistress quietly leaving the work of the absent to those who are left, usually to their intense disgust, she herself taking no responsibility if it can possibly be turned off on another. In such houses meals are never on time, unless some cook has been secured who will attend to her own duties, without the care of her mistress.

But there is a happy medium between these two extremes—and many there be who find it so. The true and wise woman lays her plans for the daily duties of home with as much care as that with which the business man guards the details of his counting-room or of his office. In her marketing and arranging family supplies she is familiar with her work and is able to stop the many little leaks which would be overlooked by the careless or by the indifferent. Every detail of her work is ably planned and systematized. She trains her servants, and, in most cases, they are more than satisfied with the guiding power of a mistress whom they instinctively know is fully competent to direct.—*M. W. Candee, in Philadelphia Press.*

HANDLING BEES.

Any Person with Quiet Nerves Can Do It with Impunity.

That some people can handle bees better than others can not be denied, but such are exceptions and not the rule. The rule is that one can handle the "pesky critters" as well as another if he will keep his nerves quiet and learn the knack of it. Bees can not be driven with a whip or frightened with loud words and furious gestures as any one can easily find out by trying, but there is a way of driving them to subjection when they can be handled and the hive manipulated with perfect ease and safety.

Bees when swarming are good-natured and gentle, because just before starting on their journey, which may last days, they fill themselves with honey, and are consequently in an amiable mood like the average man after a hearty meal. If, therefore, at any other time bees can be made to gorge themselves with honey they will become good-natured and harmless, and instead of the terrors they were to the uninitiated a few minutes before, they can be driven to any part of the hive, or out of it, or shaken from the combs and poured from one box to another like so many beans. The means of accomplishing this result is smoke. Blow a puff of smoke in at the entrance of the hive and you will see the bees rush for the honey cells, and, diving in head foremost, soon their distended bodies show them to be full of honey. The hive can then be opened and any necessary work done with no fear of stings, provided the operator keeps cool and works carefully.

Should the bees at any time show a disposition to leave the tops of the combs and fly, give them another puff of smoke, and they will at once become quiet. In like manner they can be driven as far as necessary. Bellows smokers, consisting of a tin receptacle for the fuel, attached to and having a connection with a bellows, are sold by all dealers in apiarian supplies at prices varying from fifty cents to two dollars, and are indispensable in an apiary. Rags and punk are both used for and make good fuel.—*Cor. Congregationalist.*

—The impecunious young man who declares that he will never marry unless he marries wealth, thereby confesses himself a poor slouch of a fellow. Instead of having the manly gumption to marry and support a wife, he sneaks around to find a wife who will marry and support him.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

	CINCINNATI, June 1.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 75
Good Packers	3 80	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 85	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 76
No. 3 red		@ 70
Corn—No. 2. mixed		@ 36½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31	@ 31½
Rye—No. 2		@ 60
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 75
Good Mediums	10 00	@11 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 12½
Lard—Prime steam		@ 5 70
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	9	@ 11
Ohio Creamery	13	@ 15
APPLES—Prime	2 00	@ 3 00
POTATOES—new, per barrel	2 00	@ 3 25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 84½
No. 2 red	83¼	@ 83¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	33	@ 47½
Oats—mixed	37	@ 44
PORK—Mess		@10 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 10
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 00	@ 4 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	65	@ 70
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 73¼
Corn—No. 2	34¾	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	26¼	@ 26½
Rye		@ 56
PORK—Mess		@ 8 80
LARD—Steam	5 87½	@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 83½
Corn—Mixed	44½	@ 44¾
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	5 50	@ 5 62½
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 75½
Corn—mixed		@ 33½
Oats—mixed		@ 28½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 80
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed	31½	@ [illegible]
PORK—mess		@10 50
LARD—steam		@ 7 75

—The qualifications of an ideal Christmas card were the subject of between 500 and 600 essays by ladies, written for prizes offered by the art publishers, L. Prang & Co. The awards to contributors aged eighteen years and over were as follows: $200 to Miss Janet H. McKalvey, Sandusky, O.; $100 to Miss Helen Gray Cone, Morrisania, N. Y.; $50 to Miss Grace A. Ingalls, Newark, N. J. The awards to contributors under eighteen years were: $100 to Miss Mabel E. Wade, De Peyster, N. Y.; $50 to Miss Olive Boggess, Catlin, Ill.; $25 to Miss Emma Hayes, Columbia, Mo.—*N. Y. Times.*

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to any Charitable Institution, If it Can Not be Done as It is Stated.

Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser.

Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician.

His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done.

That is not so!

This case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying in their farm houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

"I will give $5,000 to any charitable institution in the State of New York, to be designated by the editor of the New York *World*, the editor of the Buffalo *News* and W. E. Kisselburgh of the Troy *Times*, if Warner's safe cure (taken according to my directions) which cured me eight years ago, can not cure General Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease from which he is suffering."

"Now I want you to understand," he said, "that we do not profess to make new kidneys, but we do know from personal experience and from the experience of many thousands of similar cases, that we can stop the consumption of the kidneys. Many a man has gone through life with one kidney without inconvenience. Thousands of people have lived a majority of their life with one lung. They did not have a new lung made. We do not make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not consumed too much we can stop disease and prolong life if taken in time"

This offer comes from H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city.

Mr. Warner also said: "My dear sir, there are Governors, Senators, Presidential candidates, members of Congress, prominent men and women all over the country whom I personally know have been cured of disease, such as General Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's safe cure, but owing to the circles in which they move they do not care to give public testimonial to the fact."

Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," said Mr. Warner, "that we will give $5,000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Were General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to say that every thing that can be done is being done for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

The worm must be contagious or the early bird would not catch it.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"The Short Line Limited."

To meet the growing demand for improved facilities for handling the business between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has added a new fast train to those heretofore run. It is called "The Short Line Limited" because of the fact that the Northwestern is the Short Line between the above cities. The new train is magnificent in all of its appointments—every thing being entirely new and refitted for this service. It makes the run each way in a little over twelve hours, starting early in the evening and arriving at its destination the next morning in time for an early breakfast. The importance of this innovation will doubtless be readily recognized and appreciated by those whose interests require rapid transit to and from the Northwest.

"Through by daylight"—The housebreaker.—*Life.*

"Over and Over Again."

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of sick and nervous headache, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities, and all ailments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough yet gentle, and the ingredients being entirely vegetable, they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. All druggists.

Orthography for Americans—Dyspepsia with three letters: P-i-e.—*Tid-Bits.*

Can not be washed off. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. As an antidote for malarial disorders, Ayer's Ague Cure has no equal. It never fails.

A last farewell—A shoe-maker giving up his business.

The Weaker Sex

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

Goes without saying—A deaf and dumb man.—*Lowell Courier.*

When every thing else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

An ode to a goat may be called a nanny-versary poem.—*Lowell Citizen.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Of much ado—tornado.—*Waterloo Observer.*

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Something you will never find out—An inn.—*N. Y. Herald.*

That Tired Feeling

Is so general at this season that every one knows what is meant by the expression. A change of season, climate, or of life, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. In this condition Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body. Try it.

"I never took any medicine that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned me up generally. My brother and sister have also received great benefit from it." Clara W. Phelps, Shirley, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$500,000,000.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to American citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to claim these fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions how to proceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Newspaper Company, New York.

High Words: "Tip-top," "peak," "summit," etc.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Piso's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

The key of a butcher's voice is naturally beef-flat.—*Newman Independent.*

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

Mr. Wm. M. Plaster, 1114 Underhill St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years. Was not relieved until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured me."

Mr. Cyrus W. Shaff, Justice of the Peace Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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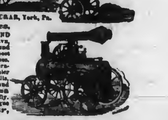
Send for Catalogue.
Wonderful Capacity.
Very Durable.
Equally Perfect in all kinds of Grain and Flax.

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Steam Engines, AUTOMATIC AND PLAIN SLIDE VALVE. Stationary, Portable and Traction. Cheapest and best for all purposes. Simple, strong and durable. No Farquhar boiler ever exploded. Saw Mills, Threshing Machines and Agricultural Implements and machinery generally. Send for Illus'd Catalogue A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.



EPITHELIOMA! OR SKIN CANCER

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.

Mrs. Joicie A. McDonald.

Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most Wonderful Agricultural Park in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.

ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS

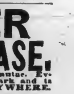
Is shipped anywhere to operate on trial against all other Presses, purchaser to keep the one doing most & best work for the least money. Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE,

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J.C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N.Y.



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"QUIT YOUR MEANNESS." The ONLY authorised book containing the Sermons, Sayings and Sparkling Humor of the Great Evangelist. Agents Wanted everywhere. This is the greatest selling book of modern times. Address WOLVERINE PUBLISHING CO., Detroit, Michigan. [Mention this paper.]

30,000 CARPENTERS

Farmers, Butchers and others SAW FILERS use our LATE MAKE of to file Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better than ever. Two Filers free for $1. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Penn.

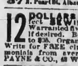
CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

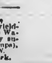
WORTH $5000—Sold For $50.

Formula and Complete Directions for making HOKEY POKEY ICE CREAM, the greatest summer delicacy invented. BIG PROFITS! Small capital required. Address R. H. ECHERT, 401 to 405 Madison Av., Covington, Ky.



FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



SEEDS FOR TRIAL.

For late summer planting. Pearl Flour Corn, best yielder known; Sweet Potato Pumpkin; Honeysuckle Watermelon; Strawberry Preserving Tomato. Very superior new seeds. The lot mailed for dime, (no stamps). PAPER OF SUMMER RADISHES THROWN IN. JAMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, MADISON, Ark.

100 000 ACRES of CHOICE KANSAS LANDS in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's For Sale on Easy Terms. Best soil, well watered. Maps and pamphlet furnished free on application to W. T. HANSEN, 165 Washington St., Chicago

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list free. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

A.N.K.—E. 1085

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886. NUMBER 31.

WEDDING BELLS!!

The President Has Taken to Himself a Wife.

Miss Frankie Folsom Becomes Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and "First Lady of the Land."

A Quiet, Sensible Ceremony Before a Few Invited Guests.

Description of the Toilets, Presents, Decorations and Music—After the Wedding Supper the Happy Couple Start for Deer Park, Md., to Enjoy a Week of Happiness.

Hear the mellow wedding bells. Golden Bells.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Other weddings there have been at the White House—eight in all—but never before to-day has the highest dignitary in the land bowed his head within its historic walls to receive the blessing of the church on his union in the holy bonds of matrimony.

From the very dawn of the wedding day the city seemed alive to the approaching events. Little knots of idlers talked it over on sidewalks in front of the hotels. Sedate maidens gossiped as they passed along the streets, and bevies of laughing girls chatted and speculated about the coming momentous ceremony. If there be truth in the ancient adage a happy bride

WILL REIGN IN THE WHITE HOUSE,

For though the day opened with a gray and cheerless sky and shadows resting on the earth, yet as it grew older the elements seemed to relent, and little by little the sun forced his rays through the unwilling clouds until his broad beams fell in generous abundance on the soft green sward of the trim park encompassing the White House, bringing out in high relief the simple yet stately white columns of the time-honored home of Presidents, crystallizing in prismatic hues the sparkling sprays of the fountains and cresting with gold the foliage of the grand old trees.

Many were the curious glances that sought to pierce the draped windows, and numberless were the comments and speculations of the loiterers who gathered early in the afternoon within the grounds. Little or nothing in the appearance of the mansion or its surroundings indicated to the casual passerby that the much-talked-of event was at hand.

The still and murky haze of the early afternoon had now wholly given place to clear skies and warm, southerly breezes, while yellow slanting sunbeams filtered through the foliage of the park and made flickering pictures upon the velvety turf beneath. The great fountain did its best to attract attention, spouting its cooling spray to the verge of its granite basin and flowering shrubs and ferns of tropical green filled the marginal gaps in the picture. Seats in the park across the avenue were occupied by lawn-clad maidens, while

HALF THE YOUNG LOVERS IN TOWN,

Moved by common sympathy which stirs the romantic susceptibilities of the sixty millions, took the winding walk in the line of their evening promenade, and speculated upon the emotions which are supposed to fill the hearts of bride and groom.

On the walks near the White House the assemblage was thoroughly democratic; and ragged urchins and slipshod colored girls jostled natty looking young gentlemen in silk attire. The gates were left wide open, and by 6 o'clock the crowd had swelled to several hundreds and a score or more of newspaper men held a point of vantage alongside the parties. The successive arrivals of the guests were watched with interest and their names were whispered by the more knowing to their companions.

Suddenly the strains of the wedding march floated through the open windows, and there was a general exclamation from the outside crowd:

"THE SERVICE HAS BEGUN!"

Then there came a tantalizing hush within the walls, which was soon ended by the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, and it was thereby known that the ceremony was over. One by one the lights sprung up at the windows, and the great burners on the portico cast their effulgence over the pavements. The scene resembled a summer night's festival, and the crowd gave itself up to the enjoyment of the delightful music.

With short intermissions the fine orchestra rendered the following selections: Bolero, "I O Son La Rosa," by Merienua; "Invitation a la Valse," Weber; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; Romance, "Bright Star of Hope," Rolandi; Mosaic, "Desiree," Sousa.

About 6:30 o'clock the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages rolling up to the main door of the mansion through the great iron gates on Pennsylvania avenue. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar at 6:30. He was closely followed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster-General Vilas and wife, Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs Whitney and Secretary Manning and his wife. Removing their wraps in the state dining-room, all the guests proceeded to the Blue Room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland. The following is a complete

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; Rev. W. N. Cleveland, the President's brother; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters; Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Manning; William Endicott, Secretary of War; Mrs. Endicott; William C. Whitney; Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Whitney; William F. Vilas, the Postmaster-General; Mrs. Vilas; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary of the President; Mrs. Lamont; Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Codman and Miss Huddleston, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Boston, Mass., relatives of the bride; Miss Nelson, of New York; Mr. W. T. Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., the President's former law partner; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland. Attorney-General Garland, although invited, was not present. For a few minutes the guests chatted gayly, but conversation was quickly suspended at 7:15 p. m., when a selected orchestra from the marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of the wedding march from Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream, and all eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of

THE COMING BRIDE AND GROOM.

Starting from the western corridor on the upper floor the President came slowly down the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied—even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor, the bride and groom entered the Blue Room and took a position near its southern wall, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding palms, tropical grasses, and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene, and the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal Jacqueminot roses, mingling with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling, gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant interior. The delicate ivory shades of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress with turn-down collar, white lawn necktie, and white enameled studs. A hush fell upon the assembly as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the wedding couple, with the Rev. William Cleveland (the President's brother) at his left hand. In a distinct tone of voice and with a delicate utterance the doctor began the simple and beautiful words of

THE WEDDING SERVICE.

"For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessing of the Great God, our father, whose institution it is. And therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to Him.

"Almighty and everlasting God, the father of our spirits, the framer of our bodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift, Thou who canst see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for us, Thy children, and has appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations, regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our Chief Magistrate, endow him plenteously with Thy grace and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances. Be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibilities. Day by day may Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be Thou forever his sun and shield.

"And be graciously pleased to look down upon this Thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have adorned the world. May she indeed be a precious boon of God to her husband, to cheer and help him continually, a woman gifted with the beauty of the land and shedding the sweet influences of Christian life upon the Nation in whose sight she is to dwell.

"Wilt thou approve what we, Thy servants, come to do in Thy name by Thine authority and under the law of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them—this man and this woman—who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock, according to the institution of Thy words. Mercifully be pleased, Almighty God, to vouchsafe to each of them Thy grace that they may well and truly weigh the unfailing vows which they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Addressing the company, Dr. Sunderland said:

"Marriage is honorable among all men, in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be of one flesh. It was constituted by our Creator in the first Paradise. It was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle. It was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemer, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began.

It is not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. Into this holy estate this man and this woman come now to enter. If any one can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.

To the bride and groom—"If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands."

(The groom and bride joined hands.)

"Grover," said the minister, "do you take this woman whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort and keep her in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

The groom (firmly)—I do.

Dr. Sunderland—Frances, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all other keep only unto him so long as you both shall live?

The bride responded in a low but clear voice, "I do."

"In token of the same let the wedding ring be passed." (The groom placed the ring on the bride's finger.)

Dr. Sunderland (solemnly)—For as much as Grover and Frances have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the presence of this company, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife, and what God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following benediction:

"God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you, the Lord mercifully fill you with all temporal and all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life ever lasting. Amen."

AT THE CONCLUSION

Of the ceremony Mrs. Folsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations to the newly-married pair. She was followed by Miss Cleveland, Rev. Mr. Cleveland and the other relatives and friends in turn. While the congratulations were in progress, the band, under the leadership of Prof. Sousa, performed the bridal chorus and march from Lohengrin, and to this music the President and his wife led the way to the stately East Room. The adornments of this noble hall were in keeping with the majestic proportions; and its ample space and brilliant illumination afforded an opportunity for a fitting display of the ladies' toilets.

Just as the wedding ceremony began a Presidential salute was fired by a battery of artillery near the river, and the chime bells of the M. E. Church pealed forth the Mendelssohn wedding march and bells in other churches joined in the happy salute.

The gentlemen present at the wedding were not fortunate enough to receive a salute from the bride, who confined her kisses to the ladies. Otherwise the ceremony was orthodox in form.

THE BRIDAL TRIP.

The Happy Couple Leave on a Special Train for Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—From the East Room the company proceeded, after a season of promenading and conversation, to the family dining-room of the mansion, where the wedding supper was served. There was no formal order observed in the supper room, but a collation was served, and the guests sat at the small tables, or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menu and chatted over the event of the evening. The elegantly designed souvenirs of satin boxes containing dainty pieces of the bridal cake, and each one bearing the hand-painted monogram "C. F.," were received with great admiration.

While the orchestra was playing one of its happiest selections and the guests were gathered about the tables, the bride quietly slipped away to her room and changed her wedding dress for a heavy gray silk traveling dress. She then returned to the company and was soon afterward joined by the President, who had in the meantime changed his dress suit for a traveling costume. This was about 8:30 o'clock, and the President and his bride said a hasty "good-bye" to their friends and left the house through a private exit from the Red Room into the south ground. A closed carriage awaited them, and as they entered and the horses started off

A SHOWER OF RICE

Was thrown on the carriage, and their friends waved them a final "God speed" from the rear porch. It was expected that the President would try to slip away unobserved, and in order to prevent this a number of newspaper men stationed themselves near the southwest entrance to the grounds with carriages convenient to follow the President in case he should make his exit by that gate. This was reported to the President, so he instructed his driver to go out of the grounds by another and almost unused route, and in that way he avoided the reporters altogether. His carriage was driven directly to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, where a special train was in waiting to take the President and his bride to Deer Park. They were escorted through the station and into the car provided for them without attracting attention, and at 9 o'clock the train started off to its destination. The President and his bride were wholly unaccompanied on this journey. They will probably remain at Deer Park about a week, during which time they will occupy a small cottage attached to the hotel, which has not yet opened for the season.

THE GUESTS BEGAN TO LEAVE

The White House soon after the President's departure. The first ones to leave was Secretary Bayard, who smilingly stood on the portico for some time before his carriage drove up. The carriage of Dr. and Mrs. Sunderland was the next to drive up, and was immediately followed by that of Secretary and Mrs. Manning. The Secretary did not look very well. He appeared rather weak and seemed hardly able to walk. He was supported to his carriage by Postmaster-General Vilas and Mr. Bissel. The other guests lingered awhile and the orchestra continued to play enlivening music until nearly ten o'clock, by which time all the guests had taken their departure. The crowd of curious sightseers remained near the mansion until preparations to close it for the night.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS

Were many, but they were not exhibited, nor will any list be furnished. This is in deference to the wishes of the President. The groom's gift to his bride was a handsome diamond necklace, composed of a single string of brilliants. The presents from the Cabinet officers and their wives were mostly articles of jewelry, though there were several beautiful presents of silverware.

The Executive Mansion will be open to-morrow, and photographers have already received permission to perpetuate pictorially the elaborate decorations of the interior. The arrangements for the day's event were under the control and personal arrangement of Colonel Lamont, and they worked so smoothly and satisfactorily as to earn for him universal commendation and compliment.

THE TOILETS.

Description of the Dresses Worn by the Bride and the Guests.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The bride wore an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin, simply garnished on the high corsage with India muslin, crossed in Grecian fold and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange blossom garniture, commencing upon the veil in a superb coronet, is continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tulle, about five yards in length, completely enveloped her, falling to the edge of her petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train. She carried no flowers and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring, containing a sapphire and two diamonds.

Mrs. Folsom wore a superb dress of violet satin, with garniture in white faille, with crystallized violet drops in pendants everywhere.

Miss Cleveland wore an exquisite dress, a combination of Nile green and cameo pink duchesse satin, with silver ornaments, low corsage, garnished with pink roses, short sleeves, semi-length gloves in light tan. She carried a fan of pink curlew feathers.

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, wore a dainty costume en train of china crepe in robin's egg blue, most effectively garnitured with rare old lace. Her flowers were La France roses.

Mrs. Manning's dress was of white satin, flounced across the front with duchesse lace trimmings, finished with sea pearls, square neck and elbow sleeves; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Endicott wore satin, with silver and white sapphire, draped in black Chantilly lace; red pompon in hair and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Whitney wore a bodice of violet, with white satin and tulle skirt trimmed with violets; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Vilas' dress was light blue silk, with long train strewn with daisies of silver, front of crystal and point lace and pearl trimmings; low neck and elbow sleeves.

Mrs. Lamont wore an ivory-tinted satin dress, demi-train, with a panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of the skirt, square neck, corsage edged with crystal and jet fringe, elbow sleeves and a beautiful corsage bouquet of Jacqueminot roses.

Mrs. Rogers, cousin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of delicate cameo pink with brocaded front.

Mrs. Codman, relative of the bride, wore a white satin dress en train with black lace draperies.

Mrs. Harmon wore a train dress of light orange.

Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn-colored satin, with overdress of white antique lace, cut pompadour, with low corsage and elbow sleeves. Her flowers were Jacqueminot roses.

Miss Huddleston was dressed in pink silk with blue trimmings.

Mrs. Sunderland's dress was gray satin, trimmed with lace, long train, square neck and elbow sleeves.

THE DECORATIONS.

Elaborate Floral Displays in the Various Rooms of the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The decorations of the Executive Mansion to-night were of an elaborate character, and in the language of one of the oldest employes, "it never presented a handsomer appearance." The various public gardens in the city and many private conservatories here and in other cities contributed their choicest plants and flowers to lend their beauty and fragrance to the scene. Of course the Blue Room, where the ceremony was performed, occupied the principal attention of the decorators. It was transformed into a veritable bower of beauty. A stately group of tall exotic plants extended along almost the entire south end of the room, concealing the window and the south doorway and rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. The larger plants included eugenias and arecas, and among the smaller ones were crotons, marantas and aspidistras. The foliage plants were interspersed with a large variety of flowering plants, such as the medinella, magnifica, begonias, hydranges, roses and late flowering azaleas. To the right and left of the main entrance from the corridor were two groups of flowering pelargoniums, fuchsias, orchids and palms.

THE CENTER PLANT

In each group was the royal phœnicophorum sechalarum. On the right and left sides of the room were also two large groups of plants in full bloom, consisting mostly of roses, begonias and hydrangias. Two large kentias balmoreanus in these groups with their leaves formed an arch which stretched almost across the rooms. In the hearth under the east mantle was a floral arrangement representing a cheerful blazing fire. It was composed of the begonia rubia and centanias. The floor of the hearth was laid in mosaics of coleus althernantharus. On the mantel above was a solid bank of cut pansies in various bright colors, in which was written with white flowers the date of the occasion, "June 2, 1886." The letters were bordered with black pansies, and the edge of the mantel was formed of the golden selaginilla. The west mantel sustained a solid bank of roses, in which none but the choicest were used, commencing with the delicate pink at the end, and growing darker and richer toward the center, where was interwoven in white moss and hybrid roses

THE MONOGRAM "C. F."

The space immediately under this mantel was banked with a variety of cretone, and the golden selaginella. The two large mirrors above the mantels were draped and festooned with garlands of mixed roses. The doors leading to the room were also festooned with heavy garlands of roses in different distinct colors; then at both ends and thicker towards the centers. Over the main entrance from the corridor was a beautiful floral scroll in which the motto "E Pluribus Unum" was interwoven in immortelles.

The decoration of the private dining-room, where the wedding collation was served, was also of an elaborate character. The main table decoration was a full-rigged three-masted ship, composed of pinks, centaurea, eganas, roses and pansies, displaying the word "Hymen." It rested on a mirror representing a lake, the shores of which were composed of different varieties of selaginellas and tiny pieces of coral. The surrounding land was represented by banks of Jacqueminot roses.

THE NATIONAL COLORS

Hung from the mainmast and two small white ones with the monogram "C. F." in golden letters hung from the other masts. At either end of the table, resting on mirrors, were vases containing long-stemmed hybrid roses. The mirrors were festooned with asparagus tenuissimus, interspersed with loose roses in the corners of the room and in the windows were groups of palms, crotons, caladiums and some plants in bloom. The four handsome sideboards were suitably decorated with the choicest foliage and flowering plants, and the mantel was a solid bank of roses. The East Room and the Red and Green Parlors were decorated in the style usual at receptions and state dinners.

THE EAST ROOM.

Presented a particularly grand appearance with the groupings of tropical plants, masses of exotics and brilliant illumination. Festoons of smilax were gracefully suspended from the large chandeliers, and beautiful garlands ornamented the four pillars, upon each of which were conspicuously displayed a large floral shield composed of choice white and red roses, violets and cryasanthemums, representing the national colors. To the usual decorations of the main corridor were added four extra groups of palms and foliage and flowering plants.

AT DEER PARK.

The Presidential Party Arrives Safely and Will Possibly Remain a Whole Week.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 3.—The President arrived at Deer Park at 4:20 a. m., standard time, this morning, after an uneventful run of four and a half hours. He and Mrs. Cleveland went direct to Senator Davis' cottage. It is thought that the President and bride will remain a week.

—We are under obligations to the sprightly and enterprising Cincinnati *Evening Post* for the use of the above excellent engraving of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The *Post* leads all its Cincinnati cotemporaries.

PECULIAR SUICIDES.

An Insane German Whose Ambition It Was to Crucify Himself.

One of the evils inseparable from the modern general diffusion of all sorts of news is the encouragement of criminal imitation. It was long noticed that peculiar crimes are apt to be copied, and that this is especially the case in regard to suicide. Most readers probably remember the story of the grove of trees which Napoleon caused to be burned because it was found impossible to prevent the soldiers from hanging themselves in it. A similar story is told of a military sentry-box. It was found necessary to build a cage over the gallery at the top of the London monument, because it had become a favorite place for suicidal plunges. A similar reputation attached for many years to Waterloo bridge in London. In France, some years ago, a foolish young couple, saturated with Rousseauism, fastened themselves together with gay-colored ribbons and threw themselves into the Seine. The idea took, and for a time this mode of suicide was quite the fashion. Statistics show that the average number of suicides remains tolerably constant in proportion to population, though it no doubt rises when some widespread convulsion disorganizes society. But the ways of committing suicide change, and people not only exercise choice in the matter, but are influenced in selecting the mode by the recent occurrence of any striking events of the kind.

It is true that no imitator has yet been found of the insane German whose ambition it was to crucify himself, and who with an astonishing perversion of ingenuity contrived an apparatus by which, after fastening his feet and nailing one hand to the cross-piece, he was enabled to hoist the heavy cross out of the window and exhibit himself to the whole town suspended from it. That, however, involved too much labor, and suicides usually desire to shuffle off this mortal coil as easily as possible. Speaking roughly, it may be said that women prefer drowning, and men hanging. Of course, many of both sexes take poison. In France for a long time asphyxiation by charcoal gas was popular with the poor. The last reported French suicide, however, seems to have been suggested by one of Cherbuliez's novels. A carpenter in Belleville killed his lady-love and then himself. The double suicide had been agreed upon and its method settled deliberately. The details were somewhat different, but the general plan resembles that of the hero and heroine of "La Ravanche de Joseph Noirel." The resemblance in fact is so close that we should think the event calculated to make M. Cherbuliez feel rather uncomfortable, if he is particularly sensitive, though of course no real responsibility can be predicated in such a matter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

How to Get Rid of Poisonous Substances as Quickly as Possible.

If you have swallowed a poison, whether laudanum, arsenic, or other poisonous drugs put a teaspoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water, cold or warm, stir and swallow quickly. Instantaneously the contents of the stomach will be thrown up, not allowing the poisonous substance time to be absorbed and taken in to the blood. As soon as vomiting ceases, swallow the white of one or two eggs, for the purpose of antagonizing any small portion of the poison which may have been left behind. Let the reader remember the principle, which is to get the poison out of you as quickly as possible.

There are other things which will also serve as a speedy emetic, but the advantage of mustard is, it is always at hand, it acts instantaneously, without any other medicinal effects. The use of the white of an egg is that, although it does not nullify all poisons, it antagonizes a larger number than any other agent so readily attainable. But, having taken the mustard or egg, send for a physician; these are advised in order to save time, as the delay of twenty minutes often causes death.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

The Orangemen Attack the Navvies in Belfast.

The Outcome of the Home Rule Movement and Religion.

BELFAST, June 4.—The Orange workmen employed at the Queen's Island Ship Yards here to-day attacked the navvies employed by the Harts, or Commissioners, and after overpowering them and beating them badly drove them into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the injured, exhausted and struggling navvies were rescued. The Orangemen made the assault because the navvies, it is alleged, had previously attacked some Loyalists for aspersing the home rule movement. Intense excitement prevails among the local Catholics in consequence of the attack. The Orangemen numbered two thousand and the navvies one hundred. A repetition of the historical riots is feared. Policemen, fully armed, are patrolling the city, and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured, and twelve were taken to the hospitals. The body of James Curran, one of the navvies, who was missing for a time, has been recovered. He was the sole support of his widowed mother.

YANKEE FISHERMEN,

Finding a British Cutter at Anchor Without Steam, They Load Up in Full View and Escape.

BANGOR, ME., June 4.—The Canadian daring cutter General Middleton sailed into the harbor of Eastport the other day flying all her colors, anchoring on the British side of the campo bello, and closely watching the Eastport boats. Mr. Young, a prominent packer and boat-owner, went on board and asked the commander if Eastport's boats were to be seized if they went in the morning as usual for fish. The reply was: "We are waiting for full instructions from Ottawa. But," he said, looking sharply at Mr. Young and shaking his head in a significant way, "you had better not go on." After consultation with others it was decided if the weather was good to attempt to get the usual supply. The next morning was clear, without a breath of wind. The British cutter was close under the land and becalmed. Fifteen boats started from Eastport, going down five miles from Eastport on the British side. They filled their boats and returned. In the meantime the cutter seeing the American game, attempted to get under way. However, as she had no steam up, and the tide was against her, it was impossible to get out of the cove. Boats were got out and preparations made for a chase, but before this could be done the Americans had regained their own water, and signaled to the shore that they had fish, which, later on, they landed amid the noise of a dozen steam whistles on factories, greatly to the disgust and rage of the Canadian commander. As soon as a breeze sprang up the blue-nose privateer, as the Eastporters called her, departed amid the yells and laughter of the jolly canners of Passamaquoddy. The Woodbury goes to Portland for repairs to her boiler. Captain Dean expects to see the American North Atlantic squadron ordered soon to the fishing grounds.

An Ancient Claim.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A very curious claim has been received at the Treasury Department in the shape of a certificated indebtedness on the Government to John Yesterday, of Philadelphia, dated February 16, 1783, signed by Joseph Nourse, Register, and bearing interest at 6 per cent., from December 20, 1781. Although the certificate is for only $17.50, the interest due on it amounts to $110.25, making the amount of the claim $127.75. First Comptroller Durham is looking into the matter to see if the claim is valid, so it may be paid to Yesterday's heirs.

Manning's Resignation Rumored.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The *Herald* this morning says: "It was reported in Wall street yesterday that Secretary Manning, some days ago sent a letter to President Cleveland, formally resigning his office; and the rumor was also current that the President will accept his resignation."

LATER.—Secretary of the Treasury Manning tendered his resignation, but at the suggestion of the President, accepts a leave of absence until October and goes to Hot Springs, Ark.

How Long Will Congress Last?

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The long delay caused by the oleomargarine bill, coupled with the prospective of a discussion over the civil service clause of the sundry civil appropriation bill, causes a good deal of apprehension among the people who were calculating on a close of the session of Congress by the middle of next month. There are members who now think that the session is going to run into August, and some are predicting that the month of September will find Congress still here.

Men-of-War for the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of the Navy says that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly, as usual, and report for further orders at Portland, Me. They will visit the fisheries, under instructions from the Department, and, it is hoped, will help to allay rather than increase the existing antagonisms.

A Prowling Darkey.

DEER PARK, MD., June 4.—To-night a colored man eluded the guards, stealing up near the house, looked into the parlor occupied by the President and his bride. Just then the guards pounced on him, hand-cuffed him and dragged him away. He said he meant no harm, and only wanted to see the President of the United States. He was subsequently released. The intruder was an Ohio man.

Seven Days' Failures.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 160, and for Canada 27, or a total of 187, as compared with a total of 181 last week and 167 for the week previous to the last. More than one-half of the casualties are reported from the Western and Pacific States.

The Maxwell Case Gone to the Jury.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—At 9:30 o'clock to-night Mr. Clover concluded the closing speech for the State in the Maxwell trial, and a few minutes later the jury retired. At 11:15 court was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Powderly Will Resign if Antagonized.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 4.—The *Record* will say to-morrow that in case Master Workman Powderly is antagonized in the least by his enemies in the Executive Board of the Knights he will resign at once. The rumor has given impetus to the Powderly boom for Congress in this district.

Confederate Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House Committee on War Claims, to-day, listened to an argument by a representative of the Confederate bondholders, who urged the redemption of these bonds by the Government.

Train Attacked by Foreign Laborers.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., June 4.—Yesterday Conductor Schwartz's train was boarded by a gang of foreign laborers. A row about tickets ensued, the gang attacking the conductor with revolvers. Schwartz and his two brakemen were badly injured, but drove the crowd off the train. Several of them were arrested.

Gone Up the Spout.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—The Providence Base-ball Club, at a meeting yesterday, decided to disband, owing to poor attendance at its games. It opened the season with $2,500 in the treasury, and is now in debt about $1,800.

HOME RULE VOTE.

His Opponents Too Much for the Grand Old Man,

And His Flag Goes Down Under a Majority of Thirty.

LONDON, June 7.—The second reading of the Home Rule bill was defeated in the House of Commons to-night amid a scene of indescribable excitement and confusion, by a majority of thirty votes, namely, 341 to 311. After the announcement of the vote Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment of the House until Thursday to enable the Government to decide on their future course, and there being no opposition the House adjourned accordingly. Summonses have been issued for a Cabinet council to-morrow to make the preparations rendered necessary by the defeat of the Government. It is stated to-night in the lobby that Mr. Gladstone is against dissolving before the autumn, notwithstanding the defeat he has sustained, the state of supply being far in arrear and urgent, and that the Queen approves this course. The opponents of home rule, however, declare that Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington are both prepared to accept the responsibility of carrying on the Government. There is strong feeling among Gladstone's principal supporters against a transfer of Government until supply has been disposed of and the finances of the country placed on a proper footing. Gossip on dissolution, however, is necessarily conjectural, as nothing can be positively known until the Cabinet have met and determined the course to be followed. The general opinion to-night is that at least three general elections will have to be held before Gladstone finds himself at the head of a solid working majority, and the country is now fairly in for a long term of excitement unparalleled in the history of Great Britain since the time of Cromwell.

EIGHT PERSONS SUFFOCATED

By a Presumed Incendiary Fire in a Chicago Tenement House.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A fire occurred in a frame building at 731 South Canal street, at 4 o'clock this morning, which is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Eight of the sleeping inmates had no warning and were burned in their beds. They were Michael Murphy and wife and two daughters, aged five and eleven years; Mrs Mary Durkin and infant child; Patsey Lavin, four years, and Wm. Hand, sixty-eight years. John Welsh, a teamster, said that he was at the scene of the fire five minutes after it started. He rendered what assistance he could and helped in caring for the suffocated victims. He said a great delay was made in sending in the alarm, caused by the man who pulled the box not understanding its workings, and the delay had much to do with the fatal results. The origin of the fire was at first a mystery, until a tub containing clothes saturated with coal oil was discovered in the basement. The articles in the tub burned from the top and a strong smell of the oil could be detected on raising the contents. The scene of the fire is in the midst of that quarter occupied by the poorer people or working classes, and to-day poorly-clad men, women and children stood around the place discussing the tragedy. The houses have been fired twice before within a year, but the fire each time was discovered before it had made any headway.

A Success in Surgery.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 7.—About a year ago a misshapen child was born to Mrs. Zwiers, of this city. The child was lacking a roof to its mouth; there was no floor to the nasal passage, a protuberance extended from the nose, and in other ways the child was so much of a monstrosity that it was kept from the mother's sight for several months. It was declared to be a type of double hair-lip, such as has seldom been seen even by surgeons of the widest experience. Each one who saw the child declared that it would be impossible for it to live, and, in fact, that it had better die. A physician took charge of the babe and undertook to reduce it to a human condition, with excellent results. All the parts lacking have been supplied, the protuberance has been removed, and the babe to-day is a bright, good-looking child. The operation is pronounced one of the most difficult and successful ever performed.

Prince Jerome Makes Threats.

PARIS, June 7.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has issued a manifesto in which he vehemently protests against the contemplated expulsion of himself, Prince Victor, and the Comte de Paris and his family. He predicts that if the Chamber of Deputies persist in its course, it will drive the Republic into civil war.

Death from an Exploding Boiler.

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—A boiler exploded this morning in the Rensselaer Mill. Michael Dumworth was instantly killed, and Patrick Gaynor so severely injured that he can not recover. Eight others were injured, but will probably recover.

Killed by the Falling of a Wall.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Two men were killed outright by the falling of the side wall of a house on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street this afternoon, and another was so badly injured that he died soon afterward.

Did Not Promise to Obey.

BOSTON, June 7.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says: Rev. Byron Sunderland says he left the word "obey" out of the President's wedding service purposely. He says he thinks the word "honor" covers the case.

Maxwell Disappointed.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Maxwell, the slayer of Preller, regrets that the verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree postpones his carrying into effect arrangements for lecturing or entering a dime museum.

Killed by the Collapse of a Stand.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The reporters' stand at the St. Louis Jockey Club fell to-day while the Eclipse stakes was being run. Chas. Dyer, of the St. Louis *Republican*, was killed, and several others were injured.

Crops Destroyed.

ARGYLE, MICH., June 7.—Crops of every description in this vicinity are badly damaged. Wheat seems to be almost hopelessly ruined.

—The antiquity of the harp appears in the fact that ancient Egyptian frescoes contain harps that are three thousand years old. Bruce gives some copies of paintings in one-hundred-gated Thebes of a harp in the tomb of Rameses, thus showing that before Athens was built the Egyptians used this instrument. Bible readers know King David's favorite instrument was the harp called kinnor. It is said that when hung over his couch the wind caused the strings to sound at midnight—the principle of the æolian harp.

—Chico, Cal., humbly calls Georgia's attention to the fact that two of its citizens recently killed a rattlesnake measuring five feet in length, which had in its stomach five jack-rabbits, besides a number of rats and mice.

—It is not generally known that the United States imports every year an immense quantity of potatoes. They come mainly from Germany and sell at about the same price as the American.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—The suicides at the Monte Carlo gaming tables are said to average one a day.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—SENATE.—After routine morning business, the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was taken up and then informally laid aside to permit Mr. Brown to make a speech against the Bankruptcy bill. The land taxation was then resumed, Mr. Dolph speaking. After some debate the Senate went into executive session at 5:30 p. m., and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to legalize the incorporation of Trades Unions. The oleomargarine bill was taken up in committee of the whole and debated all day. An agreement was made to take a vote to-morrow on reducing the rate of tax, and at 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to directing an investigation of the appointment of Indian traders by a select committee of five. The subject of Canadian seizures of American vessels was informally discussed at some length before the Chair ruled the debate out of order. Van Wyck's bill taxing railroads was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Plumb, Hoar, Evarts, Call and Blair, and finally passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported with amendments increasing the total $49,700. The bill to indemnify Chinese for losses incurred by the riot in Wyoming was discussed by Messrs. Evarts and Call, and laid aside to allow Mr. Edmunds to submit an amendment to the Legislative bill for additional force in the Pension office. At 4:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned, after a short executive session.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill was reported back from the Labor Committee extending the provisions of the eight hour law to letter carriers. The oleomargarine bill was then taken up. Mr. Hatch made the closing speech. Votes were taken on amendments reducing the tax, which was finally fixed at five cents. The bill was then passed—yeas 177; nays 101. At 4:35 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for a discussion of the Oklahoma bill.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling for information as to a circular issued by Land Commissioner Sparks suspending the operations of the timber culture and preemption laws pending legislation by Congress. The Chinese indemnity bill was taken up, but informally laid aside for the Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was debated until 2 p. m. The Chinese indemnity bill was then placed before the Senate. When brought to a vote it passed—yeas 30, nays 10. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Beck, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell (Ore.), and Vest. The bill appropriates $150,000 and authorizes the President to ascertain the actual losses sustained by Chinese at Rock Springs, Wy. T., in September 1885, and to pay such losses. The Consular and diplomatic bill was again taken up. A motion by Mr. Conger to strike out the appropriation of $2,700 as the American contribution to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, was rejected—yeas 1, nays 42—Mr. Conger being alone in support of his motion. The Senate, at 5:30 p. m., without finishing the bill, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending that $50,000 of the appropriation of 1883 for fortifications be reappropriated for the construction of guns. The privileged report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform recommending the dismissal of Assistant Doorkeeper Warder, was called up. After considerable debate a substitute for the committee's report was offered in the shape of a resolution declaring that the conduct of Warder in receiving money from the city of Jeffersonville to influence legislation was a gross impropriety, deserving emphatic condemnation, but stating that the evidence adduced did not, in the opinion of the House, require his expulsion from office. This resolution was agreed to—yeas 140, nays 67. The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, but no progress was made. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered a bill practically terminating the free importation of fish, and increasing the import duties on all fish, thus compelling the Canadians to pay more for the privilege of selling fish in the United States. The House at 4:40 p. m., took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—SENATE.—Messrs. Ingalls and Cockrell had a warm personal controversy. Afterward the session was devoted to pension bills.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill for a public building at Zanesville, reducing the amount from $150,000 to 100,000. The chief part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding bill, but no vote was taken.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Harris was excused from serving on the special committee appointed to investigate the appointment of Indian traders. By a vote of 22 to 21 the House oleomargarine bill was referred to the Agricultural Committee instead of the Finance Committee, thus insuring a favorable report. The consular and diplomatic bill was passed. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, withdrew a report from the Committee on Railroads containing an allusion to the Union troops as the "invading army." The bill providing for the admission to the navy of the Navy Academy graduates excluded by the appropriation of 1882, was taken up. Mr. Hale spoke in opposition. At 4:45 p. m. the Senate went into Executive session, and at 4:55 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, moved to expunge from the record of Friday night's proceedings a long speech by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, criticising the late Secretary of War Stanton. Mr. Wheeler being absent action was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Crisp and Mr. Holman apologized to each other for their heated remarks of Saturday last and were applauded. A number of bills and resolutions were then introduced and referred, including one by Mr. Butterworth granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Durbin Ward. The legislative bill was set aside for the consideration of the bill to repeal the timber culture, preemption and desert land acts; it was passed 183 to 40, under suspension of the rules. The Arthur-kill bridge was next taken up and passed almost unanimously. A small public building bill was passed, after which the House adjourned, 4:50 p. m.

Foreign Notes.

THE island of Chios, Turkey, has experienced an earthquake. No damage was done.

M. EMILE DEGAND, an eminent Brussels barrister is on trial for receiving stolen money.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON publishes a protest against the passage of the proposed expulsion bill. He predicts that the Chamber of Deputies by such conduct will drive the Republic into civil war.

DURING a celebration of the anniversary of General Garibaldi's death at Padua, an anti-Austrian demonstration resulted in a riot and conflict with the police, in which several persons were wounded. Fifty-eight of the rioters were arrested.

MINISTER PENDLETON met his daughter and son on board the Servia at Liverpool on the 7th. The former, who was thickly veiled, had not withstood the voyage well, and early in the afternoon the reunited family left for Chester, where they will remain for a few days, to enable Miss Pendleton to recover from the effects of the voyage, when they will probably go to London.

—It must be a very ill-wind indeed that blows nobody good. But who would suppose that fashionable young ladies are endeavoring to make holiday capital out of the latest developments of the hydrophobia scare? "Oh, my dear," said one charming girl to another, "I have such good news to give you. Papa has been bitten by a mad dog, and we are all going to Paris at once."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Some people, doubtless, are born to be bores: others achieve the qualities that go to make a bore of a superlative degree, and a large portion of the innocent and defenseless portion of the human race have bores thrust upon them.—*Boston Traveller.*

—A one hundred and fifty ton bowlder rolled down the mountain at Swanville, Me., the other day, and cut a clean swath through large forest trees for over thirty rods.

—"Gladstone's bill," remarked old Mrs. Badger, petulantly, "I've heard of that for the past ten months. It seems to me it was time for Mr. Gladstone to pay his bills."—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENTS.

It Seems That the U. S. Statute Will Prevent Acceptance of Wedding Gifts from Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An accurate list of the presents sent to the President and his bride on the occasion of their wedding has not yet been obtained from the White House, but it has been publicly announced that members of the Cabinet and other officials of the Government have been among the donors. The President's well-known aversion to receiving gifts from any source whatever has been illustrated in a number of instances. This has given credence to the report that he will, on his return to Washington, privately request a withdrawal of some of the articles sent him, many of which must have been presented by persons to whom he can not in justice to himself remain under the obligations an acceptance would imply. There are some who go so far in commenting upon this subject as to claim that the presents from members of the Cabinet were made in violation of Section 1784 of the Revised Statutes, which reads in full as follows: "No officer, clerk or employe in the U. S. Government's employe shall at any time solicit contribution from other officers, clerks or employes in the Government service, for a gift or present for those in a superior official position, nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves, nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from Government employ."

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

One Hundred and Seventeen Convicts Received Into the Catholic Church.

JOLIET, ILL., June 6.—The Joliet Penitentiary was the scene of a most interesting event this forenoon. It was the conferring of the rite of confirmation on 117 convicts by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of a large number of outsiders and occurred in the prison chapel. The chapel was nicely decorated with flowers for the occasion, and each convict was provided with a bunch of white flowers to pin upon his breast. At nine o'clock the Archbishop commenced the confirmation, assisted by a number of priests of Chicago, St. Louis and Joliet. As the convicts advanced to the altar each man handed the Archbishop a slip of paper upon which was written the convict's name. Pronouncing the name, the Archbishop dipped his finger in a chalice of oil held by an attendant, and making a cross on the foreheads of the kneeling men said: "I sign thee with the sign of the cross and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The convict orchestra rendered some excellent music suitable to the occasion. Among those confirmed were some of the worst criminals in the West.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISTS.

An Organization for the Purpose of Arson, Robbery, Murder, and the Overthrow of the Government.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 6.—The U. S. grand jury here, finding indictments against leaders of the anti-Chinese riots, make an extraordinary report, declaring that there exists throughout the country a treasonable organization known as the "Red American International Workingmen's Association." The main articles of its creed are arson, robbery and murder. Its purpose is the overthrow of our Government and the erection upon its ruins of a so-called Socialistic Commonwealth. The Pacific Coast is believed to possess peculiar advantages for the inauguration of the movement.

Duel from Wagons.

OAKLAND, ILL., June 6.—Yesterday morning at seven o'clock Ben Mason and Geo. Scott met in the public road one mile north of Hynesboro and opened fire on each other with revolvers. Both were in wagons. Mason fired first, but missed. Scott fired three times, and each shot hit. The first penetrated Mason's right arm, fracturing it so that he dropped the revolver. The second entered the right cheek and came out of the left ear. The third entered the stomach, ranging downward. Scott went to Tuscola and gave himself up. Mason was taken to a neighbor's, when all the bullets but the one in the stomach were probed out. From the latter wound he will surely die. Both men are prominent citizens of Douglas County. Mason is worth $5,000. Some time last fall they traded horses, in which Mason claimed he was cheated. Bad feeling ensued. Each had threatened the other and the neighborhood, though excited, was not surprised at the fatal end of the quarrel yesterday.

Storms in Germany.

BERLIN, June 6.—Violent thunder-storms, accompanied by the bursting of water-spouts, have for several days past prevailed in Central Germany and in the Hartz Mountain territory in the northwestern part of the Empire. Houses and railways have been destroyed. Hail-stones weighing two ounces have fallen at Giessen. It is estimated that the damage done by the storms to the crops alone will exceed $250,000. A number of people have been killed by the lightning and floods.

President and Bride at Church.

DEER PARK, MD., June 6.—The President and his bride attended church in the mountains to-day, and witnessed the baptizing of a baby. They attracted more attention than the sermon, which was especially prepared for the occasion. The President put a five-dollar bill into the collection basket. An ex-Congressman, a Democrat, pronounced the benediction, and prayed that Mr. Cleveland might be continued as Chief Magistrate.

THE WHEAT CROP.

A Disastrous Drought in the West and Northwest.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The following is a summary of the crop report received by the *Farmer's Review*: Spring wheat in Dakota and Minnesota has been considerably impaired by the drought, while oats and flax have been almost entirely destroyed. In Kansas the drouth and chinch-bug have caused serious injury to wheat and oats. In Nebraska and Iowa there will be the average yield of wheat, and corn is looking well in both States. The outlook for winter wheat is good. Harvest has already begun in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and in Ohio and Indiana there will be an unusually large yield.

Maxwell Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The jury in the murder case of Maxwell returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. His attorneys will move for a new trial on grounds of improper testimony admitted, and on errors in the trial. If this is not granted they will appeal to the State Supreme Court, and will take it to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Fauntleroy claims that there were nine fatal errors in the trial.

Disastrous Fire.

LEBANON, PA., June 6.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works in this city, the largest in the country, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $150,000.

A Judge Murdered.

HANNIBAL, MO., June 6.—Judge Joseph Wenault, of the vicinity of Clarence, Shelby County, was waylaid and killed on the highway a short distance from his home, about eleven o'clock Friday night. The body was found lying beside the road yesterday morning, with two bullets in the head and the throat cut from ear to ear.

Murdered by Apaches.

BENSON, ARIZ., June 6.—M. Goldbaum, who left here two weeks ago to prospect in Whetstone mountains, was found murdered by the Apaches seventeen miles south of here yesterday. Thomas Lunt, a miner at French Mine near Harshaw, was killed by Apaches.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

THE jury in the Maxwell case in St. Louis brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

UNDER the law passed by the last legislature three commissioners for this county have to be elected at the August election.

SOME localities in Texas are threatened with the grasshopper plague. It is attributed to the drouth that prevailed in these localities.

THE Republicans in this district contemplate putting Gen. John W. Finnell on the tract for Congress, but with no hopes of success.

LIEUT. GOV. HINDMAN has announced his candidacy for Congress in the Eleventh district, and will at once begin an active canvass.

PROHIBITION captured Logan Co., last week by a majority of 510 votes. The question had been a leading issue in that county for some time.

JOHN KELLY, the great Tammany leader, died at his home in New York City, last week. He was a man with a national reputation, and whose political foes long since learned to dread. He was a man whose frank disposition was admired by all who knew him.

OF all the men we can call to mind Hon. John W. Stevenson is the most to be desired for Governor of Kentucky. He is a man of almost unlimited experience in affairs of government, and although greatly advanced in years, the State would make no mistake by calling him to the head of affairs.

THE contest for Circuit Judge in the Covington district waxes warm. The Arthur and Desha factions cannot arrive at a compromise. Judge O'Hara, it is said, had been agreed upon by both parties as a compromise candidate, but the Judge would not accept the position on account of his large and paying practice.

IT is reported that Phil Thompson may be selected for the head of the Democratic Congressional committee in case Kenna insists upon retiring. The selection of Thompson and Robertson as secretary and assistant secretary of the committee has been said to indicate the preparation of a Presidential boom for Mr. Carlisle.

THE temperance people opened the campaign for this county with a mass meeting in the Court-house in this place, Monday. A large crowd listened to the two lectures delivered, after which the campaign committees were appointed, and other arrangements were made looking to the prosecution of the canvass until the question is settled at the August election.

JNO. J. MCCANN, the newly appointed postmaster at Ghent, Carroll county, is two or three hundred dollars behind in his account with the Government, and his sureties have taken charge of the office until a successor can be appointed. He bears a good reputation and it is thought that he overdrew his account in settling with his creditors, expecting to replace the money.—Owen News.

HON. DANIEL MANNING tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. The President has not accepted it, but suggested in its stead that the Secretary take a leave of absence until October 1, and then withdraw the resignation. The suggestion was accepted so far as concerns the leave of absence, at least, and Secretary Manning and family, accompanied by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller and family, have gone to Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.

COL. STERLING B. TONEY has filed before Judge Jackson a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Lee Hale and Edward Hale, two convicts now at work in the Greenwood coal mines. The question involved is whether a man who has been sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary can be legally set to work outside the walls of that institution. The question has been the subject of much discussion in legal circles, and owing to its important bearing upon prison affairs in Kentucky the decision of Judge Jackson will be eagerly watched for. —Courier-Journal.

THE Owensboro *Messenger* thinks Hon. Thos. L. Jones ought not make himself ridiculous by again being a candidate for governor, while the Lexington *Transcript* is of the opinion that "the Democratic party ought not to have permitted the swindle on Col. Jones in its last State Convention; but, having done that it ought to come as near righting the matter now as near as possible by tendering him the nomination unanimously. If it does not do it it will show to the world that it cares very little for its honor; for it will make itself a party to the crime perpetrated on a most consistent Democrat and honorable gentleman."

Expect the latter opinion about coincides with that of Col. Jones on the subject.

OF the President's wedding the New York *Star* says; "When the hour approached for the ceremony the chimes in the tower of the Metropolitan Church rang out with the sweet melody of Mendelsshen's wedding march. Suddenly the guns at the Arsenal broke upon the evening stillness, and salute after salute was fired until the wedding hour was at hand, when the firing ceased. The chimes, too, were hushed momentarily, and the music within doors ceased. The ceremony was in progress. At 7:15 o'clock it was over. Then the chimes rang out again with the joyful notes of the regal wedding peal, the guns belched forth again, and for ten minutes the city rang with the sound of jubilee. Never was a wedding so joyously heralded to the world. The Marine Band played the Swedish wedding march, and professor Widdows, who played the chimes at the New Orleans Exposition, continued to give selections upon the Metropolitan bells."

AN editor once slowly wended his way down where he supposed a reception awaited him, says a wicked exchange. The devil awaited him and said: "For many years thou hast borne the blame of bad spelling that the printer has gotten off in the paper. The paper has come out for $1 50; alas! the $1 50 has often failed to come in. The printer has often bedeviled thee for wages Saturday night, when thou hast not a darn farthing to thy name. Men have taken thy paper without paying for it, and cursed thee for not getting up a better one. Thou hast been called a dead beat by passenger conductors, and a dead beat by freight conductors, when thou hast shown thy annual pass to their envious gaze. All these things thou hast borne in silence. Thou canst not come here." And he fired him, and as he did so the devil murmured to himself: "Heaven is thy home, and besides if we had him here he would be dunning delinquent subscribers, and thereby creating discord in my kingdom."—Ex.

THE new Revenue law makes the following important changes in the duties of the Assessor:

"Hereafter he will be required to assess each voting precinct separate so that his book will show the county by precincts. The county court Clerk is required to furnish the Assessor each year with a record of all sales and transfers of property in each precinct in the county, and he is under oath to assess all property at a fair cash value. Instead of getting fifteen cents on each list as formerly, he will now receive four cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property up to one million, and one cent on all sums up to ten million dollars and one-half cent on all over that amount. Persons listing their property are sworn to give in a true and correct list of all their property at a fair cash value. He shall commence his work on the 15th day of September in each year and complete it by the 15th of December following. The Supervisors shall examine his books the first of January and turn them over to the sheriff for collection by the first of February when the taxes are due. The law will take effect from its passage.

Under the old law three supervisors constituted a board to equalize the assessor's books. Under the new five men are to be appointed by the County Judge, no two men to live in the same precinct. They shall meet at the county seat the first Monday in January of each year to examine the assessor's books. Their pay is fixed at one dollar and fifty cents per day for the time actually engaged."

STATE NEWS.

There was never a finer prospect for an abundant crop of blue grass seed than at present.

Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, the well known Louisville lawyer, is a candidate for the Superior Court.

Several farmers of Fayette county plowed up their potatoes on account of the voracity of the potato bug.

A newly-born baby, at Maysville, was found in J. M. Mitchell's pond in a coffee sack, with a stone in it.

At Lebanon, a buzzard with a bell is scaring people into hysterics, and stampeding horses and cattle.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Post says that Judge Wm. Lindsay, of Frankfort, will be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator James B. Beck.

A Democratic convention will be held at Lebanon, Thursday, June 17, to nominate a candidate for Superior Judge to succeed Hon. A. E. Richards, whose term will expire in September.

The editor of the Powell county Journal says he took his wife to see Jumbo. It is not always the case that a man takes his wife along when he goes to see the elephant.—Kentuckian.

John M. Hunt, for many years a prominent livery man of Owenton, has rented the fine new livery stable of Mr. Soper, of Georgetown, and purchased his stock and all vehicles except the 'bus.

The wheat crop in Kentucky is still in the very best condition for a large yield. Without adverse weather or unlooked for accident it promises to be the largest yield per acre ever produced in the State.

Uncle Reuben Cook, an old and industrious citizen of the east side of the county, has discovered a cave on his farm that is not excelled in curiosity, even by the famous Mammoth Cave of this State.—Crittenden Press.

The Midway Clipper says: Tobacco growers are very much discouraged and almost despair of raising a crop because of the ravages of the cut worms. In some instances plants have been set and reset several times and yet the stand is very poor.

In portions of Fayette county the oat crop is rapidly being destroyed by the ravages of a worm resembling the cut-worm. Numbers are plowing their oat and hemp fields up and planting corn and other grains. The worms are generally black, and some are said to be as large as one's little finger.

Danville Board of Trustees received a check for $5,000 from the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, being part payment of judgment recently rendered in favor of the town in the suit against the railway company for the nonfulfillment of their contract to build the machine shops of the road there.

The tobacco barn of B. N. Isaacs, of the Bradfordsville district was destroyed by fire last Thursday night together with about 14,000 pounds of tobacco. He had great difficulty in preventing the fire from extending to another barn, containing stock. The loss was $1,500 or $1,800. The barn was insured for $550 and the tobacco for $600.

Millard Weaver, of Persimmon Grove, on last Tuesday, while crossing a field came across a snake which he killed, the monster measuring 16 feet long and nearly 6 inches in diameter. He threw it over a fence and while looking at it was joined by a friend. The two were suddenly startled by hearing a whistle similar to that of a man, when turning they saw a mate of the snake coming for them with vengeance. After a desperate battle the snake was killed and was fully as large as the first.—Ditto.

The people of Garrard county have nominated Hon. Milton J. Durham for governor, and request him to become a candidate.

More tobacco has been set than ever before at this season of the year. Many farmers have finished setting and nearly everybody has set more or less. It seems that the crop will be as large as that of last year.—Carrollton Democrat.

BOTH gentlemen lay themselves liable to the suspicion that they are playing for position in politics. The Governor wants to be Senator and the Controller wants to be Governor. The letters have a close resemblance to the windy fights Blaine and Beck used to have in the Senate. They are intended for buncombe, and especially for home consumption. The probabilities are that when Knott and Durham meet they will laugh over the cheap advertising each has given the other, and, like Beck and Blaine, go out and take a drink.—Bardstown Record.

ELDERSLIE ROCK.

The Last Obstruction Removed from the Famous River Clyde.

The largest vessels afloat may now steam up the Clyde into the heart of Glasgow with perfect freedom and safety. For some years they have been confined to a narrow channel just above Renfrew, but now they will have the whole width of the river, with plenty of water on all sides. The last and greatest obstacle to the free navigation of the stream was removed a short time ago by the blowing up of all that remained of the Elderslie rock at a less depth than twenty feet beneath low water, and since then workmen have been busy lifting the blasted material. This is the end of a remarkable engineering achievement, accomplished by novel methods and under exceptional difficulties. The existence of the rock was not discovered until 1854, when a large steamer, the Glasgow, stuck fast and had to be lightened of her cargo before she could be got off. Up to that time the obstruction had been thought to be a sandbank, and it was known as Harthill sand. Before the Glasgow corporation began the improvement of the Clyde there had been a shallow ford at that place. By means of dredging the channel was deepened, until in 1836 there was a depth of over thirteen feet at high water. All the sand had been dredged away by 1854, and it was then proved that a wall of hard whinstone, about three hundred feet broad, extended across the bed of the river. In 1860 blasting with gunpowder for its removal was begun, and after seven years' work one-half of the width of the river was cleared so as to give a depth of fourteen feet at low water, the other half having only eight feet. It was resolved in 1880 that the whole of the rock should be removed to give a depth of twenty feet at low water and thirty feet six inches at high water. This is the work which has now been completed. Colonel Beaumont's diamond drills have been used for the boring, and dynamite has been the principle agent for the blasting. The operations have been carried out by means of ingenious machinery on a floating barge, diving being almost entirely dispensed with, and in this has been the novelty of the proceedings, which have been entirely successful, without loss of life or injury of limb. About 100,000 tons of rock have been removed, and the total cost has been nearly £70,000. The work is worth the money. The whole width of the river is available, and no vessel that has left the stocks has a draught too great for the depth of water. Great things have been done by the Clyde Trust, but nothing more useful than this removal of the last barrier to the increasing trade of the port. We have all reason to be proud of the Clyde—excepting its needless impurities. The enterprise of Glasgow has made it what it is. That which is now a noble navigable river was a hundred years ago a winding, shallow, fordable stream. Its transformation has cost about £11,000,000, yet the weight of this enormous expenditure is scarcely felt, because the work has been done gradually, to meet the extension of trade and the growth in the size of vessels, and there has been an encouraging return for the investment. In 1780 the income of the Clyde Trust was £1,515; in 1880 it was £223,709; now it is about £300,000. The difference between the receipts of 1880 and the present annual income is more than sufficient to pay the whole cost of the removal of Elderslie rock. "Progress" is still the watchword of the Clyde Trust; and when we have the new docks at Govan we shall be able to say that the second city of the empire has a river and a harbor second to none.—*Glasgow Mail.*

LABOR AND MACHINERY.

An Interesting Extract from the Recent Report of the Statistical Bureau.

The mechanical industries of the United States are carried on by steam and water power, representing in round numbers 3,500,000 horse-power, each horse-power equaling the muscular labor of six men; that is to say, if men were employed to furnish the power to carry on the industries of this country it would require 21,000,000 men, and 21,000,000 men represent a population, according to the census of 1880, of 100,000,000. The industries are now carried on by 400,000 persons in round numbers, representing a population of 20,000,000 only. To do the work, then, accomplished by power machinery in our mechanical industries and upon our railroads, would require men representing a population 172,500,000 in addition to the present population of the country of 55,000,000, or a total population, with hand processes and with horse-power, of 227,500,000, which population would be obliged to subsist on present means. In an economic view the cost to the country would be enormous. The present cost of operating the railroads of the country with steam-power is in round numbers $500,000,000 per annum, but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country $11,308,500,000. These illustrations, of course, show the extreme straits to which a country would be brought if it undertook to perform its work in the old way.

Eugene Isabey's Modesty.

The following anecdote is told in a Paris paper of the well-known genre painter, Eugene Isabey, who died recently, aged eighty-two. When he was twenty-two years old, his father, the famous miniature painter, gave him four hundred francs and told him to go and earn his living, as he would receive nothing more from him. Eugene did not believe he had any talent for art. He went to Havre and spent several days observing the ocean. Then, in fourteen days, he painted two pictures of the scene before him, and took them to his father to prove to him that he had no talent. But the father declared with tears in his eyes that he had more talent than he himself; and he succeeded the same day in disposing of the two pictures for one thousand francs.—*N. Y. Post.*

PICNIC

— AT —

Silver Grove

Saturday, JUNE 12th, 86.

This Grove is located on the road leading from the Burlington & Florence pike at Lewis Conner's to the dirt road at Jerry and Jonas Delph's. A first-class and very large floor has been laid and the ground put in fine condition in every respect for the season.

GOOD MUSIC FROM THE CITY has been secured for the occasion—Dancing to commence at 1 p. m. Come everybody.

W. C. Delph, J. D. Aylor,
Sam'l Crutcher, C. C. Beemon,
Committee.

Take your County Paper.

Take the Reccorder.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:

Primary Department	$1 50	per month
Intermediate	2 50	" "
Advanced	3 00	" "
Academic	4 00	" "

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 2[illegible]0 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never falling ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

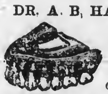
ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

E. E. IGOE,

Resident Dentist,
Rising Sun, Ind.
WITH
J. P. Ulrey.
Monday and Tuesday at Rising Sun. Ind.
Wednesday and Saturday at Aurora, Ind.
Thursday and Friday at Lawrenceburg.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

---

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
58-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,

Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of **Lumber, Laths and Shingles.** Also **Builder's** supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
DR. DeJOHNS,
In attendance at the office. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICE.

The directors of the Burlington and Florence turnpike road company hereby declares a dividend of 50 cents on the share. Stock holders call on Dudley Rouse at Burlington and receive same. FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. [illegible]
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster.

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 3d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge, W. L. Riddell, Clerk. A. G. DeJarnette Commonwealths Attorney, W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk, J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. N. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. House, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat; 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR
Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 16 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

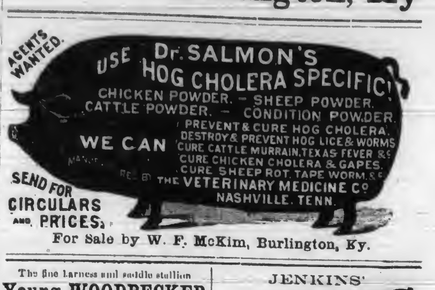
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky



AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER. — SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR
CIRCULARS
AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER
Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish Jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,
Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n
Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Ruchie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,
Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

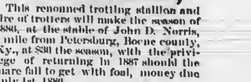
Not responsible for accidents.
J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,
Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Teleman. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'



ALMONT,
This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, 1 mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Soasby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE
Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT
Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT
Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,
Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.
Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action; 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22¼, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

Cut-worms still at work.

Not a very large crowd in town Monday.

The bass were biting nicely last week.

S. J. Rouse had some clover hay cut last week.

Deputy Sheriff German has treated his residence to a new roof.

The wheat harvest is not very far in the future. It will be large.

Go to Silver Grove on the 19th inst., and spend a day of enjoyment.

Information from all over the county Monday: Crops look very bad.

The best crop prospects in this county are in the Big Bone neighborhood.

The indications now are that there is to be a big crop of blackberries this season.

The Grant county grand jury returned 14 indictments, and dismissed four cases.

The Latonia races closed last Saturday after a very successful season of nine days.

The painters and paper hangers have compleated their work on the Presbyterian church.

No. 1 Laths at $2 75 per thousand, and all other building material at reasonable prices.

For fencing lumber, siding or sheeting from $10 to $2 25 go to the Petersburg saw-mill.

All those who have washing and ironing to do can have it done in the best of order at Mrs. Cooper's.

In some neighborhoods tobacco plants are dying in the beds. The plant turns yellow and seems to dry up.

The rain which fell last Wednesday evening made a good tobacco season of which many took advantage.

Hon. Reuben Conner presented us Monday with three bunches of delicious cherries, different varieties.

If you want a good suit of clothes go no further than to H. F. Blase, 540 Madison street, Covington, Ky.

You can get your grinding done at the Petersburg mill on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A CATCH—Ask "if there 20 sick sheep and one dies, how many are left?" and the invariable answer is 25. Try it.

For Sale—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

Every farmer on Woolper creek that had tobacco plants large enough to set was setting them last Thursday morning.

Among the planters there does not seem to be much excitement over the coming tobacco crop. They plant it as a matter of course.

A portion of the time last week the temperature was at a very inconvenient point, too warm for a fire and too cool to do without.

Pinkeye has made its appearance in W. A. Crigler's stable of fine horses. He hopes to be able to contine it to a mild form, at least.

W. J. Rice's little son was taken very sick Monday, and Mr. Rice and wife remained at his brother's until Tuesday morning in consequence.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

The Sunday-school Convention of the North Bend Association will be held in Florence July 30th and 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Riddell & Norris, the celebrated Boone county turfmen, have arrived at the Fair Grounds with a stable of fine horses.—Lawrenceburg Register.

On the 25th and 26th Inst., E. L. Clements will close out his stock of dry goods and groceries at Big Bone Grange hall at auction. Remember the dates.

We are glad to see the Limaburg boys developing their musical talent and trust that ere long they will be perfect masters of their wind instruments.

Rev. Fullilove filled the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. In the afternoon he preached to the colored folks at their church.

Quite a number of the young people of the town assembled at the Morgan Academy last Saturday evening, and spent a few hours very pleasantly in dancing.

There was no great amount of Burlington "spondulix" dropped at the Latonia races, nor no great amount of wealth accumulated there by any of our citizens.

Grafton, Norris & Grant's trotter, won his race at Columbus, Ohio, last week in 2:28¼. He will trot at Dayton, Ohio, one week from to-day. Hope he will win again.

In the Grant circuit court Jump for the killing of Green in June 1883, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed Jump's punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. C. W. Saxton's school closed last Friday and Prof. Whitehead's school closes next Saturday. The small boy can then gallop up and down the street without let or hinderence.

This month the Justices of the Peace hold their courts. If any of them do not know on what day to convene their court, we refer them to the directory which they will find in another column.

All the members of Viola Lodge No. 288 I. O. O. F. are requested to be present at the meeting next Saturday evening as business of importance is to be attended to.

While at Walton last Sunday, Henry Reib, through mistake, placed a pair of new shoes in the wrong buggy, and the person finding the shoes will confer a favor by notifying him at Beaver.

Don't forget the dedication of Silver Grove next Saturday. The gallantry and beauty for miles around will congregate there, and a pleasant afternoon will be spent, as is assured by the list of managers.

Mr. Volney Dickerson, one of Boone's old and estimable citizens and a resident of Union, died last Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., after a lingering illness of many months. The remains were interred on Sunday.

We always enjoy visits of our friends, but especially is this true of such as those made by O. P. Tanner last press night, the big feature of which was a large bucket of delicious cherries, for which we extend our hearty thanks.

The junior member of the RECORDER firm was among the crowd that played havoc with the fish in Woolper last Thursday. It was his first and he declares it is the last excursion of that character in which he will indulge.

Mr. J. H. Smith says the corn planted in the first land he plowed was not molested by the cut worms, while his last breaking was utterly destroyed by them. He can tell by the size of the corn, where the first breaking extends.

William J. Barlow writes from Utter, Ralls county, Missouri: "Change my paper from Perry to Utter, Mo. Can't do without the RECORDER. We have all been sick. My son has not been able to do a days work since last December."

The meeting that has been in progress at Big Bone Grange Hall for the last three weeks, conducted by the evangelist, Fithan and wife, closed Sunday night week with 35 confessions. They are now holding a meeting at Gunpowder.

H. P. Stephens has lost none of his prestige as a gardner. For a week or ten days he has been decorating his table with peas, potatoes and beets, the products of the sweat of his own brow in his garden. He's a hustler from away back, anyhow.

Some of the Burlington gallants attended the party given by Dr. S. S. Scott, of Florence, Tuesday night of last week. They were delighted with the cordiality with which they were received as well as with the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Good Templars' lawn fete Monday night was a very pleasant affair, and those preasant enjoyed the evening. The avenue, illuminated with Chinese lanterns, produced a beautiful scene The Limaburg brass band furnished the music for the occasion.

Miss Millie Perkins, daughter of Jas. Perkins, died Thursday, after a protracted illness, in her 35th year. Funeral this, Saturday, afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, J. N. Perkins, on High Str.—Rising Sun Local.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

There will be a Strawberry and Ice Cream festival at the Parkersburg and Gimlet Gap school house on Saturday evening, June 12th, 1886, for the purpose of buying and furnishing the school room with desks. Everybody invited. Admission, 10 cents.

Mrs. Fannie Martin, of Verona, was adjudged a lunatic last Friday, and on Saturday she was taken to the Anchorage Asylum by J. T. Roberts and Chas. Roberts, committee appointed for that purpose. The inquest was held in Dr. R. L. Funell's office at Verona.

The Burlington base ball club visited Bellevue last Saturday, when the club of that place "put on them" to the tune of 13 to 7. Boys, that will never, never do. You must defeat that club once, anyhow, in a nine inning game, or get out of the way and let the Mikadoes doe them up.

At the south end of the iron bridge on the Woolper pike is a very dangerous point, the bank having caved off until there is just room for a wagon to approach the bridge. That particular point has been a great annoyance to the company, and is destined to give them more at an early date.

Barrett's Photograph Boat is at Bellevue landing, and will remain there but a short time. Fine photography a specialty and at reasonably low prices for first-class work. All kinds of work done pertaining to the art of photography, in the latest styles. An early call solicited.

Respectfully,
THOS. H BARRETT.

Henry Utz, writing us from Palouse City, Washington Territory says:

"Weather warm; crops looking fine; plenty of R. R. building; but little politics and few Democrats. May you always have plenty of 'garden sass'; may your shadow never grow less, and your RECORDER always prove a success."

A negro fortuneteller and his wife struck the town a few days since and have been relieving the colored population of considerable of their change. The Burlington darkies are especially easily duped and are taken in on an average of once a year by some colored sharper, and each time they swear that they will be on the alert for such characters in the future, but the next one finds them as unsuspecting as did the first, and it is the same way the country over.

A Burlingtonian seining party visited Woolper last Thursday and caught about 75 pounds of fish, among which were some very handsome bass. The party descended the creek to the Minor hole, by which time some of the boys were but little more than walking icicles. Cy Crisler, of the Boone House, was Captain-General, W. E. Piper being second in command. The crowd had lots of fun on the trip, and did not return until late in the after noon.

The Methodist congregation at Walton is few in number, but a more earnest and determined little band of workers in the Cause can't be found anywhere. A year or so a go this little congregation, having no place of worship that they could call their own, concluded to make an effort to erect a church edifice. The scheme was soon under way, and it soon became evident that success would crown their efforts, so nobly and liberally did the good people of Walton and vicinity respond to every demand upon them. The entire community interested itself in behalf of its Methodist members' undertaking, and the harmonious work was not long in commencing to materialise in a building which is now developed into an elegant church edifice, the handsomest in the county. Last Sunday was the day appointed to dedicated the building. It was a beautiful day and an immense crowd, composed of persons from far and near, was present, and listened to a very able dedicatory sermon by Rev. Taylor, of Covington. The attendance was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, all of whom were fed out of the abundance of provisions that were on the grounds.

In response to an invitation extended by Miss Eva, daughter of Dr. Scott, of Florence, three of our young men attended a select party at her residence on Tuesday evening of last week. The occasion was, in every particular, of a superior nature. Invitations had been extended to Walton, Union Burlington, besides being circulated quite extensively in Florence and vicinity, and the number of regrets sent as substitutes by those compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of accepting the invitation, were so few as to render them almost unworthy of note.

The parlors and dining rooms, in addition to being filled with youth and beauty, were also heavily decorated with lovely flowers, and the odor they emitted mingling with the oven sweeter, (if possible,) strains of music produced by the popular harpist, Rocco Ferro, were such as to almost lead one to believe they were enjoying an etherial pleasure. At 11 o'clock a bountiful supply of refreshments were fairly showered upon the guests, and after half an hour's conversation enlivened by the fact that all were appeasing their hunger, the dancing was resumed until 2 o'clock, at which time all having had as much pleasure as their physical beings were able to support, and with many expressed desires for a repetition of the pleasures of the evening at some future date, and many thanks to the fair young hostess, as also to Mrs. Kate Conrad and jovial doctor and his wife tor their exertions to have all spend a pleasant time, the guests gently withdrew leaving Somnus rightful possessor of the hours during Sol's slumbers.

ONE OF THE GUESTS.

Temperance Meeting.

The temperance mass meeting was called to order in the Court-house in the afternoon, Monday, and Oscar Gaines elected chairman and Dr. Samuel M. Adams, secretary.

On motion and second Oscar Gaines was appointed chairman of the central committee and authorized to appoint the other members of said committee for this county.

On motion and second the chairman was authorized to appoint one man in each voting district in the county, he to select three or five others in his district to cooperate with him and the central committee. The chair then appointed the following named gentlemen in their respective districts:

Bullittsville, Rev. R. E. Kirtley;
Walton, W. L. Norman;
Hamilton, Dr. S. M. Adams;
Verona, James Calhoun;
Beaver, Andrew Ellis;
Union, M. C. Norman;
Bellevue, J. S. Huey;
Florence, Benjamin Stephens;
Carlton, A. G. McConnell;
Burlington, H. P. Stephens;
Petersburg, J. Frank Grant.

In the Beaver district the following gentlemen were appointed to cooperate with the committeeman of that district: J. C. Hughes, J. O. Griffith, C. C. Sleet and G. W. Ossman. In the Petersburg district the following gentlemen were appointed: Charles Schramm, N. S. Walton, W. R. Green, J. D. Terrill and R. Randall.

Revs. Fullilove, of the Baptist church and Keller, of the Lutheran church addressed the meeting, the former in quite a lengthy speech.

The chairman of the various committees took the following action:

On motion and second the various district committees were directed to raise a fund to be placed in the hands of the chairman of the central committee for the purpose of procuring tracts and other literature to be distributed to aid in the work in Boone county during the present campaign, and for securing the services of speakers.

On motion and second the chairman of the central committee was authorized to call a meeting of the various committees at any time.

Adjourned.

OSCAR GAINES, Chairman.
DR S. M. ADAMS, Secretary.

I have appointed the following central committee:

J. C. Revill, G. G. Hughes.

Rev. Lafe Johnson will deliver a temperance address in the Court-house in Burlington, Wednesday evening, June 16th, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m.

OSCAR GAINES, Ch'm'n Ex. Com't.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Frank Kirk has been quite sick for several days.

A. E. Chambers, of Gainesville, was in town yesterday.

Attorney Hughes attended Esquire Green's court at Bellevue last Saturday.

S. G. Gaines, of Louisville, was mingling with the crowd in town, Monday.

Attorneys Tolin and Foster made a flying trip to Verona Friday on legal business.

Mrs. Molly Ryle, of the Union neighborhood, has been very sick for two or three weeks.

Hammet Carder was in town Monday. He and his wife were divorced in Colorado in 1883.

M. S. Rice and wife, of Covington, were visiting his father's and family near here last Sunday.

Parke Johnson and John Tom Roberts, of Verona, were in town a few minutes last Friday afternoon.

Miss Maud Reville returned home last Thursday evening from Anchorage Female Seminary to spend vacation.

Mrs. H. J. Casey, of Richmond, Va., who has been visiting her parents at Bullittsville, returned home Tuesday.

Webster Rogers, of the Bellevue neighborhood, was in our office yesterday, and reports the melon crop down there as doing well.

Miss Nellie Blythe leaves to-morrow for Hanover, Ind., to be present at the college commencement on the 15th inst., when her brother, David, graduates.

Joseph Collins, E. Y. Chapin, Joseph Kennedy and M. L. Swetnam of Covington; Benjamin Calkins and two Mr. Gibsons, of Rising Sun, attended court Monday.

The Commissioner and Sheriff made several land sales yesterday. Among the sales made by the Commissioner was the house and lot in Hebron occupied by J. W. Davis, which brought $1,701, T. A. Rouse purchaser.

County Court.

Dr. Corlis appointed administrator of John Corlis.

J. D. Terrill appointed administrator of Maria Parker colored.

Viewers on proposition to discontinue Steep Gut road filed report.

Viewers on Mike Ryans proposition to change public road given further time to file and report.

A bouncer—not huge in weight, just 8¼ pounds in his "stocking feet," but as "fine as split silk." The first thing he did, so the happy father says, was to give three cheers for Cleveland, and send congratulations on his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Campbell are as happy as they well can be over their new boy, and profuse in thanks to the accomplished accoucher, Dr. J. F. Smith.—Sanford, (Fla.) Journal.

Miss Mary Thompson's school closed last Friday, and she returned to Burlington Monday. Having taught many sessions in the Sandrun neighborhood, she had a reunion of her old pupils, at the close of a three month's term in the Fairview school house. There were scholars present, whom she had taught as far back as twenty years ago, and on that day they and their children sat around the same teacher. The closing exercise were very interesting and satisfactory to all parties. Miss Fannie Hoshal read the salutatory, Miss Laura Gaines the valedictory; Miss Mary Corn read an essay on "The works of Nature and Art." There were other compositions, readings and recitations from the younger pupils. After the exercises a sumptuous feast that had been provided by the patrons was spread, and served by the young ladies of the school.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

M'VILLE.

Mrs. Wilson was visiting L. B. Lefever last Sunday.

J. H. Walton, of Waterloo, is visiting J. N. Humphry of this place.

Leen Smith and wife left here last Monday for Aurora, from which place they will return home.

George Bachelor of this place and Lizzie Knipher, of Petersburg, were married last Saturday at Rising Sun.

ERLANGER.

Mrs. J. L. Conner spent Saturday with friends in Florence.

Quite a number of young folks from this point attended the races last Saturday.

Mr. James Shannon, the genial operator for the Southern, spent a few days in visiting relatives in Hebron.

An elderly gentleman, a passenger on the north-bound express, in attempting to get off at this place Saturday evening, fell between the cars, and was seriously, but we are happy to say, not fatally hurt.

GUNPOWDER.

Aunt Ella Rouse is very poorly with paralysis. She was stricken last Wednesday.

George Vaughn is at home from Danville, Indiana. He will return in September.

The Sunday-school at Pleasant Valley has organized, and a good attendance last Sunday.

The hall at Gunpowder was crowded Sunday night to hear the evangelist. The meeting will continue all this week, and perhaps longer.

FRANCISVILLE.

Cherry season is here with a bountiful crop.

New potatoes with peas on toast are in order now.

Health of the neighborhood is remarkably good.

The crops in this locality are suffering for rain and warm weather.

The Colorado potato bug is doing considerable damage to the growing crop.

Miss Mary Thompson's school closed Friday with quite a number of visitors in attendance. Miss Mary has taught us a splendid school, and given entire satisfaction.

One of the quietest and yet most enjoyable society events that it has been our good fortune to participate in in a long time, came off at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hayes last Sunday evening. The affair was the marriage of Mr. Sparks Bruce and Miss Nannie Runyan, of Wilmington, Ind. Miss Runyan is a cousin of Mr. Hayes and daughter of Mrs. Agnes Runyan formerly of this county. It was quite unexpected to Mr. Hayes' folks, as they were not aware until the night before that our quiet town was on the eve of a wedding and that the marriage ceremony would take place in their parlor. Notwithstanding the short time they had to prepare, Mrs. Hayes and her daughters prepared a splendid supper for the occasion, the tables fairly groaning under the weight of rich cakes, fruits and all the luxuries of the season. There was a limited number of guests in attendance and but few of them knew there was to be a wedding until the hour arrival. The Rev. H. J. Foster officiated in tying the hymeneal knot. The attendants were John Cave and Annie Hayes. The bride and groom, with their attendants were dressed in the height of fashion, presenting fine specimens of man and womanhood. The contracting parties will begin housekeeping at Wilmington, Ind., where they have all the good wishes of their Boone county friends as also no doubt the well wishes of their friends there.

FACT AND FICTION.

Curious Stories Reported from Both the Orient and the Occident.

The shark is still worshiped on the African coast, and offerings of poultry and goats are made. Once a year a child is sacrificed to propitiate it.

The old device of novel and drama, a blotting pad that retains an impression of a missing document, has actually turned up as evidence in a real California law-suit.

A Chinese Viceroy has propounded a new earthquake theory. In a memorial to the throne this high official attributes an earthquake of last January to the mildness of the winter, which caused an excess of "yang," or male element of nature; although the shock was in a measure due to local officials who neglected their duties, and thus failed to gain the harmonizing influence of Heaven.

A Manitoba farmer was sharpening a stake with an axe, when a flash of lightning, accompanied by a single clap of thunder, came from the only cloud visible, a small one immediately overhead. The bolt struck the head of the axe, spliting it into two pieces and breaking the handle. The farmer was knocked to the ground insensible, but speedily recovered, and upon searching about found the fragments of his axe forced deeply into the ground.

Here is one way of removing objects from the eye: Take a horse hair and double it, leaving a loop. If the object can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritating object can not be seen, raise the lid of the eye as high as possible and place the loop as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball around a few times, draw out the hair and the substance which caused the pain will be sure to come with it. The method is practiced by axemakers and other workers in steel.

Japan sends us a tale which, for wild and sublime untruthfulness, probably exceeds any thing that either America or Australia has produced. According to the correspondent of a Tokio journal, a native philosopher living at Hakodadi has discovered a method by which he can at will materialize his own soul. This remarkable man is, so it is asserted, accustomed, for the benefit of himself and his friends, to take his seat toward evening in a large bamboo chair, and to become apparently unconscious. No sooner has his body lost all sensitiveness than there issues from his open mouth a faint blue flame, which slowly takes form and assumes the proportions of a well-developed manikin of some six inches in height. This manikin, which is the materialized soul of the philosopher, talks freely with those present, and eats, drinks, writes, and in fact has all the functions of a civilized and perfectly constituted human being. He dare not, however, so he is reported to declare, break contact with the inanimate body of his possessor; and on one occasion, when he was removed and set upon a neighboring table, the philosopher began to gasp and struggle as if in the agonies of death, whereupon the manikin was quickly placed on his master's head. The correspondent professes to give the names of several Japanese gentlemen who have more than once witnessed the experiment.—*Montreal Star.*

RAISING DUCKS.

An Occupation Which Can Easily Be Made Remunerative.

Ducks are very hardy when young, and grow faster than any other class of young stock. They require but very little brooding, and if fed all they will eat, with plenty of drinking water, they can be made to attain the weight of five pounds in ten weeks from the time they are hatched. They require mixed food, which should consist of meat scraps, mashed potatoes or turnips, and scalded bran, meal and middlings. They come into market after the prices for early chicks begin to decline, thus extending the season for securing the highest prices. It is best to hatch chicks early and then follow with young ducks.

The favorite breeds are the Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen. The first are easily kept in confinement, and require no ponds of water. The adults should have a large trough of fresh water, but ducklings should not get their bodies wet from the time they are hatched till they are marketed, although until recently it was supposed that a pond of water was necessary.

The Pekins lay when five or six months old, and the favorite month for laying by all the breeds is February. Plenty of nests should be provided, as ducks usually lay very early in the morning. In feeding, the cheapest mode is to give them plenty of bulky food. A lot of clover hay, chopped fine, scalded and mixed with mashed turnips, and thickened with bran and ground oats, makes a delicious meal for them; but they should have meat once a day. Duck eggs command at the present time double the price of those from hens, and as they will lay as many as one hundred and forty a year, they are capable of yielding a fair profit for all that may be invested in them. The feathers are also salable, and usually pay for the labor of killing and picking them for market. The best crosses are the Pekins and Aylesburys. The Muscovy drake and Rouen duck produce a large and elegant carcass for market, but the produce is sterile, and a second cross can not be made from it. When roaming at large, a pond and plenty of grass, with a good feed at night and warm, dry quarters, will keep the adult ducks thrifty and productive.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Prof. Barrett, in a lecture at Dublin, on "Fluid Jets and their Vibrations," showed that a jet of water emitted in water would shorten up and flare in response to a musical note of proper pitch; and a jet of smoke in air would be similarly affected by a musical note, and that a musical note is produced when a small flame is brought underneath a long jar. This phenomenon has been applied to the explanation of the dark lines in the solar spectrum.

—One of those things which no man has ever explained, and which in all probability will remain a secret until the end of time, is why ice, which can be had in any quantity in most winters for the mere cost of hauling, costs more than coal, which has to be dug out of the earth at great expense, and must be prepared for the market by the aid of expensive machinery, and then carried one hundred miles by rail.—*Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.*

—The following is displayed in front of a Boston restaurant: "Civil service rules carefully observed."—*Boston Globe.*

GRAND BASKET

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Will be given for the benefit of

VIOLA LODGE,
NO. 278,
I. O. O. F.
Of Burlington, Ky.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886

A procession headed by a Brass Band will leave the hall at 9 a. m., and march to

Silver Grove,

After an address is delivered, dancing will begin. A large and commodious Platform with a good string band, will delight those who wish to trip the light fantastic.

No labor will be spared to make it pleasant for all who attend. Come Everybody, bring provisions, and take a day of solid enjoyment.

No intoxicating liquors allowed on the grounds.

COMMITTEE.
Richard White, D. M. Hewitt,
W. T. German, Dr. J. G. Furnish.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.
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I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.
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OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality and workmanship finish with guaranteed fit.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely furnished and well lighted; the principal having had a life-long experience in the treatment and filling of the natural teeth.
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None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
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— ALSO A SPLENDID —
HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE
ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. Children often look pale and sickly from no other cause than worms, and spasms are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing to eat, grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms. Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first symptoms of worms, for so surely as they exist, they can be safely and speedily removed from the most delicate infant, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a saterpurgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK and be satisfied with nothing else.
NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. DANDY, M. D.
J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

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—DEALERS IN—
Carriages, Buggies
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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.
ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
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THE RECORDER.

BEDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

NOW.

Love me now! Love has such a little minute,
Day crowds on day with swift and noiseless tread,
Life's sad courses ere fairly we begin it,
Pain jostles joy, and Hope gives place to dread.
Love me now!
It will be too late when we are dead!

Love me now! While we still are young together,
While glad and brave the sun shines overhead,
Hand locked in hand, in bliss, smiling weather,
Sighing were sin, and variance ill bestead,
It will be too late when you are dead!

Love me now! Shadows hover in the distance,
Cold winds are coming, green leaves must turn red.
Knowest thou, my Love, at this sad insistence?
Even this moment may the dart be sped!
Love me now!
It will be too late when I am dead!

—*Susan Coolidge, in N. Y. Independent.*

IN THE FAMILY.

Mr. Gobelin's Nephew Decorated With the Coveted "Red Ribbon."

M. Exupere Gobelin, the retired agent for an insurance company, over sixty, and one of the best preserved bachelors in the north of Paris, would have also been one of the happiest had not the cravings of an unsatisfied ambition rendered him miserable. This fly in M. Exupere's ointment was nothing more nor less than an unappeasable desire to be decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. On the evening of a certain day, when life without the aforesaid red ribbon had seemed less worth having than usual—he had been reading in his journal the nomination of one of the companions of his childhood as Chevalier of the Legion—a friend proposed to him to visit a theater in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, now Haussmannized out of existence. Exupere consented, and was taken behind the scenes by his host, who was intimate with the stage manager. This worthy official received them politely, but seemed abstracted and no little annoyed.

On noticing Exupere's fine presence and imposing bearing, the stage manager, suddenly turning to him, said:

"Monsieur, allow me to ask you to do me a favor—a real favor. The principal witness in the marriage ceremony that is celebrated in the third act has disappointed me. It is not a speaking part, but none the less an important one. Might I so trespass on your good nature as to ask you to fill the role?"

"I, monsieur? Why, I've never been on the stage in my life. I shouldn't know how to look."

"You have only to look naturally, my dear monsieur, and you will have the appearance of a man perfectly *comme il faut* and *distingue.* The witness is supposed to be a retired cavalry officer, and it may be said without flattery you have exactly the physique for the service, as we say in the theater."

"But I should be recognized."

"Not the slightest danger. Our hair dresser will, in a second, 'make up' your head and face in a way that would puzzle your most intimate friend. And then, with the red ribbon in your button-hole—"

"The ribbon—a red ribbon in my button-hole," broke in Exupere, in a voice trembling with emotion, and his face suddenly becoming a deep purple.

He had hardly got the words out of his mouth when the cunning stage manager, feeling that he had gained his point, pinned deftly upon the ex-agent's breast the coveted decoration. Exupere was calm, but majestic, under the fire of the opera-glasses—as calm as a French officer might have been under the fire of the enemy's artillery. On beholding his handsome figure in the mirror in the green-room, after the curtain had fallen, and where the stage manager was waiting to compliment him, he said to himself:

"No; in fact I am no longer the same person; now I am the man I should be!"

The unhappy Exupere dreamed that he was really a member of the Legion for the rest of his days. Meantime, a piece of good fortune came to him. From being possessed of a very limited income, he suddenly became quite well-to-do, thanks to an unexpected inheritance. One morning he received a communication from a country notary informing him that his first cousin, Eustache Verduron, had bequeathed to him his entire property, real and personal, which represented an income of over twenty thousand francs. At the close of this agreeable epistle the village attorney added that he did not consider that he was trangressing the bounds of professional discretion by observing that in so making his will his cousin had disinherited his nephew, Albert Gobelin, who had been guilty of having married against his wishes, in Algiers, a respectable but poor girl. "The whole countryside," added the kind-hearted notary, "pities the young man, who is a fine fellow and deserves the greatest sympathy."

Thus it came to pass that Exupere Gobelin inherited a fortune, but not without greatly commiserating his unfortunate relative.

"I shall certainly make inquiries about this young fellow," he said to himself, "and discover if I can in what corner of Africa he has hidden himself with the girl of his choice. If he is really as deserving as they say, well—I'll make him my heir. I'm not one of your selfish, rapacious old curmudgeons. I am not like some of the surly old misers of my acquaintance; I am generous and charitable. And to think that there are some shabby fellows who have been unscrupulous enough to get themselves decorated and to strut around with the cross, while I—"

His mania for being decorated had now over-mastered all other passions in the breast of the late dabbler in insurance. He was tempted more powerfully than ever was St. Anthony in the desert and felt urged to the point of illegally assuming the coveted honor by something within him stronger than his better self.

One morning, not being able to stand the moral (or immoral) pressure any longer, he entered a shop and purchased a dozen assorted "Legion" ribbons. Then, hurrying home, like some culprit, he fastened the decoration neatly, but conspicuously to his breast, put on his great-coat, buttoned it carefully over the garment ornamented with the tell-tale bit of red without quite knowing what he was about, being in a mental condition somewhat resembling that of those who "see stars" in the daytime, he climbed up into the seat of an omnibus and was in due time set down at Auteuil.

There Exupere entered a cafe and ordered a "bock." He seemed to be suffocating like a man stricken with apoplexy. In order to breathe more freely he unbuttoned his top-coat and before him in a mirror he saw a man on whose breast glistened something like a purple spark. He had surrendered himself to the guilty contemplation of this marvel, when he was abruptly aroused by the voice of the landlady:

"Joseph, bring me the *Illustrated Journal* on table No. 8; it is lying before that gentleman with the decoration."

A cold perspiration suddenly broke out on the forehead of the unfortunate man, whose senses had a moment before been wrapped in a delicious revery. He hurriedly rebuttoned his coat, threw a five-franc piece on the table and rushed from the room without waiting for his change. The shock had been a terrible one.

That evening on returning home, Exupere was accosted by his concierge, who handed him an official-looking document.

"A Garde Republican on horseback just left that for monsieur."

He read the address, "To Monsieur Gobelin, Rue de la Condamine, 160;" and in one corner, these printed words.

"Bureau of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor."

Poor old Exupere's head swam, and he felt as though he were about to faint in the arms of the concierge. He, however, managed to stumble up to his apartments, rang, rushed past his astonished servant and locked himself into his own room.

"It's all over," he muttered. "I have been discovered, and shall have to go to prison! I am disgraced—ruined! Oh, what a fate!"

Had the retired insurance agent been the happy possessor of more hair his bristling locks and the terror-stricken aspect of his countenance would have exactly reproduced the head of "Orestes pursued by the Furies." After some time he nerved himself to the task of opening the fatal missive. It read thus:

> MY DEAR FRIEND: Your very proper ambition has been satisfied; you have at last received a well-merited reward! I have been ordered by the Secretary-General to make out your nomination for the Legion of Honor. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I communicate this good news to an old and dear comrade in arms.
>
> Yours, ——.

Of course, according to all precedent, the signature of the official was entirely illegible.

Exupere rubbed his forehead and asked himself whether he was really insane. He carefully reread the letter, tried to make out the name of the writer, and swallowed at one gulp half the contents of a carafe of cold water. By this operation he recovered something of his usual equanimity and clear-headedness. "The communication" he argued with himself, "is either a stupid joke or is really intended for some namesake of mine who lives in this same street. I will inquire into the matter."

He started at once, and his quest was soon ended. At No. 150 he found the mystic sign: "Furnished rooms."

"Is there any one named Gobelin here?" he asked at the office, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative he climbed up to the fourth story. At the end of a dingy corridor he found a card nailed to a door and bearing the legend: "Albert Gobelin."

"Ah!" said Exupere to himself, "my worthy cousin from Africa."

He knocked. A young woman, with regular features, mild-eyed and sad looking, opened the door. A small oil lamp on a table lit up the features of a girl of seven or eight who was industriously working at her exercises. This pretty, blonde child, suspending her occupation for a moment, cast anxious, inquiring glances at the stranger. In the shadow that covered the end of the room another pair of eyes were also watching Exupere. These latter, glittering with the brilliancy that fever insures, belonged to Albert Gobelin. Exupere was deeply affected.

"Monsieur," he said, handing him the Chancellor's letter, "this document fell into my hands through an error in the address. I think it must be intended for you."

The invalid unfolded the paper, and the child brought the lamp.

"It is from my friend Des Villiers, no doubt," he said. "Read it, little one."

The child read in her silvery tones and school-girl manner. The father's eyes filled with tears, the wife embraced her husband with nervous energy and sobbed convulsively on his shoulder. The good Exupere wept, too, and never before had tears brought him such a sweet feeling of relief. Ah! how far away seemed his mania for decoration then.

"I thank you, monsieur," Albert said to him, "and ask your pardon for not having more command of myself! Ah! that cross has cost me dearly! To gain it I ruined my health by exploring the Sahara, where I sought and where I felt sure of finding the real route of the Trans-Sahara road. Unfortunately this reward will not prevent my wife and child from remaining here without the means of support if I am taken from them. But again, monsieur, let me ask your pardon for my want of self-control. Thanks, and farewell!"

"No, Monsieur Albert Gobelin, not farewell," said Exupere in decided tones. "This is your lucky day!" It has not only brought you the cross that you deserve, but it also returns to you what is yours by right—the inheritance, the Verduron inheritance, of which I, Exupere Gobelin, have been only the temporary custodian."

It would be useless to attempt to describe the scene that ensued. An hour later Exupere returned to his room calm, happy, cured. Noticing on the mantelpiece a bit of red ribbon that had so nearly caused him to commit mortal sin he apostrophized with a sigh:

"You will still decorate the breast of a Gobelin. What matters it what his other name may be?"—*From the French, in N. Y. Graphic.*

INCOMMODING THE DOG.

A Famous Violinist's Answer to the Czar's Satirical Question.

The famous Polish violinist, M. Henri Wieniawski, when "starring" at St. Petersburg, was ordered to play before the Czar Alexander II. In due time he appeared at the Winter Palace, was shown into a state apartment where the Emperor made his appearance, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog. When the artist began his performance, the dog, who was lying at his master's feet, got up and slowly approached Wieniawski, who began to feel somewhat uncomfortable, fearing that the animal, according to the manner of his kind, might begin to accompany his play by a howl. Instead of this, however, the dog came close up to him and put his two fore-paws on the artist's knees. Such a situation was any thing but advantageous to the musical performance. Nevertheless Wieniawski continued his concert, while the dog, not satisfied with his demonstrations, came closer and closer, following with his head every movement of the arm. At the thought that his art would be forever ended if the gigantic mouth should open to bite his right hand off, the violinist trembled inwardly with fear, but dared not discontinue his play. At last the Emperor, who had evidently enjoyed the situation, inquired: "Wieniawski, does the dog incommode you at all?" "Your Majesty," replied the artist, "I fear I incommode the dog." Alexander II. was much amused by the answer, and the dog was called back.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Widow's Inconsolable Grief.

"My dear Mrs. Brown, I'm so glad to see you. I am well nigh broken-hearted. My poor husband died not five minutes ago."

"And you are out so soon?"

"Yes. Poor man? I loved him so, Mrs. Brown, I don't think I shall ever recover from the shock. I am just on my way to the insurance agents to see about his life insurance. Won't you come with me? Then we will go round and select my mourning."—*Rambler.*

A FOE TO JOBS.

The Surprise and Consternation Which the President Is Causing Politicians—A Business-Like, Common-Sense, Fearless, Honest and Able Democratic Executive.

The conscientious industry of President Cleveland, shown in his careful examination of every bill laid before him, is the wonder of members of Congress, who did not look for such close scrutiny into private bills in which they were interested. They can not understand how the President, in his multitudinous duties and cares, can find time to go below the surface of apparently inoffensive measures and expose their real nature and object, which is generally a raid on the treasury without any adequate return for the people's money. But they little know Mr. Cleveland's capacity for work and that his vetoes form the most prominent and positive part of his record. He made it a point as mayor and Governor of studying carefully every measure laid before him, not only with a view of judging of its effect and bearing upon public interests, but to ascertain that it was consistent with existing laws and free in its form from such defects as would produce trouble in its operation. Any tinge of jobbery renders a bill, no matter whence it emanates, obnoxious to him. He evinces the utmost candor in his vetoes, and completely disregards the question whether certain persons or interests would not be aggrieved by the failure of measures which he believes are not demanded by the wider interests of the public.

Some superficial observers may look upon this as not good politics, but those who study the character of the American people to advantage will regard it as the highest and most successful standard of politics. President Cleveland has steadily kept in view the rule of action he laid down as mayor of Buffalo. In a communication to the Common Council. "It seems to me," he then said, "that a successful and faithful ministration of the government of a city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit, that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account to them touching the manner of their expenditure, and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns." This may not be the recognized rule of action in some political circles, but it tells powerfully with the people. It is orthodox Democratic doctrine, expounded at many a convention and many a meeting, notwithstanding the growl of some so-called Democratic papers, which are incensed because President Cleveland adheres to the pledges of the party platform with the strictest fidelity.

He has incurred the enmity of certain office-seekers, political leaders, who boasted of their power to use him and editors, who imagined that he would unhesitatingly agree to all their suggestions. Those people make a great outcry and cause the unthinking to imagine that there is a formidable opposition arrayed against the President, all on account of the offices and his independent way of conducting the affairs of his Administration. Do they ever reflect that there are millions of voters, whose concern is not offices, but the honest and safe administration of the affairs of the Government? Mr. Cleveland is, immeasurably, a better Democrat than any of his critics, for he has respect for the pledges of the party, and aims at giving a faultless administration of the affairs of the whole people and placing himself abreast with the spirit of the times, instead of falling back on old policies and forgotten issues. He steadfastly refuses to be led away from the path of duty, no matter what pressure is brought to bear on him, replying to all in the memorable words: "It is willful blindness not to see that the people care but little for party obligations when they are invoked to countenance and sustain fraudulent and corrupt practices. And it is well for our country and the purification of politics, the people, at times fully roused to danger, remind their leaders that party methods should be something more than a means used to answer the purposes of those who profit by political occupation."

Against such a man the clamor of disappointed politicians is powerless. His strength lies in the hearts of the people and there is a daily developing until when the time comes to test it the would-be dictators in the councils of the party will be astonished to find how insignificant they are when matched against such a fearless, painstaking, conscientious leader. Mr. Cleveland has demonstrated to the country that the Democratic party may be relied upon for a faithful administration of the affairs of the Government and that treachery, hypocrisy and betrayal of pledges do not characterize the course of that party when it is in power. When Congress experiences a few more of his vetoes, it will, perhaps, learn what manner of man Grover Cleveland is, as the guardian of the interests of the people and the uncompromising foe to jobs, be they ever so alluring and artfully disguised.—*Albany Argus.*

A Republican Trick.

Secretary McPherson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, is in Washington. He comes thus early on the ground to begin the work of the campaign. The Republicans are encouraged to believe that with active management they will be able to get control of the next House of Representatives. To do this they must gain twenty-four districts. They anticipate gains in Ohio, Indiana, California, Iowa, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania sufficient to give them control, but they are likewise planning for a vigorous campaign in Tennessee and Virginia. It is represented that a gain of two Republican members can be anticipated in Tennessee because of the divisions among the Democrats of the State on the tariff and debt questions. In Michigan they will work to secure every district except that in which Detroit is located, which is graciously conceded to the Democrats. One feature of the work of the Congressional Committee will be a liberal distribution of the recent speeches made by Jeff Davis. Mr. McPherson will soon have verbatim copies of these speeches, and they are to be carefully edited, so as to cull from them the breathings of what the Republicans call treason and disloyalty.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——The confirmation by the Senate of all but a baker's dozen of the nominations of the President thus far acted on has put a stop to most of the talk about the appointment of "jail birds" to office. A high old moral party like that represented by the Republican Senators could never "advise and consent" to the appointment of bad men to office. Shades of Belknap, Robeson, Dorsey, Kilpatrick, and Hurlburt forbid.—*Boston Herald.*

——The consciousness that there is a man of the utmost integrity and independence in the Chief Executive office, who is essentially and in the best sense conservative and patriotic, is practically universal, and the President is unquestionably very much stronger in the popular confidence than when he was elected.—*Harper's Weekly.*

NOT FLYING ABROAD.

The Stars and Stripes Keep at Home Because It Doesn't Pay to Compete with Cheap Foreign Ships, Cheap Captains and Cheap Crews.

Our flag is not on the sea to any great extent. Why should it be? Is that sort of national vanity which is the mere cockade of patriotism more important than are our genuine commercial interests?

Because the Democrats in Congress decline to go into the subsidy business the *Tribune* indulges in the following loose talk:

> The Democrats still persist in playing into the hands of England and other nations on this question of foreign commerce. The steady decline in ships carrying the American flag, and the increase at our expense of the commerce of other nations, has opened the eyes of some few Democrats; but the party leaders are not yet willing to admit that they have blundered on this matter.

The *Tribune* is so located that it ought to know the bottom facts which it sedulously keeps from its readers. It ought to know that our merchant ships were driven from the ocean—not primarily because we were at war, but because the business of ocean-carrying had ceased to pay. It ought to know that the foreign vessels that tie up within sight of its windows at the wharves of Manhattan Island do not return two per cent. profit to their owners as an investment. It ought to know that ocean-carrying is about the least remunerative business in the world, and that Americans can not afford to engage in it to any great extent in direct competition with the cheap ships, cheap captains and cheap crews of Europe. The captain of an Amsterdam or Genoese bark gets $800 a year, but a man for the same service in New York costs $1,500 to $1,800. To make a serious effort to rebuild our merchant marine would be about as wise as it would be for American capitalists to go and establish maccaroni factories in Naples or pulque mills in Mexico.

To-day it costs less to transport a can of kerosene from New York to Marseilles, France, than it does to carry it from New York to Philadelphia, and it costs just about as much to get a ladies' band-box carried from Willard's Hotel across the Potomac to Alexandria as it does to send a package of the same size from Baltimore to Calcutta in Hindostan. This is the serious fact: The reason why American ships are not on the ocean is because they do not want to be; because it does not pay to be; because they can not afford to be. If the thronging paupers of Holland, Spain and Italy are eager to serve us as oceanic porters, why not let them do it, while we calmly continue to busy ourselves about something that pays? A bank president might, on arriving at the depot, shoulder his own trunk and carry it to his home; but why should he, when there are clamorous hundreds who want the job and can do it cheaper than he can?

In times of peace we can not afford to struggle with the hungry stevedores of Amsterdam and Liverpool and the wretched lazzaroni of Italy for the privilege of carrying the flour barrels and kerosene cans of the world, because there is so much more money in manufacturing the load; and in times of war, a large merchant marine is always an element of weakness.

What we want, and want at once, is a respectable navy, worthy of our wealth and our pretensions. Let puissant ships-of-war bear our flag where it is needed, and let the poverty-stricken porter-fleets of the world carry any flag they please.

On this platform the Democratic party can securely stand.—*Washington Post.*

DEMOCRATIC DROPS.

——Mr. Blaine denies his recent interview on the fishery question. Mr. Blaine's denials are always effective in establishing the truth of whatever he denies.—*Chicago Times.*

——Here is another occasion for a Bourbon howl. Postmaster-General Vilas refuses to discharge the colored servant in his department to make room for a white man from Confederate X Roads. Truly, the revolution revolted in vain.—*N. Y. World.*

——There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine is getting together a strong organization, and yet we believe the next Republican convention will hesitate long before it decides to nominate a man who has the prestige of defeat. We can assure Mr. Blaine that not only would he fail to carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut in 1888, but that Wisconsin would also cast its electoral vote against him.—*N. Y. Star.*

——Congress is plainly to blame for the pending fisheries dispute and the seizure of the Adams. President Cleveland felt the imminence of this very danger, and in his message last December urged Congress to provide for a mixed commission to settle "the entire question of the fishery rights of the two governments and their respective citizens" on these coasts; but our lawmakers have been too busy to attend to this imperative requirement.—*Washington Post.*

——The popular confidence of the people in the President is a thing which the managers of both parties will be wise not to ignore as the time approaches for the summer campaign. Making due allowance for all mistakes of inexperience, and perhaps of too great self-reliance, it is still true that the things for which the President most stoutly stands, in politics and in government, are the things which the intelligence, the virtue and the business sense of this country believe in. Any mistake on this point will be disastrous to the politicians who make it.—*Boston Statesman.*

——General Logan announced a very important discovery recently in his Providence speech, one which bids fair to solve the labor problem if both employers and employees will give their undivided attention to it. What is needed, he says, in order to secure harmony between labor and capital is to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The simplicity of this remedy must strike every body with sudden and peculiar force. The customary way of looking at the subject—that of paying an unfair day's wages for a fair day's work, or a fair day's wages for an unfair day's work—is clearly at the bottom of all the disturbances of the time.—*N. Y. Post.*

Good Eastern Advice.

Mr. Cleveland has never been West. He believes in its existence, but he couldn't swear to it as a matter of personal knowledge. What better opportunity could he have than that afforded by a wedding trip to enjoy the hospitality and become acquainted with the wonders of that marvelous region. Living here at the East is mere stagnation compared to the velocity of life out there. Accustomed to drowsy villages like Buffalo and Albany, he can have no conception of the tumultuous progress and vivacity of the communities that now dot the primeval bison ranges. If he needs shaking up they are just the people to shake him. If his understanding lacks breadth, there are the visions to broaden it. If his imagination is dull, there he will find the means to kindle it. He could not come into contact with so much animation, he could not traverse scenes of such extraordinary development without cracking the crust of his provincialism, and feeling bigger and better for the experience.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There is but little change of price in any type or grade. Everything is either steady or firm, and we note an advance in medium and good dark leaf and burley lugs. The better grades have not been tested to any great extent. The progress of planting northward has been checked south of the central belt. The rain factor will proceed to loom as a matter of increasing interest, and its importance will increase, as usual, the longer it may prolong its absence. The crop ought to be pitched by June 20, and there is no greater reason than usual in sight at present why it should not. A week later than this in 1885, 80 per cent. of the crop had been planted, but in the same week in 1884 it was also announced that only 10 per cent. had been planted. The latter crop was not only the larger, but also the largest on record. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$3 00@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 50	4 25@ 4 75
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	5 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 5 75	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 00@ 7 25
Medium leaf	6 75@ 7 25	9 00@10 00
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	10 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

MRS. ROBERT KEMBROUGH died suddenly of heart disease at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Curl, Cynthiana.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Gaw, Daviess County, and John Gaw commissioned postmaster.

A BLIND race horse called Dynamite, ran into the fence at Latonia and was instantly killed. The jockey was slightly hurt.

HUGH KASONS, of Carrollton, and James Streether, of Milton, have been appointed store-keepers, and Simeon Cook, of Shelby County, a gauger in the Sixth Kentucky Internal Revenue District.

NEWPORT is badly in need of a new Government building.

THE nomination of Peter Nodler to be postmaster at Covington, has been confirmed by the Senate.

A HORSE became frightened at a locomotive near Frankfort the other day, and dragged Mrs. W. M. Hammond, who was trying to hold him, down an embankment into the Kentucky river. Edward Grant, of Frankfort, jumped from the engine and succeeded in swimming out with the lady, who it is feared was badly injured.

MRS. JAKE THOMPSON and Mrs. Charles Riggs were out buggy-riding at Carlisle, when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Thompson jumped out and saved herself, but Mrs. Riggs was thrown over a bridge abutment, a distance of forty feet, into a creek, and her life is despaired of. She has only been married two months.

TWENTY years ago, in Grant County, G. W. Osborn and Samuel Anderson, sons of prosperous farmers, quarreled about the sale of sheep, and Anderson shot and killed Osborn. It was said to have been an unprovoked murder, and Anderson fled the State and disappeared. A short while ago a man forty years old, haggard and worn, returned to the scene of the crime, which had almost been forgotten, and gave himself up, saying he was Osborn's slayer. He was disbelieved at first, but the matter was investigated and new indictments were made out, and the case has been called for trial.

FRANK BOURNE, a well-known Kentucky outlaw, who has been operating in Kentucky as a horse-thief for twenty-five years, has come to his end by his own hand. He cut his throat late the other night at the home of his old demented mother, three miles west of Nicholasville. It was not known that he was in the county or State, as he has jumped several bail bonds, and a number of indictments are on the criminal court records. Since he was convicted, and got a new trial and several postponements and finally a change of venue to Versailles, where he broke jail, he has not been heard from, except once in Missouri, where he eluded a mob.

JOSHUA LAMB was shot and killed by John Padgett at Polly's Bend, in Girard County. The difficulty originated over the ownership of a kettle, and after a knock-down and scrimmage Padgett shot.

MRS. ELIZABETH SPEKER, aged fifty, fell down a pair of stairs at her home in Louisville, sustaining terrible injuries.

JAMES BANNON, a brute who inveigled a little girl named Vonderheid into a deserted house in Louisville, on the 14th of April and bit her cheek and took improper liberties with her without accomplishing his hellish design, was convicted and sentenced to the full limit of twenty years.

WM. MOODY, aged sixteen years, who lived with his father, Thomas Moody, just across the Bath line in Rowan County, met a horrible death near his home the other evening. He was riding a horse, with the plow-gears on him, to work in a cornfield, when the animal suddenly became frightened, and running away threw his rider, one of whose feet became entangled in the gearing, and with his head and shoulders on the ground was thus dragged a distance of a half mile, with the horse going at full speed. In this condition he survived until dashed against a log which lay in the way, which put an immediate end to his life. The skull was crushed and the body and face fearfully bruised and lacerated. The horse was supposed to be perfectly gentle, as he had never been known to scare before.

AT Louisville, the other morning, Alexander Long, a well-known blacksmith, aged fifty-one years, was discovered bathing his feet in the basin of the west fountain in the court-house yard. When approached he exhibited signs of insanity, and was shortly afterward taken before a jury in the circuit court. As he entered the bar he said he had been in the habit of saying the Lord's Prayer every time he entered a court-room, and asked Judge Jackson's permission to repeat it. Without waiting he began to repeat the prayer in a reverential tone, and the scene was a most unexpected and in some respects indicrous one. When he got through he addressed the jury, and quickly convinced them of his insanity. He was ordered to Anchorage Asylum.

THE condition of the corn crop in this State is reported at 80 per cent., and the acreage at 98, by the Commissioner of Agriculture. There is general complaint of the "cut-worm," many of the crops having been planted the second and some the third time. The condition of the wheat crop is 102 per cent., and the acreage 86 per cent. The hail-storm of the 12th of May did much damage to wheat, rye, barley and hemp crops in the counties of Fayette and Woodford.

THE court-house at Covington is receiving an overhauling and renovation.

THE Campbell County Agricultural Society will hold an annual fair at Alexandria commencing August 31.

THE stone-cutters of Newport struck for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay a few days ago. This caused the brick work on several buildings to stop.

JUDGE T. P. MAKIBBEN and Court-house Commissioner John Cline had a little set-to in the street at Newport, a few days ago. They were separated by friends before much damage was done.

THE bakers of Louisville met the other day and effected an organization for the protection of their interests and the promotion of trade.

THE stables of the Covington Transfer Company were burned; loss, $4,000. The horses were saved.

A. D. TAYLOR, colored, Treasurer of Falls City Lodge of Odd-fellows, Louisville, was arrested and locked up the other night on a warrant charging him with embezzling funds of the lodge to the amount of $149.15. His bondsmen are good for the amount to the lodge.

AUGUST E. WILSON was nominated to be the Republican candidate for Congress of the Fifth District, at the ensuing election, Mr. Wilson was defeated last election on the same ticket.

EDNIA TABLER, an eight-year-old child of M. Tabler, superintendent of the Southwestern railroad, was drowned the other evening while swimming in Saltriver, near Harrodsburg. The body was recovered.

A HOT CAVERN

Description of the Natural Turkish Bath at Idaho Springs, Col.

The "Hot Water Belt" which produces the thermal waters of Idaho Springs, lies at the foot of Santa Fe mountain, which forms the eastern boundary of Soda Creek Gorge. At one point, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to a considerable height, and it is into this cliff that the famous cavern penetrates. This cavern excites much curiosity on the part of pleasure-seekers, and is a source from which the invalid derives great benefit. The excavation is about twelve feet in height and extends sixty to seventy feet into the mountain; at the farthest end bubbles a spring of hot mineral water, which furnishes a liberal supply to the large bath hollowed in the rocky floor. The air is intensely hot, heavy laden with vapory steam, filling the cavern to the roof, upon which it is condensed in crystal drops. The sensation experienced when the cavern is first entered is that of insufficient air, but in a short time the perspiration pours out in a torrent, and one enjoys all the pleasures of a natural Turkish bath. Various diseases have been successfully treated by these baths, and in some cases the results have been remarkable; especially has this been the case with those affected with paralysis, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia. In all cases where copious perspiration is desired, either for the purpose of relieving the system of noxious elements in the blood or for the elimination of mineral medicines used in the treatment of disease, the best of results have been obtained. Being only thirty-eight miles from Denver, Idaho Springs is the most acceptable point in Colorado where both hot and cold mineral waters are found. The natural temperature of these waters, being such that they can be used both winter and summer, has much to do with their popularity, and combined with them are many advantages of climate and scenery, which are unobtainable at other points in the State.—*Chicago Graphic News.*

WOOLEN CLOTHING.

Why Nothing But Pure Wool Should Enter Into Dress or Bedding.

A physician who has for six months tested Dr. Jager's plan of wearing nothing but wool, day and night, writes: "The result has been complete immunity from colds and a very marked increase in my capacity for work. I have not put on a great-coat night or day, have slept with an open window in my bed-room, and have been able to enjoy the luxury of an open cab instead of a close brougham. Instead of alternating feelings of heat and cold, there has been a uniform and most agreeable glow of warmth. I have, without any alteration of diet or regimen, lost seven pounds in weight, and (which will, I believe, tax the credulity of some) have witnessed the disappearance of a lipoma of the nape of the neck, which had existed for some years, and had suggested the necessity for an operation. These latter facts powerfully illustrate the truth of Dr. Jager's contention that the complete and continuous action of the skin drains the organism of water and superfluous fat. I would say, further, that the feeling induced of perfect health is not the least of the recommendations to adopt the system. I may mention that of the many who have, more or less, fully addicted themselves to it from my example or advice, I have not known one who has been disappointed. Lastly, I would add a word on the need there is, if the full benefit to be derived is wished for, that nothing but pure wool should enter either into dress or bedding.—*London Lancet.*

—A few days ago a gentleman directed by his better half called upon a well-known milliner for his wife's new bonnet. "Really," said the milliner, "it isn't ready yet. We are so crowded with work I don't know what we will do. Can't your wife wait until the rush is over?" "Wait?" said the gentleman, "of course she can. She has four or five hats at home now." The next morning the store had hardly opened before the same gentleman rushed in; "For goodness sake," he exclaimed, "get that hat ready right off. I have been married twenty-three years, and I never knew that my wife had a temper. Whew!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—As far as we have noticed there has been thus far no organized movement for an increase in "the wages of sin."—*Boston Record.* As "the wages of sin is death," will the *Record* tell us what a twenty-five per cent. advance would be?—*Lowell Courier.*

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working today in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

"ABOUT the greatest tail-bearer I know," said the farmer's boy, "is our peacock."

THE beneficial results produced by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer are wonderful. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

AN inferior article is dear at any price. Remember this, and buy Fraser Axle Grease.

THE intoxication of wealth is not due to a tight money market.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

HINT FOR WINTER—How to keep your rooms warm—keep your grates coal'd.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$3 00	@ 3 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 70
Good Packers	3 75	@ 4 00
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 60	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 50	@ 3 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 80
No. 3 red	75	@ 77
Corn—No. 2 mixed	34½	@ 35½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	31	@ 32
Rye—No. 2		@ 64½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 25
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 9 75
Good Mediums	10 00	@11 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@10 12½
Lard—Prime steam	6¼	@ 6½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	9	@ 11
Ohio Creamery	13	@ 15
APPLES—Prime	2 00	@ 2 75
POTATOES—new, per barrel	3 00	@ 3 25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 84
No. 2 red	87¼	@ 88¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30	@ 43
Oats—mixed	34	@ 43
PORK—Mess		@10 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 30
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 00	@ 4 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	66	@ 71
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 77
Corn—No. 2		@ 35¾
Oats—No. 2		@ 27
Rye		@ 56½
PORK—Mess	8 80	@ 8 95
LARD—Steam		@ 6 10
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 88
Corn—Mixed	43½	@ 43¾
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	9 50	@10 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 30	@ 5 50
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 77
Corn—mixed		@ 38½
Oats—mixed		@ 28½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
Corn—mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—mixed		@ 30
PORK—mess		@ 9 75
LARD—steam		@ 7 75

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red Hot Bars of Iron in His Fearful Frenzy—A Scientific Investigation and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Opium or death!"

This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off is to-day a hopeless wreck!

One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincey has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim!

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over thirty grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found *I could not do it.*

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of those organs; *that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imparted to them.* I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"

"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate."

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything—experimented with everything and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I *know* nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes, sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, *it always cures.*"

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of those organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

IT is the "duck of a bonnet" that makes a young girl's head swim.

A Bargain in Corner Lots is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures blotches, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

SIZE aint everything. A watch ticking can be heard farther than a bed ticking.

YOUNG and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is directed.

$500,000,000.

Many splendid fortunes lie in the English Court of Chancery, which belong to American citizens. The court has held possession in some cases, for more than one hundred and fifty years. Cox & Co., London, England, have with great care and diligence compiled a book containing the names of fifty thousand heirs and their descendants who have been advertised for to claim these fortunes. The book gives Christian and surnames, and instructions how to proceed for the recovery of money and estates. Sent free to all parts of the world upon receipt of one dollar. Remittance may be made by registered letter or money order. Address COX & CO., 41 Southampton Buildings, London, England. Cox & Co. refer by permission to the Kellogg Newspaper Company, New York.

A WESTERN compositor has been trying to set a hen to music.—*Chicago Ledger.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A DENTIST is no chicken. He is always pull-it.

The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequal good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful medicine before the public to-day for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite. Give it a trial. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ASK FOR THE

W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

$3. SILK STITCHED BEST KID BEST TANNERY CALF BOTTOM SEWED

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark — On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do.

JAY VAN VECHTEN, M. D., New London, Ohio, says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters with most satisfactory results in cases of Debility where a tonic is needed, and I know of no preparation of iron that does better."

MRS. MARY SWEENEY, 189 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., says: "I had lost all appetite and was entirely broken down in health. I was greatly benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters and gladly recommend it."

MRS. NANCY OGDEN, Jeffersonville, Ind., says: "I was troubled with weakness and a general breaking down of the system. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most satisfactory results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

The Great Blood Purifier, for the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, etc. (see our book on Venereal, etc.; price 25 cents), Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, a remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Quick, pleasant, safe and permanent in its treatment and cure.

Sold by all druggists. One dollar a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 250½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

3-ton 7x14 Ft. $35. WEEKS' PATENT SEND FOR Circular.

COMBINATION BEAM SCALES

WEEKS & RAY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box. 2890.

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS

are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for illustrated catalogue.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ills.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

SEEDS FOR TRIAL,

For late summer planting, Pearl Flour Corn, best yielder known; Sweet Potato Pumpkin; Honeysuckle Watermelon; Strawberry Preserving Tomato. Very superior new seeds. The lot mailed for dime. (no stamps). ☞ PAPER OF SUMMER RADISHES THROWN IN. JAMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, MADISON, Ark.

WORTH $5000—Sold For $50.

Formula and Complete Directions for making HOKEY POKEY ICE CREAM, the greatest summer delicacy invented. Small capital required. Address **BIG PROFITS!** R. H. ECHERT, 401 to 405 Madison Av., Covington, Ky.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.

New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 105 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JAMS, JELLY,

Table Sirup, Sweet Pickles, Vinegar, Catsup, Preserves, Canning and Kraut-Making for farmers' wives—mailed free with every dime paper of Fall Turnip Seed (all sorts). ☞ Paper of Winter Beets Thrown In. JAMES HASLEY, Seed Grower, Madison, Ark.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

A FORTUNE [illegible] Address ELDER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 389 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

100 000 ACRES of CHOICE **KANSAS LANDS** in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's For Sale on Easy Terms. Best soil, well watered. Maps and pamphlet furnished free on application to W. T. HANSEN, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

A.N.K.—E. 1086

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886. NUMBER 32.

BLOOD AT BELFAST.

The Merciless Mob Continues Its Murderous Work.

Another Night of Terror—Thieves and Thugs Compose the Bloodthirsty Throng.

BELFAST, June 11.—The fighting between the Orange mob and the police last night, was probably the most desperate since the commencement of the trouble. All night long the mob fought the police, and the latter had hard work in several conflicts with desperate rioters to hold their ground, but they finally, in almost every instance, succeeded in scattering the rioters. The mob for the most part consisted of the lowest class of ruffians obtainable in the city. The greatest damage last night was done in the vicinity of the Shank Hill and York Roads. The rioters fought in these places with the desperation of madmen. Although the police charged on them several times with fixed bayonets, the mob held its ground and finally rallied in force and steadily beat back the police. In retreating, as a last resort to disperse the mob, the police fired several volleys of buckshot into its ranks, but despite the fact that several of its members fell, the mob pressed on and completely routed the police. The mob then held possession of both roads until 2:30 this morning, pillaging and wrecking houses and stores in a most wanton way. When they had tired of their efforts the rioters dispersed. In opposing the police the mob used stones weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds and numerous small arms. The fiends even attacked the firemen who had been called out to battle with the flames which were consuming several buildings fired by the rioters. They stoned the firemen whenever they got within reach and greatly retarded them in the work of quenching the flames. Dozens of eye witnesses state that the mob was composed of thieves and thugs, who looted private dwellings, stores, etc., and carried off all valuables they could. Many of them could be seen struggling off in the darkness with bundles of all kinds, composed of their ill-gotten gains. The Catholic residents are in a state of terror bordering on frenzy, and are afraid to venture abroad, even to purchase the necessaries of life. Scores of Catholics were shot down last evening by the blood thirsty rioters. Ten were admitted to the hospitals to-day for treatment. Comparative quiet reigned this morning, but fears are entertained that the rioting will be renewed during the funerals of the victims.

Frightened by Fenians.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 11.—The report that Fenians, owing to the defeat of the Home Rule bill, contemplated an attack on the Canadian frontier, has created great excitement here. Several members of the militia force in this city attached significance to it, owing to the hurried visit paid to the militia department yesterday by Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzie, Adjutant-General of the Fifth Military District, with head-quarters at Montreal. The latter gentleman escaped the interviewers, and after accomplishing his business returned home by the evening train. The intelligence of the alleged plans of the invaders was given by an officer from a frontier county, who came to Montreal and stated that he had incontestable evidence to the effect that the Fenians were hard at work drilling for a raid, in which they were to be assisted by the aggrieved fishermen of Maine. Lieutenant-Colonel Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, said that he had not heard of the threatened action. "I am not disposed to attach much credence to such a story," remarked the colonel; "however, if they come," he added, with a grim smile, "they will be given a warm reception. In the first place, we were never better prepared. Thousands of men under our present system could be called out on a few hour's notice, supplies are plentiful and every thing is in readiness from the Gatling gun downward." "Is there a likelihood of trouble later on?" "I do not know, but think not. You must remember we have England at our back. She is a foe not to be despised, even by America."

He Read the Dime Novel Too Much.

MADISON, WIS., June 11.—A young bachelor farmer named Wm. Ross, who is an inveterate reader of sensational literature, has been arrested and lodged in jail for highway robbery. Ross lives near Dano Station, and several nights ago entered the station equipped with sombrero, mask and spurs and compelled the agent to deliver up the contents of his money drawer. The agent recognized Ross' voice and had him arrested.

White Man Murdered By a Negro.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 11.—At Elizabethtown, Ill., about 10 o'clock last night, a negro, named Bill Jackson, shot and killed a white man, named Williams, who was watchman on a barge lying at that place. Both men were intoxicated. The citizens are greatly incensed over the affair, this being the third murder in that village during the last three months. A lynching is expected.

No More Flowers at Funerals.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 11.—It has been announced at the cathedral here that flowers will no longer be allowed at funerals. Among the reasons given are those that many of the designs used at the funerals are apt to be any thing but Catholic in their meaning, and money is apt to be squandered in useless and un-Catholic display which too often is badly needed for the necessaries of life.

Seven Hundred Rioters Arrested.

PESTH, June 11.—The crowds reassembled in the streets to-night, and when the police commanded them to disperse they were greeted with howls of derision. At a given signal troops were advanced from the side streets, surrounded the rioters, and arrested 700 of them. Many have since been released, but the ringleaders are held in prison.

Gored to Death.

EFFINGHAM, ILL., June 11.—Mrs. Henry Topp, residing four miles northwest of this city, was killed this morning by a ferocious bull, which she was trying to drive out of the barnyard. She was gored in the abdomen, and lived only about one hour. She was about fifty years old, and leaves a husband and five children.

Judge Lynch Hard at Work.

FORT KEOGH, MONT., June 11.—A dispatch from Limestone, Idaho, says that four noted horsethieves who had been in the neighborhood for some time, were seized by a party of vigilantes Tuesday night and hanged.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 180, and for Canada 29, or a total of 209 failures, as compared with a total of 187 last week and 181 the week previous to the last.

Incorporation of Trades Unions.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The U. S. Senate bill to incorporate trades unions now only awaits the President's signature in order to become a law.

Deadheads Mourn.

CHICAGO, June 11.—On and after August 1 the seven principal theaters of the city will abandon all manner of window advertising and lithographs. This action on the part of the managers is taken because the highly and multi-colored lithograph is no longer a "drawing card," and because they will not be given room in windows without two seats a week being allowed for the privilege of placing them therein. It will cut off an average of 3,000 deadheads a week.

Court-House Burned.

LITCHFIELD, CT., June 11.—The Court-house and a number of business buildings were burned to-day; loss, $200,000; insurance about half.

CURED BY FAITH.

The Remarkable Recovery of a Young Woman Who Had Been Two Years in Bed.

MATTOON, ILL., June 13.—A remarkable case of faith cure has been effected near Tolono during the past week. Miss Jessie Crawford, a young lady about twenty-two years of age, has for the past two years been confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed, with spinal disease, which was the result of too close application to study while attending school. She was a student of more than ordinary ability, and was so ambitious to reach the top round of the ladder that she neglected to take recreation necessary for the preservation of her health. She has always lived a true Christian life, possessing great faith in God, and for some time past has firmly believed that her case might be cured by prayer. Thursday she requested that a number of her friends meet and pray for her recovery. The meeting took place the same evening, when fervent prayers were offered for the sick girl. On the morning following she arose while the family were at breakfast, dressed herself, went down stairs, making the first step taken in nearly two years, and entered the dining room. The astonishment and joy of the family were unbounded at her sudden recovery, for she seemed perfectly well. Saturday she paid a visit to a friend, and to-day attended church, to the great surprise of her friends who had not already heard of her regained health.

NEW FISHERIES TROUBLE.

Pound-Net Men From Ohio Invading Pennsylvania Waters—A Halt Called.

ERIE, PA., June 13.—A legal contest of large proportions will be commenced here to-morrow between the authorities of Pennsylvania and the pound-net fishermen, which will most likely drive an interest worth $200,000 from the waters of Lake Erie bordering on Pennsylvania. The action is commenced by Attorney-General Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, who alleges that the pound-net fishermen, mostly from Ohio, have monopolized an inherent right of all citizens to fish in waters of Lake Erie, are a common nuisance, obstructing navigation and destroying unmarketable fish indiscriminately. The pound-net fisheries cover thirty-three acres, and through their immensity have now forced the gill-net fishermen, an interest worth $1,000,000, out of the trade, but have almost depopulated the waters of Lake Erie at this port of game fish. Great indignation exists among citizens against the pound-net men. The latter have armed forces watching their acts. The courts will be asked to restrain the pound-net men from fishing in Pennsylvania waters.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Texas Cattlemen form an Organization for the Purpose of Sinking Wells in the Drouth Districts.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., June 13.—Cattlemen in this section, profiting by dear experience, resulting from the recent disastrous drouth, have organized an association with a common fund, for the purpose of sinking wells at regular intervals on the vast pastures lying west of here to the Rio Grande. The undertaking is gigantic, but the value of such wells can be estimated at millions of dollars. A dozen wells have already been dug and good water found, at an average depth of forty feet. As the diggers get further west it is calculated that artesian wells will have to be sunk. Leading cattle and sheepmen of this section regard it as only a question of a few years before the great flocks and herds in Presidio and far Western Texas will be watered by artesian wells. An unusual number of horses are passing northward, through Collin County, this season, for Northern markets. The output of horses is estimated at double the number of the previous years. This ought to make horses cheap at Chicago, St. Louis and the East.

A WOMAN'S GOOD LUCK.

Mrs. Vining, of St. Louis, To Be Paid One Million Dollars from the French Claims.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Mrs. Samuel L. Vining, residing at No. 3613 St. Louis avenue, has received from Secretary of State Bayard information to the effect that she is about to receive from the United States Treasurer $1,000,000 awarded by the Court of Claims under the terms of the French spoliation bill. Mrs. Vining has prudently retained possession of her claim during all the uncertainty of its ever being paid, and now congratulates herself that she has not disposed of it, as some others have theirs, for what shrewd lawyers were willing to give.

Mobbing a Catholic Apostate.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 13.—John Daley, who recently abjured Catholicism, attempted to preach in River Park this afternoon, but was prevented by a mob of 3,000, including some of the roughest element of the mining region, who assailed him with a view of throwing him into the Susquehanna river. Had it not been for the interposition of the police, who were present in strong force, Daley would doubtless have been seriously injured, if not killed. He was finally escorted home by officers, followed by an infuriated mob, who made violent efforts to lay hands upon him. Daley attempted to preach at the same place last Sunday, but was prevented.

King Ludwig's Deposition Regretted.

MUNICH, June 13.—King Ludwig to-day took his departure for Berg Castle, on Lake Starnberg. The scenes along the route of the journey were very affecting. The peasants knelt in the roadways weeping. The King responded to their greetings mournfully, but kindly. He looked pale and weary. The utmost precautions have been taken to prevent him from committing suicide.

Going to Enforce the Laws.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The police board of this city have declared their intention of enforcing the laws against gambling and policy selling, as well as the closing of saloons at midnight.

National Salvation Army Meeting.

WEIRS, N. H., June 13.—The Salvation Army of America will hold a camp-meeting, holiness and baptismal services here ten days, commencing July 1. Major D. Howie, Division Officer for New England, will conduct the meetings. General T. E. Moore, with staff officers, including Colonel Hunter, the Highland Chief, will be present. They will occupy the Methodist Grove.

McKenzie Was Insane.

DUBLIN, June 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mr. McKenzie, the American Vice Consul here, who yesterday killed himself after fatally shooting his wife, rendered a verdict to-day that McKenzie was insane when he did the shooting.

Death Relieves His Sufferings.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Little Johnny Durkin, who, a few days ago, was horribly burnt in the Canal street tenement-house fire, by which his mother and seven others were cremated alive, died to-day. In addition to other injuries he had been nearly scalped by a falling timber and was scorched internally.

Must Have Married Young.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 13.—Minnie Probst, seventeen years of age, has applied for a divorce from her husband, aged twenty-one, charging three years of willful desertion.

A Child's Terrible Fall.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The fourteen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Brockel, at No. 251 East Third street, while standing on a stair near an open window tipped the chair and fell from the fourth story window to the pavement below. The baby was not instantly killed, but Dr. Hazard, who was summoned at once, says it can not live.

Relic of the Rebellion.

CAIRO, ILL., June 13.—Yesterday, at the Paducah Lumber Company's mill, the saw struck a hard substance, which was found to be an eighteen-pound shell that had been buried in the tree during the war. The fuse was cut to explode at twelve hundred yards.

FRIGHTFUL STORM.

Galveston, Texas, Becomes an Island.

For Ten Hours a Gale, Having a Speed of Fifty Miles an Hour, Sweeps Over the City.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 14.—A violent gale set in about sundown last evening from the east, and increased in fury until four o'clock this morning, when it was at its height, registering fifty miles an hour. At the same time torrents of rain fell, and at daybreak the water was rising rapidly all around the city. The shifting of the wind to north-east at nine o'clock saved the city from being completely inundated. The water of the bay had at this time risen so as to submerge the wharves and the lower ends of the streets. All means of communication with the mainland was cut off until afternoon. The Missouri Pacific was the first road to get a train out. Two miles of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad track, approaching the long bridge over the bay, is washed away, and it will take a week's time to repair the damage. The road will use the Missouri Pacific track meanwhile. The damage on the island, on the Gulf side, amounts to many thousand dollars. The track of the Gulf City street railway is washed away and a number of bath houses on the beach were carried away. Shipping is not seriously damaged. Large vessels took the precaution to weigh anchor and stand out to sea, and ride out the storm in safety.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A severe wind storm prevailed in Texas last night and early this morning, and it is feared great damage has been done. No particulars are obtainable, owing to the fact that telegraphic communication has been severed since half-past seven this morning. At that hour Galveston reported the wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The lower part of the island on which the city of Galveston is situated was under water.

LATER.—Communication with Galveston has not yet been restored. It seems that the storm this morning swept away portions of the two bridges which span Galveston Bay, and swept away every telegraph line running into Galveston; and the city is completely cut off from railroad and telegraph communication.

KING LUDWIG.

Bavaria's Mad Monarch, Ends His Erratic Career by a Leap Into the Lake.

MUNICH, June 14.—Ludwig II, who was recently deposed from the Bavarian throne, committed suicide at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, while his attendants were momentarily off their guard. The King was promenading in the park surrounding Berg Castle. Dr. Gudden, the attending physician, was also in the park, watching the patient. The King, awaiting a favorable moment, made a dash for Lake Sternberg, on which the Castle grounds are situated, and threw himself into the water. He was almost instantly missed by the doctor, who immediately gave the alarm and dashed off after his royal charge. The latter, however, reached the lake before any one could intercept him, and when the doctor had reached the edge of the lake the King was struggling in the water. The doctor sprang into the lake in hopes of rescuing the drowning sovereign, and in the desperate struggle which ensued both King and physician went down and were seen no more.

A Dishonest Official's Sentence.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Fred Herrmann, a City Infirmary boodler, received his sentence in Judge Maxwell's court. Herrmann was brought in a hack from some unknown spot, and appeared before His Honor ready to enter a plea to the six indictments found against him. He pleaded guilty to them all unconditionally. The court thereupon proceeded to sentence him. He was given two years in the penitentiary for each offense, making the term of his imprisonment twelve years. The words of the sentence were hardly uttered when his attorneys, Messrs. Goodman and Miller, served notice upon Prosecutor Pugh that they would apply to the Governor for a pardon.

Horrible Experience in an Asylum.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 15.—Dr. A. J. Houghton, of Knox County, Ind., claims that he was for ten months confined in the public insane asylum, at Buffalo, N. Y., and cruelly treated. He was returned to the Indiana Hospital as a dangerous man, but since his arrival has shown himself to be not only not dangerous but of sane mind, and has been sent to his home.

An Editor Shot.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 14.—W. A. Carlile, an attorney, fired five shots at Dr. Morrison Munford, proprietor of the *Times*, resulting in the wounding of Dr. Munford and two other passengers. Carlile claims that the *Times* published articles traducing him.

The Effect of Natural Gas.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—The mines along the Monongahela river are mostly shut down, and unless there should be a rise in the river, all will be idle by the end of the week. From 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels of coal are now ready to be sent out on the first water.

Another Victim of the Riot.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Nels Hansen, a police officer injured in the Anarchist riot, died to-day after great suffering. Transfusion of blood—four ounces from his brother-in-law's arm—was tried as a last resort, but without avail.

A City in Ashes.

TORONTO, June 14.—The following telegram has just been received.

"NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 14.—To the Mayor of Toronto: Vancouver is in ashes. Three thousand people homeless. Please send us aid at once.

"M. A. MCLEAN, Mayor."

Injured at a Fire.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Payne, Perrin & Menzies' mattress factory burned to-day. Five female employes were injured by jumping from the windows—one fatally.

Drowned on a Sunday Fishing Trip.

HAZLETON, PA., June 14.—Stanley Jacobs and Thomas Dolan were drowned yesterday in Pond Lake while on a fishing excursion.

The Argentine's President.

BUENOS AYRES, June 14.—Juarez Selman has been elected President of the Argentine Republic.

—The story goes that a manufacturer in a Massachusetts town paid to his army of employes seven hundred bright, crisp ten-dollar bills. Each man got one with his pay. They were all marked so as to be recognized. By Tuesday 410 of them had been deposited in the banks of the city by saloon-keepers. When the facts became known to the workmen they organized a temperance society.—*Chicago Times.*

—Four men were tried for larceny in Dooley County, Ga., last week. One was convicted, and the other three, who were cleared by a technicality, were notified by the citizens to leave town forthwith. One of them lingered too long and was taken into the swamp and flogged unmercifully.

—In the Peshawur Cemetery, in India, is the following amusing epitaph: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. ——, missionary, aged —, murdered by his chowkidar. 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

—In England the Speaker of the House of Commons is the first commoner of the kingdom, and always receives a peerage when he resigns, that he may not step back into the ranks.

A WATERSPOUT.

Destructive Storm in North Carolina—Brooks Become Raging Rivers—Houses and Stock Swept Away and Crops Destroyed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10.—A water-spout burst over Marshall yesterday afternoon and the most terrific rain fell upon the surrounding country that has been witnessed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Houses fell before the advancing flood, cattle were swept away and drowned and the crops throughout the region roundabout were destroyed. A puny stream, known as Rugby Run, ordinarily three or four feet wide, became a raging river, overflowing its banks and sweeping away every thing movable that came within its reach. Fortunately no loss of life is reported. One of the most exciting incidents of the storm was the narrow escape of a train filled with passengers. Two or three small breaks in the track had occurred before the train reached Asheville, but by proceeding cautiously they had been passed in safety. At Asheville your correspondent boarded the train. It was then just 6 o'clock, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. Progress was slow, the engineer narrowly scanning every foot of the track ahead before trusting the train to it. Just before reaching Marshall, however, a part of the track slipped away almost in front of the advancing train. The brakes were instantly applied and the train was brought to a standstill only just in time. A consultation by the train officers was held, and it was decided to return to the last station. Here, however, a fresh difficulty occurred. A mountain stream, which five minutes before the train had crossed in safety, was now a raging torrent, piling driftwood, trees, house timbers and huge bowlders upon the track in hopeless confusion. The road bed was on the margin of the river, the turnpike road being on the other side, the mountain rising behind it. On the river side the embankment was rapidly crumbling away and train officials and passengers fled in consternation. Already the track was covered and the water was rising at the rate of six inches a minute. Heavy logs were thrown, crashing against the sides of the cars, threatening to push them from the track. Volunteers were called for, and there was a generous response, all hands doing their best to clear away the obstructions. This done, the engineer, Mr. Clark, bravely drove the train through the waters over a track that was actually melting away to a place of safety. Captain Murphy, the conductor, said afterward that he had never spent such a moment of danger in all his years of railway experience.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

Left for Dead in a Vault and Found Alive Eight Days After—A Strange Story.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—A most remarkable story was made public to-day, to this effect: A young Irishman named McIntyre, of Detroit, married a young lady of this city named Cunningham. He died in Detroit a few days ago, and his remains were placed in a vault. Eight days later his uncle visited the vault to remove the body for interment, when he was horrified to see McIntyre sitting upon his coffin very pale and weak. His hands were terribly lacerated and bleeding from breaking out of the coffin through the glass plate over his face. He was removed to his uncle's residence, and as soon as able to travel came here to see his wife, who had returned to her father's house after his supposed death. She was at first terribly frightened at meeting him, veritably one risen from the dead. So runs the story, which became public to-day. Reporters visited the house, but the family drove them away, refusing to say anything about the case. The first one to call saw McIntyre himself, looking pale and as if just recovering from illness, but as soon as he discovered the reporter's mission he abruptly left the room, without answering any questions. The mysterious conduct of the family is believed to indicate that the story is true.

Mysterious Subterranean Movement.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 10.—At Parsons at a late hour last night the people were terrified by what is supposed to have been an explosion of gas in the Mineral Spring Mine of the Lehigh Coal Company. Many persons living within a short distance of the mine were hurled about in their homes, and they thought for a moment that an earthquake had occurred. A large number of houses in the vicinity of the mine were badly shaken, and a great many windows were shattered. The surface of the ground in the vicinity of the Philadelphia and Reading depot has fallen fully two feet, and is still sinking. Three houses belonging to one man about three hundred feet from the mine were moved a surprising distance from their original position. No lives were lost. Some miners think there was no explosion, and that the concussion was caused by a rush of air due to an extensive cave in.

Highbinders Must Hang.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Mr. Fauntleroy, of the counsel for the six Chinese Highbinders, convicted last winter of the murder of Lou. Johnson, a Chinese detective who had furnished the authorities with information which convicted the Highbinders of gambling and keeping opium dens, and of enticing strangers thither and then robbing them, moved that they be granted a new trial. The Judge refused to give them a hearing, and they will soon be sentenced to be hanged.

Cider Knocked Out.

MATTOON, ILL., June 10.—The Windsor City Council places a high estimate on the intoxicating qualities of cider, hard or sweet, requiring a license of $1,000 per annum to retail it in that town. Two saloons were licensed in Windsor last year, but the temperance people elected a majority of the board last spring, and they elevated the fee to such a notch as to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the town.

Embezzler Released by Masked Men.

CALAIS, ME., June 10.—Three masked men presented themselves at the station-house last night, overpowered the officer in charge at the point of a revolver, released William Buckley, who was held under a charge of embezzlement on a Lynn (Mass.) warrant, and escaped with him to the provinces. Buckley is the man who was recently enticed across the line and arrested by an American detective.

Theater Burned.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 10.—The Mozart theater and a dozen small buildings were destroyed by fire to-day; loss $30,000. The remains of an unknown man were found in the ruins.

Don't Want to Die Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Frederick Ellison, of Indiana, recently appointed U. S. Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Mr. Ellison explains that since his confirmation he has understood from friends that Asuncion is a very unhealthy place, and that he would probably not live over two or three weeks if he went there.

Destructive Earthquake.

LONDON, June 10.—Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, state that at Tarawera there has been a volcanic eruption preceded by an earthquake. Many natives and Europeans perished.

A Home for Printers.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 10.—The International Typographical Union, in to-day's session, considered the matter of nine hours as a day's work, and referred it to subordinate lodges, to be voted on between February and April next year. The Childs and Drexel donation of $10,000 is to be used as a nucleus around which to gather $50,000 for the building in Philadelphia of a fine hall to be known as the home of the craft.

Not Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The jury in the cases of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against the thirteen employes active in the late Southwestern railroad strike returned a verdict of not guilty.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—SENATE.—A bill creating an additional Secretary of the Treasury was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Dawes offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all papers and information connected with the extension of the bonded period on whisky. Consideration of the bill for the relief of the Annapolis cadets was then resumed, Mr. Hale continuing his remarks in opposition. A motion to lay the bill on the table was finally carried by a viva voce vote. The Senate then proceeded with bills on the private calendar. Among the measures passed were the following: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle claims of the State of Florida made in suppressing Indian hostilities. The bill was afterward reconsidered for the purpose of amendment. A bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate alleged discoveries of the specific causes of yellow fever. The Senate refused to pass a bill authorizing Lieutenant Mannix to accept a decoration from the Emperor of China for acting as torpedo instructor.

HOUSE.—A Senate bill was passed for the relief of Chester A. Arthur and Wm. H. Robertson, late Collectors of Customs for New York. This measure cancels technical deficiencies in their accounts with the Government. Mr. Kelley called up as a privileged question the motion submitted by him yesterday to expunge from the record the speech of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, upon E. M. Stanton. After a defense of the War Secretary by Mr. Kelley, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up. The Union Pacific extension bill being a continuing special order, its friends did not try to get a vote to-day. Speeches were made on the civil service amendment until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—SENATE.—After routine business, bills on the calendar were considered under the five-minute rule. The bill to repeal the Civil Service law was called up, but on a motion to postpone it indefinitely was objected to, and the matter went over. The bill providing for the purchase of the portrait of General George H. Thomas, painted by General Price, was passed, together with a number of other measures. The Senate adjourned at 5 p. m.

HOUSE.—The legislative appropriation bill was considered in general debate, continuing the discussion of yesterday on the civil service amendment. At 4:50 o'clock the general debate was closed by agreement. The reading of the bill was then commenced. Mr. Morrison raised the point of order against the words "in full compensation" where they occurred in the general appropriation clause.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—SENATE.—After routine business, Mr. Beck called up his bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers from railroad companies which have received subsidies or land grants from Congress. It was passed without reference to any committee by a vote of 37 to 11. The agricultural bill was then taken up and passed substantially as it came from the committee. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to increase the naval establishment, appropriating $6,425,000. The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Riddleberger insisted on a vote on the question of taking up his resolution against executive sessions. The Senate refused to take it up—yeas 8, nays 32. Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment to the forfeiture bill forfeiting all lands not earned within the time required by the granting act. The bill and amendment were then ordered printed. On motion of Mr. Hawley, it was agreed to reconsider the vote on Senator Beck's bill, passed earlier in the day.

HOUSE.—The Tennessee members consumed over an hour discussing the alleged misappropriation of school funds by Senator Harris when that gentleman was Governor of the State. The matter was finally dropped, and after several bills had been reported from committees the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up. A point of order that the rules of the House prohibiting the reduction of salaries already established was sustained by the Chair. Nine of the 106 pages of the bill had been considered up to 6 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—SENATE.—The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up. Mr. George spoke at length against the road. The army appropriation bill was taken up and placed on the calendar. Mr. Sherman opposed the Northern Pacific forfeiture where the company had completed its road. Mr. Eustis considered the bill only a nominal forfeiture. At 4:40 the bill went over until to-morrow. Mr. Spooner announced the death of Representative Rankin, of Mississippi. At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill to legalize the incorporation of trades unions was passed. The Atlantic and Pacific land forfeiture bill was reported with the Senate amendments. Concurrence was moved, but no action was taken. The matter went over to Monday. The legislative bill was then taken up. An amendment providing that none of the contingent funds shall be used in paying the funeral expenses of members was rejected—yeas 12, nays 53. The clause appropriating for the salary of the President having been reached, Mr. Bayne (Pa.) offered an amendment, providing that none of the money should be paid until the civil service rules shall have been changed as recommended by the committee on appropriations. The point of order was raised, and Mr. Findlay and Mr. Compton engaged in a controversy on Maryland politics. The amendment was ruled out of order. The civil service amendment having been reached, Mr. Morrison made a point of order against it that it changed the rules of the commission. Pending the decision the committee rose. Mr. Morrison gave notice he would call up his tariff bill Thursday. Mr. McKinley gave notice on behalf of the opponents of the bill that he would oppose its consideration. A recess was taken at 5 o'clock until 8:30, the evening session being for the consideration of the appropriation bill. General debate was indulged in until late in the evening, all points of order being passed over.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Whitthorne spoke in favor of Frye's bill to promote the prosperity of American Nations. The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up, but laid aside for the army appropriation bill, which was passed as it came from the House. The Senate then adjourned at 1:55 p. m., leaving the Northern Pacific bill the unfinished business for Monday.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported for the erection of monuments to Anthony Wayne and Wm. Penn. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and considered by sections. The chair sustained the point of order made against the provision attached to the civil service clause requiring the Commission to amend its regulations. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—SENATE.—Consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill was resumed, Mr. McCall having the floor. Messrs. Maxey, Dolph, Van Wyck, Brown and George followed. Mr. Plumb gave notice that on Friday next he would call up the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill. At six o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the Atlantic and Pacific land forfeiture bill were concurred in. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced. Business from the District of Columbia Committee was the regular order under the rules, and measures were passed incorporating the Young Women's Christian Home, prohibiting pool selling and book making in the District. The bill to incorporate the Washington Cabin Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, was taken from the calendar and talked to death, the hour of adjournment having arrived before a vote could be taken.

—A mining engineer wants mining companies to be compelled by law to put down bore holes, from the surface of the ground, at greater or less intervals over the entire course of mines. The holes would not be very expensive to put down, and could be sunk with any prospecting well or oil rig. They should be large enough to contain a tube two or three inches in diameter, with good valves at each end. This plan, he thinks, would do away with part of the risk that miners undergo from being imprisoned by a cave-in.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Georgie is four years old. One day the youngster had been taken with a slight attack of prevarication, and, wishing to impress upon his infantile understanding the sinfulness of telling fibs, the father related the story about George Washington and his little hatchet, closing with the remark that George Washington was a good boy and never told a lie. The child sat in deep thought a moment and then said: "Papa, tooden't he talk?"—*Boston Record.*

—In the Tennessee mountains sorghum molasses is "long sweetening" and sugar is "short sweetening."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has not developed any important change of feature or tendency. There has been a good healthy demand for both Burley and dark and heavy tobaccos, and this has extended to all the kinds and grades on offer. Planting has made better progress, and the state of planting is to-day not far behind the average. The Clarksville and western districts have probably about 70 per cent. of the crop planted, the Green river district about 35@40 per cent., the Ohio river districts about 25@30 per cent., and the districts east of Louisville about 35@40 per cent. Showery spells are reported from several sections of the State. There are opinions and predictions about a large voluntary reduction of planting, but while urgently advising that policy we shall not believe that it is to be adopted in practice until the physical evidence shall appear. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 50@ 3 50
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 50	4 25@ 4 75
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	5 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 50@ 5 75	6 25@ 7 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 50@ 7 50
Medium leaf	6 75@ 7 25	9 50@11 00
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	11 50@13 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

AT Louisville, the other morning, fire was discovered in that portion of the new Grand Theater behind the stage. The canvas and oil of the scenes and stage settings burned fiercely, and in five minutes after the discovery of the fire the entire stage was burning furiously. An alarm was sent in but the engines that responded were unable to do anything toward extinguishing the conflagration, which by this time covered all of the middle of the block between Third and Fourth, Jefferson and Green streets. A second alarm was turned in, but the entire theater was then on fire and resisted the greatest efforts of the firemen. The blaze spread to the rear of the saloons fronting on Green and Jefferson streets, and at daybreak the entire center of the square was a glowing mess of red-hot metal and blazing wood. Enough engines were by this time on the spot, and the firemen directed their efforts to stopping the spread of the flames. The block was occupied by Joseph Camozzi, Hoke & Hughes, Brinkworth's restaurant, J. R. Gotel's lottery office and the Kentucky School of Medicine. The theater was in the rear of these. All of the interior of the Grand Theater, the rear of the building occupied by the Kentucky School of Medicine, the restaurant on Green street, the rear of Denunzio's fruit store and the barber-shop on Jefferson street were burned out, and serious damage was done to the other stores on both Green and Jefferson streets. The theater was leased to the Whallen Brothers about four years ago, and was one of the finest in the West or South. The block was valued at $100,000, and is a complete loss, the Green street front, which was occupied by the Medical College, being all that remains standing. At 5 o'clock the flames broke out with renewed vigor in the Medical College building, and at the Jefferson street side of the theater. The roofs of all the burned structures fell in, and the block was threatened with destruction. Shortly after 5 a. m. the fire was got under control. The new Grand Theater had just closed for the season, and will be rebuilt at once, so that no next season's dates will be canceled.

CONGRESSMAN TOM ROBERTSON succeeded in getting a little Kentucky bill through the House, a few days ago, by unanimous consent. It is to refund to Bush & Grigsby, distillers in Washington County, $1,100 internal revenue taxes improperly assessed against them and collected in 1874. Their distillery fell short of the minimum on account of accidents, and the assessment was enforced without taking the accident into account. The distillers failed to apply for relief within the two years allowed by law, and the fund was covered into the treasury, from which now it can only be drawn by act of Congress. A duplicate bill is pending in the Senate with a favorable report from the Finance Committee.

THE tobacco men of Louisville are at work on a great scheme to build an immense union tobacco warehouse at the corner of Thirteenth and High streets. Mr. W. T. Grant conceived the idea, and, with several others, have purchased a lot, 200 by 225 feet. The building will have a capacity of ten thousand hogsheads, and will be a handsome and durable structure. It is proposed to build steam elevators on the river, so that tobacco can be placed in the warehouse direct from the river elevators. The idea has been enthusiastically received by many of the tobacco buyers, and will be put in substantial shape at once.

PAT. CONNIFF, of Louisville, died at Lebanon, the other morning at the home of his brother, Thomas Conniff, from the effect of injuries received. He was engaged in the yard of the L. and N. railroad, and undertook to throw a switch before an approaching locomotive. He was a little too late; the engine struck the rail and the lever of the switch, rebounding, struck Conniff across the stomach, inflicting injuries which proved fatal.

MISS MARY BOAZ, a young lady who lived with her father, a short distance from Owingsville, received a severe electric shock from a bolt of lightning which struck a tree a short distance in front of the door in which she was sitting, sewing, on the evening of the 8th inst. She lingered for several days, when she died. A doctor was called to attend her, but thought at the time she had not been seriously hurt.

THE lost ring story comes to hand as usual. This time the scene is laid in Kentucky, where five years ago Wm. Howe, of Moorefield, lost his sister's ring while fishing in a pond. Not long ago he went shooting bull frogs in the same pond, and while cutting off the hind legs of a big one that he had shot, what should he see protruding from the bullet wound in the side of the victim but his sister's long lost ring, with identifying inscription still quite legible.

THE Greenwood campaign is ended. All the troops there have returned home. No trouble is anticipated from the miners.

LOUIS ZIEGLER, son of Balser Ziegler, proprietor of the Ten Mile House, on the Alexandria pike near Newport, met with a severe and painful accident a few days ago. While out coon hunting with his brother he was in the act of passing a revolver to the latter, who was up a tree, when the weapon was discharged, the ball entering his hip and passing down lodged in the leg. The ball has not as yet been recovered.

BEN FREEMAN, living on a rented farm near Versailles, cut his throat from ear to ear with suicidal intent. Recovery doubtful.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Claxton, Caldwell County, and John P. Miller commissioned postmaster.

Two women, whose combined ages are one hundred and eighty-one years were arrested for fighting, in Louisville, the other morning. One was Mrs. Walters, aged seventy-seven, and the other Mrs. Raphael, a somewhat famous character because of her great age of one hundred and four years. The old ladies live in the same house and have numerous squabbles. They were released upon their own recognizance.

THE post-office at Siloam, Whitley County, has been abolished.

THE water-works of Covington are in danger of breaking down.

A UNITED PEOPLE.

The Broad and Brotherly Sentiment Which Pervades Postmaster-General Vilas' Grand Oration on Decoration Day Honor to the Forgiving, Brave Conquerors and Honor to the Brave Conquered—Tender Tributes to Grant, McClellan and Hancock.

President Cleveland and his Cabinet attended the meeting at the Academy of Music, New York, which was held upon Decoration Day. Postmaster-General Vilas delivering an affecting, broad-minded and brilliant oration, from which the following extracts are selected:

"Mr. President, Comrades of the War, Ladies and Gentlemen: The day has been taken from our eager labors for the future to testify our reverence for the past. In decorous parades, with music and with banners, with solemn pomp and show, amid every circumstance of honor, the people of the Nation have repaired to hallowed graves and celebrated with the tender rite of flowers the memory of the Nation's saviors. And now that we are gathered by prayer, by song and speech to fittingly finish our share in the honored ceremonial, the spirit of the day rules the thought and points the theme. A quarter of a century has sunk into the grave of time since the dread alarm of civil war rang through our land. A new era has begun, a new generation is upon the stage of life. You see now everywhere, in all your daily walks, active men, whose hands are on the levers of affairs, who carry no useless memory of the events of those direful years. By many a fireside, amid circles of blooming children, sit happy mothers who can tell of the great war but as a troublous affrightment of their childhood. Of our present population, more, by millions, were in that period not existent here or possess no remembrance of its scenes, than all, of every class and age, then within the compass of the Union. History has foreclosed upon your great achievements, comrades, and to the Nation of to-day they are as a tale to be told. Swiftly, oh! how swiftly, do the actors of that mighty drama now fall from the column of living men. Yet a few years more, and none shall be to bear personal witness to the children of the great Republic of the trying hours of her deliverance.

"It is a duty and a privilege of two-fold value to recount and emphasize the features of the patriotism, purposes and grand results by which our Union soldiers gained their title to the veneration of their countrymen and the world; first, to them, in the keeping of their rightful glory bright and pure; and then to living men and to our children, by emulous quickening and better understanding of the love and duty due our country.

"It is not from their soldiership alone that the sheen of their renown is so bright; their labors, privations and dreadful sufferings, their valorous courage and gallant deeds in arms, for these were not distinctive in their ennoblement. These they shared with their adversaries, whose soldiership, approved on many a hard-fought and bloody field, worthily competes for its equal place on the page of military fame. Beyond the soldier's qualities, though unsurpassed in them, the men who wrought by arms the salvation of this Government raise nobler claim to gratitude and remembrance in the unselfish chivalric spirit of their sacrifice for the liberty and progress of man, and in the vast, far-reaching benefits bestowed by them on their countrymen. Their meed of praise rests on their acceptance of conditions never before imposed in human affairs; conditions exigent of more generous, self-forgetting national and personal sacrifice—for fruits to be gathered chiefly by other men in after times—than liberty or philanthropy ever demanded, or it had entered into the heart of man to conceive could be offered by any numerous, wide spread people to such a cause alone. In the calm of history, now that the clouds of contemporaneous turmoil have disappeared, we may distinguish, in clear view, 'the height of the great argument' to which their souls responded * * * * * *

"I have spoken of these facts in the Nation's history as peculiar titles of honor to the soldiers of the Union. But, comrades, it would be false as vain-glorious to arrogate as theirs alone any feature of these honors. They are the property of the Nation. Patriotism, high purpose, and great sacrifices in the time of war were shared by all, however varying in degree. And for more than twenty years the outcome of results has been incumbent wholly on the patriotism and conduct of Americans as citizens and not as soldiers. Not those of the faithful States alone, let it be justly remembered, but of the South as well. Vanquished as well as victors had to bend passion's knee to duty; and to accept, not less than to bestow, forgiveness and magnanimity, requires the generous mind. The trial of temper, wisdom and character has been unexampled, but the issue has been triumphant, and the great purposes of the war have been secured by magnanimity on the one hand and honor on the other, blended in restored common national love and pride. The paramount remaining duty is fraternity and mutual human love. The best and bravest of the soldiers of the Union, and the best and bravest of the soldiers of the South, long since joined their friendly hands, honoring each other's valor, proud of their common nationality, banishing remembrance of error, uniting their spirit and pride to the traditions of the Nation, and pledging themselves to its future power and glory. They who have justified their manhood by the ordeal of battle are brave enough to trust and worthy to be trusted. In brigades and divisions they have marched off the field in this world's strife, and passed across the dark valley to the mysterious land of death. In that unknown world, if our hopes and faith for the life beyond have value, the nobility of their manhood here is assurance of their condition there, and in joyous happy union they possess the realms of bliss. Shall their children left behind pursue their earthly quarrel or accept the richer legacy of their reconciliation? The past can not be altered; the future, under God, is in our hands. The hope of that future is in union of fellowship, cemented by interest, by patriotism and by pride. Reproaches for deeds beyond redemption, for conditions gone forever; sighs for hopes once entertained, but long turned to ashes, may be worse than folly—they may become a crime. Whoever gives his voice or his example to light or fan a flame of sectional discord among this fraternal people aims at the Nation's peace and life. He has spoken treason though not dared to act it, who from the one side flings vain taunts and scoffs, the lingering demons of the past, or on the other sentimentally prates of the resurrection of the moldering mummy, the "lost cause." Let him who can, pitch his prophetic vision through the coming years over the prosperity, the grandeur of this land teeming with multiplied millions of freemen, rich in resources, enlightened by well-diffused knowledge, and happy in developed life, and as he contemplates the safely-moving train of human happiness, weigh the iniquity that would cast an obstruction on its track. Rash with enthusiasm and inexperience, we sent out our earliest body of troops as if victories in war required only a feverish desire. They soon returned in panic, and the land quivered with tremor of humiliation and fear.

"McClellan took the mob, and an army came into being never surpassed in all the ages of war. That splendid corps was his, the Army of the Potomac. From the beginning to the end it coped in constant struggle with the best trained and best led enemy. In checkered fortune, it bore the direst shocks and blows of war, but none could break its spirit or its form. Relentless in its iron purpose, at last it gained the triumph of the age and took the sword of Lee. Never more magnificent than when he led it, through all its renowned career it remained McClellan's army and loved him as its father to the end. And though cruel fate denied him but to look upon the glittering capital promised to its prowess, the glory of his army that won it will forever irradiate his name.

"And Hancock's name was also called by that dread constable who summons to the grave. The superb Hancock! The beau ideal of manhood's splendor! Fancy's figure of the fighting General! Bred in all the learning of the martial art, practiced in its exercises, in stature, port and speech, the soldier and the gentleman in lustrous perfection. His brilliant star shines in the galaxy of the heroes of the battle-field, whom from both sides history has chosen for the firmament of military fame. In that great combat on which, more than any single one beside, the Nation's safety hung, the supreme moment of decision was committed to his conduct. His command sustained the desperate assault which Pickett led, staking the battle on the issue; with bloody penalty, drove him back and won the momentous day. And there, stricken with a grievous wound, his own blood poured upon the earth. But it fell upon the roots of his renown, and among the laurels of the field of Gettysburg Hancock's springs immortal.

"Upon the rocky side of your majestic Hudson another sepulcher has been builded, an urn of mortality inclosed within it. And thither, through coming ages far beyond the stretch of human ken to tell, the patriots of ours and the great-souled of every land in unceasing pilgrimage will hold their way to feel the touch of glory there. For, in that shrine of immortality are stored the ashes of the invincible instrument of God, whose genius ruled the whirlwind of war to the salvation of the Republic. There, parted from the sight of his lamenting countrymen, the perishable form of the unconquered Grant.

"Let us pause for a brief space to view the outlines of the character and deeds which are forever to be sweetly cherished in human memory and love. In the wreaths you place upon his tomb you typify your reverent gratitude to all the heroes of the Union. Not that he was their victorious leader; but because in his own person, he was the idealization of the ideal attributes of the freeman in war, in soul, in faculties, in character, in power, in action, in personification of the Union cause, and the combination of the brightest excellences of its soldiery.

"The outbreak of the rebellion found him a plain, unpretending man, modestly pursuing an ordinary business, in the calm ambition honestly to gain the moderate money needful to simple happiness in life. He was a husband and a father; he loved his wife and children and they loved him; the pure joys of home and friends and an honorable life among his fellow men were the measure of his wishes and his hopes. Nothing else save the wisdom of such continence—an unread sign—marked his power or presaged his then impending greatness. Oh! happy land of freemen! In whose unpretentious homes, in wise contentment, despising pomp and show, live heroes and statesmen equal to any need and ready for any exigence! Whatever the perilous conjecture, whether the alarms of war demand the conquering General, or giant wrong of state the upright, fearless, puissant Chief Magistrate, lo! there is he found, Heaven-marked for choice, among the Republic's simple citizens.

"But the soul of this plain man of Illinois was tuned on the highest key of manhood. He had been instructed in the art of war at the Nation's cost, and enjoyed a subaltern's experience in its army. He recognized his duty, and instantly responded by the proffer of his services. Modest and unassuming it was the fortunate penetration of others which gave him first a regiment and then a Brigadier's commission. There followed the long and anxious months of gathering and preparation. From our bad beginning hopeful anticipation of quick result had disappeared; long and dreadful war was certain; the vastness of the territory and forces to be vanquished seemed appalling; nowhere progress made; and, though resolute of purpose, the public mind was heavily oppressed. Who, who, and where is he, who shall lead the army of our rescue? was the question which tormented thought, while clouds of doubt and gloom hung over all.

"Upon a sudden, the unexpected thunder of artillery reverberated on the sky from far-off Tennessee, and, voicing all the Nation's prayers and hope, rung the victor's demand of the unknown citizen of Galena to his country's enemy: 'Nothing but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately on your works.' Soon Shiloh's two days' battle came, and through the desperate and bloody turmoil of that first great field-fight Grant's unbending spirit held commanding sway, and, prophetically representing the field of the entire war, he wrought through the threatened ruin to complete victory. The country saw its desired leader now, but military pedantry and envy threw unjust toils about him, and fettered his ascendency. Never were the riches of his character more clear and useful. The true patriot, he disturbed by no clamor the cares and counsels of those above him; able to grandly lead, he was honestly subordinate; nobly patient, he wrought on for his country as best he might, and waited for his day.

"It came. Restored to command, he was pointed to Vicksburg. There lay the impregnable town, intrenched on the curving hills, defiantly and securely guarding the great highways of Confederate supply from the rich Southwest. Nature had made its access by an army from the North practically impossible, and even if successfully approached it was deemed invincible. Experts who have compared the two by observation affirm Sebastapol to have been weaker in defensibility. During intense months of trial Grant essayed to approach it with his army by every route daring ingenuity could devise. In vain. Nature lent her apparent aid to discomfit him; in truth, to press from his undaunted brain its most glorious conception. Casting off the chains of military teaching, and led by the inward light of genius, he gathered his valiant men around him, intrepidly cut loose from supply or succor, sprang suddenly across the great river into the midst of a surrounding and outnumbering enemy. He instantly struck the foe on the field of Fort Gibson, and thereby Grand Gulf fell. Then, like the rapid lightning of a fearful storm, at Raymond, at Jackson, at Champion's Hills, at the Black river, he hurled the bolts of war on this side and on that against the amazed and divided adversary, won the four battles in six days, and drove the routed fragments within their ramparts, his corralled prisoners of war.

"Having now securely re-established communication by the river, he was able to receive from the commander at Washington an order to forbear attempting the campaign he had won. Bless Heaven for the difference and the distance between the general in the closet and the general in the field! It enabled Grant to make his country a birthday gift of Vicksburg, with more guns and prisoners than ever before were yielded with a captured city. It dissevered the Confederacy, and, with Meade's concurrent victory, first gave Europe perception of the probability of Northern triumph.

"Hardly was he breathed, another herculean labor waited. Hotly they cried to him from Washington to rescue the Army of the Cumberland. Overpowered on the field of Chickamauga, it lay in Chattanooga at bay, watched and guarded by the victorious and confident enemy from the crests of the mountains above, starvation or surrender its seeming alternative. Still on crutches from a recent injury, riding sometimes on his horse and sometimes borne through dangerous paths by the arms of his men, there hastened over the rugged hills of Tennessee this small, silent man of Illinois, with the lion's heart and Minerva's brain. Immediately the front of things was changed. Rapid dispositions brought food and clothes in plenty; reinforcements obeyed his call, among them Sherman with the Army of the Tennessee. And almost before he had ceased to expect its surrender, the exultant enemy was by that beleaguered army swept from the cloudy heights of Missionary ridge and sent flying in disordered rout among the hills of Georgia. And the gate was opened for the grand campaign to Atlanta and Sherman's renowned march down to the sea.

"The man of destiny was found. Raised to supreme command, he seized the whole vast enginery of the war, and in harmonious cooperation the mighty forces responded to his will. I may not protract the story through its entrancing details. Apportioning to his great lieutenants the controversy with others, he entered the lists with Lee. The giants grappled and never parted from the fight. It was worthy of both, and stands unequaled, in modern war at least, in its deadly tenacity and ferocity. Within a year it ended and the great rebellion fell, crushed to utter, abject ruin.

"Study the timeliness and effect of his victories; the cheer of Donelson to the country's drooping spirit; what, without him, Shiloh would have proven; how, despite the objection of those beside him and the command of those above him, he drove the rending wedge of war through Vicksburg and burst the Confederacy in twain; the peril and the rescue of the armies at Knoxville and Chattanooga; consider the fate of all before him who had attempted the attack of Lee on his own familiar ground; recall the desperate need of haste to the burdened country, and the chances for the Union had the war been protracted by even a year or two; and tell me if, without Grant, the Republic's victory stood assured? If, still you say, might the Union have withstood its peril, reckon the further cost in life and wealth of at least another year of war. Bethink ye, then, who in this grand metropolis keep the keys of the country's wealth, what would now have been your comparative condition had Heaven not vouchsafed him to your needs! Does not that tomb upon the Hudson deserve from you, right soon, appropriate commemoration of the mighty dead it covers? View the colossal riches piled along your streets, the granaries of the continent's prosperity, and say if your necessity be not pressing, lest that sacred grave, in want of fitting honor, become a monument to your reproach!

"Unpretentious, but heroic in daring and fortitude, skillfully intelligent in military learning, and gifted with intuitive genius to perceive conditions and create new terms; with the inner light that truly forecasts issues, his iron resolution never failing in calm serenity and confidence—he was the true soldier of liberty. And, beyond his soldiership, he was a great and noble man. He met on equal terms half the royalty of earth, he heard the plaudits of the world, he suffered the 'extreme extremity' of contumely and false report, and never lost his self-control or broke his silence. He never failed in friendship, though he experienced the cruelest betrayal of his trust. No profane word or impure tale ever passed his lips, and grief to-day is dumb in presence of his certain glory, for to him was the promise of the great sermon: 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'

"Wrapped in the sweetest love of family, his heart was big with love of his fellow-men. He knew the spirit of the cause he led and the necessities of the victory he won. Sad pity moved him, not exultation, in that very hour when final triumph gave the finish to his martial crown. He thought not of himself, the assured idol of undying renown, but of them who bore the agony of defeat. He forbade the guns of victory to sound humiliation to their ears; and kindly counseling their future, he left their private goods to the soldiers of the ruined army and encouraged them to restore their homes. Recognizing with joy the fruition of his hope in the new era opening to his country, even in the rack of torture he spoke the supremest glory of his work to the first of the great antagonists he overcame, when he said to General Buckner: 'I have witnessed since my sickness just what I wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections.' Visited with excruciating pain, mental and physical, his suffering and his patience wrung the tears of his countrymen. Even then was not Heaven with him for his greater glory? His majestic heroism brought light into the eyes of all men, and the grandeur of his character was exalted far above the clouds of calumny and misfortune. Bravely struggling with coming death, and wrung with anguish, he uttered no cry or moan; but toiling on to finish his life work in the narrative of his deeds, he gave it as a tribute to the honor of the soldiers and sailors on both sides of the war, and thanked God for the lingering hours of torture which had enabled him to see the happy harmony between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. * * *

"Oh, noble dead! Your sacrifice was not in vain! Safely rests the land you saved in the patriotic breasts of your countrymen. 'With malice toward none, with charity for all,' they shall fraternally pursue their grand career; and in their hearts your hallowed memory shall be your country's treasure and stay forever."

—Melons were first called cantaloupes from being cultivated at Canteluppi, a villa near Rome, where they had been introduced from Armenia by missionaries.—*Vick's Magazine.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

THE graves of the confederate dead in Fairview cemetery, Bowling Green were decorated last Saturday.

PEOPLE who have abused the Legislature will conclude they have not done the subject justice when they learn the true inwardness of the so called "revenue law," which was one of the new laws created last winter. Referring to it in brief, it contains a provision for two assessments this year and the payment of taxes twice next year. The Assessor has already made his rounds, as property owners are aware. This law requires them to make another assessment before September 15th. The assessment already made is for a levy, which must be paid, or a penalty will be added by the first of next April. The other assessment provided for by the new law must be subject to a specific levy for State purposes, to be paid on September 1, 1887, a little over five months after the April payment. This looks very much like doubling up the taxes on the people—being assessed twice in one year and having to pay taxes twice next year. But the oppression does not stop here. The assessment to be completed before next September is to be based on the full valuation plan. If a farmer has land worth $100 an acre he must place its assessment value at that figure. The law even goes so far as to provide for the payment of the assessor of a commission on the sum total of the assessments he makes, thus putting him in a position to want to materially increase the amount of the assessments in his county. Under the plan in force in this new revenue law, the taxpayers will have their taxes to pay twice in a year, and thribbled by the additional increase of the assessment.—Lexington Transcript.

GREEN R. KELLAR, late clerk of the house, tells in his paper, the Carlisle *Mercury*, what good work was done by the Legislature: "Under Offutt's bill the constitutional change will be accomplished; under Spaulding's bill the convicts will be taken within the prison walls as soon as the Eldyville prison is completed; under Jackson's bill sufficient revenue will be raised to meet all State expenses, under Thorn's bill the trouble between the people and railroads over division fences will be adjusted; under Senator Worthington's bill criminals will be brought to a speedy trial, under Thompson's bill the criminal will be permitted to place his case before the jury; under Senator Smith's bill public gambling will be broken up; under Bradford's bill common school teachers will be able to get their pay monthly; under Bowman's bill districts will be enabled to build good schoolhouses and secure competent teachers; under John H. Crain's bill insurance companies will be held responsible for the acts of their agents; under Owen's bill honest men will be protected against dishonest debtors; under Dr. Allen's bill pleuro-pneumonia has been driven from the State; under Dr. Thomas' bill the colored people who wish to become teachers may be able to attend a normal school, to be established for them."

Peck, of Peck's Sun says: "Were I rich I'd publish a new kind of newspaper that would be both novel and [illegible] to read. I'd have [illegible] writers [illegible] the good [illegible] I'd [illegible] the [illegible] that are [illegible] around us all the time, note the deeds of unselfishness, tell of the self-denial that is practised by so many continually, talk about all the good men and women instead of the bad; write up the heroes and heroines that we find in [illegible] palaces, everywhere, and the love that wreathes itself around the unhappiness, lightens the labor, [illegible] unkindness and neglect, and pervades all things in its beautiful, silent way, just as a rose fills a room with fragrance you can inhale but cannot describe, and touches everything with its invisible hands; and instead of weeping and waiting for the awful storm to burst, my readers should take a cheerful view of life, and be thinking that in a little while the gray mists would change into sunshine."

THE Owensboro *Messenger* has this to say of Gen. Buckner and his late boom for Governor: "A year ago the papers all over the State were teeming of kind words of Gen. Buckner. He was herald as the next Governor, and all other aspirants were warned to stand aside or be run over by the procession. Now nearly every exchange we pick up wants to know why Buckner should be Governor. They say he has no record as a statesman, military chieftain or Democratic leader, and ask what it is that commends him for the position. Who will answer? Don't all speak at once."

THERE are several gentlemen in Covington and Newport who are impatiently awaiting the start of a Congressional boom in their interest. If these small fry could only persuade themselves that Carlisle can be defeated, there would be one of most remarkable scrambles for the nomination ever known in this district. There are so many great men in the element that is endeavoring to work up the opposition to Carlisle, each of whom is, doubtless, actuated by a selfish motive, that they will scarcely be able to unite the opposing elements.

THE following, from that sterling Democratic sheet, the Louisville *Times*, hits it right: "First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson says that the Democrats now have eighty per cent of the post-offices of this country, and as soon as the good work can be completed with becoming decency they will have all of them. It is gratifying to know that there is one department where Mugwumpery is upon the ragged edge. All Congressmen are not of the Willis stripe.

THE Kentucky *Hawkeye* is the name of new paper, the first number of which we have before us. Its date line reads: "Covington and Newport," and it will probably finally settle down in one or the other of those cities. In politics it is Republican, and it is said it will be a channel through which the DeGruyter branch of the opposition to Carlisle is to be promulgated.

A Frankfort special to the Courier-Journal says that the sale under execution against Col. S. I. M. Major took place, and that the library, which is one of the best private collections, embracing a number of the oldest and rarest books to be found in the State was sold to A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county for $3,900.

In this issue appears the statement of the Farmers and Traders National Bank, of Covington, at the close of business June 3d 1886. This bank has been very successful, and when its statement is compared with those of the older banks of that city, it is certainly very encouraging to the stockholders.

THE reports from the Memphis district reports the growing cotton crop in good shape, with only slight complaints of drouth from Alabama and Mississippi. The corn crop in the same district is only in fair condition, but with propitious seasons the yield will equal that of last year.

THE entire police force of East St. Louis, with the exception of the chief, has been dismissed on the charge of conspiracy to rob the banks and business houses of that city. The scamps ought to have been fired off the center of the bridge that spans the Father of Waters.

THEY are beginning to corn feed their cattle in Texas and find it profitable too. A lot of them averaging 1,232 pounds, sold in St. Louis at $5 50 per cwt., while the general range for Texas grass steers was $3 25 to $4 75.

DRS. BUCKNER and Emmerich have found evidence during studies in Sicily as to the origin of cholera that disease makes its way into the system through the lungs rather than through the alimentary canal.

THE wheat harvest has begun in Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky and the promise of a full average yield has been fulfilled. In portions of Missouri an unusually large yield is assured.

MR. CARLISLE is paying about as much attention to those persons in Covington who are [illegible]

[illegible] have added to the already bad outlook in that Territory and State.

JUDGE DURHAM replies to Gov. Knott's second letter saying evidently the Governor feels that his administration needed much defense.

THE grand total assessment value of land and stock in Bourbon county is $8,720,550.

TOBACCO is selling at less than cost of fertilizers used upon the land.

STATE NEWS.

Bourbon farmers are jubilant over their crop prospects.

In Bath county the outlook for a tobacco crop was never better.

Harrison county is to have a new jail for which $11,000 has been allowed.

The court of appeals will adjourn next Saturday for its summer's vacation.

Peter Postell, colored, of Hopkinsville, pays taxes on $16,835 worth of property.

Lucius C. Owsley, who killed his step son, Taylor, was acquitted on his examining trial.

The per diem pay of the members of the general assembly, the past session, amounted to $90,000.

Judge A. E. Richards, of the Superior court, has announced as a candidate for Attorney-General.

William Howard, of Carlisle, has a pear tree full of fruit large as a pigeon's egg and full of bloom at same time.

Miss Ida Allen has announced herself as an independent candidate for School Superintendent of Henderson county.

The grand jury of Fayette county congratulates the citizens of Lexington on the excellent state of morals in that city.

Only nine dogs are listed for taxation in Lincoln county, yet, says the Stanford Journal "these ours killed during the year 247 sheep, valued at $548."

Our river bottom farmers report that their corn crops are in good condition. Mr. P. B. Birnett has a little patch of 300 acres he says looks promising.—Crittenden Press.

The planters of Owen county are about through setting tobacco, and we regret to say that the acerage is is great, if not greater, than last or any preceding year.—Democrat.

William Talbot, a young farmer living near Paris, met with a serious accident in which a hay rack in a barn was pulled down upon his head, producing concussion of the brain. He is not expected to recover.

Something near an average crop of tobacco has been set, and there is more to follow. With a propitious season there will be a large crop raised in Crittenden this year—probably the largest ever yet raised.—Press.

Henry county is agitated from center to circumference on the temperance question. Rousing mass meetings are being held in all the precincts, and in nearly all the school houses. The crowd is large every time.

In some portions of the county the grasshoppers have attacked the young tobacco plants as soon as set, making it a big job replanting, and in many instances the farmers have not had the plants to reset and put the ground in corn.—Owen News.

The new fence law, as it was adopted by the last legislature and signed by the governor, provides that the fences shall be erected upon both sides of all railroads in the State at the joint expense of the railroad companies and the lands through which they pass. The proviso is added that if the land for the right of way is given to the railroad free of cost, then the companies are to bear the entire cost of fencing.

J. Smith Kenney says, that about eighteen months ago, he had a pond about to be drained by musk-rats, and he concluded to try dynamite on them. He bored several holes near where they were living, and loaded them with Judson powder and dynamite, which, when exploded, tore up the ground considerably, since which he has seen no signs of them. They were either killed or scared away. Try the experiment; there's no patent on it.—Bourbon News.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity informed us Friday that a fish, supposed to be of the cat variety, was recently caught in the Cumberland river between the mouth of Rockcastle river and Cumberland falls which weighed 109½ pounds, and was about 12 feet long. A man by the name Reuben Cassidy caught it, and it required the work of several men to pull it out of the water after it had been worried for two days. This is by far the largest fish ever caught in the Cumberland, and it is a great pity that it was killed and cut up so quickly, as to find was of very [illegible]

[illegible] Worm's Enemy

[illegible] M. [illegible] the interesting spectacle of [illegible] the [illegible] of all [illegible]. It is a black bug [illegible] and three fourths long, slender [illegible] and very agile in movement. It scurries over the ground rapidly in search of his prey, and when a cut-worm is found it is seized instantly at the first point of contact, and a deadly conflict at once ensues. The sharp mandibles of the devourer are sunk into the tender body of the worm and after many savage writhings and rapid somersaults the juice is rapidly pumped out of the cut worm, and the empty skin tossed aside. It is surprising with what avidity the work goes on, nor can he be shaken loose from his hold until his appetite is glutted. Mr. Parrish informs the Clipper that in many places countless hundreds of the dry skins of the cut-worms can be counted, the result of this industrious and hungry conflict. This friend is the larvae of the "carabus" the full grown insect of which is a handsome, large bronze-green beetle, long legged and sharp mandibles and a rapid runner. A farmer's friend, truly, and one worthy of encouragement.—Bluegrass Clipper.

THE RECORDER has in the past sincerely advocated the appointment of some of its friends to office and was disappointed, but on that account it does not now propose jumping on Mr. Carlisle with both feet, and assist in an attempt to elect to Congress in his stead some man who has no political reputation beyond the limits of his magisterial district. Mr. Carlisle is among the ablest men in Congress, and the RECORDER is in line for his retention.

DR. J. G. FURNISH, of Burlington, has been chosen health officer for this county, and is ready to correspond with any physician in the county, who desires to ascertain what the duties of the county board of health are, and instruct him as to what can be expected from the State board of health in case of an epidemic.

THE State Board of Equalization met in Frankfort last Thursday and adjourned to meet again on the 6th of next month, in order to give the clerks of the county courts time in which to complete their reports. Boone's returns have been in for several weeks.

WE hear the name of Edgar Cropper, of this district, very favorably mentioned as a probable candidate as one of the county commissioners under the new law. We believe that Edgar would make a good and fearless officer.

THE Covington *Commonwealth* is now in a condition to take some of the advice it tendered the RECORDER a few months since, when the latter had something to say about an appointment.

HAVANA MILKMEN.

How the Lecheros of the Cuban Capital Deliver Their Milk.

Among other interesting street folk of the Cuban capital are the lechero or milkman, the dulcero or vender of sweets, the cochero or cabman, the mercanchiste or notion peddler, the aguador or water-seller, the regatonear or huckster, the zapatero or shoemaker and the latonero or tinker.

The lechero and his system here are worthy of magazine illustration. Milk for the markets and hotels is brought into the city by immense ox-carts in cans having the appearance of diminutive cylindrical pagodas, but a large proportion of the inhabitants cling with obstinate conservatism to the ancient method of supply. At all hours of the morning I have met on the highways away out in the suburbs sober droves of a half-dozen cows accompanied by a half-dozen muzzled calves as they were being leisurely driven into the city by a brown-faced countryman and two or three of his barefooted boys. Arrived in Havana, these rustic groups become the traveling milk supply. Almost without guidance the animals seek the beginning of the "milk route," and, on reaching the door of the first customer, come to a halt, the cows and calves taking position with military precision, in single file, alongside the flagstone footways of the narrow street. Our guajiro or countryman is now the city lechero or milkman. The urchins run into the customer's house, secure the order, and the lechero milks the required quantity there and then before the very eye of the housemaid, the portero, or el senor himself. In this way from house to house the queer cavalcade passes, until cow after cow is milked clean, when the muzzle is in turn removed from each mother's calf, and the little ternerillas are free to take undisputed possession of the "strippings." The system has obvious advantages. The milk is assuredly fresh. It would be difficult for the lechero to secrete a water-butt about his person.—*Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chicago News.*

A Fish Story from Peru.

The British ship Alexander Yeats, Captain Dunban, from Labos for Falmouth, while leaving her anchorage struck heavily upon a shoal and commenced to make water. It was some time before the pumps would suck, but they were got in working order and were gaining on the leak, when the influx of water suddenly stopped. The vessel put into Callao, Peru, for examination, and the diver found that a large hole had been knocked in the bottom. In the hole and completely filling it was the body of a very large fish. It is supposed that the fish while swimming past the vessel was carried in by the water. At all events the fish saved the vessel and her cargo of two thousand tons of guano, which is now being discharged. The ship will be docked for repairs.—*Panama Cor. N. Y. Post.*

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

[illegible] the undersigned will [illegible] a school at Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

[illegible] as follows:

Primary Department	$1 [illegible]	per month
Intermediate	" [illegible]	"
Advanced	" [illegible]	"
Academic	" 4 [illegible]	"

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 2[illegible]0 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Hollwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

J. R. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

I. C. STEINHARTER,

416 & 418 Pike St.,
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheepskins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,

ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.

Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,

COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Recident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office
AURORA. INDIANA.

J. J. Landrum. G. G. Hughes.

LANDRAM & HUGHES.

ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,

RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA,

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice.
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

NOTICE.

The directors of the Burlington and Florence turnpike road company hereby declares a dividend of 50 cents on the share. Stock holders call on Dudley Rouse at Burlington and receive same, FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. [illegible] Judge; W. L. [illegible] Clerk; A. G. [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; [illegible] W. [illegible] Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in each month. E. H. [illegible], Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff; F. W. [illegible] and W. T. German Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleview—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and H. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister. Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steet, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon third Saturday, Joe Waggtaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—

J. C. Smith,

Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco
Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. B. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.

For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,

RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Darcy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

THE

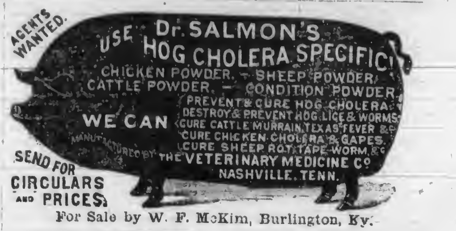
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc. and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice laths and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky


AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. - SHEEP POWDER.
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WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
MANUFACTURED BY THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion

Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam Imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr. is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip, loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky. horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark; formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. — CHRISTOPHER BARLOW,

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Rachie Sanders, she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,

Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000 Young Hedgeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Tellinle, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Teleoon. C. W. SAXTON,

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renouned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonsby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Canerde Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25¼; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's

ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Toppallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont, jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royal-george; her dam by Old Maxeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22¼, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22 Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

Hot is the word now.

Last Saturday was a scorcher.

Old Dr. Sutton, of Aurora, is dead.

Picnic at Silver Grove, Saturday afternoon, July 3d.

Mr. Ben Rouse has corn in silk: who can beat him?

"Sapsucker" dresses seem to be all the go this season.

The lamb crop has commenced moving towards the market.

Joe Reed has planted a patch of watermelons, and don't want the boys to know it.

The clover hay harvest is now on hand, and so is the weed harvest in the corn fields.

Alice Sutton, one of Burlington's most worthy colored men left yesterday for Arkansas.

Nail Laths at $2 75 per thousand and all other building material at reasonable prices.

For fencing lumber, siding or sheeting from $10 to $12 50 go to the Petersburg saw-mill.

The corn crop in the north end of the county seems to be very backward for this season of the year.

An artesian well is being sunk at Parlor Grove, and the grounds have been improved generally.

We have not heard of the usual number of persons this spring who have the finest garden in the country.

For Sale—Wm. Fritz's best Corn Beef at 8 cents per pound at B. F. Zimmers, Constance, Boone county, Ky. 26tf.

The weather the past few days has been injurious to small grain. Rust has attacked the wheat in some fields.

Rev. N. R. Quackenbush will preach at Burlington, Ky., on Sunday morning and evening, June 27.—Rising Sun Local.

G. G. Hughes has been employed to assist in the prosecution of Floyd Willson and thirteen others at Florence, Saturday.

There is no better indications than a single man's negotiating, or wanting to, for a house. It is almost conclusive evidence that—

Rev. Gibson, Universalist minister, requests us to say that he has retired from this field, and will preach at North Vernon, Indian.

If next Saturday is a good day, there will be more people at the Odd-Fellows' picnic than you can shake a crooked stick at in a week.

WANTED—1,000 men with 40 cents each to buy a pound of Ligett & Meyers best Star Tobacco, at B. F. Zimmer's, Constance, Boone county, Ky.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholas has been employed to preach for the Presbyterian church at this place, and will preach on the second Sunday in each month.

There is no use of being discouraged over the crop prospects. Providence will provide plenty of hog and hominy agin. We judge the future by the past.

Tim and his daily market on wheels started out Saturday morning. Some of the boys were cruel enough to suggest that it ought to be called "Monthly Market."

W. S. Cole has purchased the stock of groceries owned by George Hoover in Florence and will open up the grocery business next Monday at the Hoover stand.

The Floyd Wilson & 13 others, trial which at the last term of the Boone Circuit Court was appealed (?) to Esq. Dixon's court, will be tried in Florence next Saturday.

The planters were furnished a splendid season for planting tobacco last week. In some instances the supply of plants was exhausted before the entire crop was planted.

The green apple season has returned, and the small boy is happy until there is warning of a rebellion beneath the belt. Who wouldn't be a small boy at this season of the year?

Mrs. Mollie Ryle, whose illness was mentioned in this column, last week, died last Sunday at 1 a. m. She was thought to be getting better up to within a few hours before she died.

Fritzy Zimmer, of Constance, has commenced his annual job of hauling fruit from John Berkshire's. If there is any fruit in the country it can be found at John's, a fact of which Fritzy is aware.

We are authorized to state that the heads of families bringing baskets of provisions to the Odd-Fellows' picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday, will be admitted free, as will also the ladies and children generally.

The directors of the Farmers Insurance Company held a meeting in their office at this place last Saturday, to adjust the loss of James Thompson, whose tobacco barn was destroyed by fire several weeks since.

The number of colored people living in that section of Burlington known as "Buck Town," has been greatly reduced within the past twelve month, and where there used to be a dozen or so families there are now but two or 3.

William B. Grubbs, jr., son of W. B. Grubbs, of Taylorport, who, a few days since, graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, was, last Friday admitted by Chancellor Menzies, of Covington, to practice law in the courts of Kentucky.

Sam—"Pa, where do all those men carrying boxes, come from?" Father—"From the merchant tailoring establishment of H. F. Blase, 510 Madison avenue, Covington, where they each had a suit of clothes made." Goods and fit guaranteed.

Miss Susan Utz, who has a very fine grape arbor is putting paper sacks over the bunches of grapes, which is said to be a very effectual way of protecting them. She says the grapes thus protected will retain their perfection until freezing weather comes, when they must be pulled off the vine and unsacked.

This is cholera year. Be particular about your diet. At one meal you should not eat more than half a peck new potatoes, half gallon green pease, a small measure of beans, half a dozen large cucumbers, fourteen years of green corn and other vegetables in proportion. We again caution you to be careful how you eat vegetables.

June is the month of all the year best suited to the pure enjoyment of living. It is the month of roses, of strawberries, of buttercups, thistles, clover blossoms, fried chickens and picnics, and next Saturday is the day the Odd-Fellows will give their picnic at Silver Grove. Don't forget the day and date, and let everybody come and hear the music furnished by Bross' brass band.

Last Thursday was Esquire Baker's regular June term of court. The big trial that day was the case of the Commonwealth against William Sebree, who several days since pummeled Jas. Henderson pretty severely. The Commonwealth wanted to hold Sebree over for a felony, but when the court heard the evidence it failed to see that the defendant was guilty of an offense higher than an assault and battery, and empaneled a jury and proceeded to try Sebree for that offense. Having heard the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." A long list of witnesses were in attendance, but only few of them were call to the witness stand.

NOTICE—To those whom it may concern: By a late act of the legislature, the county judge, the county clerk and the county attorney, together with another competent person selected by them, will compose a board before which shall be held an examination of any candidate for the office of county superintendent of common schools in the county. In compliance with the above act, we have selected L. M. Whitehead to act with us on that occasion, and will meet at Burlington on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th days of June, 1886.

L. H. DILLS, M. T. GARNETT,
L. M. WHITEHEAD, S. W. TOLIN.
Board of Examiners.

The beautiful weather last Saturday tempted about twelve hundred lovers of the merry dance to the fifth annual picnic given by the Son's of Temperance, of Petersburg, at Parlor Grove, among which was a RECORDER scribe. At 11 o'clock the Str. Minnie which had been chartered to convey those along the river, landed at the grove with about eight hundred on board. This number was swelled by persons from the adjoining neighborhoods.

At Lawrenceburg, the last stopping place, nearly a hundred were refused, but a way was soon provided for them on an O. & M. train.

At North Bend and Balsly's landing quite a crowd was in waiting, but, having on board as many as could well be carried, she refused to stop.

After arriving at the grove no time was lost until the dancing was begun, which was continued for a short time when a halt was called for dinner, of which we were invited to partake by that genial, whole-soul fellow, Chas. Schramm, and to him and his lady friends we desire to tender our thanks for a splendid feast, which we enjoyed very much.

In refreshing the inner man about an hour was consumed, and then the dancing was again resumed and continued until 6 o'clock, when a toot from the whistle of the steamer announced the hour for starting, and the great mass of youth and beauty was soon dispersed and on their way home, all seeming well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

For picnics and a jolly, good time this lodge has quite a reputation, and much credit is due to those clever, big-harted souls, Solon Early and Bishop Schramm for the manner in which everybody was made to enjoy themselves.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Anderson rendered a verdict Thursday evening of guilty and fixed his punishment at 8 years in the penitentiary. This is the most remarkable case that has ever come up in the county. The defendant, Sam Anderson, killed Wash Osborn at Dry Ridge in October 1865, and made his escape. Nothing was heard or seen of him until in 1885, after a lapse of twenty years, when he returned to Grant county.

It was found upon examination of the records that the old indictment had been filed away without leave to re-docket, and as the old indictment could not be reinstated a new one was returned in the May term, 1885, and he was arrested at his home on a bench warrant shortly after the adjournment of circuit court. He immediately sued out a writ of habeas corpus and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Judge McManama closed the argument for the defense and Gen. Hardin for the Commonwealth. The general was the recipient of many compliments on his masterly argument and eloquence and his scathing arraignment of Anderson; especially was he eloquent in referring to the spirit hand of Wash Osborn resting upon the shoulder of Anderson, driving him from place to place until he was driven back to the scene of his crime; and the spirit voice of Osborn in plaintive tones continually ringing in the ears of Anderson, saying, "Sam, you have shot me." Anderson has filed grounds and moved for a new trial.

During the time he was in Texas, Mexico, China and many other countries. All the witnesses in the case are, we believe, still living. The wife of Osborn lived to raise her family and died three or four years ago. The prosecuting attorney is a brother to Osborn's wife.

The jury in the case was out seven days and six nights.—Williamstown Courier.

John J. Berkshire says there will not be over half a crop of apples.

Examinations held at Morgan Academy June 9th, 10th and 11th, are reported as follows for the several grades of pupils:

HISTORY—Rankin Revill, Stanley Clutterbuck 100 per cent. each. Annie Cowen, Minnie Ingram and Edson Riddell, 85 per cent. each. Robert Foster and Elmore Gaines, 85 per cent each. Lallie Conner and James Gaines 83 per cent each.

PRIMARY GRAMMAR—Clarence Kirkpatrick, 100. Owen Hulett, 85.8. Nattie Carpenter and Ves Gaines, 80 each.

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR—Minnie Ingram, Lallie Conner, Stanley Clutterbuck and Rankin Revill, 100 each. Robert Foster and Elmore Gaines, 98 each. Lallie Conner, 96. Annie Cowen and Edson Riddell, 95 each. James Gaines and Jessie Cowen, 90 each.

1ST GEOGRAPHY—Calvert Kirkpatrick, 100. Nattie Carpenter, 92. Ves Gaines, 85.

2ND GEOGRAPHY—Minnie Ingram and Annie Cowen, 100 each. Lallie Conner, 95½. James Gaines, 90.

3D ARITHMETIC—Elmore Gaines and Calvert Kirkpatrick, 100 each. Owen Hulett, 93.8. Jessie Cowen, 91,7. James Gaines, 85. Nattie Carpenter, 95.

4TH ARITHMETIC, No. 1—Stanley Clutterbuck and Rankin Revill, 92 each. Edson Riddell, 89½. Robert Foster, 75.

4TH ARITHMETIC, No. 2—Annie Cowen, 97½. Lallie Cowen, 92.3. Minnie Ingram, 92½. Lallie Conner, 90.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—Jessie Cowen, Lallie Cowen and Elmore Gaines, each 100. Calvert Kirkpatrick, 95. Jas. Gaine, 85.

ALGEBRA—Rankin Revill, 93. Stanley Clutterbuck and Edson Riddell, 86½ each. Robert Foster, Lallie Conner Annie Cowen and Minnie Ingram, 85 each.

SPELLING—Lalle Cowen, Stanley Clutterbuck, and Rankin Revill, each 100. Minnie Ingram, 98. Robert Foster, 96. Jessie Cowen, 91. Annie Cowen, 90. Edson Riddell, 86. Elmore Gaines, 80. Calvert Kirkpatrick and Ves Gaines, 78 each. James Gaines, 75. Nattie Carpenter, 70.

L. M. WHITEHEAD, Teacher.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Dudley Rouse has bilous fever.

Harry M Piper arrived in Burlington last Wednesday.

J. W. Parish, the piano man, was in town last Thursday.

B. L. Rice and wife, of Union, were the guests of M. S. Rice and family last Saturday.

Mrs. R. H. Ingram, of the Hopeful neighborhood, was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Conner last Friday.

Mrs. Saxton's sister who has been spending several weeks with her returned home Monday.

Mrs. Tousey and her daughter, Miss Julia, of Visalia, Kenton county, are visiting their friends at this place.

Mrs. Williams, mother of Joe. C. Revill, has returned from Washing-City, where she spent several months with her daughter, Mrs. Hallam.

Miss Lizzie, daughter of Hon. J. A. Gaines, is visiting friends in Fayette and Jessamine counties. Before returning she will visit her brother, A. W. Gaines, in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fun on the Green.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLIONS.
PROGRAMME:

"The Greyhound," a descriptive recitation …… James Westbay
"I Want a Ladder," a comic song …… Joe Reed
"The Goose Hangs High," a duet …… Joe Reed and Dr. Furnish
"My Funnel Trick,"…Jas. Westbay
"The Perils of Two Detectives," a farce in two acts……Reed and Furnish

At the conclusion of the above programme, a bountiful feast will be furnished free and chromo thrown in, and if you are not satisfied you will be given 50 cents out of the receipts.

Music by the Goose Quill band.

Admission free. Don't forget the place and date. J. W.

Ben Ferneding and John Hampton, of Florence, engaged in a fight last week in which a chair in the hands of Ferneding and a knife in the hands of Hampton figured conspicuously. Ferneding received two ugly cuts in the left side, while Hampton's head was so badly hammered with the chair that he has not been able to be out since.

W. H. McClung, the Covington tin man was in town last Friday, remaining over night. It was his first trip since taking unto himself a wife, of which he is now well, and again ready to fill the orders of his old customers, as well as those of everybody else.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, Ky., their agent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

Another rise is expected in the river this week.

Smith N. Riggs and wife attended the picnic at Palor Grove last Saturday.

Capt. Joe Riggs and wife, of Covington, spent Wednesday and Thursday with friends here.

John H. Ryle shipped a couple of hogsheads of tobacco to the city last Wednesday evening.

In this vicinity crops are looking very well. Several of the farmers will cut their clover this week.

Esquire James N. Stephens, of Rising Sun, spent several days last week here visiting among his children.

Charles Wilson was adjudged a lunatic last week. Insanity caused by taking in a young lady boarder at his house on Wednesday.

Several Indiana teams are hauling stone off of Garret Vanesses' farm and Ben Corbin is hauling off of Jas. Williamson's farm for the dyke.

Your pencil shover, with several other Hashers, is working on the dyke which it will take three months and probably longer to complete.

UNION.

Miss Mattie Norman is at home from school.

Miss Ada Hogan is visiting her aunt at Hamilton, Ohio.

Miss A. B. Wallace, of Covington, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Wilkes spent last week with her son in Covington.

Miss Castleman, of Glencoe, is visiting at J. A. Huey's.

Mrs B. F. Bentz is recovering from an attack of malaria.

Miss Susie Plunket, of Verona, is visiting Miss Mattie Whitson.

Mrs. Sarah Riley, of Owen county, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Taliaferro.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hughes, of South Carolina, are guests at M. C. Norman's.

Miss Annie Anderson is home after a short visit with friends in Covington.

Miss Stella Collins, of Covington, was recently the guest of Miss Therese Lassing.

Mrs C. T. Rice and Miss Mattie Norman are visiting Mrs. Winston at Lagrange, Ky.

J. M. Lassing is in Richmond, Ky., preparing to enter college at Princeton in September.

H. C. Lassing is at home from Richmond, Ky, where he recently graduated from the Central University.

Miss Laura Norman has returned from a delightful visit of five month's in Midway, South Carolina.

Mr. J. S. Matson and Miss Mary Price, of Cincinnati, were guests of Mrs. R. K. Conner last Sunday.

Mrs. Lewis Weaver, has returned to her home at Junction City, after a three week's visit with relatives here.

Messrs H. G. Blanton and T. C. Smith are at Georgetown attending the commencement exercises of the Georgetown college and seminary.

GENTEEL BEGGING.

A Nuisance Which Has Had a Phenomenal Growth in This Country.

There is some chance for escape from the professional mendicants who assail people on the streets, crowd into their houses and often interrupt men in their places of business. They are outside the pale of the law; they can be handed over to a policeman if they become impertinently importunate as they often do; but they are a severe tax upon both the time and means of the charitably inclined. A few who thus appear as common beggars are worthy objects of benevolence, and the fear of withholding from the few who merit aid, often resolves the doubts of busy men in favor of the always cunning appeals of the criminal idlers, who ply their vocation as beggars while prospecting for new opportunities for crime.

But the grave and steadily growing evil in the begging line is the genteel or quasi-genteel beggar, who would be mortally offended if regarded as one of the begging class. They come from almost every condition of life, and invade the counting room, the office, the store, the shop, the home; indeed every place seems to be regarded as the temple of genteel beggars and all seasons are their own. Most of them do not consider that they are begging at all. On the contrary, they appear to regard their presence and solicitation as a favor to the person whose time they waste and whose means they seek to obtain. They represent every thing and every phase of invention that cultivates idleness, from the book-agent that sells his or her own book as an escape from want, to the countless fairs and the innumerable benefits and testimonials down to ten-cent election tickets on the contest between Miss Smith and Miss Jones for a cream mug or sugar tongs or a silver dart for the back hair. There is not a place of business at all accessible to these genteel beggars that is not invaded every day by them, and valuable time must be given them to determine the merits of the appeal or the victim must choose between giving blindly without thanks or giving offense for life. There are many men and women of liberal means who would give away more than their whole income or earnings before noon every day if they gave a tithe of what is demanded and confidently expected of them by the genteel begging fraternity.

This large and rapidly growing class of genteel beggars must not be confounded with the thoroughly reputable, honest and earnest representatives of our well-governed and deserving charities. They are known, properly accredited and their labors are so well appreciated by charitable citizens that it is generally a pleasure to contribute to their respective organizations. There are very many generous citizens who ever welcome the representatives of our deserving charities, glad to give them money to the extent of their ability while others are giving their time and labor to temper the sorrows and misfortunes of the world. Those who unselfishly devote their efforts to gather and disburse the willing contributions of busy citizens are on an entirely different plane from the genteel beggar. They are not beggars in any sense. They do not importune when people are unable or unwilling to pay. They present the needs of the helpless they aim to aid, and there their mission ends. They proffer the opportunity for each to give as his or her abundance will justify, and their visits are not regretted, as a rule, even if their appeals can not be favorably responded to; but the genteel beggar, who literally begs for what neither charity nor generosity would reasonably feel bound to give, is mandatory or persuasive as circumstances dictate, and when successful the giver often regrets the questionable necessity that forced the gift much more than the amount and time involved.

The growing drift into habits of idleness has much to do with the increase of what is kindly called genteel begging. Idleness begets every shade of vice, and one of its first lessons is to get what you need without earning it, whether honestly or dishonestly. Its grade down to actual crime is not steep and the descent is seldom sudden. It begins by exhaustive invention to live in some apparently decent way on the earnings of others. Its followers call upon friends and acquaintances and extort money from them in the flimsiest guise of business, when both well know that it is simply a strike for so much money without meeting any need or wish of the giver. It is not called begging, but it is none the less begging, and, in point of fact, even less genteel and honest than if the truth were told and the contribution asked for and given without the deceit that vexes the giver more than the loss of the money that is known to be wasted. It is this presumably genteel begging that now intrudes upon and harasses every place of business and every home, and it has become a nuisance of fearful magnitude. It not only exacts largely from the time and means of citizens, but it is spreading idleness and demoralization, discouraging honest industry and is rapidly multiplying crime, as idlers once on the drift of deceit, logically gravitate downward until there is hardly a perceptible line between genteel begging and criminal fraud. It is a pestiferous nuisance to all who seek to earn money before they spend it, and it can be halted in its growth only by a well-enforced public sentiment branding it as disreputable. Let the genteel begging trade be stamped out.—*Philadelphia Times.*

LIMEKILN CLUB.

Some Things That Are a Mystery of Brother Gardner.

"I has been walkin' 'round on top dis airth mighty nigh my allotted time," said Brother Gardner, as the band ceased playing, "and yit some things are jist as much a mystery to me as when I was twenty.

"How does it happen dat de folks who am head-ober-heels in debt put on de mose style?

"Why am it dat de man wid a head full of brains mus' play second-fiddle to a monkey wid a pocket full o' money?

"How does it come dat while we purfess to lub our naybor, nuthin' tickles us mo' dan to h'ar he has received a set-back and mus' take a cheaper house?

"How am it dat de man wid de biggest di'mun pin, an' de woman wid de mos' real lace on her dress, git shet of deir counterfeit nickles sooner dan any body else?

"Show me a party of fifty pussons gwine to make a trip to Yurup, an' I'll pint out thirty-five who am stavin' off creditors to do it.

"We complain dat servant gals doan' know deir duties, an' we eddicate our darters to ignore house-work as beneaf 'em. De hired gals of de next generashun won't be to blame if dey mix bread in de bath-tub an' mash 'taters wid a beer-bottle.

"Seems to me, as I lean on de fence an' look ober de landscape, dat a good sheer of dis world am wrong end to. De shine of brass keetches de eye whar' silver am unnoticed. A loud voice gathers a crowd sooner dan sweet song. Society demands a dress coat an' a white shirt, an' if dat demand am satisfied nobody will ax de wearer whether he has bin in State prison or de State Legislachur! Let us now purceed to dispatch de routine bizness of de evenin'."

Shindig Watkins desired to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that there was a shoal in Lake Huron which had been set down on the charts by the Government surveyors as "Nigger-Head Shoal." He for one felt it to be a reflection on his race, and he hoped the club would forward its protest to Congress.

"Brudder Watkins, do you call yourself a nigger?" blandly inquired the President.

"No, sah—no, sah! In co'se I don't! Ize a cull'd man, sah!"

"Zactly, Brudder Watkins, an' so am I an' all de res' of de crowd. If dar' am any nigger who wants to complain about dat shoal let him go ahead; it am none of our funeral."

Brother Watkins sat down, but he didn't look exactly like a man who had gained a barrel and a half of valuable information for nothing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bound to Succeed.

Fond Grandpa—Well, Freddie, what do you intend to be when you grow up?

Freddie—An author, sir.

"Why?"

"It pays. Howells gets two hundred dollars a week, an' doesn't write more'n one thousand words a day."

"But, Freddie, where will you get the words?"

"Outen the dictionary, of course."

"Ah, but Mr. Howells' words are picked words."

"Then I'll pick 'em, too."—*Philadelphia Call.*

An All-Day
PICNIC
— AT —
WALTON'S WOODS,

On the Bellevue & Burlington pike,
Saturday, JULY 10th, .86.

Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.
Good music will be in attendance.
Plenty of refreshments on the ground.
Everybody is invited to attend and bring their dinner with them.

Committee.
PINK RICE, ROBT. CARVER.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June 3rd, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$609,023 84
Overdrafts		2,039 72
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserved agents		72,692 58
Due from other Nat'l Banks		3,666 10
Due from banks and bankers		8,715 91
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,668 91
Current expenses and taxes		5,508 31
Premiums paid		31,512 50
Checks and other cash items	1,023 22	
Bills of other Banks	5,000 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	100 38	
Specie	6,800 00	
Trade Dollars	900,00	
Legal tender notes	30,000 00—	43,823 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$933,701 50
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	22,732 12—	52,732 12
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	425,473 19	
U.S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	12,257 05	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	17,356 99—	535,969 38
Total		$933,701 50

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss. I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.
James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

—In one of the Bibles used in the Superior Court of Atlanta the following lines are written on a fly leaf:

"This good and holy book
By Sheriff Green was took
To satisfy a debt,
But now it is given
To point the way to Heaven
To the Sheriff and his set."

Take your County Paper.

Take the Recorder.

GRAND BASKET
Pic Nic

Will be given for the benefit of
ViOLA LODGE,
NO. 278,
I. O. O. F.
Of Burlington, Ky.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

A procession headed by a Brass Band will leave the hall at 9 a. m., and march to

Silver Grove,

After an address is delivered, dancing will begin. A large and commodious Platform with a good string band, will delight those who wish to trip the light fantastic.

No labor will be spared to make it pleasant for all who attend. Come Everybody, bring provisions, and take a day of solid enjoyment.

No intoxicating liquors allowed on the grounds.

COMMITTEE.
Richard White, D. M. Hewitt,
W. T. German, Dr. J. G. Furnish.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK
For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.
J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
LEORAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
R. S. COWEN, Assessor

AURORA
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE
WORKS,
Aurora. Ind
Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.
Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.
Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

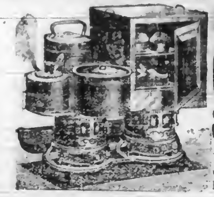
AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.
J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH made of the best quality.
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT handsomely finished and well fitted.
L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
Office and Residence, 47 W. 7th St., two blocks north of Fountain Square, formerly 7th Walnut and 6th & Vine. Office open at all hours.



MONITOR
OIL STOVE
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
Cooking for whole Family 5c. a day
If not sold by any Hardware Dealer in your section, write us for Illustrated Circular.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
D. B. BAYLESS & CO.
181, 183, 185 & 187 W. 5th St.
CINCINNATI, O.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, J. S. Matson, M. C. Motch, J. H. Mersman, Sam Hind, J. L. Sandford, L. C. Stephens, E. J. Hickey, L. H. Dills, E. J. Green, F. P. Helm
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.
The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
dec. 20-6m

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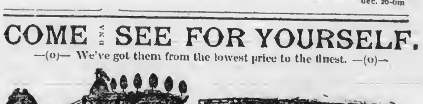

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DOUBT.

Where is it leading us, this sad procession
Of veiled hours and weeks, all grim and gray?
The Summer dies in Autumn's chill embraces,
Then Winter calls great Autumn's time away,
Till Spring days come, all redolent with flowers
Once more to mock us with their brief, bright smile,
And Summer comes but once again to vanish,
For all the seasons last so short a while.

But whither do they take us in their passing?
Eyes wax but dim, hearts beat a slower tune;
Hands fail to do the work that seems so pressing;
'Tis Winter time, ere we have welcomed June.
We can not stay them, passing, ever passing,
E'en though our lives wax shorter as they go,
Although we tremble at the gathering shadows
That wait around, and hide what none may know.

Oh, life, sad life, I did not ask thy dower,
I did not take on me thy weary path,
Thy pleasures never were by me demanded,
And having lived, I would not live again,
Still would I fain be given wider knowledge,
See clear and fair, not darkly through a glass,
Made darker yet to sight dimmed oft by crying,
So dim I can not see the way I pass!

There is no sunshine here without a shadow,
No smile that has not its swift following tear,
No bliss that is not paid for by a sorrow,
That casts before its shade of mortal fear.
Is there no land, oh, life, where we are happy,
Safe in the knowledge that our blessings are,
That love is real, life's best joys unending
Beyond the horrors of some judgment bar?

None answer, for the shadows grim and dreary
Are silent with the silence of the dead—
The dead, that are so quiet, safe, untroubled,
Not knowing aught, within their church-yard bed!
Oh, can it be that all our lives but tend us
To share the silence where past ages sleep;
That Life himself doth yield our only harvest,
And what we sow we here alone may reap?

—*All the Year Round.*

SARCASM OUTWITTED.

"Baroko," Its Disciple, Falls Before Artless Girlhood.

The professor of mathematics taught logic to a few of the girls at the academy, the older girls, who were going in for many examinations. His real name was Brandon, but none of the students called him Professor Brandon except to his face. Even logical girls will invent nicknames. They called him Baroko, and it was considered a good joke by the initiated to say that Baroke was in his worst mood. Nearly all the teachers at the academy were honored with new titles, flattering or unflattering, and generally containing some reference to their particular branches of instruction. The science master, Mr. Maddison, had been called Sirius until some especially intelligent member of the class that dealt with the ecliptics, parallaxes, and the like discovered that Sirius was the dog star. It was felt that nothing less than a constellation or a planet would do for Mr. Maddison, he was so universally popular; so from Sirius his name passed to Arcturus, or, sentimentally, the Bright One, or even "The Archangel." The amount of adoration that was lavished on Arcturus was incalculable; but luckily he was a modest young fellow enough, and it did not turn his head.

The girls could never understand why Arcturus had anything to do with Baroko. They were excellent friends, though Baroko was as generally disliked as Arcturus was admired. He looked too old, perhaps, though he was ten or fifteen years younger than he looked, to be fascinating. But a worse drawback was that, though he never got vexed, he was given to making the most bitter remarks in the coolest, blandest of tones. A master who wishes to be unpopular can not do better than keep his temper and be sarcastic. One polished sentence does more to make his pupils hate him than a dozen ebullitions of wrath.

So far as learning went, the logical girls were very advanced. They knew a little about statics, a little about anatomy, they were always knowing and forgetting again the difference between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. It was an exceptional class. There was only one backward girl in it: and she was not stupid, but logic seemed to burn her brain. It was Molly Drummond. She was bright enough at music, and drawing, and history, and literature, and could even write bad verses in the albums of the other girls. Her arithmetic, truly, was a failure; she owned, in fact, frankly enough to the arithmetic master, who was not Professor Brandon, that the other girls always did her sums for her; but she considered it a sufficient expiation of this offense that she did their essays for them. The morality of the average schoolgirl is hazy. Would she do the sums by herself for once? Yes, certainly; Molly would do any thing she was asked to do—and she did. They were wrong, all of them. They were more than wrong; they were ridiculous. Evidently the girl—seventeen, too!—did not know her multiplication table.

As for logic, she had as clear a head for it as any one, when she chose. But she did not choose. She disliked the logical girls, whose virtues afflicted her with too painful a sense of contrast; and she consoled herself with the reflection that she could outstrip them if she liked; also, that she dressed more tastefully, and was prettier than any of them, except Alicia Hargreaves. Alicia was nineteen, tall and dark and handsome, with a fine figure, and eyeglasses—gold ones. Nearly all the logical girls wore eyeglasses, except those who wore spectacles; and they were subject most of them to headaches and neuralgia. Molly was exceptional in having excellent sight and health and a fresh color. She was not beautiful, but her face was very charming, with its laughing, yet earnest, dark gray eyes. Her figure was lithe and rounded, and she walked well and seemed to dance by instinct. Altogether a winning girl, with a woman's power of passion and of sympathy, a greater favorite with the teachers, in spite of her idleness, than Alicia, who was first in every thing. Alicia was really intellectual, and could understand satire more or less; but even Prof. Brandon never made her his victim. She was too unimpeachable. Nevertheless, they were not attached to each other. There was even, as Molly Drummond soon discovered, an enmity between them, veiled by an exceeding urbanity on both sides. Alicia was not to Baroko's liking. The fact was she had detected him in a purely technical error years ago, and instead of passing it by she had brought it forward in the assembled class and made the most of it. Every one had forgotten the incident long ago, except Alicia and the Professor himself; but he never forgave her. He registered her in his mind as the type of an especially disagreeable woman, and solemnly warned Arcturus one day of the danger of allowing his appreciation of her talents to carry him too far.

"Don't be captivated, my dear fellow," he said, lightly, "by her interest in the megatherium. A woman has no real admiration for chunks of old red sandstone. You are young and handsome; and Miss Alicia persuades herself that she has a great liking for paleontology. It is the paleontologist she likes, my friend. The same with botany. She brought you a camelia the other day, I think, to ask you if it were an example of centripetal inflorescence. Certainly. If I had been young and handsome she would never have robbed out that unlucky " The professor paused and sighed. "She would have sworn that Barbara was Celarent."

"I don't understand logic," said his companion, looking up with a laugh. Baroko was two inches the taller, being five feet eleven, and painfully gaunt. Arcturus was young and handsome, as the professor said, and he was, moreover, a wonderfully winning fellow.

"Why do you talk so?" he proceeded. "You know you are not really cynical."

"I object to Miss Alicia," returned the professor snappishly. "Beware of her, Frank, my young friend. She gives herself the airs of a Senior Wrangler."

"I have a new pupil," said Maddison, good-naturedly changing the subject. "Miss Drummond—Molly the girls call her. What do you think of her?"

"Think?" replied Baroko grimly. "I can get nothing out of her. She is always staring at her ribbons. That girl wears new ribbons every time she comes to the class. No wonder she can't understand logic."

"She is very bright at botany," said Maddison, apologetically.

"At botany? Yes. Girls are. It is a subject calculated "

"Stop," said Maddison, laughing. "I won't hear any more."

"I was merely going to say—calculated to inspire the weakest mind," said Baroko blandly. "Certainly I will refrain."

The logical girls met that morning and the two masters separated, Arcturus to the correction of exercises, Baroko to the sixth class lecture room. The pupils were assembled, with books before them, and with weary faces that betrayed no natural affinity for logic. Only Alicia Hargreaves was, as usual, equal to the occasion. Molly was nervous, and well she might be, for she had not done her exercise, and the professor had a reputation for being rigid in the extreme. He looked over the neat pile on his desk.

"Nine books," he said, frigidly. "Hargreaves, Matthews—" he ran over the list of names. "I should have ten. Miss Drummond, will you kindly hand me your exercise?"

Molly was frightened. She had only been half a dozen times to the class, and her first awe of the professor had not yet evaporated. She was also tired and her head ached, owing to previous dissipation. She had tried to do that exercise, but the logical girls were all too busy to help her. Moreover—and this weighed her down with a sense of guilt—there had been a party last night in which she played a prominent part, and she could not help wondering whether, if she had not gone to that party—but regret came too late. Her fellow-students had been consoling her, since she arrived that morning, with the assurance that they should not like to be in her shoes, and she was inwardly quaking, though she lifted up a brave face.

"I am sorry, Prof. Brandon. I have not done it!"

"Indeed!" said Baroko, in a voice of profound civility just tinged with surprise, that scared her yet more. "Might I ask the reason?"

"I could not do it," replied Molly, feeling very much ashamed of herself—she, who had been accustomed to place considerable faith in her own talents. "It was too difficult."

"Too difficult!" repeated Baroko suavely. "I understand you to say that you had studied logic previously, Miss Drummond. How long?"

"I studied it about a year," replied the doomed one, "in my last school. The book was different," she added, desperately.

"So I should have judged," said Baroko, "from your previous exercises. If you will kindly give me the name of the book, which you have studied, Miss Drummond, I shall be happy to read it. It will doubtless cast new light on the principles of logic. As, however, your attainments are quite beyond the level—"

He had gone so far in the bland sneering fashion the pupils detested, when a smothered sob interrupted him. He glanced at Molly. She had bent her flushed face over the desk, but the next second she raised it again, and he saw how desperately and indignantly she was striving to keep back the tears. His heart smote him, though none of the logical girls knew that he had a heart at all. After all he had been too hard; he should have remembered that Molly was a new pupil and not accustomed to the cool, seathing remarks with which he was accustomed to indulge the logic students. He said no more, and the work of the class continued. Molly recovered herself and joined in it more or less, generally less. When she did speak it was to blunder, but the professor was not hard upon her. If it had not been for the inevitable satire in his tones one would almost have said he tried to be encouraging. The hour passed slowly—very slowly, but it was over at last.

"You may go," said Baroko. "Miss Drummond, will you stay a moment?"

One or two of the girls cast sympathetic glances at Molly as they went out. Alicia wore exactly the look of mingled hatred for sin and pity for the sinner which was appropriate under the circumstances. The professor saw her expression, and it did the culprit very good service. As for Molly, she remained alone, feeling a little stubborn, utterly determined not to break down, however exquisite might be the torture; and sarcasm always harrowed her feelings most deeply. How could she have cried for that odious man? Why did he not speak? It was another method of torture. The professor spoke:

"I think you are not quite equal at present, Miss Drummond, to the work of the class." He paused.

"No, indeed, I am not," said Molly proudly. "Thank you, I will not return to it."

The professor smiled, in spite of himself, at the idea that any of his pupils should adopt a tragedy to smooth the satire out of his voice.

"You misunderstand me. I think all you need is a little help at the beginning. 'Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute,' you know, Miss Drummond. (Does she know? he wondered mentally.) Your natural faculty is quite equal, I think, to that of any of the pupils, but as yet you have not chosen to apply yourself to the subject. But if you will come to my room once or twice we will just run over the old ground together; and you will soon be qualified to take your share in the class work. Let me see—when could you come?"

Molly looked astounded. It was, indeed, an unusual offer for Professor Brandon, who seldom troubled himself with his pupils out of class time, unlike Maddison, whose spare hours were filled up with coaching. Had she been mistaken after all? Baroko's tones were not wholly reassuring; there was a very faint under-current of amusement in them that she recognized immediately. The professor had not been used to deal with such a quick perception. But her glance met a kindly gleam in his eyes that disarmed her at once.

"It is very kind of you," she said, humbly.

"Oh, not at all. I shall be pleased to give you any help. But I should like you to make an effort, Miss Drummond. It will repay you."

His tones were more humanly cordial than Molly could have believed possible. She forgot how his satire had frightened her.

"I will," she said, earnestly, looking up at him with her candid eyes. "I am sorry about the exercise. And I am afraid—I ought to tell you—I made you believe—I might have tried a little more—but there was—a party!"

The professor laughed out. He would never have done it if he had not been taken by surprise, but somehow Molly had thawed him completely, unawares. His laugh cleared the air. Molly laughed herself, merrily, with an instant perception of the humor of the thing, but she regained her gravity at once.

"I will not do it another time," she said, humbly, looking up into his face again.

How long was it, wondered Baroko dimly, since any one had raised such clear and trustful eyes to his?

"I will do my best," she added, earnestly, and the professor said:

"I am sure you will."

It was with some trepidation that Molly knocked at Baroko's door the next morning. She had been trying to get up logic, but the attempt had been unsuccessful, and the ordeal was rather formidable. But there was a fire burning in the small room; and though Baroko seemed to have frozen up since yesterday, his frigidity melted before Molly's frank girlish gratitude. One by one the difficulties vanished. Baroko found that it was pleasant work to explain things to Molly. The girl had brains, and a large share of intuition. They got on excellently, and the professor did not cavil at the dainty ruffles at Molly's throat and wrists, nor at the knot of scarlet geranium. And Molly was fascinating. Schoolgirl as she was, the arts of fascination were—had always been—natural to her. She had never been suggestive of bread and butter. Her instinct was to try to win people's liking, male or female, young or old; she could no more help it than she could help her hair falling in pretty brown waves. One could not justly call her a coquette—though, by the by, very many did—her charm was too spontaneous; and it lay to a great extent in the consciousness that she would have suffered or sacrificed any thing for one who had been kind to her, and whom she loved. She cared a great deal too much, probably, to win affection; but she was certain to repay it in full measure. On this occasion her desire to win Baroko's liking, and her desire to please him because he was good to her, were blended beyond the possibility of discrimination. To do her justice, she regarded him as about sixty, and never dreamed of what might happen. The lesson went off brilliantly, and Molly rose to go.

"Thank you so very much," she said. "I am sure I shall manage now. And thank you for not laughing at me," she added on the spur of the moment. "I mean for not being sarcastic."

Baroko rose, but he seemed in no hurry to end the interview.

"Do you object to sarcasm?" he inquired good-humoredly.

"I can't bear it," said Molly with her usual frankness. She had altogether lost her fear of this formidable professor. "It goes through one. I don't mind what hard things people say if they will only say them straight out; but when they sound angelic and stab you—oh, it makes one hate one's self, and vexed with every one else besides. I dare say it is good for me," she added as an afterthought.

"I will try not to inflict any more of it upon you," said Baroko with some amusement.

"Oh, I had forgotten," said Molly, blushing. "I was thinking of people I know. Please excuse me. Thank you again, Professor Brandon, and good-bye."

It was pleasant to see Molly's earnest and confident air when she next came to Baroko's study for what she called a private rehearsal. She was carrying a spray of sweetbrier that she had brought from home—it was her wont to bring flowers to all her particular friends—and she cast it down carelessly on the table as she shook hands.

"Sweetbrier?" remarked Baroko, calmly. "Ah, how pleasant it smells!"

"Isn't it delicious?" said Molly, blithely. "It always reminds me of old times. Take it if you care, Prof. Brandon. I can get plenty more."

"Thank you," said Baroko, with grave courtesy, taking the spray from her hand. It would have been difficult to tell from his tones whether the gift pleased him, and Molly half fancied that she had been foolish to offer him any thing so frivolous as sweetbrier. But she dismissed the subject with girlish light-heartedness, and it never crossed her mind again.

Baroko, however, took the sweetbrier home and kept it in a vase till it grew limp and drooping. When the servant came in to dust one morning it was gone.

"If she notices its absence," said Baroko to himself with a guilty conscience, referring to the domestic, as he stole the sweetbrier out of the vase, "she will probably think that I have thrown it into the fire."

After this Molly made rapid progress. Two months later, when Alicia, with an amiable condescension calculated to melt the hardest heart, offered to help her through a difficult exercise at the end of "Jevons," she was able to refuse the offer with equal amiability.

"Oh, I suppose Prof. Brandon will help you," said Alicia, sweetly. "I forgot."

"Oh, no," returned Molly, who, young as she was, quite understood the art of fencing. "He only helped me once or twice at first, to bring me to a level with the others. Not with you, of course; but then you are so far above the rest of us poor mortals. Still, I can manage this, I think. It is not very hard," she added, audaciously, knowing that Alicia had complained of its difficulty.

"Isn't it?" said Alicia, with calm superiority. "I thought it hard for any one not very far advanced; but we shall all have to come to you for help soon, I dare say."

She sailed away with an amiable smile. Sailing was natural to Alicia. Next Monday the logic class met as usual, and it was remarked by one or two observant damsels that Prof. Brandon's countenance wore an unusually ethereal expression.

"The papers this week," he said, benignly, "with one exception, show an utter misunderstanding of the whole subject involved. Miss Hargreaves, I regret to say, that for once you have shown yourself completely at sea—a most unusual occurrence," he added, with heartfelt rejoicing, hardly veiled by tones of ultra courtesy. "The only successful paper was Miss Drummond's."

He darted a keen glance at Molly as he spoke. She blushed, but she did not look triumphant, as he had half expected. In fact, her predominant feeling at the moment was sympathy for Alicia, and she cast a remorseful look at that heroine.

"It won't occur again," she exclaimed hastily, bent on soothing her rival's mortification. But Alicia's steady smile made her shrink back into herself.

"I had such a terrible headache," Alicia said apologetically, after she had bestowed that smile of congratulation on Molly.

"Ah, I was sure there must be some excellent reason for the remarkable confusion of your paper," observed Baroko suavely. It was too bad, but he did not believe in Alicia's headache, and she knew it. This was the more trying because she had told the truth.

Molly, half amused and half penitent, lingered a moment when the class was over to speak to Baroko. There was a book he had promised to lend her.

"Well, Miss Drummond, I hope you are content with your victory," said the professor, who was.

"I have vexed Alicia," returned Molly serio-comically. "I couldn't help it, could I?"

"Certainly not. Miss Hargraves will recover from the blow—in time," said the professor, who could not resist opportunity of giving his enemy a stab, even when she was not there. "I am very pleased with your success."

"Oh, I'm glad some one is pleased," said Molly half dolefully.

Baroko looked at her kindly.

"You must learn to be less sensitive," he said in a cordial, almost brotherly tone. "It doesn't pay, Miss Drummond."

"Oh, how can I help it," exclaimed Molly, the tears springing to her eyes. Baroko watched her for a few seconds in silence; then he roused himself.

"Here is your book, Miss Drummond. Don't fret about Alicia; she will get over it. I fear you are too generous with your sympathy—not a very common failing." The satire returned to his voice with the last words, but Molly's grateful, wistful look charmed it away again.

"Good-bye," he said. He shook her hand more warmly than usual—it was generally like shaking hands with a fish to shake hands with Baroko—and hurried away.

II.

It was near the end of the summer term. The Higher Local Examination was over, and Baroko's logical girls, four of them, had won through Group D almost by a miracle, and "satisfied" the examiners. Only Alice Hargreaves passed with second-class honors, and the professor congratulated her before the others in the blandest of all bland tones, while Molly, listening smothered a laugh, for she, like the rest of us, was not averse to sarcasm when it was leveled at people she did not care for. But Molly was leaving the academy. She was eighteen and the accomplished young lady. Her conduct, all the masters said, had been eminently satisfactory through the term. Baroko said so. Arcturus had taught her botany and geology; he said so too. There had been botanical excursions lately, which were very enjoyable. The summer term closed with a garden party, which was, every one said, a tremendous success. But with the bulk of the proceedings I have nothing to do; suffice it that the weather was glorious, and that the grounds were really excellent for a garden party, with a tennis lawn and shrubberies and green alleys, down which the guests wandered at their will.

Molly was present, of course, looking extremely charming in a white dress, with her favorite red geraniums at the throat. She had never been like a schoolgirl: but to-day she seemed to have lost the last vestige of the type—for was it not her eighteenth birthday, and she thought that she was growing old? She played in a lawn tennis match, and Baroko looked on. When it was over he went up to her. She had several cavaliers already; all the girls' brothers wanted an introduction, but Molly was not given to forsaking old friends, and she turned from the throng to greet Baroko.

"I am tired," she said.

"Come into the shrubbery; it is cooler there," said the professor, in his old tones of calm authority, and the two marched away. Molly's young cavaliers were dismayed and indignant, but they were Baroko's pupils at the neighboring college, and too much in awe of him to follow. So Baroko and Molly wandered down one of the green alleys together, and there was a smell of sweetbrier in the air.

"So you are leaving us, Miss Drummond," said the professor rather curtly. "You are not sorry?"

"Indeed I am," exclaimed Molly warmly. "Sometimes I think I should like to go to school all my life. I have enjoyed every thing this term."

"You will soon recover from the pang of parting, and in six months all you have learned will have slipped blissfully from your memory," said Baroko, unkindly. "I promised Miss Drummond never to be sarcastic; otherwise I should say that your attainments were more brilliant than lasting. I never had a more promising pupil; but however quickly you have learned, trust me, you will forget much more quickly."

"Knowledge is not every thing," said Molly a little proudly, for she thought the thrust uncalled for. "It does not make one happy. I know I shall forget; but I shall not forget the pleasure I have had, nor the kindness. You have been very, very kind to me, Prof. Brandon. I shall not forget that."

"You think not?" observed Baroko, dryly.

"I don't think—I know," said Molly, indignantly. "Why are you so unkind to me on this last day? I was so happy, and now you have made me miserable."

"I did not mean to be unkind to you," said the professor quietly, but with a sudden strange warmth at the heart. "You have no truer friend. I am old and cynical—"

"No!" interrupted Molly, hotly.

"Old and cynical," repeated the professor, "and universally detested. That you have been able to place some confidence in me has afforded me great pleasure. I was wishing for an opportunity to tell you—Ah!"

He was conscious that a sudden thrill passed through the frame of his companion, and glancing at her face he saw it irradiated with a new light. The reason was not far to seek. At the other end of the green alley Arcturus was advancing—handsome and radiant, with a new fossil cephalopod in his hand that he wished to show Molly. In a moment he was at the girl's other side.

"And now," said Baroko five minutes later, with the old inevitable satire in his voice that was like a laugh, half bitter and half kindly, at himself and at the community at large. "I must leave you two, for I have an engagement."

"Don't go," said Molly earnestly. A transient doubt struck Baroko. Could he possibly have been wrong? He looked into Molly's candid eyes once more, and knew that he had not been wrong.

"I must go," he replied suavely, turning away. "You are aware that my engagements in society are numerous. You will be able to entertain Miss Drummond, Maddison. I know that she is interested in fossils."—*May Kendall, in Longman's Magazine.*

—A meteor which recently passed over London, traveling eastward, is supposed to be the same which two hours and thirty-two minutes later passed over Bombay, the distance between the two points being about five thousand five hundred miles. In interstellar space meteors travel at the rate of forty to fifty miles per second, but the speed here recorded was only about thirty-six miles per minute. This is supposed to be accounted for by the retardation due to the passage of the meteor through the earth's atmosphere.

—Two years ago, at Philadelphia, a bouquet containing a two-hundred dollar diamond ring was thrown on the stage to Lotta. The woman who threw it, Mrs. Isabella Jennings, was shortly afterward sent to the lunatic asylum. Her estate has now brought suit against Lotta to recover the ring.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The Boston Post-office yields the Government an annual net revenue of over $3,000,000.

FEEDING HORSES.

The Amount and Quality of Food Required By Working Animals.

The farm team might very properly be considered as athletes about to engage in the most exhaustive work which taxes all their strength and endurance. Fat is not wanted; it is, in fact, an injury. Muscle, hard and tough, with no spare weight, is needed, and this is a point which is too often neglected, and mere fatness, with soft, flabby, watery muscle, and weak, unworked tendons, are thought to be the most desirable condition for farm animals. When horses in this condition are put to the plow under the unaccustomed hot sun they melt and wilt and lose flesh fast, and all this without performing more than half the work of a seasoned team. This experience, however, will serve to admonish those concerned to avoid the mistake in the future and to put the horses in a good condition for work by previous good and nutritious feeding. Horses on full work should be fed on highly nutritious food, so that the stomach should never be over filled. The horse's stomach holds no more than twelve quarts, and this quantity of food should never be exceeded, even when it consists of cut hay and meal mixed, of which twelve quarts, or a pailful, is the usual ration. Three quarts of ground feed, consisting of corn and oats in equal bulk, will make a good and sufficient single ration for a farm horse when mixed with five pounds of hay finely cut and moistened. This may be given night and morning, with three quarts of corn or oats whole and a little dry hay at noon. This is equal to 13 1-2 pounds of grain and 12 pounds of hay per day, and is very similar to the allowance given to the car horses of New York and the tramway horses of England and Ireland. The ration for these horses is 10 pounds of corn, 7 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay per day. But ground grain is at least 25 per cent. more nutritious, because so much more digestible, than whole grain, so that the ration recommended for farm horses is quite equal to the other, and the work of farm horses is considerably less that that of the car and tramway horses.

A horse not working can be kept in fair condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats or four pounds of corn per day; but as work uses up flesh, a horse under work requires an additional quantity of grain, and not hay, because the stomach is not large enough to hold sufficient hay or any other bulky food to supply the waste caused by the work. Something should be said about watering, which is important because eighty per cent. of the weight of an animal is made up of water, and a working animal discharges an enormous quantity of moisture through the skin in the shape of perspiration. Water is absorbed into the system very rapidly. As the stomach of a horse can contain no more than twelve quarts, and a thirsty horse will often drink two pailfuls of water at one time, it is obvious that a large quantity is absorbed into the system and passes from the stomach into the bowels—from whence it is chiefly absorbed—while the animal is drinking. The results are obvious. If a horse is fed when it is thirsty and watered after feeding, the masticated and puffy food in the stomach is washed from it, by the too copious flood of water swallowed, and there is not only a waste of food, but danger of distress for hours afterward while the undigested food is passing painfully through the bowels accompanied by the large volumes of gas produced by its rapid fermentation. This serious mistake, often made, explains the frequent colics which disable the farm team thus unadvisedly supplied with water. A working horse requires water at least five times a day—three times always before feeding and twice in the intervals between feeds. Given in this manner, the water is never taken to excess, and supplies the system fully and healthfully. A large quantity of water is consumed in supplying the salivary glands for the production of the saliva, of which several quarts are secreted during the eating of a meal. If the horse has been watered between meals, the saliva will flow freely and perform its useful function as a solvent fluid, indispensable to the digestive process with perfection; otherwise it is insufficient for the purpose and the food is not properly digested. One word may be said in conclusion as to the temperature of the water. Cold water from a well is injurious and chils the stomach, so that when well water is used it should be pumped into the trough or pail and aired for some hours before it is drank. With the most careful feeding most of the ills which shorten the useful life of farm horses may be avoided.—*N. Y. Times.*

SHOCKING GRAIN.

Work Which Requires More Care Than Is Generally Bestowed On It.

In the saving of grain there is no more important work than the shocking of it. If poorly shocked it is certain to be damaged. It seems necessary to leave it in the field to cure after being cut, and yet it so often suffers damage that we might well hope that shocking could be avoided altogether. The only remedy, however, is to shock well, which is rarely done. Very few know how to shock properly; and yet others shock poorly because of indolence. It is poor policy to have the shocking done by boys. Surely, enough men can now be got to do this work. The self-binder is usually set to make rather large bundles and they are always compact. Hence, not more than twelve of these bundles should be put in a shock. If more are used, the grain will not cure properly; and more are not required to give the shock the needed stability. Two persons should always work together. Let each take two bundles and set the two pairs together. Then let each man set one bundle at the end nearest to him, alternating with the two already set. Two bundles at each side, alternating with those previously set, and the two cap sheaves, complete this model shock. Each bundle should be driven down solidly into the stubble. All should lean slightly toward a common center. Do not place the shock in a depression; but this is the only excuse for not placing them in a straight line—making the loading less inconvenient. For cap sheaves select long, slender bundles. Break them thoroughly, and be careful to place the tops toward the prevailing winds. After the ten bundles are set, gather their tops in your arms and draw them together. When the cap sheaf is placed, do not pat it down with a stroke in the middle, but by bringing an arm down across each end. Spread the cap sheaves to cover the entire shock. Any wisp of grain standing out can be tucked in.

If the bundles are small, as they must be in short grain bound by hand, as many as eighteen may well be put into the shock. In ordinary grain, fourteen hand-bound bundles may well be put into a shock—three being placed at each side, instead of two as directed above. Wheat, if well ripened, may be shocked when damp, but oats never. Oats dry out very slowly in the shock; and if shocked when damp, especially if that dampness proceeds from dew, will mould. Shocks properly set will not fall down unless in the force of a wind storm. If they should fall down in a hurricane, set them up again as soon as dry, placing the bundles in the same positions that they occupied before.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOME AND FARM.

—One who has used it says that the manure from stock that has been fed on ensilage is of better quality than that made by feeding hay.

—Toads are very fond of bees, and destroy large numbers of them, patiently waiting near the hives for the purpose of securing those that come within their reach.

—*Vick's Magazine* says that flowers in California lack fragrance, even such as honeysuckle, heliotrope and mignonette. It attributes it to the dryness of the climate.

—Put five drops of chloroform on a little cotton or wool in the bowl of a clay pipe, then blow the vapor through the stem into an aching ear, and instant relief will be afforded.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—A capital method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. Then flavor with a little salt, sugar or current jelly.—*Exchange.*

—In planting trees it should be remembered that a tree is not a post, requiring only a small, deep hole. To insure success with trees a broad hole is required, and this should be filled up with rich, friable earth.—*Chicago Journal.*

—It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned toward his heels every time.—*Troy Times.*

—Bread Pudding: Pour half a pint of beef tea, boiling, over the crumbs of a French roll, beat well together and let it soak for half an hour; add two eggs beaten up in milk; beat all together, add salt and pepper, put the pudding into a buttered pie dish and bake quickly for three-quarters of an hour.—*Western Rural.*

—Farmers who have been in the habit of drawing potato vines to their barnyards to be worked up into manure had better omit the practice this year, especially in places where the potato rot has been prevalent. The rot is undoubtedly produced by a fungus growth which originates in the leaf, and carrying this to the manure heap is the most certain mode of spreading it over the farm.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Beets and Butter Sauce: Take two Bermuda beets of medium size. Wash and dry them without breaking the skin. Boil them for thirty-five minutes in fast-boiling water, slightly salted, which must entirely cover them. Then scrape of the skins, cut the beets into slices, and the slices into strips. Melt an ounce of butter, add to it a little salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Pour it over the beets and serve.—*Boston Globe.*

—Rice Pudding: Wash a cupful of rice, put into a deep baking dish which will hold a quart and a pint of milk; add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Bake in a slow oven three hours, stirring frequently, so that the top does not brown till done; as the milk cooks away add more, using that which has been kept hot on the stove. This is a nice dish for children, as it is simple and more palatable than plain rice.—*The Caterer.*

POTATO ROT.

The Tiny Parasitic Plant Which Causes This Disease.

Prof. J. H. Ponton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in an article on this subject, writes: This disease has received a great deal of attention from botanists since the days when it became a scourge in Ireland and other parts of the British Isles, and it is now conceded to be the result of a minute fungus called phytopthora infestans. This attacks all parts of the plant—leaf, stem and tubes. By those ignorant of the life history of this tiny parasitic plant little attention is paid to its appearance on the tops, and no alarm is experienced until the potatoes are affected. But being very contagious, its presence on the leaves should become a serious matter, especially when we remember that it spreads with great rapidity. It is usually indicated by the tops presenting a blotched, brownish, spotted, dead appearance. A close examination of the potatoes showing this will discover innumerable slender stems growing up out of the surface of the leaves and stems of the affected plants. These branch and swell out at the ends into pear-shaped minute bodies (spores), which are produced by millions. When ripe they separate from the stem and, being exceedingly light, pass into the atmosphere, where they are wafted about, many of them finally reaching the ground or settling upon plants. Under favorable conditions of moisture and heat the contents of a microscopic spore may push out a long, minute tube, which can penetrate into any part of the potato plant and give rise to the fungus; or may separate into several distinct portions (swarm spores), which burst through the spore wall and become the source of the parasitic plant. The mature plant which lives in the tops and tubers is very minute, and can be seen only by the aid of the microscope. It consists of many colorless, branching, thread-like structures. These penetrate the tissues of the potato and feed upon the juices, so that it soon weakens and begins to waste away. From the thread-like structures tiny stalks arise, assuming beautiful plant-like forms and bearing upon their branches the spores already referred to. They live but a short time, but the thread-like structure is perennial and hardy, and from fragments of it new fungi may arise. It is said by some that another kind of spore is produced which can winter, and thus give rise to the organism in another season. These are the so-called resting spores, apparently for the purpose of keeping the species over certain periods, while the spores already considered are produced rapidly so as to hasten the spread of the fungus under favorable conditions. This minute microscopic plant is certainly a low form of vegetable life, incapable of manufacturing food from the mineral kingdom, but fastening upon other plants and feeding upon their juices. A wet season supplies conditions well adapted for its development, and hence we find the "rot" associated with such weather. There is no doubt that many spores are always more or less present, but they are prevented from being a source of trouble because the weather is not suited for their growth.—*Chicago Times.*

New System of Profit-Sharing.

Mr. J. G. Batterson, President of the New England Granite works, has established a satisfactory relationship between capital and labor at his quarry in Westerly, R. I. The arrangement is that on all orders executed both capital and labor shall share in the net profits in proportion to the amounts or values contributed by each. Out of the gross receipts or from the capital employed are first drawn the wages of the men employed as journeymen, at the rates mutually agreed upon; then all other expenses of conducting the business, including superintendence, clerk hire, taxes, insurance and legal interest on the capital employed. The balance is treated as the net profits, from which a dividend is declared and paid; this dividend is divided into three parts, one of which is paid as a dividend to labor, one as a dividend to capital, and the third reserved as a guarantee fund, to which is charged all losses from bad debts. The labor dividend is made and paid before any dividend is paid to capital.—*N. Y. Post.*

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

[In the editorial columns of the New York Analyst, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes: countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

"In another set of a million chambers we see various gasses and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

"This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood-purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the tooth-ache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor fails at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung out her 'lanterns of alarm.' When the 'accident' finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"Those organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

HOME-RULE—Wipe your feet before you come in.—*New Haven News.*

YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

IS A man open to the charge of assault and battery for cudgelling his brains?

SOFT, pliant and glossy hair results from the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

For imparting tone and strength to the stomach, liver and bowels, take Ayer's Pills.

IF the night air is unwholesome, why do owls live so long?—*National Weekly.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE strawberry shortcake is not long for this world.—*N. Y. Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 15.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 4 85
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 10
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 60	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 65	@ 3 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	81	@ 83
No. 3 red	74	@ 76
Corn—No. 2 mixed	34½	@ 35
Oats—No. 2 mixed	29¾	@ 30
Rye—No. 2		@ 64
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@ 11 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 25	@ 9 50
Good Mediums	10 00	@ 11 50
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
Lard—Prime steam	6⅛	@ 6¼
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	14	@ 16
APPLES—Prime	2 50	@ 2 75
POTATOES—new, per barrel	2 50	@ 2 75
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 82
No. 2 red	83½	@ 84
Corn—No 2 mixed	41	@ 46
Oats—mixed	31	@ 42
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 22½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 75	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring		@ 63¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 72¾
Corn—No. 2	34½	@ 35
Oats—No. 2	28	@ 28⅛
Rye		@ 55¼
PORK—Mess		@ 8 82½
LARD—Steam	6 05	@ 6 07
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 81¾
Corn—Mixed	43	@ 43½
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 34
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	9 50	@ 10 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 25	@ 5 50
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 76
Corn—mixed		@ 33
Oats—mixed		@ 27
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 30
PORK—mess		@ 11 75
LARD—steam	7 00	@ 7 75

Tired Languid Dull

Expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressing effects of the warm weather and that tired feeling are quickly overcome by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength in place of weakness, gives tone to every organ, creates an appetite, and purifies the blood. Give it a trial now.

"Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine, without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my appetite was restored, and my stomach felt better. I have taken three bottles, and I never felt better." MRS. J. F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life, and restored me to my wonted health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

Food Consumed in Berlin.

An inhabitant of London consumes in a year thirty-two times as much fish as an inhabitant of Berlin, and though the stores of the North Sea are open to the German metropolis, Paris, with her 2,200,000 inhabitants consumes more fish than the whole of Germany with a population of 47,000,000. Berlin requires yearly 1,625 million pounds of food, including 160 million pounds of fresh meat, 3 million pounds of birds of all sorts, 2 1-2 million pounds of game, 77 million litres of milk, 30 million pounds of butter, 8 million pounds of cheese, 10 million pounds of eggs, 51 million pounds of fruit, 3 million pounds of oranges, 21 million pounds of fresh fish, 7 million pounds of smoked fish, and 8 million pounds of pickled fish.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Fair Applicant—I desire an absolute separation from my husband. Attorney—Upon what ground, madam, do you base your plea? "We are not suited to each other. He does not appreciate the finer sensibilities of my more delicately organized nature, and—but perhaps that is sufficient." "I fear, madam, in the absence of more substantial cause for complaint, an action would not lie." "Not lie! It is you, sir, I engage for that purpose."—*Tid-Bits.*

—The Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, which recently celebrated its 162d anniversary, was started in 1724, through the accident of the finding of a twenty-dollar gold piece in State street, for which no claimant could be discovered. The money was given for the nucleus of this society, and long ago had increased, through generous gifts, to more than sixty thousand dollars.—*Boston Journal.*

"The Slough of Despondency"

in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you, madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health, and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of: Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon recall the rose-tint of health to your cheek, and the elasticity to your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to your sex. It cures ulceration, displacements, "internal fever," bearing-down sensations, removes the tendency to cancerous affections, and corrects all unnatural discharges. By druggists.

"THIS is a very paneful affair," remarked the man as the sash fell on him.—*Peck's Sun.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

VILLAINS in the play are always caught in the act.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

ALL played out—Open air concerts.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

A CHARM that often separates friends: Sarcasm.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

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QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

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No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

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100 000 ACRES of CHOICE KANSAS LANDS in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's For Sale on Easy Terms. Best soil, well watered. Maps and pamphlet furnished free on application to W. T. HANSEN, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

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FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

FARMS $10 per acre, only ¼ cash. Good land; Free list. J. C. HALL, McLeansboro, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886. NUMBER 33.

COWARDLY ANARCHISTS.

The First Move of the Defense in Their Cases Made.

The Chief Conspirators Endeavoring to Place the Onus on Others.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The first move of the defense in the Anarchist case was made to-day. An application for a separate trial for Spies, Fielden, Schwab and Neebe was filed with State's Attorney Grinnell. The application is accompanied by affidavits of four men, indicating that they, the leaders, will attempt to save themselves at the expense of their three companions—Engel, Lingg and Fischer. The paper sets forth that affiants are advised of the State's intention to attempt to prove their participation in the conspiracy meetings of May 3 and 3, and their co-operation in the plans of violence laid and executed at the Haymarket on the night of the 4th. A denial of these charges they are prepared to prove. They further declare that they are convinced that in a trial of such magnitude as will occur under the indictments, no jury will be capable of discerning the competency of the evidence, as affecting themselves and the other three men. The full significance of their statement appears to be that they declare they are innocent of the charges, but are afraid of being involved, by confusion, in the guilt of the three other men, whom they thus tacitly convict. For that reason the affiants are solicitous of obtaining a separate trial. Judge Gary will hear the petition tomorrow afternoon.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Reservations in Dakota Too Large for the Tribes Upon Them.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Harrison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to-day filed a supplementary report regarding the investigation of the condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory and other reservations. In the report the committee say regarding the Crow, Creek and Winnebago reservations in Dakota Territory, that there are about one thousand and fifty Indians drawing rations there. The trouble, which a sub-committee consisting of Senators Harrison, Ingalls and Jones, of Arkansas, were sent to inquire into, grew out of the throwing open to settlement by order of President Arthur of certain lands embraced in this reservation, and the subsequent revocation of that order by President Cleveland. On this subject the report says: "The committee are of the opinion that the reservation is much larger than is needed or can be wisely used for the Indians residing thereon; but if the lands are covenanted by a treaty with them we can not repossess them without the consent of the Indians. We believe it is entirely practicable to procure the consent of the Indians to a reasonable reduction of the reservation as well as of the greater one lying west of the Missouri river. An attempt in that direction has already been inaugurated, and the necessary legislation has been passed by the Senate. But the committee believe that the settlers who went upon the lands thrown open to settlement by the Executive order of February 27, 1885, and in good faith made settlement thereon, are entitled to be protected as fully as possible from the consequences of this unfortunate complication." In regard to the Crow reservation in Montana, the report recommends that it be reduced to such limit as will enable the Indians to use what they retain and vest the titles in individuals. In the opinion of the committee, the consideration of $30,000 a year given by Messrs. Blake and Wilson for the rental of between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 acres of these lands was very inadequate, and the report says: "Charges of fraud in the negotiation of the lease were made. It is enough," the report continues, "to say that the Indians are incapable of the intelligent transaction of such business. If leases are to be allowed at all, the department should have taken entire supervision of the business."

Supplanting "the 4th of March."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate to-day, by a two-thirds vote, passed the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Ingalls, providing for the submission to the several States of a constitutional amendment extending the period of the President's term and the session of the Fiftieth Congress until the 30th of April, 1889, and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the commencement in future of the Presidential and Congressional terms. The measure now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Sam Jones Challenged.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—J. W. Perkins, a Southern evangelist, has publicly addressed a letter to Sam Jones in reply to the latter's denunciations of "immersionists." In his letter, Perkins says: "I have been preaching about fifteen years that baptism is immersion, and I, too, am a Southern man with Kentucky grit and love enough for God's work, that if you will set your time and the place to investigate the subject, we will see who is a 'lier,' you or me."

The Way of the South American.

PANAMA, June 18.—A terrible affray has occurred at Bogota, the Capital of the Republic, between the guard of the prisons and members of one of the National Battalions. One General, several officers and thirty soldiers were killed. The affray is looked upon as the outcome of an old grudge between the guards and the soldiers, without any political significance whatever.

An Ex-Convict's Yarn.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Thomas Stewart was released from Joliet prison Tuesday, after serving sixteen years for the murder of one Harry Hurlburt. Before leaving the prison he declared that he was innocent, but had submitted to conviction and imprisonment in order to shield the real guilty person, who was a woman with whom he was infatuated, and who had killed Hurlburt in defending herself from an attack by him.

Probable Adjournment of Congress July 10.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 3d of July next. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, but it will not be considered until next week. The committee will amend the resolution so as to report in favor of a final adjournment on July 10.

"Hitting the Pipe."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is alleged that there are fifteen "opium joints" in this city and Georgetown. There is one fashionable resort frequented by women of society circles, as well as shop girls and school girls.

Living on Almost Nothing.

JACKSON, MICH., June 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, of this city, affected with internal cancer, with an exception of two spoonfuls of port wine each day, has taken no nourishment in ninety-one days. She has lost some flesh, but at the last visit of her physician appeared brighter than eight weeks ago. There are no hopes of recovery.

Business Failures

NEW YORK, June 18.—There were 155 failures in the United States and Canada during the week, against 209 last week, and 187 the week previous to the last.

Newspaper Manager Shot.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 18.—Colonel J. W. Strong, manager of the *Herald*, was approached behind and fatally shot by Dr. S. A. Richmond, the proprietor of a patent medicine. After the murder Richmond, believed insane, shot himself in the head, and it is thought he will die.

Knights of Labor Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 18.—Knights of Labor have called a State Convention at Fort Howard to nominate a full State ticket. A labor convention had previously been called to meet at LaCrosse for the same purpose. The cause of the split in the labor ranks is not explained.

TEXAS LANDS.

One Million Six Hundred Thousand Acres Restored to Government Possession.

FORTH WORTH, TEX., June 20.—The Greer Country Boundary Commission, which comprises four officers of the United States Army and four citizens of Texas, convened in secret session at Austin on the 15th inst. The question under consideration by this Commission is a very important one to the people of Texas, since it involves the ownership of a snug little back yard some 1,600,000 acres in area. Each member seems bound by a Knight of Labor oath to divulge nothing. Your correspondent is able to make the positive announcement that the Commission has overwhelmingly decided that the Greer County does not belong to Texas, but that it is part and parcel of the lands belonging to the Federal Government. It is learned quite recently that the Commission was nearly, if not quite, unanimous in their conclusion, but no official announcement can be made until the report of the Federal branch of the Commission has been submitted to the Secretary of War and by him approved. Greer County for years has been by many Texans considered part and parcel of the Lone Star State, but a well informed member of the Commission is authority for the statement that there never was the smallest grounds for this presumption on the part of Texas. It is certain that the State of Texas made a big mistake when it presumed to give patents for land it never had the shadow of a legal claim to. Something over half a million acres of fine grazing land in Greer County are now located upon by veteran land certificates issued by the State of Texas. The finding of the commission nullifies these certificates of pre-emption, and the parties holding them will be compelled to vacate them. The prospects are that veteran land certificates can be bought pretty cheap in a few weeks.

THE TEXAS STORM.

Exceedingly Heavy Damages Reported from the Localities Visited.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 20.—Word comes from Texas that a terrible wind and rain storm passed over parts of the interior of that State last evening, and that great damage was done to town property and to crops in the country. At Waco several houses were badly wrecked and one man severely wounded. At Dallas a good deal of havoc was caused by the blowing down of small buildings and the uprooting of trees, etc. At Weatherford the residences of Mr. S. B. Wemne, W. F. Budd, S. L. Weatherford, Mrs. M. B. Roach, the grain warehouse of George P. Levy and the Colored Baptist Church were demolished, and the Methodist Church, the opera-house, three public school buildings, the Sikes House, the Franco Land Company's office and a number of other buildings were badly damaged. Mrs. Ella Womac, Mrs. Gammond were injured by falling timbers. Accounts from the country are that a large amount of corn and cotton was beaten to the ground, and that barns and other out-buildings, fences, trees, etc., were destroyed. The damage in Weatherford is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000, and the loss in Parker County is placed at over $100,000.

INSANELY RELIGIOUS.

An Armed Negro Commands a Steamboat Load of Passengers to Jump Overboard.

NEW YORK, June 20.—As the steamboat which plies between Harlem Bridge and High Bridge was about leaving her landing at High Bridge at six o'clock this evening, a colored man stepped aboard. After the boat had gone a short distance he suddenly sprang to his feet, and, drawing a revolver, cried out: "It is the will of the Lord that every person aboard this boat shall drown, and I command you all in His name to leap overboard or I will slay you all." The terrified passengers, together with the deck hands, fled into the cabin, while the negro walked up and down the deck, flourishing the pistol and yelling. Finally, while his back was turned for an instant, two of the deck hands rushed out of the cabin and seized him. The negro fought desperately; but was disarmed.

FATHER'S HORRIBLE DEED.

He Cuts the Throats of His Two Little Children and Then His Own.

CRESTON, ILL., June 20.—Jacob Swingley, of this place, killed his little daughter, three years old, by cutting her throat with a razor, tried to kill his ten-year-old boy in the same way, and then cut his own throat. A lady who kept house for him and another daughter were sleeping up-stairs, and did not know about it till morning. The boy is not expected to live. Mr. Swingley was suffering with malarial fever, and did not have watchers. His mother was in an insane asylum for some time. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the death of his wife last summer and financial troubles.

Shoot Them.

WELLSVILLE, O., June 20.—Sheep-killing dogs are becoming such a nuisance in this county and are worrying farmers to such an extent that the county commissioners are considering some means of stopping these depredations and ridding the community of these pests by imposing a heavier tax. At the quarterly session of the commissioners just held, claims to the extent of nearly $800 were allowed farmers for stock killed in amounts ranging from $9 to $2.75. Stock men consider they have sufficient cause for alarm.

Dr. Richmond Under Guard at Home.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 20.—There are no new developments in the Richmond-Strong shooting affair. Dr. Richmond is at home, guarded by policemen, and though a warrant has been read to him charging him with murder, his physician will not permit his removal to the county jail, and the prosecuting attorney has consented to allow him to remain at home under police surveillance until he can be safely removed.

Salvation Army Captured.

DAYTON, O., June 20.—The Salvation Army was arrested here last night charged with disturbing the Park street Presbyterian Church in this city by parading in front of the edifice with their drums beating, tambourines jingling and their chorus of ten male singers in full blast. Lieutenant Anna Herris, of Cincinnati; Cadet Lizzie Harrison and a girl named Mary Pfauhi were the only women arrested. Ten men complete the party. At last accounts they were engaged in singing and praying in the cell room.

Wheat Destroyed by Fire.

MODESTA, CAL., June 20.—Three thousand acres of wheat were destroyed by fire.

St. Louis Furniture Strike Ended.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—After a six weeks' attempt to force the manufacturers to accede to their demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system, the furniture workers have ended their strike. The men, about five hundred in all, will return to work to-morrow on the old plan.

Mr. Manning's Successor.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An article to-day in the *Sunday Capital* strongly intimates that, according to information received, it will not be surprising if, when Mr. Manning's resignation finally takes effect, Mr. McLane, Minister to France, will be his successor.

Couldn't Stand the Disgrace.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Ferdinand Bel, a German farm hand, committed suicide at Belleville, Ill., this morning by hanging himself. He was found drunk on the street Saturday night, and was locked up over night. Upon being released this morning he went to the barn on the farm where he was employed and hanged himself with his handkerchief from a beam only four feet from the floor.

But They Got the Keg Open.

FOSTERVILLE, O., June 20.—Yesterday David and William Williams, brothers and coal miners, attempted to open a keg of powder with a pick. The powder exploded, burning both men frightfully. William died to-day from the effects of his injuries.

ACRES OF FLAMES,

In Which a Number of Workmen Perish.

The New England Institute Building Destroyed—Loss, $300,000.

BOSTON, June 21.—The New England Institute Fair Building, constructed for exhibition purposes at a cost of $500,000 and sold last winter to the street railroad company for $300,000, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, and with it were sacrificed not less than twelve lives. When the firemen arrived the eight-acre structure was a mass of flame, the roof had fallen in and the walls were tottering. Of the four hundred stored cars one was saved. The victory of fire over water was complete. Next came the dangerous work of recovering the dead bodies. There was many men inside when the fire broke out and all rushed for the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while a rush was being made to one of the windows, at which a scorched and bleeding face was seen, the person who had been looking out fell back into the seething mass, and was past all help. A colored man, name unknown, went back into the burning building to save some property, and was not seen to come out again. By nine o'clock eight bodies, burned beyond recognition, were recovered. The experiences of some of the one hundred workmen employed in the building were terrible. The spread of the flames when they finally burst forth was something almost incredible. Workmen on the opposite side of the building from the point where the fire originated had almost as great a difficulty in making their escape as did those nearer the first fierce burst of flame. It was at the east of the building in the carpenter-shop that a most heart-rending incident occurred. A man, who is as yet unknown, was driven out of a window of the second story by the flames. He was about to leap, and had put one leg over the window-sill, when the roof fell in and pinned him fast to the spot where he was. No ladder company had arrived, and the crowd outside was powerless to render aid. The flames followed almost instantly, and the imprisoned men underwent agonizing torture before the horrified eyes of his friends below. Two of his fellow-workmen, John McNulty and J. F. Fallen, were terribly burned while trying to scale the well to reach their dying comrade. His sufferings were mercifully short. The awful furnace of flames enwrapped him about with fire and smoke, hiding him during his last moments from the gaze of the spectators. Not long afterward the well itself gave way, and nothing more was seen. E. L. Fallen says he was the last man to leave the wood-workers' shop alive. The room is in the southeast corner of the building. At the first cry of fire he ran, but turned back at the door to see if he had time to gather up his tools. The moment's hesitation nearly cost him his life. He hardly got out of the building before it was one mass of flames. Four or five of his fellow-workmen, he says, turned back. They were left behind, and were certainly burned to death. The loss will reach $300,000.

ANARCHISTS' TRIALS.

Parsons, the Long-Lost, Surprises the Police and Court by Walking Into the Court-room and Surrendering.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The first formal move in connection with the trial of the Anarchists engaged in the Haymarket riot was taken before Judge Gary this morning. Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, Anarchist Parsons, who has been missing since the Haymarket riots, walked into the Criminal Court-room, accompanied by his attorney. His appearance was a surprise to the Court and police officers. He is supposed to have remained in hiding in this city since the night of May 3. He was so thoroughly disguised that his own mother would not have known him. When Court adjourned at noon the State had accepted four jurors, but in the afternoon they were excused by the defense, and the latter took up the task of finding four men acceptable to them. When court adjourned, at 5 o'clock, two men were on the panel who had not been formally accepted by the defense, however, so that the first day closed without any actual progress having been made toward obtaining a panel. After the adjournment of court Parsons was taken to the county jail with the other prisoners.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 21.—The trial of the alleged conspirators indicted by the grand jury in the recent investigation of the labor troubles and riots, was begun this afternoon, Judge Sloan presiding. About thirty defendants appeared at the bar.

An Ohio Jumbo.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., June 21.—Elmer Heeter, son of Mr. F. Heeter, of near Trenton, this county, is certainly the Jumbo baby of Ohio. He now weighs sixty-eight pounds and is but sixteen months old. He is a beautiful child, with light-blue eyes, rosy cheeks and a magnificent head of hair, which hangs in ringlets to his shoulders. The mouth is small, and when open discloses a fine full set of pearly teeth. Elmer measures twenty-eight inches around the chest, thirty-three inches at the waist and twenty around the thigh. The child enjoys the best of health, is exceedingly good-natured and is perfectly formed and developed in every respect. Both the parents are of ordinary size.

A Pennsylvania Mite.

SHARON, PA., June 21.—The most diminutive baby in Sharon is probably the little visitor which took up its abode with Mr. and Mrs. Steve Boyer, of the East Hill, a week ago. It is such a little mite of humanity that in order to insure its being safely handled the nurse wrapped it up in a pound of cotton. The child was weighed on accurate scales yesterday, with its sixteen ounces of cotton protector, and only tipped the beam at two pounds and three ounces.

Fifteen Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Among the fifteen vetoes sent by the President to the Senate to-day were two disapproving bills to appropriate $150,000 each for public buildings at Zanesville, O., and Sioux City, Iowa. It is intimated that the Dayton bill will share the same fate. The veto of the Zanesville bill causes much unpleasant comment. In vetoing a pension bill the President says he is thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who have no claim to them.

David Davis' Death Expected Soon.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 21.—A consultation of Chicago and Bloomington physicians to-day pronounced Judge Davis beyond hope of recovery.

—There are forty-eight women lawyers in practice in the United States, distributed as follows, the States being given in the order in which they first admitted them: Iowa, 3; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 6; Utah Territory, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Maine, 1; Ohio, 4; Illinois, 7; Wisconsin, 5; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 3; Minnesota 1, (from Iowa); California, 3; Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Washington Territory, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.—*Chicago Journal.*

—There are nearly 150,000 owners of real estate in Philadelphia who pay taxes upon the 225,000 separate properties assessed in the city limits. These figures show a larger proportion of tax-payers than can be found in any city in the United States.—*N. Y. Post.*

—George Holyland, of Fork, Md., was shearing a sheep the other day when the animal kicked and drove one of the blades of the sharp shears into George's abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he soon died.

—A Maitland (Fla.) lady has received a letter from Japan which has traveled sixteen thousand miles in three weeks.

A CITY IN RUINS.

Awful Work of a Volcano and an Accompanying Earthquake at the Capital of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, June 17.—An Albany dispatch to the *Sun* says: "Mr. John Hotchkiss, a prominent manufacturer of Birmingham, England, arrived here yesterday from Realjo, Nicaragua. He says that the day before he sailed (May 22) there was a terrific eruption from the Volcano Momotombo. Telegraphic information was received at Realjo on the 23d to the effect that the city of Managua, the capital of the country, had been practically destroyed by the violent earthquakes which accompanied the eruption. The earth upon which the city was built suddenly sank, soon after the convulsion began, three feet below its former level. All buildings of any considerable value were completely wrecked. It was reported that there was great loss of life. "Telegraphic intelligence from a town at the terminus of a railroad forty miles from Realjo was even more startling. That place was being fast buried beneath hot volcanic ashes, and many lives had been lost. In response to the appeal for help from the survivors, a train was made up at Realjo and sent out about two hours before the Pacific Mail steamer left the port. The situation in Realjo began to grow somewhat threatening, and the departure of the steamer was somewhat hastened on that account. The sky became dark and of a strange grey tint, and fine volcanic ashes began to fall, and the atmosphere became oppressive and breathing painful. Mr. Hotchkiss says the fall of ashes increased as the ship left the harbor, and they continued to sift down upon the decks until the vessel was fully forty miles out. Over the interior of the country toward the volcano there appeared to hang a dense dark cloud. The decks of the ship received a coating about half an inch deep of the volcanic ashes before getting beyond reach of the shower. Mr. Hotchkiss brought with him a specimen. The ashes are a dry gray dust or powder. There was great excitement in Realjo when the steamer sailed, and details of the calamity could not be obtained. Full information will doubtless come by the next steamer, which reaches San Francisco in a few days. Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, which is said to be destroyed is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. It had a national palace, several churches, city hall, and other large buildings."

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Twenty Cars Thrown Into a Creek, Killing Four of the Train's Crew.

FOXBURG, PA., June 17.—Paint Creek trestle, on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad near here, was the scene of a terrible railroad accident last night, by which three persons lost their lives, and another was so badly injured that recovery is doubtful. The axle of a middle car of a long freight train broke just as the train was on the centre of the trestle, and the entire train of twenty cars was thrown into the creek forty feet below. A large portion of the trestle work was carried with the falling train. Four of the crew were buried in the debris, the fifth, Conductor Kime, escaping serious injury by jumping. When the wreck was cleared, it was found that engineer George Settig and brakemen Steffey and Kase had been killed. Fireman Geoughler was still living, but his injuries are believed to be fatal.

CANADA CONCILIATORY.

A Much Better Feeling Displayed on the Fisheries Question.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The *Daily News'* Montreal special says: The Dominion Government has changed its policy on the fisheries question, having issued instructions to captains of cruisers and Collectors of Customs cancelling former instructions regarding the seizure of American vessels for a contravention of the treaty in this last circular. No mention is made regarding the purchase of bait, transhipping of cargo or shipping of men as being contrary to the treaty. The question, therefore, seems to be narrowed down to the three-mile limit. The move is said to be in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government for a conciliatory enforcement of the treaty, in the hope of a speedy appointment of the commission.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House by a Majority of Twenty Refuses to Consider It.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—At exactly half-past one Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, arose in his seat, and, addressing the Speaker, moved that the House resolve itself in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, for the purpose of considering the general tariff bill, and on that motion demanded the previous question. The ayes and nays were demanded and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. The House by a yea and nay vote declined to go in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the general tariff bill. The opposing faction have a majority of about twenty. Speaker Carlisle voted in the affirmative.

Ludwig's Lunacy.

MUNICH, June 17.—Among the documents which have been submitted to the Diet to prove the insanity of the late King Ludwig is a decree of the dead monarch sentencing all the Ministers to death, copies of which were sent to all members of the Government, and a decree sentencing a number of the Ministers to banishment to America. The affidavits of thirty persons have also been submitted, in which it is stated that the King injured them by throwing at them knives, china and glass. There is also a document relating to a proposal of the King to form a Cabinet, with his valet as President. Crown Prince Rudolph will attend the funeral of King Ludwig on Saturday as the representative of the Austrian Court. A number of persons have been arrested here for distributing pamphlets containing attacks on the Bavarian Ministry for alleged relations to the circumstances attending King Ludwig's death.

Disastrous Tornado in Texas.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 17.—A tornado occurred last night in Cook and Denton Counties. Sallie Brigmore was fatally injured at Stoney, Denton County, and several lives are known to have been lost. Further west immense damage was done to crops and farm buildings.

The Chicago Incendiary Fire.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the Canal-street tenement-house fire of June 7, in which eight persons were suffocated and a little child so injured that it has since died, finished its labors this afternoon and held Charles Reilly to the grand jury.

The Ohio Senate a Legal Body.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has announced its decision in the quo warranto proceedings instituted by the board of public works of Cincinnati against the board of public affairs. It establishes the legality of the Senate and the legislation enacted by it, and holds the act creating the board of public affairs constitutional. The board of public works is no more. The court stood three to two, the dissenters being Democrats. After some consideration of the Dow liquor law, the court adjourned until next Tuesday.

Nominated by Prohibitionists.

PORTLAND, ME., June 17.—The Prohibitionists of the Second District to-day nominated Colonel W. S. Eustis for Congress.

EMPORIA, KAN., June 17.—The Fourth District Republicans to-day nominated Thomas Ryan for re-election to Congress. There was no opposition.

PORTLAND, ME., June 17.—The Prohibition State Convention was held here to-day. Aaron Clerk, of Buxton, a farmer, was nominated for Governor, and accepted.

Good Price for Wool.

WARREN, O., June 17.—One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool were purchased here yesterday by Eastern buyers at thirty cents per pound.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—SENATE.—The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up. Van Wyck's amendment was passed, declaring the forfeiture of lands coterminous with the uncompleted portion of the Cascade branch at the date of the passage of the act. Mr. Eustis' amendment, proposing to forfeit all lands coterminous with such portions of the road as were not completed on July 4, 1879, and to confirm the title of actual settlers was rejected.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill for the relief of soldiers of the late war discharged after three months' service, who are disabled and dependent on their own labor for support, was reported favorably. Consideration of the Legislative bill was resumed. Several speeches bearing on the tariff were delivered. The salaries of the assistant treasurers at St. Louis and San Francisco were increased to $5,000. A proposition to strike out the clause making an appropriation for inspectors and clerks of the general land officers engaged in investigating fraudulent entries was rejected. The salary of the Commissioner of Pensions was fixed at $4,000.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Dawes presented a memorial of the Massachusetts Legislature, which was read. The memorial recites that the "General Court" of Massachusetts views with deep concern the recent interferences of the Government of Canada with the rights of fishermen of the United States, and urges Congress to secure immediate relief for that class of citizens. The Senate declined to take up the House bill providing for the repeal of the preemption, timber-culture and desert land acts. Mr. Wilson (Ia.) obtained leave, pending the regular order, to address the Senate on the bill making the rate of postage on fourth-class mail matter two cents an ounce. Mr. Wilson gave way, however, for the consideration of the invalid pensions appropriation bill, which was reported by Mr. Logan and at once passed by the Senate, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Military Academy appropriation bill was then taken up and passed, as reported from the Appropriation Committee. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the House bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, which was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing a Railway Company to build a road through the Indian Territory was passed. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blount (Ga.) in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill. The clause relating to the Pension Office gave rise to the usual discussion as to partisan methods employed in the conduct of that bureau by the present and previous Administrations. The salary of the Commissioner of Patents was fixed at $4,000 instead of $5,000, as recommended by the bill. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) offered an amendment which, after a short debate was agreed to, increasing the appropriations for the Bureau of Labor in the aggregate $39,810, so as to make the appropriation equal to the estimates of the Commissioner of Labor. Mr. Cabell, (Va.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reducing from $2,050,000 to $1,900,000 the appropriation for the salaries and expenses of agents, surveyors, gaugers and store-keepers in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and the bill was passed. Some twenty-five bills of a private class were passed at the evening session.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—SENATE.—A bill was passed to secure to the Cherokee freedmen their proportion of certain proceeds of lands sold. After passing a number of private bills the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was spent in filibustering against the consideration of a bill for the forfeiture of the Sioux City and St. Paul land grant. A motion by Morrison to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking up the Morrison tariff bill, was lost—yeas 140, nays 157. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck gave notice that he would call up on Tuesday Mr. Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to prohibit Senators and members from accepting retainers from railroads aided by the Government. A resolution was agreed to calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the amount of compensation alleged to be due postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883. The Fitz John Porter bill was made a special order for next Thursday. The bill to repeal the Civil Service law was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 31 yeas to 6 nays. The Senate then went to the calendar and passed a number of bills. At 4:55 executive session was ordered, and at 5:20 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, and after some resolutions had been offered and reports made, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. The debate on Stanton was renewed and continued at length. The Dolphin episode was discussed until 5 p. m., when the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Soon after the reading of the journal in the House this morning, Congressman Anderson again asked for unanimous consent to take up and pass the bill providing for an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a public building at Dayton, O. Before the bill had been read through Mr. Beach, of New York, arose and said that the bill was probably the most meritorious one of the character on the calendar, but he objected to its consideration for the reason that if Congress kept on there would be no money left in the Treasury. The House then resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and disposed of it a few minutes before three o'clock. Immediately upon the passage of the Naval bill General Anderson noticed that Beach, "the objector," was not in his seat, so he at once renewed the motion to take up the Dayton bill. This time he was successful, and the bill passed without any further opposition. It has already passed the Senate, and will become a law just as soon as the President gives it his approval, which will be early next week.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—SENATE.—The credentials of the re-election of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, were presented. A bill was passed granting Dearborn Park to the city of Chicago for the use and benefit of public institutions. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the cancellation of land entries for fraud from and during the year 1883. The Senate took up the bill to grant right of way through Yellowstone Park to the Cinnabar and Clerks Forks Railroad Company. It was laid aside for the army appropriation bill, which comes from the House with a message of non-concurrence in the Senate amendments. A conference committee was appointed. The diplomatic appropriation bill was also received with a message of non-concurrence. A conference committee was appointed. Notice was given that the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill would be called up on Wednesday. The bill to repeal the preemption timber culture and desert lands was then taken up. Mr. Blair submitted an amendment providing that not more than six hundred and forty acres of desert land should be held in single ownership. Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment. After a speech by Mr. Teller, Mr. Call offered a letter to be printed in the Record from the Commissioner on public lands relating to the bill. At 5:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conferees were appointed on the pension appropriation bill. The naval appropropriation bill was passed. Under the call of States a number of bills and resolutions were introduced. The sundry civil bill was taken up in committee of the whole and read by paragraphs for amendment. Several amendments offered to the appropriation bill for the Bureau of Printing of one and two dollar notes were ruled out on a point of order after considerable discussion. Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned at 5 p. m.

—A question now heard in the country: "Hov your laylocks blowed?"—*Boston Record.* In Boston the question is: Has your *syringa vulgaris* yet burst into efflorescence; and, if so, has your nasal organ so far recuperated from the deleterious physical effects of Boston's oriental versal zephyrs that it can be pleasantly titillated by its odoriferous deliciousness? And the answer is pretty sure to be: "No, I cad't zay id has arribed ad thad stadte of codvalescedce."—*Pittsfield (Mass.) Journal.*

—A Whitchurch (Can.) resident spent a whole day in Lucknow searching for a wife. He was not particular as to whom he got, so long as it was somebody that could milk five cows each morning before seven o'clock. He found no takers.

—New York was astonished recently by the arrival of a cargo of ice from Norway. The article is sometimes taken from Maine to India. Less than thirty years ago ice from Alaska was retailed in Sacramento.

—An average of two hundred and forty-two clear days a year are enjoyed by the Sacramento (Cal.) citizens.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy types have either held their own or improved slightly. Common grades do not appear to have any friends just now, and sell sluggishly on the very low basis to which they had been reduced some time back. Medium leaf has been steady, and the better grades of medium, as also good leaf of regie types, have been in sellers' favor. Wrappers and long leaf remain firm. Planting interests have been more extensively favored by the weather, and planting seasons are reported from nearly all sections. The Clarksville and Western districts, the Upper Green river district, the Ohio river district and a goodly proportion of the Eastern districts, and latterly Indiana, which until now had been denied any share in the current pluvial favors, have been enabled to put in a good part of the intended planting. Some sections, probably the Clarksville, Western and Green river districts, have probably about finished. On the whole, about 70 to 80 per cent. of the intended area is covered.

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 75@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 50	4 50@ 4 75
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	5 50@ 6 00
Good lugs	5 50@ 5 75	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 50@ 7 50
Medium leaf	6 50@ 7 25	9 50@11 00
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	11 50@13 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	18 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

A DOUBLE-HEADED calf, born on the farm of Isaac Wingate, of Franklin County, was on exhibition at Frankfort, a few days ago. It lived only a short time. The heads are joined together like the Latin Janus, both being perfect in every feature, having four eyes but only two ears.

A SOCIETY was formed in Louisville, the other day, for the purpose of conducting summer fresh-air excursions for the benefit of the mothers and children of the poor.

HON. H. J. DURHAM, first comptroller of the treasury, was married to Mrs. Margaret Letcher Carter, both of Kentucky.

POST-OFFICES have been established at Hillinghum, Adair County, and Elfrieda, Davies County, and John W. Moore and John W. Cummins appointed postmasters respectively. Also at Flournoy, Union County; Goff, Edmonson County; Holy Cross, Marion County; Steele, Morgan County; Torfolk, Breckenridge County; View, Crittenden County, and Viper, Perry County, and J. R. Thompson, W. H. Goff, Thos. E. Ferrell, J. M. Adkins, W. L. Ball, J. S. McMurry and E. C. Campbell appointed postmasters respectively.

MR. L. C. MILAM was knocked down on the street, in Owingsville, the other night and robbed of $8.50 and two gold rings. Three men assaulted him. His skull is fractured.

JOHN VONDERSCHMITT, of Covington, was drowned in the Ohio river while bathing at the foot of Madison street.

JUDGE H. J. STITES, of the Louisville common pleas court, closed nineteen years of active service a few days ago, and will retire to private life.

AT Louisville, Martha Holmes, a young woman about thirty years old, was arraigned in the circuit court for examination into her mental condition. Miss Holmes is crazy upon the subject of picnics, and it has been her habit to walk along the streets and ask gentlemen to take her to any picnic that was announced. All last winter she heard of innumerable picnics in the woods and was constantly disappearing in search of them. She was once confined in an asylum at Carthage, O. She was sent to Anchorage.

JOHN DALLER, an old and distinguished citizen of Newport, died a few days ago, after a three-months' illness from consumption. He was the first jeweler and watchmaker in Cincinnati. Mrs. J. C. Dueber, wife of the watch-case maker, is his daughter.

THE other night the family of Colonel Neff, of Newport, were awakened by the cries of an infant which had been laid on the doorstep, neatly dressed. In the basket was a small alcohol stove, a can of condensed milk, and a letter with the following information: "Baby is five weeks old, its father is dead and the mother is not able to take care of it. Its name is Lucy Garfield." It was a white child, apparently only a few weeks old and was taken to the jail to await charitable disposition.

THE work of building the piers for the elevated railroad bridge between Covington and Cincinnati will begin as soon the stage of water in the Ohio river will permit.

THE public schools of Newport and Covington have closed for the vacation.

AFTER a stormy all-night session, the Democratic convention at Lebanon nominated Joseph Barbour for Judge of the Superior Court.

ACCORDING to the last report of the Agricultural Department all conditions have been most favorable for wheat, and the present prospect is many points above the average. No damage is reported in any county in the State from the fly, chinch-bug or smut.

THERE is a decrease in the area seeded to oats of about 10 per cent., as compared with last year, due to the fact that the crop last year was the largest and best ever grown in the State, and there is little or no market for it.

HUGH CRUMLEY was almost instantly killed the other afternoon at Harper's Rolling-mill, Newport. He was employed at the blast furnace as a watchman at the elevator. They have a couple of cars at the place which are used in hoisting up material for the furnace, and by some chance he accidentally got caught between them and was crushed to death. The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and five children. When his remains were brought home his widow fell on the floor in an insensible condition, and it required the united efforts of several people to hold her.

SAMUEL HARLAN, of Boyle County, clerk in the sixth auditor's office, will exchange places with Mr. McCracken, of Meade County, a gauger in Collector Cox's district. Mr. Harlan is in bad health, and his physician says he must change his climate.

THE Mason-Foard Company, that has a contract for building the Maysville and Newport railroad, have erected a number of sheds along the line of the road, near California, to shelter their convicts in. They will commence work soon with about two hundred convicts. The State receives about eight cents a day for each convict.

THE assessor's books for Fayette County, sent to the auditor the other day, show the assessed value of property in that county to be $13,550,000. The total legal vote is 8,555, of which 4,944 are white and 3,611 black.

AT the Democratic convention at Alexandria, a few days ago, Cleveland and Carlisle were indorsed.

A DESTRUCTIVE rain visited Henry County the other evening, washing away the new iron bridge, costing $15,000 across the mouth of Drennon creek, besides carrying away several smaller bridges, the property of the county. Corn was washed out of the ground, while a large acreage of ripe wheat will be lost by its fallen condition. Fences, etc., suffered in proportion. No estimate of the damage can be made at this writing. No loss of life.

CHIEF OF POLICE GOODSON, of Covington, has ordered the police to arrest all stray cows running the streets.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND.

"May Their Sun Ride High in the Heavens"—A Simple, Democratic Marriage.

"Give me health and a day," says Emerson, "and I will make the pomp of empires ridiculous." President Cleveland has been given health and a day, and he has made the pomp of royalty absurd. Many a splendid pageantry of royal marriage has been potrayed by the pen of the historian and chronicled in the columns of the public press: but more impressive than the pomp and fanfare of royalty was the simple ceremonial at the White House, when President Cleveland was united in marriage to Miss Folsom. And whatever the political antagonisms which the President may invite, there can be no question that the simplicity which characterized his recent marriage has won the hearty recognition of the whole country.

And the spectacle is assuredly an imposing one. Mr. Cleveland is the chosen ruler of sixty millions of people. He is the head of the most intelligent, the wealthiest, and—despite its small army and its paper navy—the most powerful Nation on earth. And yet his wedding at his official residence was so simple as to present a striking contrast to many a wedding which has taken place in our principal cities, whose pomp and glitter and display were depicted in the newspapers the next day from a very different feeling and for a very different reason from those which caused the public press to give to an interested yet deferential and respectful public the particulars of the simple White House ceremony. At that wedding there were no gorgeous uniforms. There was no show of the military—the White House was unguarded by a single trooper, or police officer; the grounds were just as free to the public occupancy as ever, and even the doors of the White House were open. A distinguished Englishman, struck with this unusual sight, was constrained to pronounce it on the whole the most notable sight he had seen in the United States.

We are told there were but twenty-five persons, including the President's and the bride's relatives, intimate friends, and the members of the Cabinet and their wives, present. But in reality the whole Nation was present; at least it took a deep interest in the event which itself is as unprecedented—no other President was ever married there—as it is important. For there can be no question that it is far better that the President should be a married man, although in the present instance, as in the case of a former bachelor President, the loss was inappreciable from the fact that the social side was so well cared for by the one who up to his wedding had performed the responsible duties of lady of the President's house. And let us say woman has her place in this country and in the home of its Chief Executive, though we have no court, and though there is no circle of royal families on this continent. And the social success of men, we may even say of Administrations, which counts for so much in public life, is due to no small extent to the character of the President's wife. The people want to see American social life at its best at the White House. They want to see an absence of vulgarity, of narrowness, of any cause for evil report. Recognizing what public duties and official intercourse demand, they yet want to see a timely simplicity, and they want to know that the atmosphere of that Washington home is pure and sweet.

The country will like the President the better for his entering into the marriage state—and so worthily into it—peculiarly fitting the head of the Nation. And it will like him the better for having maintained the simplicity so dear to the hearts of Americans, and especially to the "plain people" whom Mr. Lincoln's heart so well appreciated. The whole Nation will wish for long life, happiness and prosperity to the President and his bride, in whom are crystallized the virtues and graces of American womanhood. May their sun ride high in the heavens, and their sunset be as calm and peaceful as the morning is auspicious and radiant with promise.—*Christian at Work.*

TRYING TO EXPLAIN.

The Hard Task Before Governor Foraker, of Ohio—What a Prominent Republican Has to Say of Him.

Governor Foraker has arrived in Cincinnati. His coming was not heralded with trumpets and "sich," nor was he met at the depot by the Young Men's Blaine Club of this city. Of course this failure to properly receive his Excellency has no significance. Some people might imagine that because the Blaine Club went to Springfield in a body to secure his nomination at the hands of the Republican State Convention the same organization would welcome him with outstretched arms. A few persons, and they might be misinformed, say such is the feeling of the Blaine Club. The band of young Republicans has taken no action in the premises.

The Governor's visit to the Queen City is said to be that of a private citizen. It is rumored that he requested that no public demonstration be made, which accounts for what might appear to be a lack of enthusiasm. Report has it that his Excellency will be tendered a reception by the Lincoln Club before his return to Columbus. There are some peculiar stories floating around as to the cause of the Governor's quiet visit. It is asserted by a number of gentlemen who should be well informed that he is anxious to make a few explanations. The Governor has always been classed among the smartest and shrewdest of politicians. That he should have occasion to explain might appear strange. Several persons, probably evilly disposed, have, however, likened Little Breeches to an ex-Governor who has the reputation of having made more mistakes in a less time than all his predecessors. In short, he is said to have beaten the record.

There is a bare suspicion that the Governor and his friends, Mayor Smith, Sam Bailey, William B. Smith et al., meant to have a conference as to the proper course to pursue at the coming fall convention and election. There is also a growing belief that the last named gentlemen have discovered that a screw is loose somewhere in the party machinery, and that there is danger of a revolt—a sort of mutiny, so to speak. That there is something wrong can not be questioned.

A reporter spent an entire night doing detective work, but was unable to learn exactly what was up. He was satisfied, however, that a few panels of fencing were down; that the pasture was unprotected, and that there were grave doubts as to whether the posts could be reset unless the entire Republican herd was given an even chance for the clover spots.

The esteem with which Governor Foraker is held by the Blaine Club is best evidenced by the remarks of one of the officers of that organization as made at the house on Fourth street very lately. Said he: "Foraker is either foolishly inconsistent or else is a deliberate falsifier. One day he declares he will not interfere with any of the appointments of his appointees, and the next he states he will see that certain gentlemen are named for positions."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DISGRACEFUL POLITICS.

Under a Specious Pretense of Helping Union Veterans Massachusetts Republicans Attack Civil-Service Reform.

Some weeks ago the opponents of reform in Massachusetts brought forward a bill in the lower branch of the Legislature authorizing the exemption of every body who served in the Union Army for the necessity of passing a competitive examination in any case where such examination is required by law. The measure was ostensibly introduced as "the payment of a debt of gratitude to the veterans," but the hollowness of this pretense was speedily exposed by the veterans themselves. Several Representatives who had served with honor in the war made earnest protest against the idea that their comrades either needed or desired any favoritism, and it was made perfectly plain that there was no demand for the proposed change on the part of the old soldiers. The real motive of the movement consequently had to be disclosed, and it was openly admitted by advocates of the scheme that they were pushing it as a means of breaking down the whole reform system in the State. The bill finally passed the lower branch by a vote of nearly three to one.

It came up in the Senate lately, and was discussed at length. President Pillsbury made an admirable speech showing that the change was not needed and not wanted by the veterans, and that it could by no possibility benefit any old soldier except one who was disqualified by incompetency to fill an office and who had a "pull" on the appointing power. He pointed out that the bill was supported "by all the members of the Republican party who want to discredit and break down the reform of the civil service," and he told them frankly that "they can not deal the Republican party a more deadly blow than the passage of this bill." The Boston *Journal*, the leading Republican organ of the State, made an earnest appeal to Senators of its party to reject the measure. "The passage of this bill," it said, "would be a lasting reproach to Massachusetts Republicanism." It declared that the bill was "insincere in its purpose and retrogressive in its tendency," and affirmed that "the Republican party can not afford to shoulder it." Yet, in the face of such warnings, the Senate first made the bill worse by requiring instead of allowing the exemption of veterans from examination, and then passed it, thirteen Republicans voting for it and only eleven against it.—*N. Y. Post.*

WAR-LIKE REPUBLICANS.

How Former Administrations in Power Have Provided for Protecting the National Honor.

The assurance exhibited by various of our Republican contemporaries, in speaking of what would be done and what would not be done for our fishermen if Mr. Blaine were President is simply sublime. It challenges admiration.

Would Mr. Blaine, in Mr. Bayard's place, have done better? "Yes," say the Blaineomaniacs. The Plumed Knight, we are informed, would have ordered the navy to proceed at once to the Canadian shores, reprisals would have been made, and England would have heard news calculated to make the British lion quiver with fear from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. But Mr. Blaine in Mr. Bayard's place, or in the Presidential chair, would have done no such thing. Why? Well, because pitching into Peruvian guano beds and fighting John Bull are two altogether different things. Mr. Blaine gave us a specimen of his method of twisting the lion's tail when American citizens were locked up as suspects in British prisons. Again, even were Mr. Blaine in office and fully disposed to show fight, he would have nothing to do it with. The Republican party after four-and-twenty years of power left our navy what we see it—an unsuccessful opponent of a coal barge. Untold millions have been spent for a navy under Republican Presidents, and the country has what to show for it? The Tallapoosa and Secor Robeson. Mr. Bayard might never be anxious to vindicate the honor of the flag, yet Mr. Blaine's party has left the country without so much as a reliable dispatch boat. Wonderful things Mr. Blaine or any one else could do with the American navy as handed down from Republican Administrations to President Cleveland!

If any trouble were to arise the genius of the American people would doubtless rise to the emergency, and provide adequate means of offense and defense. But it would not be because of the Republican party or any of its leaders. They are responsible for our present lack of facilities for protecting the national honor, and they are the last who, without making themselves ridiculous, could stand up and tell what a terrible rumpus they would make about England's ears were they in power.—*Boston Globe.*

——Mr. Blaine never could get along with the stenographers. A man of fluent speech, speaking on an inspiring theme, seldom faces with satisfaction the transcription of his words in cold type. The stenographer asserts he reported Mr. Blaine's abuse of Lord Salisbury verbatim. Mr. Blaine denies this and furnishes an amended version calculated to show that even in a stump speech he observes the courtesies of parliamentary bodies. And the English papers declare that his correction is no better than the original version. However, Mr. Blaine would be glad of a little abuse from the English press.—*St. Louis Republican.*

——When Mr. Conkling dominated the Republican side of the United States Senate, his voice was wont to fall like a lash upon those who misbehaved themselves. In his absence, Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, has conceived the fond fancy that the mantle of Mr. Conkling fell upon him. The result is a ludicrous exhibition of weak scolding, which he fancies to be sarcasm. Mr. Ingalls should be vigorously squelched.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23 1886

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

THE Bellevue country is making a loud and long call on one of its citizens to become a candidate for commissioner.

THE condition of Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, is daily growing worse, and eminent physicians say nothing can be done for him.

THE Knott-Durham controversy has become a thing of the past, to be thought of now by the latter by the light of a honeymoon.

A vein of natural gas has been struck at Lexington, Ind., at depth of 167 feet, of sufficient strength to light and fuel the town.

ABOUT two hundred bills were introduced in congress Monday, which brings the total number for the session up to eight thousand five hundred.

THE convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress in the ninth district, has been called to meet at Augusta, Saturday, September the fourth.

MORRISON says that he wants to emphasize the position of those Democrats who voted against the consideration of his tariff bill by another effort to have it considered.

THE Greensburg, Indiana, Democratic convention, held last Thursday, renominated Hon. William S. Holman for Congress. That was one occasion on which Mr. Holman had no objection to interpose.

THE Chicago *Farmers' Review* states that the yield of wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Tennessee, where the crop has been largely harvested, promises to be above the average.

HON. M. J. DURHAM, of Kentucky, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was married in Washington, Thursday afternoon, to Mrs. Margaret Letcher Carter, of Kentucky. The bride is a neice of ex-Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky.

SAM HIND, JR., of the Walton district is announced as a candidate for county commissioner. He is located in the section of the county which is surely entitled to one of the commissioners, and having the reputation of being a sagacious business man will, doubtless, make him a formidable candidate.

SECRETARY Thomas A. Robertson, of the Congressional Campaign Committee, says, "such a fight will be made by the committee as will bring out the full Democratic strength. An early and aggressive fight will be waged all along the line, and one which, under existing conditions, must necessarily insure the Democracy success."

THE continued wet weather is now working heavy losses to the farmers throughout the State. Weeds are taking the corn, while the wheat and grass harvests are needing attention. A season of rain could not come at a time in which to more incommode the farmers than just at present. The only work for which the weather has been suitable the past month was the setting of tobacco.

S. I. M. MAJOR, of Frankfort, and a brother of Judge P. U. Major, died of jaundice, at his home in Frankfort, last Monday [illegible] o'clock, after a brief illness. For many years Mr. Major was a prominent politician in this State, and was elected to the office of public printer several times, and represented his county in the last legislature. He was well known throughout the State and his death will be generally lamented. A good man has been taken.

THERE is no good Democrat who can read the report of the proceedings of the Lebanon convention without feelings of regret, to state it mildly. A convention whose high duty it is to nominate a candidate to sit upon the bench of a court of justice should illustrate in its deliberations coolness, fairness and absolute justice to all men. We fear that zeal has far out-stretched calm judgment in the proceedings at Lebanon, and it bodes no good to the State nor to the party to which they belong that a number of Democrats can not meet and deliberate without resolving themselves into a disorderly assembly. And these words are intended for each and every delegate to whom they correctly apply, let him be for one or the other of the candidates.—Courier-Journal.

A CALL.

BELLEVUE, KY., June 11, 1886.

We, the undersigned, voters of Boone county, would respectfully solicit Esq. T. H. Sutton, of Bellevue precint, to become a candidate for the office of Commissioner to be elected at the August election 1886:

Josiah H. Walton, W. H. Stamper, F. T. Riley, J. R. Akin, J. N. Humphries, L. L. Snyder, W. W. Grant, D. M. Snyder, W. M. Balsly, cyrus Kelley, M. J. corbin, Louis Kantz, John J. Walton, L. M. Whitehead, John G. cox, John T. Marshall, M. D. Hunton, John S. Huey, Jacob Lindenburn, Matt Gilliam, N. W. Botts, William Slayback, Benjamin Drake, T. J. clore, W. R. Moody, Robert W. Rice, A. B. corbin, John Wesiele, W. H. Williamson, John H. Baird, T. F. Stuckey, Isaac McMullen, charles c. Burns, W. T. McMullen, John Ryle, charles E. Plummer, L. B. Lefever, Jackson Lefever, H. c. Griffith, Frank Burns, Newton McGuire, John Burns.

STATE NEWS.

There are two women, sister-in-laws in Nicholus county, whose ages aggregate 220.

Telegrams from the Kentucky ranches in Texas state that the drouth there has been ended by fine rains.

R. B. Morehead, aged 19, and Laura Taylor, aged 17, eloped from Butler county to Richland, Tenn., and were married.

The Interior Journal has received a telegram from George O. Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, announcing the safe arrival of himself and family as San Francisco.

Wheat harvest will commence in some parts of the county the last of this week. From present indications the crop will be the best ever harvested in Clark county.—Democrat.

Rev. Dr. Doyce, of the Biptist Theological Seminary, has the largest and finest private library in the South. It contains over 13,000 volumes, some of which are worth small fortunes in themselves.

The late heavy rains have been very damaging to the wheat crop. It is hard, indeed, on our farmers that just at harvesting time the finest crop that has grown for years should be spoiled, or nearly so.—Owen Democrat.

A small grasshopper, as well as the cut-worms, has been destructive to corn and tobacco. One farmer says he has set tobacco three times on one piece of ground this season, and the grasshoppers still appear hungry.—Trimble Press.

Black rust is doing great damage to wheat in Woodford county. Some of the farmers have abandoned their wheat crop. Heavy rains last week have badly injured hemp by washing it up out of the ground. Corn, oats and tobacco are looking well.

The Elizabethtown News says that a Mr. Eaton and a Miss Gibson, both white, went to Hodgenville to get married, but not finding a minister or county official, they secured the services of a colored preacher, who performed the ceremony "in the middle of the road."

The week has been one of general depression to farmers because of the incessant rains, not a day passing without a shower. All the farmers are behind with their work and the weeds are almost covering up corn and other growing crops.—Warsaw Independent.

The grand jury in the Fayette circuit court refused to indict the pool sellers of Lexington. Several indictments were framed and submitted, but the grand jury sent them into court with the endorsement, "dismissed" written across the back and gave as the reason that it was not just to prosecute the pool sellers in the city and excuse those on the race track. The matter has been disposed of in the same manner in Louisville.

State Politics.

Campbell county has Indorsed Senator [illegible] for Governor.

The Hon. C. I. McElroy declines to run for Congress in the Third district.

It is understood that State Auditor Hewitt will be a candidate for reelection.

The county of Taylor has only three candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District.

A. E. Wilson has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Louisville district.

Hon. S. C. Bascom, of Owingsville, is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh Congressional district has been called to assemble July 21st at Somerset.

Hon. J. Q. Ward is out for reelection as Judge of the Superior Court, opposed by Hon. J. J. Nesbitt, of Bath.

The Louisville Truth wants to see a young man elected Governor and prefers Hon. W. C. Owens to either Durham or Buckner.

Lieut. Gov. Jas. R. Hindman has announced his candidacy for Congress in the Eleventh district, and will at once begin an active canvass.

In many parts of the State the Republicans are effecting thorough organization, and placing full tickets in the field for both district and county offices.

Peter Noeller, the newly appointed Covington postmaster, has already received 200 applications for positions. Democrats are an awfully hungry set anyhow.

At a convention held at Richmond the action of the District Committee, declaring Hon. P. J. Scott the nominee of the Democratic party for Common Pleas Judge, was indorsed.

The statement that Gen. Finnell had resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, and that John P. Ernst, cashier of the Northern Bank, had been elected instead, proves to be a mistake. Mr. Ernst takes the place of Capt. Michie as secretary of the committee, and Gen. Finnell remains the chairman.

The politicians of Lee county have taken a new departure. The chairmen of the Democratic and Republican County Committees united in calling a mass-meeting to "select county officers from each political party, thereby dividing the offices between the two factions." In a test Lee county is Republican by a small majority.

The Covington correspondent to the Louisville Commercial says: The Kenton county delegation in the next Democratic State Convention will vote for Col. J. W. Bryan, of this city, for Lieutenant Govenor. Col. Bryan is the most promising young Democrat in Northern Kentucky, and will have the solid support of this section in the convention.

THE President sent into congress only fifteen veto messages Monday, thirteen of them referring to private pension bills, the other two providing for the erection of public buildings at points where he thinks they are not needed. The President is now watching private pension bills very closely, be it said to his credit. He does not believe that sore eyes ought to be included among the results of diarrhea, and if they are, that congress is not thereby authorized to increase a pension.

HON. W. S. HOLMAN was pretty well informed as to the condition of his political fences, as the result of the Greensburg convention shows. While he remained in Washington attending to his business the small opposition became very defiant and noisy, but when the convention assembled it was surprised to find that it was so insignificant.

GEN. BUCKNER says he does not know how to manipulate political conventions. If he wants to be Governor of Kentucky it is high time that he be learning something about the wires, or getting intimate with some fellow who does comprehend them.

ONLY a few days since Galveston was nearly blown out of the county, and now comes the tidings that her life was nearly beaten out of her the other day by a hail storm. If variety is the spice of life they are having considerable spice in Galveston.

THE Beecher party took to sea with them several homing pigeon, some of which were liberated when the ship was a hundred miles at sea, and have reached New York bearing messages from Beecher and party.

IF the President is not too busy with his honeymoon and official business this summer, he will run across to the windy city and spend a few hours at the big show in progress there.

IT takes an Avoca, Iowa, man to get drunk, most shamefully beat his wife, kill a policeman, and then kill himself. The last of his performance should have been first.

JUDGE DILLS returned from the capital Monday.

NEW ANÆSTHETIC.

Discovery of a Compound Which May Prove of Great Benefit.

[illegible] a little bald-headed dentist, [illegible] Brooklyn, sent invitations to the eminent doctors in this city and Philadelphia, asking them to be present at a series of experiments that he proposed making with a new anesthetic he had discovered. He explained that this compound was something entirely unknown hitherto, and the result of five years' work. He pleaded that he was poor, and could not afford to give his formula to the world, and although he was willing to demonstrate the uses of his discovery, he preferred to keep the ingredients to himself.

Here the little dentist went into a discussion of the functions of nerves and the effect of the old anesthetics on the system and their tendency to produce nausea, headache, prostration and perhaps death. He wound up by saying his discovery produced natural sleep almost instantaneously, and the patients recovered of their own accord invigorated and refreshed. He hobbled into a side room and soon appeared with a decrepit old woman. He promised to remove all the decayed stumps from her mouth if she allowed him to use his anesthetic in the operation. He saturated a napkin with a substance that looked like water and emitted a pleasant odor. For an instant he held it over the old lady's nose telling her to breathe freely, and in thirty seconds she was unconscious. He allowed the napkin to remain and for over two minutes he worked extracting sixteen teeth. The patient never moved, and to all appearances she did not feel the pain attending the operation. On removing the napkin almost immediately she revived and stepped out of the chair as fresh and hearty as she got into it.

She said she had a vague idea of what was going on while under the influence of the anæsthetic, but could not move hand or foot. She said she knew that the dentist was pulling her teeth out, but felt no pain.

Eight persons were made and kept unconscious from a half to two and a half minutes. In one case the napkin was allowed to remain for six minutes. The patients all told stories similar to the old lady's and went away in good spirits. The *Star* man was the last subject, and these, in brief, were the sensations he experienced:

From the moment the napkin was placed over his face a feeling of unconsciousness came over him, and at the end of third free inspiration every thing became blank. His arms hung at his side, and he could feel that they were there, but they were beyond the voluntary control of the will; a sense of dreamy languor followed, and, as if on the wings of a fleet bird, he was borne through the air high above the earth. The sensation was altogether pleasant. Then the scene changed, and his skull tingled, a million minute hammers no bigger than a fine needle began pounding all at once. They shattered into fragments in an instant, the napkin was removed all was over. Recovery was instantaneous, and all effect was gone. The time taken by one of the physicians was one and three-quarter minutes.—*N. Y. Star.*

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

How a Clever Chinaman Confounded an Unscrupulous American.

An exchange gives the following instance of the manner in which a clever Chinaman exposed the trickery of an unscrupulous American. A man who had found a Chinese laundry ticket in the street took it to the only washhouse in the town and asked for the clothes it represented. John took the bit of paper with its curious inscription and retired behind a screen. After a good deal of chattering between the two washer-men, the one who had taken the ticket again came forward, and glancing suspiciously at the American, asked:

"Shirtee?"
"Yes."
"Colla?"
"Yes."
"Han'chiff?"
"Yes."
"Socks?"
"Yes."

The Chinaman's patience here vanished, and throwing down the ticket, he flung the door open, pointed towards it, and screamed, at the top of his voice:

"Alle one big lie!"—*Youth's Companion.*

VICTIMS OF TERROR.

A Popular Folly Which Should No Longer Be Countenanced.

It is very generally believed that if a healthy dog should bite a man, and at any period become rabid, the man will also become rabid—no matter how many months or years have elapsed. The consequence of this absurd prejudice is that healthy dogs are frequently killed in order to prevent their becoming rabid. There was an example of this only a few weeks ago; and unhappily the bitten man died a victim to the terrors of hydrophobia. It was quite clear, from the symptoms, that he was not affected by hydrophobia; and the magistrate very properly expressed disapprobation at the folly of destroying the dog before it was evident whether or not it was rabid. The rule in such a case is perfectly simple. If the dog is suspected of being rabid it should be kept chained up, out of the way of injury, until the disease declares itself. By this plan it may very soon be shown whether the suspicion was ill-founded, and whether the dog was or was not rabid. Such a proof would often greatly relieve the mind of the bitten man and his family, and remove that terrible anxiety which, in spite of every surgical aid, must for some weeks assail them.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—It is seldom that a drunken man will admit that he is intoxicated, the insane person is the last to find out that his mind is not right, and it is impossible to convince the bore that of all the people in the world he is the most obnoxious and unbearable—*Buffalo Express.*

An All-Day

PIC-NIC

— AT —

WALTON'S WOODS,

On the Bellevue & Burlington pike,

Saturday, JULY 10th, 86.

Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock. Good music will be in attendance. Plenty of refreshments on the ground. Everybody is invited to attend and bring their dinner with them.

Committee.
PINK RICE, ROBT. CARVER.

Take your County Paper.

Take the Recorder.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:

Primary Department	$1 50	per month
Intermediate	" 2 50	" "
Advanced	" 3 00	" "
Academic	" 4 00	" "

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Golloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - [illegible] : UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D.D.S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, . . Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care A trial solicited. 12-ly

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

NOTICE.

The directors of the Burlington and Florence turnpike road company hereby declares a dividend of 50 cents on the share. Stock holders call on Dudley Rouse at Burlington and receive same. FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Murat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. U. Major, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk A. G. DeJarnette, Commonwealths Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. L. H. Dills, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, T. W. Finch and W. T. German, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Aera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beever—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Moneay, W. A. Gooaridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT,
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 31 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-8m

For Sale by Dudley Rouse, Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all-purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

THE COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that want a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc. and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky

AGENTS WANTED.
USE Dr. SALMON'S HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER CONDITION POWDER
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROYS PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
WE CAN CURE CATTLE MURRAIN TEXAS FEVER &
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co
NASHVILLE, TENN
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Plattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West; he by Woodpecker; he by Bertrand; dam imported Buzzard, Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3 minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty; was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack; g. d. by A. S. Piatt's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Wingate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs-old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at mo stable, 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Rachie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the forks of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.
J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Tellale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemea. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'
ALMONT,

This renouned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sonsby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25¼; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21; and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Duncan, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Roylmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21¼, Annie W. 2:22¼, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky,

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

We are authorized to announce Sam Hinds, Jr., of Walton, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. Q. Ward, of Cynthiana, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Too much tobacco season.

Clements' auction sale this week.

Cold enough for fire again yesterday.

Miss Dora Rich is visiting her sisters.

Monday was the longest day of the year.

Blackberries will soon be on the market.

The weather toned down last Thursday night.

Jim Westbay has adjourned his festival sine die.

Only five marriage licenses issued in the month of May.

There will be a lecture at Hopeful church Friday night.

The wet weather has put the farmers behind with their work.

Another picnic at Silver Grove, Saturday afternoon, July 3rd.

John T. McClure, of Grant county, was in town last Thursday.

Considerable wheat has been cut in the Bellevue neighborhood.

Miss Wesie Kirtley has returned from Ghent college to spend her vacation.

Mrs. Hattie Arnold, of Williamstown is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. W. Finch.

The numerous showers this spring have kept the pastures in fine condition.

Kirb Sullivan, who cut his foot very badly a month or so ago, is able to be out again.

Harvest may now be said to be in full blast, and the music of the cradle is heard in the land.

Old Sol's appearance was greeted yesterday with a hope that he will remain with us for many days.

The Burlington & Bellevue turnpike company has had the bridge across Woolper creek, painted.

For Hire—A couple of hands. For particulars and description, apply to C. L. Crisler, Boone House.

Mr. Havinhill, of Jacksonville, Ills., who has been visiting S. P. Brady and wife for several days, returned home Monday.

Frank A. Kendall and Miss Sallie Hyatt, of Newport, were the guests of Dr. J. M. Grant and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Some are putting Paris Green on their tobacco to destroy the grasshoppers which have almost devastated some patches.

The small boy and his rubber sling goeth about the town doing up the birds that chance to come within their deadly range.

The young folks spent a few hours very pleasantly at Morgan Academy last Thursday evening tripping the light fantastic.

The trial of Floyd Wilson & 13 others, in Florence last Saturday, resulted in a verdict of not guilty as to any of the defendants.

The continued fall of rain is becoming a serious matter with the farmers, whose corn needs their attention while the small grain and grass harvest is on hand.

The May draft for the school money has been paid to the County Superintendent, who requests us to say that he is ready to pay off the teachers entitled.

On account of the summer stock of goods on hand, H. F. Blase is making a $20 suit for $17; a $25 suit for $20; a $30 suit for $27, &c., to make room for his large fall stock.

Mr. M. S. Rice informs us that for several years he has practiced putting paper bags on bunches of grapes, and finds it to be very beneficial in protecting and preserving them.

Charles A. Fowler, who has been away from Burlington for several months returned last Friday night, remaining over Sunday, returning Monday to Columbus, Ohio, where he is engaged at house painting.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on

The fourth of July draweth on a pace, and coming on Sunday, vent to patriotism will be given on Saturday before or Monday following. We hope to celebrate the occasion by a monster procession lead by Marshal Reed.

Through their agent, John Beall, the firm of Huchart & Co., of Lawrenceburg, have sold two fine monuments to be put up in the cemetery at this place, one being the purchase of Miss Mary Ann Thompson, and the other, of Miss Jessie Glen.

The school fund due on the May draft, has been received and I am now ready to distribute same to the teachers of the following districts: Nos. 2, 12, 16, 17, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51; also the following colored, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8. Amount for distribution $1,525 77.

H. J. Foster, Co. Supt.

Rev. Lafe Johnson delivered a temperance lecture in the Court-house last Wednesday evening. Owing to the unsettled condition of the weather the audience was not as large as it otherwise would probably have been. He spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes, assailing the use of intoxicants in strong terms.

The negro [illegible] who has been confined in the upper story of the jail made his escape last Saturday night by breaking a bar across the window inside of the jail, and then punching out a few brick, he climbed down a sheet and took his leave. The exit was made at identically the same place through which the last negro escaped. These frequent escapes are what leads to the hanging of every negro who is suspicioned of any of the higher crimes. The negro who got out Saturday night was put in for knifing a Walton negro not long since.

Notice: To those whom it may concern: By a late act of the legislature, the county judge, the county clerk and the county attorney, together with another competent person selected by them, will compose a board before which shall be held an examination of any candidate for the office of county superintendent of common schools in the county. In compliance with the above act, we have selected L. M. Whitehead to act with us on that occasion, and will meet at Burlington on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th days of June, 1886.

L. H. Dills, M. T. Garnett,
L. M. Whitehead, S. W. Tolin.
Board of Examiners.

The Local Option Central Committee of Boone county, Kentucky, met in the Court-house at Burlington, pursuant to notice, June 19, 1886.

On motion and second Oscar Gaines was elected chairman, and G. G. Hughes, secretary, for all the meetings of the committee.

The reports of district committees being in order, there was reported the following committees of the following districts:

Beaver—Andrew Ellis, chairman; J. C. Hughes, J. O. Griffith, C. C. Sleet, G. W. Ossman.

Bellevue—J. S. Huey, chairman; J. R. Akin, Linius Kelly, Jacob Straler, Hogan Presser, John M. Henderson.

Hamilton—Dr. S. M. Adams, chairman; Oscar M. Huey, Add Miller.

Petersburg—J. Frank Grant, chairman; Charles Schramm, N. S. Walton, W. R. Green, Dr. J. D. Terrill, R. Randall.

Taylorport—Rev. R. E. Kirtley, chairman; Washington Watts, Mason Riggs, Thomas Watts, L. W. Webb.

On motion and second Benjamin Stephens was requested to invite Rev. J. W. Howe, to lecture on temperance at the Court-house in Burlington, at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, July 5, 1886, and also to invite Rev. Keller to assist in the local option cause in the Florence district and elsewhere.

The chairmen of the several district committees not reported in the foregoing, will please forward their names to the secretary at their earliest convenience.

On motion and second the committee adjourned to meet on the first Monday in July, 1886.

G. G. Hughes, Secretary.

MULDOON'S PIC-NIC.

A Big Parade—Lots of Fun—And Nothing to Eat.

Having appointed several different evenings for a festival at his house and disappointing the boys as often, last Thursday evening they hit upon a plan which will make Col. Jim Westbay either shut up or put up. That was one of the evenings he flickered on the boys, and when he came up in town after supper, though very reluctant, was escorted back home by Drs. Grant and Furnish, followed by

MARSHAL JOE REED

whose diagram as above presented was captured by our special artist. Reed had command of a procession which was headed by the

GOOSE QUILL BAND.

The procession was a very enthusiastic organization, and the air was rent with cheers the entire length of the line of march. When Mr. Westbay's residence was reached he was called on for a speech, when our artist again got in his work, and we are able to present our readers with his handsome phiz as he addressed the audience on the goose question. Here he is as an expounder of the aforesaid g. q.

The procession, after the speech, was marched back up in town when it was disbanded, having had about an hour of "exceedingly much fun." Jim says that when the whole town, as it looked to him that it did, turns out on an occasion of that kind, he thinks he will not disappoint them again by fixing a date for his festival.

Profs. Whitehead and Mack are receiving considerable encouragement in their efforts towards making up a school to be taught in the Morgan Academy. We would like to see them open school with not less than a hundred pupils.

The I. O. O. F. Picnic.

The picnic given by the Odd Fellows lodge of this place last Saturday was not as largely attended as was hoped it would be owing to the fact that that day was the only one in the week the farmers could work the soil on account of the rain.

Slightly cool, the day was decidedly more favorable than many had anticipated, and by nine o'clock quite a crowd had assembled in town to witness the procession which paraded the streets about ten o'clock, headed by a brass band from Cincinnati. The procession broke ranks in town and was again organized near the picnic grounds and marching to the stand Rev. A. J. Reed, of Richmond, this State, addressed the crowd in about an hour's speech, devoted principally to the history of the organization of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

Grand Master James T. Willis arrived on the grounds just before the conclusion of Reed's address, but when called to the stand excused himself from speech making. This brought the programme up to the point where the dancers were given possession of the platform for the day, and the preparations for spreading dinner commenced, and shortly after twelve o'clock everybody was invited to partake of an elegant and bountiful dinner, one calculated to tempt the appetite of the most dainty. A large lot of provisions was left after everybody had satisfied their appetite.

After noon the crowd was considerably increased and at three o'clock there probably were as many as 500 people on the grounds, all seemingly enjoying themselves.

The following lodges were represented in the procession: Rising Sun, Morning Star, of Petersburg, and Venus, of Florence.

NOTES.

O. P. Winters makes a boss collector.

Good order prevailed through out the day.

Geo. A. Yates, of Covington, was in attendance.

Some of the young people never tire of dancing.

The platform was densely crowded in the afternoon.

Quite a number of ladies came over from Rising Sun.

The beautiful banner carried in the procession, was made by Mrs. W. E. Piper and Mrs. O. F. Bange.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

PLATTSBURG.

The blackberry crop will be immense.

New potatoes and green beans are on the bill of fare at present.

Mrs. Medline Hensley, of Ludlow, is visiting her sick father at this place.

Miss Lourena Sullivan will spend several weeks visiting relatives at Ludlow, Ky.

Grafton won his race in three straight heats at Dayton, Ohio, last Wednesday. Time—2:25¼.

M. F. Wingate was initiated into the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship at Petersburg, last lodge night.

The late heavy rains caused the wheat to fall down, and in consequence a great amount will be lost.

Some of the farmers got a fine stand of tobacco, while others planted three or four times and have no stand yet.

If a churn costs $7½ when butter is selling at 8½ cents, what will a churn cost when butter is selling at 25 cents.

The reaper and mower moweth, and the festive bumble bee getteth up the busy grangers trousers legs and bumbleth.

The price of tobacco has advanced some, and our tobacco merchants are shipping a considerable quantity of the weed.

Sidney Gaines and Ira Wingate have started a grocery and butcher shop in connection with their drug store at Petersburg.

Miss Bell Eames and her little brother, Willie, of Jeffersonville, Ind., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Ollie Johnson, of this place.

Mr. Wood Sullivan, what are your chances for being Justice of the Peace in Burlington precinct? "Going to get there, and don't you forget it."

W. J. Cowen was with the seining party that struck Woolper the other day. Will was seeing about his political fences in this eend of the deestrict.

We met J. M. Conner at Bellevue a few days ago. Jim is one of the busiest men in the county. He says the wool crop will bring $80,000 into the county this year.

Thomas Wingate will soon be a resident of our town, having rented Andy Kroser's farm near here. Andy will move back to his old home at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

W. L. Gaines found a gold pin belonging to some secret society on the Woolper pike the other day. Owner can have same by calling at the Woolper store and proving property.

The Recorder should present Mr. L. Nichols with a chromo or a side bar buggy, as his paper has been coming to this office longer than any subscriber in this neighborood.

Miss Mary Bradley, the Petersburg postmistress, has moved her office around on Front street opposite the river. Miss Mary is the most accommodating P. M., Petersburg ever had.

Scott Johnson has a chicken hatched last March that has layed ten eggs and gone to setting. Mr. Johnson broke one of the eggs and found it perfect in every particular. The pullet is now setting on the eggs and we are patiently waiting developements.

We received a dispatch the other morning announcing the fact that the Circuit Clerk and County Attorney would soon commence building them a new residence a piece in the capitol. Nothing unusual about this only guess Billy Rice will get the job.

Mr. B. F. Jarrell, at one time one of the largest land holders in the county, is lying at the point of death, and unless he rallies, cannot survive but a few days. Bad management has brought Mr. J. down to a tolerably low point as to this world's goods.

We are for Edgar Cropper for one of the county Commissioners, and Hon. T. F. Curley, of Walton, for another. Now, lets pick another good man and we will have a trio that can't be beat. What you say Messrs. Editors to Cur- [illegible] K [illegible]

[illegible] W. J. [illegible] school in Woolper will close for the summer term in a few days. [illegible] is a good teacher and the patrons will employ him for the winter term. Saturday is the day we elect trustees, and if any person attends it will be the first time in several years.

The traveling public is under many obligations to the directors of the Woolper pike for the excellent condition of the bridges on said road. When going any place come our road; we will treat you well and make the toll low for cash. Four or five fence rails and a few clap boards make a good bridge, and then the management are erecting another toll house, which will make the accommodations first class.

UNION.

Miss Jennie Crouch is a guest of Mrs James A. Huey.

Mr. J. A. Huey and wife are visiting relatives in Ohio.

Miss Mary Wilkie is spending several weeks in Covington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bannister are guests of their parents here.

Milton Edwards, of Covington, spent last Sunday in our village.

Miss Lizzie Dickey is in Louisville, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Converse.

Charles Bradford, one of Florence's most gallant beaux, was in town last Sunday.

Major L. C. Norman and family will leave for their home at Frankfort this Sunday morning.

Services will begin in the Presbyterian chapel next Friday evening, and will continue through the Sabbath.

Mr. Everett Bedinger, a young Presbyterian preacher, will preach in the chapel here next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The farmers sit folding their hands bemoaning the excessive rains, while the weeds are choking the corn and tobacco, yet better days are coming.

MCVILLE.

D. G. Rice is no better.

Frank Burns has returned from the south.

Gardens are looking fine in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Nancy Burns has been very poorly the past week.

H. C. Griffith's little boy is much better at this writting.

Richard Burns and wife, of the Barkworks, was visiting here last Wednesday.

Joe Morrison and Chas. Wright, have gone to the Big Bone neighborhood to paint.

The masons have bought the building now occupied by W. S. Burns, for a hall.

GUNPOWDER.

Miss Ada Hogan is visiting her aunt at Hamilton, Ohio.

The protracted meeting at Gunpowder Hall continued all last week—no additions.

Bob Barlow one of our young men, has been laid up for the past week with an ugly gash on his head.

The Pleasant Valley Sunday-school with John L. Rouse as superintendent is in a flourishing condition.

Lonnie Vaughn and Miss Balsly, of Bullittsville, visited John Vaughn, at this place Saturday night and Sunday.

Ed Berkshire has a fine, red shorthorn bull for sale.

A VENERABLE WOMAN.

Death of Mrs. Monahan at the Age of One Hundred and Three Years.

The oldest inhabitant of the metropolis was that pleasant and cheerful old lady, the late Mrs. Mary Monahan, who lived more than half a century in Ireland and another half a century in New York. At the age of one hundred and three years and some months she died suddenly a few days ago, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery. There is no mistake about her great age, for the day of her birth is recorded in the parish church in Mino, in the County Tipperary, where she was christened.

She was born in the last year of the American revolution and was six years old when the French revolution began. She was ten years old when Louis XVI. was beheaded and heard the execution discussed as a contemporary event. She was fifteen years old when the rebellion of 1798 broke out in Ireland and when she was over one hundred years old remembered seeing her brothers at work 1798 contriving arms, and recounted how the English soldiers came to her father's house in the night and searched it while she remained hid in a pit in the ground. She was married in the year that young General Bonaparte closed his second campaign in Italy. She was a middle-aged woman when the battle of Waterloo was fought. She began to wear spectacles at sixty years, five years before the Mexican war broke out, and she wore them thirty-eight years. When she had grown to be ninety-eight years old her eyes grew bright again and her "second sight" returned. She laid aside her spectacles, having no further use for them, and never put them on again. At the age of one hundred and one years her vision was so good that she could thread a needle. When she was a century old she got her second hair. She had been slightly gray from her sixtieth to her one hundredth year, but now her hair came out as black as a raven's wing. She was stout, had a white complexion and fine features and was a handsome and pleasing centenarian. In her hundred and first year she played a good game of forty-five with cards and often sat down to the card table with people who were seventy and eighty years younger than herself and was always able to detect them in any attempt at cheating.

There was another old lady in the street, Mrs. Skelly, who was ninety-eight years old, and Mrs. Monahan and she used to visit back and forth, take tea at each other's house and talk of old times together, being particularly wont to discuss things that happened in the eighteenth century. At the age of one hundred and three years Mrs. Monahan took her great-grandchildren on her knee and told them fairy stories. She had eleven great-grandchildren and twenty grandchildren. Her faculties were unimpaired to the last. When this old lady of more than one hundred and three years lay in her coffin, with her black hair and her snow-white complexion, she looked like a young woman of twenty-five. Time had not left a wrinkle on her face.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

[illegible]

The Winsome Resting Places of the Gay City of Havana.

The cafes of Havana are as bright and breezy as those of Paris, but are more winsome at all seasons of the year, for the climate allows a greater openness to the street, which is taken advantage of in all little ways of decoration and arrangement that stand for invitation and welcome. Some of them are very grand affairs, but all have an atmosphere of snugness and daintiness that is delicious. And it must be set down to the credit of all these people that the delicate refinements of life are inherent. Courtesy, politeness, consideration, or at least surface use of it, are universal. They are an artistic people in the environment of little things, though themselves unconscious of that national characteristic, and both facts are delightful to one who tarries with them. Havana is as bustling, busy a city as exists, but this quality of tolerance, or consideration, or of kindly indifference, or of whatever it is, that allows a respectable stranger or a domestic tramp to rest his body anywhere, at any time, without being hustled or, worse, levied upon and brutally menaced into purchase, whether or not—is a grateful one; and you may sit in a church all day, in a cafe as long as you like, or step into a shop and take possession of one of the rocking chairs that are found everywhere, remaining there contemplating street-scenes half a day, if you wish, and no one will approach you unless you indicate such desire. These cafes and fondas (or eating-houses)—for the latter are equally resorted to—are the resting-places of the gay city. Their number and patronage are remarkable. They are all wide open to the street, one fancies almost a part of it, frequently more than one-half the cafe being underneath long, wide, huge-pillared porticoes, where chattering crowds by day and brilliant crowds by night, under the flare of lamps in great century-old metal frames, never cease cigarette-smoking, gin and wine drinking—although all liquors are used in sparing quantities, however frequently ordered—and between the shrill cries of the dulceros, or confection peddlers, the hoarse importunities of the lottery-ticket mobs, the ever-minor music of the wandering street minstrels and the numberless sounds of a marvelously gay but never brutal and more than half-oriental city life, the "click, click, click" of the never-silent dominoes upon the marble tables, come to you as an undertone staccato of myriads of unseen castanets.—*Edgar L. Wakeman, in Chicago News.*

—A witty nobleman once asked a clerical gentleman at the bottom of the table why the goose, when there was one, was always placed next to the parson. "Really, my lord," said the clergyman, "your question is somewhat difficult to answer, and so remarkably odd that I shall never see a goose again without being reminded of your lordship."

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in Equity
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5 day of July 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

The Allen Wilhoit farm of 156½ acres of land on the Covington and Lexington pike near Richwood station on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and bounded by the lands of Lewis Rice, O. Dixson, O. F. Gluckin, the Wick Grubbs land, &c. This tract has been divided into seven lots, and each lot will be offered separately, after which 156½ acres will be offered in a body, and if it brings more money in that way than when sold by lots said sale will be the one reported to the court. A plat of the farm and lots is on file in the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Mary A. Murphy, Plff.
vs } In Equity.
J. R. Clutterbuck, &c., Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, July 5th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

32 acres of land belonging to the plaintiff Mary A. Murphy, near Big Bone, beginning at a cherry tree and hawbush on the road corner to lot No 3; thence with it w 76 poles to a stake in a line of the dower; then with it and passing a corner thereof n 95 poles to a haw bush on Big Bone Creek; then up the creek to the mouth of Buckrun; then with it and the road to the beginning.

Also the dower of the plaintiff in the lands of James Murphy, deceased, Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then s 81½ e 13.40 chains to a white oak; then s 75 e 2.80 chains to a stone, corner to lot No 3; then s 6½ w 31.30 chains to the aforesaid creek; then with the meanders of the creek, s 73½ w 4.80 chains s 81 w 6.08 chains, n 69 w 3.50 chains to the beginning containing 52 acres. Amount to be raised $188 11.

Also the following tract of land belonging to G. B. Murphy: "Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then n 5 e 11.90 chains to a red oak stump; then n 1½ e 25 50 chains to two beech trees; then s 81 e 10.50 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 2; then s 72 w to the aforesaid creek; then with the meanders of said creek n 15 w 4.17 chains, s 78 w 5.47 chains, s 36 w 2.96 chains to the beginning, containing 31a or sufficient thereof to make $105 20.

Also the following tract of land belonging to C. W. Murphy: Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek, a corner to lot No, 3; then n 13½ e 35.30 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 3; then s 81 e 11.25 chains to a stone near a branch; then s 18¾ w 37.50 chains to the aforesaid creek; then n 68 w 6.70 chains, n 55 w 1 chain to the beginning containing 84 acres or sufficient thereof to make $105 20.

Also the following tract of land belonging to Stella Stevenson: Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then n 6½ e 31.5 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 2; then s 76 e 7.50 chains to a red oak tree; then s 81 e 5.62 chains to a stone, corner to lot No, 4; then n 13½ w 25.80 chain to the aforesaid creek; then n 55 w 5.94 chains, then n 63 w 4 chains to the beginning containing 37 acres, or sufficient thereof to make $88 89.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
[illegible]
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.
In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June [illegible]

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U S Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U S Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real est., furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,023 22	
Bills of other Banks	[illegible]	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Trade Dollar	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. circulation)		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]	
Undivided profits	22,752 12	[illegible]
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	[illegible] 473 19	
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	12,257 05	
Due to State Bks and bankers	17,356 90	[illegible]
Total		[illegible] 701 50

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss.
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.
James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.
A. Klokstrup, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK
For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
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In keeping their property insured.
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Legran Gaines, B. L. Rice.
Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent. | B. S. Cowen, Assessor

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OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]
ARTIFICIAL TEETH [illegible]
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT [illegible]
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The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
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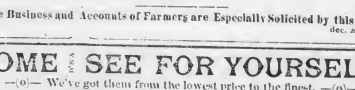

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HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

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VERMIFUGE
ESTABLISHED 1817. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is [illegible]
[illegible] It has been proved beyond [illegible] It has frequently been given to children [illegible]
CAMBRIDGE, MD. Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed. THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
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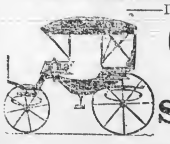

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SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is o'er and all its work is done;
The weary toiler seeks his rest;
[illegible] is he glad to see the [illegible] sun
A deep lull sink in the west.

Six days of steady, unremitting heat,
Of fretting heart and throbbing brain,
Of busy hands and quick [illegible] feet,
Of ever present, a constant strain.

How good it is to have the tension then relaxed,
The heavy burden laid aside,
And all our bonded faculties unbound,
And freedom come, a joyous tide.

To leave behind the counting room and mart,
To think no more of unpaid bills,
To find [illegible] from these dull things apart
That which our higher nature fills.

To quaff the fragrance of the flowers again,
To open nature's pictured book,
To listen to the robin's [illegible] strain
Within some cool, sequestered nook.

To feel that God did not intend this life
To be a constant round of care,
Nor that amid its ceaseless toil and strife
Men should a brow of sorrow wear.

These resting spots, these happy breathing spells,
When [illegible] murmuring streams we stray,
Or gaze on meadows starred with asphodels
Are God's sweet whisperings by the way.

God's whisperings are these unto our souls,
Distinct [illegible] and prophecies
Of that which is to come, where ever rolls
The peace of God, beyond the skies.

Leave then thy toil and care, my brother man,
When thy six days of labor end;
Accept of Heaven's benignest plan,
And walk with God as friend with friend.
—G. W. Crofts, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

TWO KINDS OF LOVE.

A Graphic Tale of Army Life and Death.

It would be difficult to find a region wherein extremes meet more strikingly than in that portion of the Pacific coast along which some of the posts of the United States army are situated. The refinements in advanced civilization are, in many cases, as scrupulously adhered to by the garrison officers and their families as they are unknown and uncared-for among the rough miners and ranchers who surround them. As a natural result of all this there is no sort of intercourse between the two classes, and each knows comparatively little of the habits and lives of the other.

One exquisite afternoon, when the sun was going down with a soft gorgeousness unknown to Eastern skies, there came along a little woodland path a tall, young girl, whom it would have been somewhat difficult to identify with either of the classes referred to. She might have been daughter or sister to one of the officers but that a sort of ruralness, as far as possible from awkwardness, seemed to characterize her. But, as to her face, she was beautiful enough to be Clara Vere de Vere—or a wood nymph—though in reality she was very far removed from either type. She was only Mary Gray, the teacher of the little school, where the rough miners' children went to get their early store of learning. Being left dependent on her own exertions, on the death of her father, she had come from a somewhat more civilized community to take this school, and had got board in the family of the parents of some of her pupils, plain, hard-working people, who did not understand her ways and cared so little to investigate them that they let her entirely alone, not knowing what a boon they conferred thereby.

So she lived her lonely life, scarcely knowing that it was lonely. No girl could have been less introspective and analytical of self, and she did not once suspect that her soul was enfolded like the fragrance in a rosebud. She no more dreamed of a fuller life than the colorless, scentless bud, in its wrappings of dingy green, dreams that it needs but the magic touch of the sun to burst into a joyous and fragrant rose.

Was the costume she wore on the evening we are speaking of an elegant toilet or not? Who shall say? It was the simplest white cotton dress that clad her slim beauty with a fitness that made it seem a part of it, and the hat she wore was a plain white straw that seemed to set on her dainty head and shade her blue eyes as no other bit of millinery in the world could have done. It was a warm evening, and the kerchief that crossed on her breast left bare a portion of the roundness of her milk-white throat, and outlined, rather than concealed, the slim beauty of her figure. She had two shabby little books in one hand, and in the other a great glowing bunch of heliotrope, pulled with the wanton greediness with which we mass together the ox-eye daisies and golden rod of our country walks. Now and then, as she strolled along, she held this bouquet close to her face and inhaled its sweetness with a keen, sensuous enjoyment.

She was entirely unconscious of self and certainly nothing was farther from her thoughts just now than that she was the object of attention from a pair of very interested eyes. These were in the possession of a tall young officer, who came sauntering toward her, with that indescribable ease of bearing which familiarity with barracks and ballrooms sometimes—by no means always—imparts. He was dressed in a sort of fatigue uniform and was smoking a cigarette, which he threw away as he came nearer the young girl, lifting his cap at the same moment. Mary knew, of course that he was one of the officers from the post. She had often seen them, as she had seen the birds of the air, but she had never spoken to one of them, and she would almost as soon have expected one of the birds to sweep down and engage her in conversation as she would have expected one of the officers to talk to her. It was not exactly that she felt them so far above her—only altogether different. Five minutes later the espisode had passed out of her mind.

Not so with Capt. Darcy. He had once had susceptibilities almost as keen as Mary's now, and while these were now some, what the worse for wear he was still fastidious enough to be fired to something like enthusiasm by the wonderful beauty of the girl he had met so unexpectedly in that lonely wood. He must find out who she was at all costs, and so, after watching her out of sight, he set off rather rapidly toward the post to make inquiries at once. He had recently been ordered here, in a general upturning in army circles, but he was determined to find some one to give him the information he desired.

A month passed. Perhaps it was very much such a month to Darcy as numerous others he could recall. But what a month for Mary Gray! What a revelation of wonder! What an undreamed of flood of glory had been poured out on her poor, dull, patient little life! Poor little life, indeed! It had been stagnant and uninspiring enough before, and now it was to learn to the last letter, all the mysterious lessons of joy and pain that are taught only in the school of love.

* * * * * * *

Once more the setting sun illuminated the quiet little woodland path, and once more little Mary Gray is strolling homeward in the scented summer air. But this time she was not alone. A handsome young soldier walked, with familiar ease, at her side, and now, as they reached a fallen log that obstructed their path-way, he gave her his hand to help her to cross it, and when she stepped upon it and paused a moment, he drew closer and passed his arm around her waist.

"What a picture," he said softly, "let us stop and watch the sunset."

Their present position put their faces on a level, and by a common impulse they turned toward each other and their [illegible] were [illegible] together. They [illegible] in the stillness of their [illegible] and then the young man moved a little apart from her and [illegible] her [illegible] with his hands, feasting his gaze upon the sweetness of her eyes. The silence which neither knew how long was broken at last by Darcy, as his lips softly framed the word:

"Darling!"

She moved her head a little that she might rest it on his shoulder and the great wave of tenderness that swept from her to him lifted the young man's soul to a conscious exaltation.

"Strange, how new this feeling is to me! I have never felt it before," he said, surprised at the sincerity of his own words. A score of love affairs he had had—one, indeed, that antedated and he thought would outlast all the rest—but nothing in his past experience had been like this. A sudden look of trouble crossed his face, and he moved away from her as he said:

"I forgot to tell you, little one, that I won't be able to meet you to-morrow evening as usual. The Colonel's wife expects some lady visitors, who are to arrive to-night, and there is to be a dance in their honor to-morrow night—a stupid affair, which I shall be greatly bored by, but I can't refuse to lend a hand at the preparations, especially as one of the ladies happens to be an old acquaintance. So you must bid me good-bye now, for two whole days, and you must promise not to miss me too much."

A look of frightened trouble came into her face as he spoke, and she ran her arm through his and clung so close to him that he could not help clasping her to his heart.

"Don't speak to me of not missing you. You would not have me not to! But, oh, I shall be so anxious about you. Forgive me for begging you once more to be very careful about Ben Woods."

"What a determined little goose it is!" said Darcy, caressingly. "The next time I catch Ben Woods committing a midnight trespass upon another man's claim, I shall not be content to let him off simply with one knock-down blow, but I'll cudgel him well for having caused my little one all these fears and misgivings."

"But you don't know how desperate these men are," said Mary, anxiously. "He never will forgive you, and the worst of it is he will not dare to attack you openly. Oh, be careful, for my sake. Keep out of his way until his anger has had time to cool, and don't go about after dark. I almost feel as if he might start up from behind those bushes now."

He put her from him a moment, that he might give her a look of fond reassurance. Then he said suddenly:

"You will make me late for drill, you small enchantress, you! I will meet you, as usual, in the wood, day after to-morrow. And now come and give me a kiss, all of your own accord."

But Mary had never done this yet, and she only smiled and stood still.

"Think about Ben Woods," he said. "Remember I am in danger."

Then she raised her beautiful troubled eyes and looked at him. He met her look with one of answering fondness.

"Come," he said softly, "if Mary loves me, she will surely come."

"My little darling," he said softly, over again. His voice was quiet and tender and reflecting nothing of the agitation that shook hers as she murmured in low, incoherent whispers:

"Oh, my dear one! My dear one! Take care of yourself. Think what it would be to me if anything should happen to you. Oh, be prudent, be watchful, for my sake."

He put her from him with fond reassurances, and saying a hasty good-bye, vanished from her sight.

It happened that as Mary was returning from a solitary walk, which had been inexpressibly lonely and depressing, on the evening appointed for the dance at the garrison, she came suddenly upon Ben Woods, talking in low threatening tones with a man whom she recognized as one of the most reckless characters of the mining camp near by. Both men had evidently been startled at seeing her. She longed to see Darcy again that she might put him on his guard, but he had told her he would be otherwise engaged this evening and so the prospect of being able to communicate with him seemed hopeless.

She walked on very sadly and when she reached the rough dwelling that was all she had of home, she observed rather languidly that its inmates were talking together on the porch, with an appearance of unusual interest. She cared little about it, until Darcy's name struck her ear, and then she listened eagerly. All she could learn was that during the morning Darcy had ridden up to the post-office of the village, in company with a lady who was staying at the post, and that Ben Woods, who happened to be lounging near the horse-block in front of the office, had cut at the lady's horse with a switch he had held in his hand, which had caused it to rear suddenly, and although the lady was a good horsewoman and quickly controlled the animal, she had been a good deal alarmed. Darcy, meantime, had gone into the office, but returned just in time to see what had happened, and had struck the ruffian with his whip across the cheek and neck, making the blood come, after which, the lady being a good deal unstrung, he had mounted and ridden away with her, leaving Ben uttering savage threats of vengeance.

All this, recited in Mary's ears, chilled her poor little heart with terror, and made what had seemed hopeless and impossible ten minutes ago, seem now practical and imperative. She was resolved to communicate with Darcy, and, as only one way presented itself to her mind, that she must take.

She waited until the father of the family had gone off for his evening gossip at the village store, and the kind mother had taken her little ones to bed, and then, when she herself was supposed to be safe in her own room up stairs, she crept out of the house, wrapped in a dark cloak, with the hood drawn over her head, and flew rapidly down the garden path and out into the road. She felt no impulse of fear for herself. It was all absorbed in her terror for the safety of him who was so much dearer to her than her own life. It was a quiet time and she met no one. When she reached the garrison there was a great deal of excitement prevailing and she was allowed to slip in unnoticed. Making her way around to the back of the long, low room, from which she could hear the sounds of music and festivity, she saw that, as there was no porch here, there was no one standing about who might see her; so she climbed upon some lumber which happened to be there and tried to see into the room. The shutters, however, were closed on this side, but when she cautiously tried to part the ones near which she stood, she found that it yielded a little. Through the aperture thus created she looked in. The sight that met her gaze literally dazzled her. The festoons of green and flowers, the brilliant lights and, above all, the bewildering costumes were so unlike anything she had ever seen before that she became breathless for an instant. But in all this brilliant throng one couple was pre-eminent. Surely no man of them all had such elegance of form and distinction of bearing as Capt. Darcy, who was looking splendid to-night in his glittering uniform and surely no woman of them all could compare with his companion [illegible] as he was [illegible] in his arms as they whirled around the room to a maddening waltz tune which the band was playing. She was a dazzling brunette, dressed in a gorgeous pink satin which displayed her [illegible] neck and arms with a [illegible] to Mary's astonished gaze. A circlet of diamonds clasped her round throat and solitaire diamonds gleamed at her ears and scintillated in her dark hair.

In an interval of the dance this couple paused just inside the window at which Mary was watching. He bent eagerly toward his companion and said in fervent, excited tones, as he lightly wielded her jeweled fan:

"Have I tried you, dearest? Forgive me. It has been so long since I have held you to my heart—and I have missed you so—and longed for you and been so wretched and lonely without you."

How the fine eyes, that Mary loved so, gleamed as he said it! How the dark cheek flushed! How fast and eager came the deep-drawn breaths! He looked at her with an excited, fervid look, compared with which the fond and tender gaze he had so often bestowed on little Mary seemed weak and meaningless.

"Have you, indeed, been so wretched?" asked Darcy's companion, with a splendid gleam of her dark eyes. "I might perhaps have doubted that, from certain hints let fall."

"What hints?" asked Darcy, suddenly.

"As to a certain rustic beauty, with whom Captain Darcy has been seen walking in quiet and sequestered spots."

Mary's heart beat loud and she listened breathlessly.

"How can you listen to such nonsense?" said Darcy, lightly, gazing at her with a fond reproachfulness.

"I did not listen to it—or, if I did, it was only to laugh at it," returned his companion, showing her gleaming teeth in a dazzling smile. "No, indeed! If ever I conclude to try the undiverting pastime of being jealous, it will be of no rustic beauty. I know you too well. The luxuries and refinements of life are all potent with you. Rusticity and poverty are not for you. Cleopatra sailing down the Nile might possibly cause one a pang or so, but no rural Phyllis."

"You know me well, as you say, my beautiful one," he answered. "What created being could ever charm me after you? You will have to acknowledge at least that you are my destiny, as I am yours."

Mary heard it all and her heart seemed turned to stone. She did not, for one instant deceive herself. She not only felt and knew that Darcy did not love her, but she perfectly realized that he never had loved her. And she comprehended, at the same time, as she had never done before the depth and length and hight and strength of the great love he had awakened in her.

But now once more those strains of music smote the air and Darcy put his arm around his beautiful companion and they floated away among the merry whirl of dancers. The rapid motion, the confusion of colors, the mingled sounds seemed to take away little Mary's senses and she sank into a sitting posture, almost fainting. In a few minutes she was roused by hearing voices, and when she recognized Ben Wood's in one of these, her strength seemed to return to her, at a bound, and in a moment, she was eager and alert. Listening intently, she was made aware of the plan which these two men were plotting—a plan of such recklessness as only crazy men would have attempted. They had resolved to watch Darcy, and, when an opportunity offered, to fire at him, and then make their escape. In a few minutes, they passed on, without having seen Mary, who was screened by the shadows of the house.

She sprang to her feet, animated and resolute. A present, immediate danger threatened the being who was still all the world to her, and although she knew now that she was nothing to him, she was ready to do and dare anything to save him. She bent forward to the window once more, and sought, with eager eyes, for the couple she had recently been watching, but they were nowhere to be seen. Convincing herself that they had left the room she slipped noiselessly from her place and stole around to the other side of the house. There she caught a glimpse, ahead of her, of two figures walking off towards the sea-wall that skirted the garrison of one side. Treading lightly over the grassy path, she kept them in view, herself quite unobserved, until she reached a little clump of bushes very near to where the wall ran, and as they passed by this and kept straight on, she resolved to screen herself there until she could think of some expedient to warn Darcy. From here she could see every movement of the handsome couple, as they walked up to the sea-wall and stood a moment gazing out over the waters radiant beneath the silver moon.

For a moment they stood there in silence, her hand within his arm, their faces turned seaward. Then, at the same instant, they turned toward each other and their eyes met. For an instant Mary felt as if she must cry out in her agony and desolation, and she might have done so had she not that instant become aware of certain sounds that reawakened her fears and made her forget herself.

Ben Woods and his accomplice were standing within a few feet of her, and as she stood breathless listening to their muttered words, one of them raised a pistol and took deliberate aim at Darcy.

But before the click of the trigger was heard, Mary had sprung from her place of concealment and thrown herself forward. She was just in time. A second more and Darcy would have been a dead man; but he was saved. The bullet, aimed at his heart, was turned aside, and little Mary had received it in her own. She fell forward, almost without a cry, and as the murderer turned and fled, Darcy caught her in his arms.

"Mary!" he cried, dimly comprehending in the midst of his bewilderment that she had given up her life for his, "what is it, are you hurt? Are you dying, Mary? Speak to me, darling!"

The little familiar word came from him unconsciously in his excitement, and surely it did no harm. The sumptuous creature, on whom he had so recently lavished his endearments, had fallen swooning to the ground, and the poor little forsaken one to whom it had once been applied so tenderly heard it now for the last time. She was almost gone, but at that word a gleam of light came into her eyes, and for one instant they were raised to his with the old confiding light, and then they closed forever.—*Julia Magruder in Detroit Free Press.*

Minnesota's Progress.

The contrast of the Minnesota of to-day with the infant State of twenty-eight years ago must constitute one of most grateful reflections of the pioneers of that epoch. They see her now, a vigorous and prosperous commonwealth, with over 2,200,000 inhabitants, an assessed valuation of over $400,000,000; with 4,226 miles of railroad; with all its State institutions well equipped and endowed and in successful operation; with its farming, manufacturing, dairy and stock-raising and lumbering interests profitably carried on, and adding to its wealth daily; while education, intelligence, thrift and prosperity are the free heritage of its fortunate people.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—M. Drumont asserts that the Jews in France, now [illegible], have doubled during the last eight years.

—It is thought that a dozen shots from the new German bomb, charged with dynamite shells, would destroy the strongest [illegible] in the world.

—The Viceroy Li has had a complete toy steamer made for the Empress of China, so that she may work it herself and see the importance of steam locomotion.

—Norway spends about $100,000 a year fighting leprosy. There are a number of asylums for patients. Some live for thirty or forty years after admission and reach an advanced age.

—Dynamite suicides are the latest introduction in South Africa. A colonist at Pretoria lately placed a dynamite cap in his mouth and lighted it at a candle, with the result of blowing his head off.

—The long talked-of statue of General Gordon is to be placed in Trafalgar Square, London, and it will be on the pedestal which stands on the western side of the Nelson monument, on which Sir Charles Napier now stands.

—It is said that in no part of the world are oranges grown to such perfection as or with more ease than in New South Wales. Any one with a garden can grow a few orange trees, the rearing of which occasions very little trouble.

—The Hungarian Government deters emigration by inducing migration to the colonization of state lands, on which free schools and churches are given gratis; the payment for land is spread over fifteen years, and immunity from taxation granted for a similar period.

—The new amended particulars of procedure under the French divorce law which have just appeared in the *Journal Officiel* provide that "no report of the proceedings may be published by the newspapers, under pain of a fine; only the judgment of the tribunal may be reproduced in the press."

—The annual average of suicides for every 1,000,000 people is 17 in Spain, 30 in Russia, 37 in Italy, 52 in Hungary, 70 in England and Norway, 93 in Sweden, 122 in Austria, 127 in Bavaria, 150 in France, 164 in Wurtemberg, 167 in Mecklenburg, 174 in Prussia, 290 in Denmark, 305 in Thuringia, and 377 in Saxony.

—The "Destroyer," now being built at Glasgow, will knock out any fleet on the very first round. It can hurl with unerring aim for a quarter of a mile a shell containing four hundred pounds of blasting gelatine that will instantly sink the largest ironclad in existence. It has Maxim guns that fire ten six-inch shots a minute. "Quick returns and small profits" is its maxim.

—There are fourteen physicians connected officially with the National Opera in Paris. The theater physician has his rights and duties. Among his rights and privileges he enjoys, in the first place, the right of seeing the play for nothing when it is his turn to be on duty. He has his own stall, which none but he may occupy. But when a piece is played four hundred nights in succession it is no joke to be a theater physician.

ORIENTAL LIFE.

Ceremonies Observed at a Fashionable Turkish Dining Party.

In the Oriental household there are no fixed hours, no fixed habits, no regular sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, bedrooms. The divan, which serves as a seat or lounging-place during the day, serves as a couch at night. Each person eats when disposed to. Sweetmeats, herbets and coffee, particularly the last, are partaken of at intervals all day long. When a regular meal is served, it is usually an "occasion" of some sort, and it is served in courses. The greater the "occasion," the larger the number of courses. One dish composes the course. It is served on a large circular platter of copper or brass or silver or gold, according to the wealth of the host. The platter is placed on a circular table of the same circumference as the platter, and about a couple of feet high. Around this table the guests place themselves either on cushions or—in order to be accurate I must be inelegant—squatting. There are neither knives, forks nor plates, nothing but the huge platter, which entirely covers the table; and from this huge dish each person helps himself with the first two fingers of the right hand. Never under any circumstances must food be touched with the left hand: to do so would be to defile it. A meal served in this way consists of any where from six to twenty-six courses. Some of them are very nice, many of them very nasty. It is hardly necessary to say that no wine is served. The good Mussulman never drinks wine in public. After every course servants hand to each guest a small basin containing tepid water delicately perfumed and a clean napkin. This is very refreshing, and, when the manner of dining is remembered, very necessary. There is no lack of liquid refreshment, but as this is made up of sherbets of various flavors, but all extremely sweet, one is apt, about midway of the feast, to long for a draught of cool, clean, comfortable water.

Of course, it is always more or less of an "event" when the master of the household visits the harem. There is always sad heart-burning and jealousy of the favorite wife—generally the last of the lot. From this circumstance one is apt to conclude that there is a great deal of human nature about the Turk, after all.

It is a very pretty sight to see a Turkish lady of rank taking her afternoon drive. This is always in a coupe or clarence; never in an open carriage. First comes the "saice," or running footman, always a tall, lithe, handsome young Arab, with bare legs and feet, clothed as to body in a thin white shirt, with wide, open flowing sleeves: a sash of gay colors around his waist, his head covered with the inevitable "tarboosh," around which is rolled a great turban of soft, white muslin. Armed with a long, light staff, he waves it in graceful curves and evolutions in the air as he runs in advance of the horses, clearing the way. Then comes in great state the eunuchs—two four or six, according to the rank of the "Pasha" to whom belongs the cortege, and then, lying back as only an Oriental woman can, is a soft, lovely, fat creature, with great, languishing black eyes, whose softness and brightness are enhanced by the "kohl" with which brows and lashes are colored. They shine like great stars above the white "yashmak" which covers the lower portions of the face. Some times may be seen a little, soft, dimpled hand, with palm and finger-tips rosy with "henna." The whole woman is enveloped in clouds of soft, white drapery, with here and there a great jewel gleaming. The "saice" flies on with his light, swinging pace and musical cry. The eunuchs ride rapidly and well, but with great "state and ancientry." Then the carriage bearing Fatima appears—a mass of white drapery, a gleam of jewels, a flash of dark eyes, a vision of beauty! and then—a cloud of dust.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—A lamp standing for some time in a cold room and then filled full of coal-oil, will run over through the expansion of oil when taken to where it is warm. Then the lamp may be blamed for leaking. To obviate this, never fill the lamp quite full.—*N. Y. Times.*

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

How Hens and Young Chicks Should Be Cared For in Early Summer.

One must not expect too much. The poultry-keeper certainly will be disappointed unless he discounts his hopes fifty per cent. and is contented with half as much as he expected. The maiden of the old story who counted her chickens too soon is only a type of the modern poultry amateur, who uses additional and multiplication too freely, and is badly cut up by division when he comes to sum up the results of his business. Nevertheless, there is a way of being successful in keeping poultry, and the man or woman, boy or girl, who can keep a flock of twelve or twenty fowls, and can figure up at the end of the season a profit of a few dollars from them, is on the way to make a larger business profitable. One thing at least is favorable, which is that poultry products are salable everywhere at fair prices, while near a large town or city quite a good price can be obtained for both eggs and chickens. Near a large city a profit of $7 per head has been made from a flock of twenty-two light Brahma hens, the eggs averaging seven dozen to each hen for the year and the young fowls forty pounds per hen, which resulted from an average of eight chicks to each hen, and each young fowl when fat for the holidays, weighing one with another, five pounds. At 25 cents a dozen for the eggs and 18 cents a pound for the chickens the sum total equaled $8.75 per hen. This instance will afford a basis for comparison with other flocks less favorably situated, and if the usual division be indulged in and the product be halved, and the prices then be halved, there will still be the very comfortable and satisfactory profit of nearly $2 per hen. This figuring ought to be encouraging to the ambitious young poultry-keeper, who can see very clearly that it does pay to rear poultry, although the price of eggs and fowls may be low, if he is careful and attentive to the needs of his flock.

In spring and summer care is most needed. The brooders are busy and the young chicks arriving freely require attention. The greatest bane however, of the poultry yard is fussing. When a hen is well set she should be left alone. The hen understands the business of incubation better than any incubator maker, and the only care required after a hen is safely on the nest is to watch for the chicks and be ready to take them from the nest until all the brood is hatched. A small basket, with a piece of blanket or soft woolen cloth to cover the young nestlings will be found very useful to save the young chicks from being crushed in the nest. As they are hatched they should be brought in and put in the basket, which is kept in a warm place. No feeding is required for twenty-four hours or more. The little creatures will sleep and digest the remnants of the yolk inclosed within them during the one or two days the remainder of the brood are coming forth.

The coops should be roomy and should be put in a dry place. After a number of years' practice we think an open shed facing the south is the best place for the coops, which are thus protected from sudden rain storms or rough weather. When the hen is in the coop with her brood she will get along without being watched, and fussing is again a bane to her. The staple food for young chicks is cracked wheat and corn. A coffee mill will serve to crack the wheat and a bushel of corn may be taken to the mill and be ground into coarse hominy. This is for the first few days' feeding. Whole wheat may be given when the chicks are ten days old. The greatest treat is a few earth worms dug from rich damp soil, and these are swallowed with avidity, and seem to be healthful. In place of these we take some lean beef and chop it fine and give a teaspoonful to a brood of ten or twelve once a day. Pure water renewed three times a day is indispensable. The very frequent "gapes" which destroys one-third of all the chickens hatched, as we believe, is easily avoided by keeping the chicks on clean ground. Our chicks have the run of the garden, the coops being set among the melons, where there is more room, but adjacent to the other coops. The sprightly, active young creatures will wander over half an acre of garden, picking up the flea beetles from the radishes and turnips, the flies from the onions, jumping up to take striped bugs from the melons and cucumbers, and by their restlessness disturbing every insect pest and saving something from its ravages. In a garden of half an acre there is room for twenty crops of ten chicks each, and the service these 200 chicks will do will pay all the cost of rearing them. A little corn-meal scattered around a plum tree, which is jarred immediately afterward, will bring up the chicks, which will seize upon every sly curculio which drops and lies as if dead, and will thus save the plums. The garden ground is clean and the gape worms are not picked up to infest the young chicks.

But the hens should not be neglected altogether. They are, or should be, inclosed in a yard and kept out of mischief. If the yard is large, as it should be, and divided into two parts to afford a change, and each half alternately sown with oats or peas, or rape seed, for green picking for the hens, they will do as well as if on a range. But among other varied food, a liberal tri-weekly allowance of fresh bones from the butcher, broken up small with a hammer, should not be neglected and an abundance of pure water should be provided. We have found a pasture of young rape and mustard sown upon half of the yard to be a most excellent provocative of eggs, and the plowing or spading of the yard—a hand plow is very useful for this purpose—buries all the foul matter and keeps the ground sweet, pure and healthful. This sort of food and ground is particularly conducive to health, and health to eggs and flesh, and consequently to profit.—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

ALASKAN CUSTOMS.

The Queer Method of Choosing a King Prevailing Among the Chilkat Indians.

As among nearly all savages, the women are brutalized, but they appear to have one prerogative of the most singular character that is well worth relating. Nearly everything descends on the mother's side, yet a chattel may be owned, or at least controled, by the men, although a traveler will notice many bargains wherein the woman's consent is first obtained. The royal succession is most oddly managed with reference to women's rights. The heir-apparent to the throne is not the oldest or any other child of the King and Queen, but is the Queen's nearest blood relative of the male persuasion, although the relationship may be no closer, perhaps, than that of cousin. As this curiously chosen King may marry any woman of the tribe, it is easy to see that any one may in this indirect way become the sovereign of the savages, and with the help of luck alone may acquire royal honors. One rich Indian woman of Sitka, who took a fancy to a slave, purchased him for the purpose of converting him into a husband, at a cost of nearly a thousand dollars in goods and chattels, and if he was not very expensive thereafter he may have been cheaper than the usual run of such bargains.—*From Lieutenant Schwatka's "Along Alaska's Great River.*"

—Five million base-balls have been made this season.

HOME AND FARM.

—Without fresh, clean water no bird can be healthy.—*Exchange.*

—Potatoes require the most potash, beans the most lime, corn the most phosphoric acid and the cereals the most nitrogen.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—If buttermilk is used for griddle cakes it should be diluted one-third with water so as to prevent the cakes becoming sticky.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Who has not seen a dirty cat that would have been handsome but for the discoloration? Such a one may be thoroughly cleaned by washing in warm water and drying before the fire, combing and brushing at the same time.—*Chicago Journal.*

—If you would have orderly stock, go around the pasture and put the fence in order before turning out the cattle. If they find one weak place and get through a few times, it will be almost impossible to make that spot strong enough to stop them.—*Troy Times.*

—Sandwiches: Chop ham very fine, season well, and place between two slices of nicely buttered bread. Then with a sharp knife cut off the crusts, and cut diagonally across the rest, making two little three-cornered sandwiches. These are very dainty looking.—*The Caterer.*

—Oilcloths should not be scrubbed with a brush, nor should strong soap suds be used upon them, as this dims the colors and destroys the fibre. Wash them every week with warm milk and water, allowing a quart of skim milk to a pail of warm water, and wiping after with a woolen cloth.—*Boston Globe.*

—A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* says lice can be driven from cattle by covering an old rope with tar and tying it around the smallest part of an animal's neck, care being taken that it touches the neck all around. He says they will soon leave the animals if they cannot reach the eyes and nose, where they find necessary moisture.

—Nothing will keep a stable so free from bad odors as the use of dry earth and every one keeping horses or cattle will find it pays to keep a heap of it on hand, to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will be to render the air of the apartments pure and wholesome. The value of the season's manure pile must be largely increased by the free use of such absorbents. The strength of the gases and liquids absorbed is retained, and is the very essence of good manure.—*Albany Journal.*

—A sprinkling of weak brine every time any grass appears will easily keep it down. This may be applied with a common watering pot. When grass comes up in the crevices of flag walks, salt in the grain may be applied to kill it. If quack grass or thistle roots have protruded under walks or pavement, one may as well treat thoroughly with strong brine or grain salt on the surface to eradicate it, but care must be taken not to have these remedies come within a foot of the grass verges, or these will be hurt and turn to an ugly brown, thus making bad matters decidedly worse.—*N. E. Farmer.*

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

How Dirt Roads Can Be Kept In a Reasonably Good Condition.

The matter of country roads and their improvement is to many like the roof of the man's house which could not be made water-tight when it rained, and when it was dry weather it did not require repair. It often happens that poor roads, especially what are commonly called dirt roads, are found to be tremendous inconveniences when they are miry or impassable, and then when it is dry and pleasant wheeling and riding it is unnecessary to rebuild them or abolish their defects.

Prof. G. E. Morrow, of the University of Illinois at Champaign, has given this subject much careful attention, and recently read a paper on dirt roads at the convention of Highway Commissioners at Springfield. The broad view is taken that good roads in every neighborhood are essential not only to the economical transportation of produce, but also to the best development of the people, socially, intellectually and religiously.

The perfect road is straight, level, smooth and hard. The main difficulty lies in keeping the roads in good condition during wet weather. In a level country it is necessary to make adequate provision for promptly removing or carrying off the surplus water. As Prof. Morrow forcibly remarks, to most effectively do this is the great object of work in making or repairing dirt roads on the prairies. Chiefly to secure this the road-bed is raised above the general level, its surface is "crowned," and ditches are made at the sides, and tiles are sometimes laid, frequently the most important point of all, because they most effectively prevent trouble from stagnant water. Doing these things in the best way, and then frequently smoothing the surface and preserving its slopes, is about all the wisest can do in securing good earth roads, aside from building and caring for bridges and culverts and reducing the grade where it is exceptionally great.

It is a suggestion worth considering that it is sometimes economy to vary the rule requiring roads to follow section lines. The departure from this rule is to run the roads along ridges or high and dry land rather than to blindly and rigorously go through thick and thin, ponds, slough or sags, which can not be easily drained. The road-bed should be graded, also, so that the surface is made higher than that of the land on either side, but this should not be done to the exclusion or neglect of good ditches, kept well opened and with free outlets. In recent tests at the University at Champaign it has been found that dry soil will take up from thirty-eight to forty per cent. of its weight of water by capillary attraction. Where there is standing water at the road-sides, or where the soil is saturated, it will draw much water even to the height of three feet. The engineering on railroads has this always in view, and the engineer prevents, as far as possible, water standing within three feet of the surface, even though the cars move on the rails held in place by heavy ties, often ballasted with stone or gravel. A narrow, raised road-way is recommended in preference to one of greater width, as the surface drainage will be better, but a very narrow bed with heavy slope to the sides is almost always objectionable, as not giving enough choice in travel, thus causing deeper ruts.

In wet land, lines of tile laid at the sides of the road, inside the open ditches, are recommended as a great help in carrying off water, which would otherwise have to be removed by evaporation. This tile work should be well done and the drain outlets kept free. Highway or road commissioners have considerable authority, let it be remembered, over the land beyond the narrow limits of the road itself, and ditches and their outlets come within their jurisdiction, and can be made to contribute materially to the success of road-making and repairing will be done by men whose special business this is, and not men working out their tax. The throwing of a lot of unpacked earth on the surface at certain seasons is alluded to as an abomination, and particularly, it may be added, when that loose earth is too often dragged up from the still damp ditches and put into the middle of the road, only to make vile pitch-holes during moist months of the year, and an indifferent road at any time.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Buried Treasuries in Silesia.

Some laborers digging out sand lately near Sacran, in the Oels district, in Silesia, found, about six feet below the surface, in a space hemmed around by large stones, a quantity of valuable objects, including many gold, silver and copper ornaments, with some porcelain, glass and bronze. There was a bronze stand over a meter high, adorned with numerous figures, apparently suited for hanging a kettle or pot, with it some exquisitely polished and engraved glass plates and some quite rude barbaric gold ornaments. Most probably it was plunder taken in war, hidden away by some one who could never return for it. Some precious articles disappeared during the first few hours after discovery, but the rest has been taken possession of for the Silesian Archaeological museum at Breslau.—*London Times.*

At the age of over ninety years, on July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, laid the corner stone of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The story that he appended "of Carrollton" to his name defiantly, to enable the British crown to identify him, is a fiction. He was accustomed to sign it so to avoid confusion, as there was another Charles Carroll.—*Boston Budget.*

—Wealth may not bring happiness to a man, but it can do a good deal toward boosting it along in his direction.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Storm Signals.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, Consumption of the Lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, glandular swellings, and kindred outward manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the system, attacks the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and break down. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great remedy for this, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood. It improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted system.

A gushing young lady calls flirting the "mash"-ional game. Some of the young men who engage in it often go "out on a fly" if the girl's father witnesses the game.—*N. Y. Mail.*

USE Instead of Unwholesome Cosmetics, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which purifies and beautifies the Skin. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

IT seems strange that an umpire is paid a large salary when there are thousands of men and boys on the field who know so much more than he does.—*Philadelphia Press.*

YOUNG or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN a girl changes beaus does she renew her youth?—*Burlington Free Press.* It depends on the age of the new beau.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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Ayer's Ague Cure is a purely vegetable compound, and is free from dangerous drugs.

CROQUET was said to beget quarreling, and there is a deal of racket about lawn tennis.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

IF bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs, and fear of consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and it will cure you. By druggists.

A MAN, as well as a lobster, is apt to turn very red when he gets into hot water.—*Troy Times.*

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NO MAN who can earn his living honestly ought to write a novel.—*Buffalo Express.*

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No, AJAX, the rooster is not a spring flower, although he is a crocus.—*Life.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June [illegible].

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@	2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@	4 75
HOGS—Common	3 50	@	3 80
Good Packers	3 90	@	4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 35	@	4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 65	@	3 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	81
No. 3 red	72	@	76
Corn—No. 2. mixed	34½	@	35
Oats—No. 2 mixed	29½	@	30
Rye—No. 2	62	@	63
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@	10 75
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 85
Good Leaf	8 00	@	8 90
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 12½
Lard—Prime steam	6 05	@	6 10
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@	12
Ohio Creamery	14	@	16
APPLES—Prime	2 75	@	3 50
POTATOES—new, per barrel	1 50	@	1 75
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@	3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	80¾	@	81½
No. 2 red	84½	@	85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32	@	47½
Oats—mixed	34	@	43
PORK—Mess	10 00	@	10 25
LARD—Western steam		@	6 32½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 75	@	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring		@	64
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@	72¾
Corn—No. 2		@	34½
Oats—No. 2		@	27
Rye		@	56
PORK—Mess	8 85	@	8 90
LARD—Steam		@	6 15
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@	5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@	81¾
Corn—Mixed	43½	@	43¾
Oats—Mixed	31	@	35
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@	10 50
Lard—Refined		@	7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 25	@	5 62½
HOGS	5 25	@	5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	77
Corn—mixed		@	31½
Oats—mixed		@	27¼
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	75
Corn—mixed	35½	@	30
Oats—mixed		@	29¼
PORK—mess		@	9 75
LARD—steam	7 00	@	7 75

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The Lake Shore Switchmen's Strike at Chicago.

A Sharp Move on the Officials' Part—Trouble Expected All Along the Line.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Late this afternoon the Lake Shore officials scored their first triumph since the beginning of the strike, by moving a loaded freight train out of the city. Earlier efforts were frustrated by the strikers and their sympathetic followers, and the situation was exceedingly squally. Fifty special policemen arrived at the town of Lake Police Station at nine o'clock this morning with Superintendent Amsden. General Freight Agent Blodgett arrived at Forty-third street about the same time with twenty-five switchmen from Toledo and other points. The strikers also began to gather in apparently well-disciplined ranks, with a determination to prevent, if possible, any movement of freight trains. An engine moved out of the round-house and was attached to a train of ten freight cars which started up the track. It had not proceeded far when the strikers "threw" the switch and two cars were derailed. At four o'clock fifty police, accompanied by thirty new switchmen appeared on the scene. An engine was promptly run out from the round house, but the strikers had blocked the way with a box-car. The police charged, knocking men right and left with their clubs. Several arrests were made, the crowd gave way, and a freight train which had been abandoned in the forenoon was coupled to the engine and ran north to Thirty-eighth street. Here it was switched onto the main track and, guarded by over one hundred police, pulled safely out of the city. To-morrow curious things are looked for, and it is expected the strike will extend the whole length of the road.

NO PAYNE INVESTIGATION

Will be Held, Says a Majority of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a short meeting this morning and voted to report adversely to any investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne. The majority of the committee think there is not sufficient evidence to show that money was used in the election, and are very confident that the result was not in any way affected by improper means. There will be a minority report in favor of an investigation. It is said that only Senators Hoar and Frye will sign the minority report, and that Senators Teller, Evarts, Logan, Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh and Eustis will sign the majority report.

OUT AFTER ELEVEN,

And Ducked By the Village Vigilantes.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Benjamin Thompson, a printer of Flushing, L. I., was detected by the vigilance organization of the town in the act of being on the street at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. This is against the organization's rules, and Thompson was taken to the village fountain in the basin of which the water is always two or three feet deep. Notwithstanding his struggles he was thrown in, and when he crawled out, he was thrown in again. He would have been thrown back a third time had he not promised never to transgress the rules of the vigilantes again. This is Thompson's second experience at the hands of the vigilants.

An Important Discovery.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., June 25.—Dr. V. C. Vaughn, in examining a specimen of the ice-cream which recently poisoned a number of persons at Newton, has made the discovery that tyrotoxicon, the active element in poisonous cheese which he discovered some time since, was also present in the ice-cream, and was the cause of the sickness. This proves that tyrotoxicon is due to decomposition of milk, and may be developed in any milk which is kept in an impure atmosphere or unclean vessel. The germ seems to multiply very rapidly, and a small amount of tainted milk will poison a whole can. It is Dr. Vaughn's theory that tyrotoxicon has much to do with cholera infantum, the symptoms of which are similar to the symptoms of cheese poisoning.

Four Men Killed in a Collision.

DES MOINES, IA., June 25.—Last night about six miles from here an extra train crashed into the broken section of a freight train, smashing the caboose into splinters. Of the eight railroad laborers who were asleep in the caboose, four were killed, two injured and two escaped unhurt. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping. Five cars were demolished, three of which were loaded with horses. Four of the horses were killed. The names of the laborers killed are Henry Hughes, S. M. Davidson, Dall Aldret and Thos. W. Hite. The collision occurred on a high embankment and bridge.

Dishonored His Calling.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 25.—The Rev. Father J. E. O'Sullivan, formerly Catholic priest in Camillus, this county, who was last evening found guilty of rape on Abbie O'Connar, formerly a domestic in his house, was this morning sentenced to eleven years in Auburn State prison.

A Matter of National Importance.

EL PASO, TEX., June 25.—Cutting, an American citizen, is illegally confined by Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte for an offense committed in this city. The United States Consul is unable to secure his release, and has forwarded a report to Washington.

Judge Davis' Death Hourly Expected.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 25.—Ex-Vice President David Davis has declined steadily to-day, and may die before morning. His physician says he can not possibly live more than two days at most.

Trouble in Court.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—During the trial of Judge Advocate McGary, of the Knights of Labor, hot words arose between him and Prosecuting Attorney McDonald, followed by blows.

The Anarchists' Jury.

CHICAGO, June 25.—As the result of to-day's work in the criminal court, a fourth juror, named C. B. Todd, was accepted by both sides and sworn in.

A Law Unless Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 30, nays 17.

Child Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—This evening hail as large as hazelnuts fell in many sections near Philadelphia. A barn at Holmesburg was struck, and Jacob Cove, an eight-year-old child, was instantly killed. His brother William, who was milking, was also stunned, and lies in a critical condition.

Plenty of Food in Ireland.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Michael Davitt has cabled Patrick Ford, of this city, that the crops in the west of Ireland are looking well, the people in much improved condition and that the famine fund may now be dropped.

Child Attacked by a Bald Eagle.

GREENVILLE, ILL., June 25.—A bald eagle made an attack upon the seven-year-old son of Washburn Wright near Mulberry Grove. As the boy was on his way to the pasture the bird swooped down on him and fastening his talons in his clothes raised him in the air, soaring several feet with him, when his clothing parted and the child dropped to the ground. The youth's screams brought to him his father, who was fortunately near by, and his presence frightened the eagle away.

Destructive Flames.

PEORIA, ILL., June 26.—An oil fire burned 40,000 gallons, a railroad freight-house and thirty cars. Loss $200,000.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

A Sailboat with a Pleasure Party Aboard is Capsized.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—R. J. Farmer, his wife, Mary C., and daughter Mamie, aged 6, Mr. C. W. Hirsch, wife and three children, both men being members of the firm of Farmer, Hirsch & Co., engravers and printers; also, Wm. G. Brayton, their traveling salesman, and his wife, went for a sail down the bay at 2 p. m. in the sailboat Wanderer. They reached Bristol safely, and after a short stop started toward Prudence Island. The wind was blowing strong and Mr. Brayton, who was sailing the boat, was unable to manage it. About 4 p. m., when entering Potter's Cove, the boat capsized, and six of the party were drowned. The four children were in the cabin, and were not again seen alive. The names of the other victims are not known at this writing. Later accounts add the name of another victim to the list of drowned, that of Lottie Garland, twelve years of age.

Gatling's New Life Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, is in the city. He will soon have ready a new form of his machine gun specially devised for use by the police in our great cities. It will be constructed on the same principle as his large street and field gun, but will be very light and compact. The barrels of the gun are only twelve inches long, and the whole thing, when mounted on a police wagon, will not weigh more than fifty pounds. His idea is to have two or three of these guns mounted on a police wagon which can be driven rapidly to the scene of a threatening riot. Each gun will fire at least 1,000 shots a minute, and the doctor's notion is that the mere knowledge that such weapons are in the possession of the police will of itself prevent any violent action by a mob.

A Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Fifteen thousand girls and women will be at work in Troy to-morrow, as a result of Grand Master Workman Powderly's visit to this city. They are employed in the collar, cuff and shirt factories, and they have been idle two months. Mr. Powderly examined into the matter and promptly advised the immediate withdrawal of the Knights of Labor Committee, who had been in Troy conducting the campaign for the woman. He not only deemed the cause hopeless, but was convinced that the original strike was a mistake.

Gasoline Explosion.

CORRY, PA., June 27.—This evening Mrs. Mark Sheldon, after returning home from a drive with her husband, went into the kitchen to light the gasoline stove. Mr. Sheldon was standing on the stoop. Instantly a horrible explosion occurred, and Mr. Sheldon turning to go into the kitchen was confronted with his wife in a sheet of flames. After an awful struggle the fire was put out, but not until Mrs. Sheldon was burned nearly to death, her whole person presenting a sickening appearance. There are yet hopes that she may recover. The house took fire and, with its contents, was burned to the ground.

Double Killing at a Railway Crossing.

LAFAYETTE, IND., June 27.—Yesterday morning Alexander Miller and wife, of Jackson Township, this county, were instantly killed. They were driving across the track of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, when the north-going passenger train, which was six hours behind time, struck the wagon. Both Miller and his wife were instantly killed. The engine carried the wagon nearly a third of a mile before it could be checked. There is a dispute as to whether or not the engineer whistled at the crossing.

Mail Pouch Robbed.

ANN HARBOR, MICH., June 27.—The through mail pouch to Ann Harbor from the East, which arrived late at night and was locked in the baggage room till morning, was stolen last night and rifled of its contents. The open mail bag and the scattered letters were found in a neighboring field. Drafts to the amount of $1,000 were left with the mail as not being available, while as much more in cash is believed to have been taken.

Heavy Hail-Storm in Indiana.

FAIRFIELD, IND., June 27.—About 5 o'clock Friday afternoon a terrific rain and hail-storm swept over this locality, doing considerable damage to the uncut wheat, cutting the corn-blades into shoe-strings, sadly demoralizing truck patches, and badly injuring the grape, apple, and pear crops. The hail fell for some fifteen minutes, completely hiding mother earth from view in the public highways.

Strange Freak of Lightning.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 27.—The lightning played a curious freak here Friday evening. It struck the head house on the surface, and the fluid passed down the wire rope into the mine below, a distance of one thousand feet, and, coming in contact with a steel drill in the hands of Wm. Evans, a miner, drove it with great violence into the body of his laborer, Daniel Monahan, inflicting probable fatal injuries. Evans fainted from the shock.

One Suicide Caused by Another.

PITTSBURGH, June 27.—Mrs. John Campbell, sister-in-law of John McGiffen, the livery man who shot and killed himself last night, committed suicide to-day by taking laudanum. Ill health and the suicide of McGiffen are believed to have been the causes which prompted her to the terrible act.

Arrested for Forgery.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 27.—Louis Beum was arrested here for forging the name of ex-Senator Thurman to several checks. He will return to Columbus, O., without a requisition.

Aid for the Vancouver Sufferers.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 27.—Five thousand dollars has been granted by the Dominion Government in aid of the Vancouver fire sufferers.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A Lake Shore train succeeded in stealing past the strikers yesterday and proceeded on its way out of the city. The train was heavily guarded by police. Another engine coming up soon after was taken possession of by the strikers, who gave chase after the fleeing train. On overtaking the train a short battle occurred between the pursuers and the pursued, the police using revolvers and the strikers coal. Several rioters were shot and one or two killed. They finally effected a coupling to the train and hauled it back to the city. The police compromised with the strikers.

The Rhinoceros Is Dead.

NEW YORK June 27.—The dead rhinoceros Bomby weighed two and one-half tons, and three elephants this morning dragged his carcass from the iron cage and onto a truck, which carried it to a retired spot, where a post-mortem was held. The brute died of pneumonia. The skeleton and stuffed hide will be placed in the Museum of Natural History.

Wheat Destroyed by Army Worm.

LEBANON, PA., June 27.—Nearly half of the wheat throughout the Lebanon Valley, it is reported, has been destroyed by the army worm. Much damage has also been done by recent storms.

Killed by a Newspaper Train.

MILTON, PA., June 27.—Robert Hillands and wife, of Chillisquaque, aged sixty and fifty years respectively, were instantly killed by the newspaper train at the Manning street railroad crossing this morning while on their way to church. Their horse was badly injured and their carriage was broken to splinters.

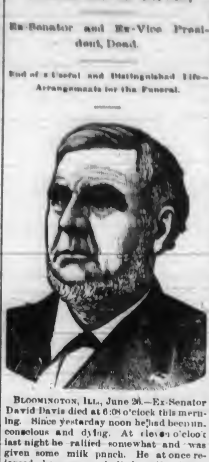
Killed by Indians.

GUAYMAS, MEX., June 27.—Word has just been received here that Yaqui Indians attacked a mule train loaded with freight near Bason, on the 24th inst., killed two men and captured thirty mules. Later reports state that a Lieutenant Colonel, name not ascertained, and sixteen sailors were killed by the Yaquis near Batam.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS,

Ex-Senator and Ex-Vice President, Dead.

End of a Useful and Distinguished Life—Arrangements for the Funeral.



BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 26.—Ex-Senator David Davis died at 6:08 o'clock this morning. Since yesterday noon he had been unconscious and dying. At eleven o'clock last night he rallied somewhat and was given some milk punch. He at once relapsed, however, and died as if going to sleep, peacefully and without pain. During the early morning hours he continued to talk incoherently, and continued to talk all day up to five o'clock yesterday. He did not recognize those about him. But few people called in the evening except reporters, who were in the library awaiting his death. Those at his bedside were Dr. Luce, the family physician; his son, George P. Davis and wife; Mr. Henry Swayne and wife, the latter a daughter, and the wife of Justice Swayne; Mrs. Pierrepont, of Chicago, a niece, and Mr. John Walker, of this city, a brother-in-law, Judge Lawrence Weldon, of the United States Court of Claims; Francis Orme, of Washington; David Davis Walker, of St. Louis, a nephew, and his wife. They sat up all night awaiting for the approaching dissolution. But little attendance was necessary, as the Judge lay in a sleep.

The city bells were tolled one hour this morning. Flags are hung at half-mast, and the business houses are all draped in mourning. The funeral will occur Tuesday at three o'clock. Hon. Leonard Swett and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, have arrived. Judge Davis was executor of the estate of Abraham Lincoln. Telegrams of condolence have been coming in all afternoon. Judge Davis leaves an estate of a million and a quarter, and the heirs are his wife, son and daughter. The estate is nearly all in land.

David Davis was born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815. He graduated at Kenyon college in 1832. He studied law in Massachusetts and New Haven, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, Ill. He was member of the State Legislature in 1844; a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1847. He was Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit from 1848 to 1862; application Judge of the United States Supreme Court in December, 1862. For many years he was the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and a delegate of the Chicago Convention in 1860, which nominated Lincoln for President. In 1877 Mr. Davis was elected to the United States Senate as an Independent, and, being elected President of that body, he became President pro tem. of the United States Senate in place of Vice-President Arthur, who became President when Garfield was assassinated.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 27.—To-day presented a scene of universal mourning. The day was a beautiful one, and many by carriage and street car visited the mansion of Judge Davis and strolled around the grounds. But few visitors called at the house and no strangers arrived in the city. The family received telegrams of condolence from ex-President Arthur, Senators Sherman and Cullom and many others. The body will lay in state at the residence from nine until two o'clock on Tuesday, when the funeral will take place. The work of draping the building has gone on steadily, and one sees emblems of mourning everywhere. Mayor Thomas has issued a proclamation closing the business houses during the funeral. Senator Logan telegraphed that he would be here and act as pall-bearer. The complete list of pall-bearers have not yet been made out.

Among the scores of telegrams received are the following:

NEW YORK, June 26, 1886.

As your father's attached friend, I mourn his death deeply. ROSCOE CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1886.

I sincerely condole with you and the family. A. H. GARLAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1886.

The country's loss is great. Your husband was a man of great ability and honesty of purpose. He was a patriot in the truest sense of the term. All who knew him will mourn his loss.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 26, 1886.

Please convey to all of Judge Davis' family my sincere sympathy in a loss which affects me closely. I will be at the funeral. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

PEQUOT HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN., June 27, 1886.

I am deeply distressed at the sad intelligence of the death of Judge Davis. Pray accept my sincere sympathy in your great affliction. I have lost a devoted friend to whom I was greatly attached. I would attend the funeral on Tuesday if I were well enough. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1886.

Please convey to the widow and family of Senator Davis the profound sympathy of my fellow-Senators and myself. We respected and honored him while living, and greatly deplore his death. The Senate was not in session yesterday.

JOHN SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1886.

All our family offer you and all of Judge Davis' family our sincerest sympathy and condolence. GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

COUNT DE MONTEBELLO, French Minister at Brussels, will succeed Count Foucher de Careil as French Ambassador at Vienna. M. Legrand, at present French Minister to Holland, will succeed Count de Montebello at Brussels.

—A French geologist has called attention to the effect gravitation has in heaping up sea waters upon the land. The continents are thus all situated at the tops of hills of water; and in crossing the Atlantic the ship has first to go down hill, then to cross a valley, and finally to climb another hill. The calculation has been made that in mid-ocean the surface may be more than half a mile (one thousand meters) below the level it would have if the continents exerted no attraction.—*Christian Union.*

—Howard S. Free, living near Attica, O., who went upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad track on the night of the terrible tornado and flagged a fast train, preventing it from running into a large barn which had been blown on the track, has been rewarded by the railway company. They offer him his choice between five hundred dollars in cash or a life pass over the road.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Recently a steamer, the British Queen, sailed from these shores for Liverpool with the first shipment of chemically preserved beef ever sent to England.

FRENCH PRETENDERS.

Departure of the Orleans and Bonaparte Princes from Paris in Accordance with a Decree Published by the French Government—Resignation of Ambassadors.

PARIS, June 24.—The French Government issued yesterday an edict expelling the French Princes from France. Prince Victor and fifteen of his most prominent adherents, including the Marquis of Valette and Baron Hausman, started for Brussels. The train bearing the party left the station amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Au revoir!" and shouts of "Vive la Republique!" There was some hissing. Several persons were arrested. At a reception before starting for Brussels Prince Victor said:

"Do not expect a vain protest from me. A people sometimes takes it upon itself to open its doors to an exile. I remain a representative of the Empire as the Napoleons constituted it. I favor firm authority, equality of all citizens and respect for all creeds. Be assured that whatever call duty may make I shall not be found wanting in the fulfillment of what I owe to the democracy and to my name. Au revoir."

Prince Victor attracted very little attention on his arrival in Brussels.

Prince Jerome Napoleon started for Geneva last evening. He was accompanied by a number of friends to the railway station. The station was closed to the public, but a dense crowd, estimated at 5,000 people, gathered outside. There were counter cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive la Republique!" M. Ornano, a Royalist, tried to rally a party in order to make a demonstration, but the police hustled the crowd roughly. Police Secretary Lozé visited Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor prior to their departure and stated that the Government was disposed to allow them time in which to arrange their affairs. Both the Princes declined to avail themselves of the offer.

The Count of Paris, his son and suite will embark for England to-day, and will arrive at Tunbridge Wells on Friday, where they will take up their residence. The Count will issue a manifesto protesting against his expulsion and outlining the monarchical programme. A thousand persons called at the chateau yesterday and inscribed their names in a special book. The Count shook hands with each one and briefly expressed his thanks. The gates of the chateau will be opened at eleven o'clock this morning to admit the townspeople of Eu and Treport who desire the Count to receive an expression of their sympathy. M. Hendle, prefect of the Seine Inferieure, bluntly declined to notify the Comte de Paris of his expulsion.

Count Foucher de Careil, Ambassador to the Austrian Court, has resigned in protest against the action of his Government in expelling the French Princes.

It is believed that M. Waddington, French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, will resign in consequence of the expulsion of the Princes. His resignation is momentarily expected.

The Royalist press pronounces the passage of the Expulsion bill the forerunner of the downfall of the Republic. The moderate Republican papers generally criticise the measure as unjust. The Opportunist journals urge the Government to disregard the demands of the Irreconcilables and radicals, and demand a firmer Republican policy.

The male representatives of the Bonaparte and Orleanist families who are affected by the act of expulsion are Prince Napoleon (nicknamed Plon-Plon) and his sons, one of whom is Prince Victor, the Count of Paris and his son Louis Philippe, and the Duc D'Aumale.

[The members of the House of Orleans that would come under the application of the measure are: Count de Paris, Countess de Paris, and their infants with them at Cannes; also their son, Duke d'Orleans, in the College Stanislas, and their daughter, the Princess Helene, who, a year or so ago, entered society at a fete given by one of the Rothschilds; Duke de Chartres and Duchess de Chartres and their children, Princess Marie, Prince Robert, Prince Henri, Princess Marguerite and Prince Jean; Duke de Nemours, General of Division, living in Paris, and his children: 1. Duke d'Alencon, Captain of Artillery, in garrison at Vincennes, his wife and two children, Louise and Emmanuel; 2, Princess Blanche; Prince de Joinville, Vice-Admiral, and the Princess his wife, both living in the Rue de Barri, a few doors from the American chapel, with their children, Duke de Penthievre, a Lieutenant in the navy, and Princess Francoise, wife of Duke de Chartres already mentioned; Duke d'Aumale, the senior Division General in the French army, one of the forty immortels of the French Academy, a splendid gentleman, who lives at Chantilly.

Of the Bourbons the elder branch finds its male representative in the person of Count de Chambord, son of the assassinated Duc de Berri, grandson of Charles X and sometimes designated by his friends Henry V.

Of the thirteen children born to Charles and Letitia Bonaparte during the eighteen years of their wedded life five sons have attained maturity and played conspicuous parts in the history of Europe. These were Joseph, Lucien, Napoleon, Louis and Jerome. Prince Charles Jules, son of Lucien by his first wife, had no fewer than twelve children by his cousin, the Princess Zenaide, of whom two survive—viz: Prince Lucien Louis Joseph, one of the Cardinals at Rome, and Prince Napoleon Charles, who is the actual head of the Bonaparte family.

The Prince, born in 1839, entered the French army during the reign of his cousin, Napoleon III., fought through the Algerian and Mexican campaigns, and took part as a Captain of infantry in the late Franco-Prussian war. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, and, having refused to give his parole not to serve against the enemy if set at liberty, was imprisoned at Brunswick until peace was declared. When only twenty-one years old he married Princess Marie of Ruspoli, by whom he has had two daughters, Marie and Eugenie de Bonaparte, the latter being born as recently as 1872. The lines of Napoleon I. and of Louis, third and fourth sons respectively of M. and Mme. Bonaparte, are extinct by the deaths of the ex-King of Rome (Duke de Reichstadt) in 1832 and the Prince Imperial the 2d of June, 1879. Thus there only remains for consideration the line of Jerome, formerly King of Westphalia, the thirteenth and last child of Letitia Bonaparte born four months before his father's death. Early in the present century this Jerome Bonaparte married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, who died in 1879, and by her he had issue. Their oldest son married Miss Susan May in 1830, and this marriage resulted in the birth of two sons, the oldest of whom, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, came over from the United States in the early days of the Second Empire to serve in the army of his imperial cousin. The original Jerome Bonaparte's marriage with Miss Patterson was annulled in a highly arbitrary and unjustifiable manner by Napoleon I., who compelled his younger brother to marry Princess Frederica of Wurtemburg. They had two sons and a daughter—Prince Jerome, Count of Montfort, who died at Florence in 1847 without issue, and Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, who, on his brother's death assumed the name of Jerome, and is the "Plon-Plon" who has created so much excitement in France.]

Presidential Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Messages vetoing seven private pension bills were received from the President and read in the Senate yesterday, and laid on the table.

[The total number of Presidential vetoes from the foundation of the Government to the close of the administration of President Arthur was 109. Lincoln vetoed but 1 bill, Johnson 17, Grant 29, Hayes 12 and Arthur 4. Cleveland has vetoed 37 private pension bills and the following other bills: The bill to reinstate Lieutenant McBlair in the army; the bill relating to the title to the Des Moines river lands; the bill in the interest of science which it was claimed would permit the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; the bill to extend the Immediate Transportation act to Omaha; the bill making Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery; the bills making appropriations for public buildings at Zanesville, O., and at Sioux City, Ia.]

Strikers in Deep Distress.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The 800 idle men remaining of the 1,300 strikers on the Third avenue road made an humble appeal yesterday to President Lyon, begging him to take back his old employes and save their families from starvation. Mr. Lyon said that he could not treat with the men so long as the boycott remained on the road. The strikers answered that the boycott had been levied by the Central Labor Union and other organizations, and that they (the strikers) had no power to lift it. Mr. Lyon told the men that as soon as organized labor quit conspiring to ruin his business he would talk to his ex-employes about taking them back.

YALE HONORS.

A Degree Conferred Upon a Woman,

But it Went Against the Grain—Degrees for the Lords of Creation, With Special Honors.

NEW HAVEN, CT., June 28.—At a meeting of the Corporation of Yale College to-day it was voted to confer the degree of LL. B. on Miss Alice R. Jordan, who entered the law school under the clause in the catalogue admitting attorneys at law of any State to the Senior Class. The Corporation, however, decided that a note be inserted in the next catalogue that the courses of instruction are only open to the male sex. The degree of LL.B. was conferred upon the following members of the graduating class of the Law School: Clement Stevens Bissell, Charleston, S. C.; Charles Francis Davies, Topeka, Kas.; Ralph James Blucker, N. Y.; Raymond Hoagland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John McKean, jr., Providence, R. I.; Frank Dunlap Pavey, Washington Courthouse, O.; Henry Ray Gardner, Philadelphia; Benjamin Streeter Warren, Detroit, Mich.; James Clark Work, Uniontown, Pa. President Porter made the following announcements this morning of special honors for distinction in the studies of senior and junior years: In Philosophy—John C. Schwab, New York. In Political Science, History and Law—W. L. Cannon, jr., Dover, Del.; Wm. M. Cameron, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Moore, New London, Ct.; Chas. W. Parson, Florida, N. Y. In Ancient Languages—W. A. Adams, Skaneals, N. Y.; Wm. A. Brown, New York City; Carl D. Buck, Bucksport, Me.; John J. Corkery, Norwalk, Ct.; W. I. Hunt, Columbus, Mich.; F. G. Moore, Columbus, O.; Wm. H. Parks, Clinton, Ct.; E. C. Stiles, Hartford, Ct. In English—Geo. E. Elliot, jr., Clinton, Ct.; Arthur Goebel, Covington, N. Y.; C. W. Goodrick, New York City. In Mathematics—W. W. Crebore, Cleveland, O.; Geo. L. Kingsley, Rome, N. Y.; W. L. Kingsley, Roma, N. Y.

A SINGULAR SUIT.

Chiming Church Bells Which Prevent a Sick Woman's Recovery.

LOGANSPORT, IND., June 28.—A novel suit against the German Lutheran Church has been filed in the circuit court. Mrs. Mine Bachman asking that the pastor and trustees be enjoined from ringing the chime of bells. She complains that her daughter who has been an invalid for years, suffers a severe and dangerous relapse at each ringing of the said bells. The Bachman residence is within a square of the church. The family is one of the foremost of the city, and the case will be vigorously prosecuted. One thousand dollars damages are demanded with the injunction.

Awoke in Her Coffin to Commit Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 28.—A horrible tragedy came to light here this morning. Nellie Pierson, a colored girl, died, as it was supposed, three days ago. The physician pronounced her dead, and her family made preparations for the funeral. Last evening she raised up in her coffin, and immediately the room was cleared of very badly frightened colored people. The girl awoke from a trance, and informed her mother that she had been dreaming all the time. This morning Miss Pierson was found dead in bed. She had committed suicide some time during the night.

The Fisheries Again.

TORONTO, ONT., June 28.—The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent denies, on the highest authority, the statements recently published that the Dominion Government, at the instance of the imperial authorities, have relaxed their measures for the protection of the Canadian fisheries. On the contrary, there has been no interference of any kind on the part of the home government, and the Dominion Government are determined in the future, as in the past, to strictly enforce the law against U. S. fishing vessels violating it.

A Professor Shot by Burglars.

BELOIT, WIS., June 28.—Prof. Chas. W. Merriman, principal of the Beloit High School, awoke last night and found two burglars in his room. He sprang from his bed and closed the door, hoping to imprison the intruders until help arrived. But the robbers forced the door open and shot the professor, the ball lodging in his neck. He is in a critical condition. The burglars escaped. The tragedy causes great excitement at Beloit.

Fearfully Disastrous Hail-Storm.

GRAFTON, DAK., June 28.—A strip of country twenty miles long by two miles wide around Inkster was pounded bare of crops by a terrible hail-storm Saturday. The Norwegian Church at New Grafton was blown to kindling wood. The damage to crops is estimated at $500,000.

Chinchbugs in the Corn.

VANDALIA, ILL., June 28.—In parts of Fayette County the chinchbugs are destroying the corn, field after field having been given up to the pests. With a view of exterminating the chinchbugs, the farmers have agreed not to sow any wheat for three successive seasons.

Horribly Disfigured.

MATTOON, ILL., June 28.—A four-year-old daughter of Frank Seiover, of Windsor, accidentally struck a can of concentrated lye with her bonnet, upsetting the contents into her face and eyes. Her sight was entirely destroyed and her face is horribly disfigured for life.

Sentenced to Be Hanged August 6.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Adam Kuehner, who murdered his wife in this city on May 30, 1885, and whose case was recently decided adversely by the Supreme Court, was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of August.

Hard Work to Get a Jury.

CHICAGO, June 28.—In the Anarchist cases to-day no additional jurors were obtained. Seventy-five men were called and excused for cause, or peremptorily challenged.

Lake Shore Trains Moving.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Lake Shore railroad moved its trains here to-day, protected by a large force of detectives and police, heavily armed.

Turkey Withdraws Her Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—The Porte has ordered the withdrawal of 40,000 Turkish troops from the Greek frontier.

—There is a trotting horse in North Chatham, N. Y., that catches rats. The other day his owner saw a dead rat in the manger, and when he fed his horse again he kept watch and soon saw a rat slowly making his way to the manger. As soon as he began to eat his meal the horse laid back his ears and made a dive for the rat, caught him in his teeth, gave him one pinch and a shake, let him drop, and kept on eating.—*Troy Times.*

—Italian bees are sold at five dollars a colony in parts of Georgia. They increase at the rate of one hundred per cent. per annum. One bee keeper reports having taken one thousand two hundred pounds of honey from forty colonies this spring. The honey, extracted from the comb, sells at ten cents a pound.

—The employes about the Erie depot at Elmira, N. Y., are kept well supplied with cigars by a young man who comes forth each month with a new suit of clothes and parades about in patent-leather toothpick shoes, and is, in fact, what is properly styled a dude.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been active and for the most part steady to firm for dark and heavy tobaccos, though medium and regie leaf has been somewhat irregular and slightly lower. Common dark tobaccos have been quiet, but prices have ruled about even, while good or fine leaf is firm. Burley tobaccos have had an unsatisfactory week. Good lugs and medium to good leaf were undoubtedly lower, good lugs and common leaf by 25c, and medium to good 50c to $1 50 per 100 pounds. The Burley market has generally relapsed to the lowest prices of the year. The breaks have presented a considerable quantity of useful tobaccos but good to fine leaf, except light cutters, has not appeared. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 75@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 50@ 3 50	4 50@ 4 75
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 75	4 75@ 5 75
Good lugs	5 25@ 5 50	5 00@ 6 75
Common leaf	5 50@ 5 75	6 00@ 7 00
Medium leaf	6 25@ 7 00	8 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@17 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Rowland, Lincoln County, and G. N. Brady appointed postmaster.

MISS MAUD JETTIN died in Calloway County, of hydrophobia, having been bitten by a dog nearly three months ago.

B. A. PLUMMER, a well-known and popular citizen of Poplar Plains, Fleming County, was sitting in the room conversing with his family, apparently in good health, when, without the slightest warning, he fell forward from his chair a corpse.

A MAN named R. Brown, a miner, got drunk and laid down on the track of the Owensboro and Nashville railroad, two miles from Bevier. A special freight came along and killed him.

IN some sections of Shelby County the wheat crop is almost a failure. Smut is the cause.

THE prospects for a large yield of wheat in Clark County were never better.

FULTON, Graves and Carlisle Counties have a large and excellent crop of wheat.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. JONES, of Frankfort, has received his instructions at Washington as Consul at Funchal, Maderia. He will sail July 10.

AT Campbellsville, Andrew Bright, a peaceful citizen, aged 70 years, shot and dangerously wounded Luther Davis, his son-in-law, in a quarrel over family affairs.

THE farmers of Christian, the largest wheat growing county in the State, have almost finished cutting one of the largest crops ever raised. Its condition is excellent, notwithstanding protracted showers.

HENRY B. HILL, Dublin, Graves County, and John Frasier, Fishburg, Kenton County, have been appointed postmasters.

QUITE an interesting controversy is brewing between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and Hardin County in regard to county taxes, and is attracting considerable attention. It is said that the affair grew out of the discovery on the part of the company that it could not be taxed for pauper purposes, and when Sheriff Lee called for the taxes a day or two ago he was informed that the road owed the county nothing, but on the other hand that the county owed the road $7,000. The company claims that it has paid that sum in taxes that were illegal, and therefore entitled to a return of the money. As Sheriff Lee has no discretion in the matter, he will have to levy on the road's property, which will take the controversy to the courts.

A STORY comes from Clinton that George D. Daniels, aged eighty, died and was placed in his coffin preparatory to burial. At midnight the watchers were frightened by a series of groans from the supposed corpse, and all of them ran away, except one, who opened the coffin, when Daniels sat up, gasped and spoke. He is still living and says that he was conscious of everything transpiring about him while he was supposed to be dead.

COVINGTON complains of being overrun with thieves, thugs and cut-throats.

PETE KING, employed at Kelley's ax-handle factory, Louisville, was hit in the head and knocked down the other day by a piece of iron that broke from a fly-wheel in motion. He was unconscious when picked up, and bled profusely from a gash three inches long.

THE farmers of Hardin County are hurrying in their wheat crop. Charles Greenwell, of Glendale, ran his machine till 11 o'clock on a Saturday night, and the unusual spectacle of threading the binder needle by lamplight was presented.

CONSIDERABLE apprehension on account of the wheat crop is felt in the vicinity of Georgetown by reason of the continued wet weather, and there is cause for anxiety. There is already some complaint of rust.

THE Republicans of Campbell County, nominated the following ticket recently: county judge, Hon. Edward Reilly; sheriff, John Trapp; county clerk, Thomas Jones; circuit court clerk; W. F. McClure; county attorney, W. B. Baker; county assessor, Geo. Pagan, jr; coroner, Dr. John H. Barker: treasurer, Gotlieb Schweitzer: jailer, Mathias Wagner; surveyor, Geo. Lindsey; school superintendent, Jefferson Young.

J. L. LONG's livery stable at Shelbyville, burned, including twelve horses.

IN a Sunday fight at Newport, James Gleason was stabbed and killed. A man known as "Shabby" Banuer is charged with the crime.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Santa Fe, Bracken County, and at Swan, Graves County, and J. H. Jett and W. W. Baker appointed postmasters respectively.

CHAS. D. JACOBS, Minister to United States of Colombia, has come home on leave, and it is intimated that he will run for Congress in the Louisville District.

ELDER CHAS. WILLIAMSON, a distinguished revivalist of Richmond, is holding a protracted meeting in the Christian Church, Owingsville.

VIRGIL GRIFFIN, a young farmer, who was found near Henderson, with his head crushed by a bludgeon, died on the 22d. Lee Griffin, his brother, is reported to have confessed the killing. They had quarreled about a watch. There was much excitement and rumors of a lynching.

THE family of John Hoerz, of Louisville, five in number, were poisoned by eating cheese, purchased from a country peddler. Medical assistance was called and with great difficulty the patients were relieved.

JENNIE GREEN, (colored) 100 years old, died near Anchorage, a few days ago.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Tradewater, Crittenden County, and J. E. Crowell commissioned postmaster.

RICHARD FORMAN, the slayer of Jerry Cravens January 1, 1885, was given bail in the circuit court at Mt. Sterling in the sum of $15,000, the case being continued in his behalf until next term on account of the absence of the material witnesses.

A LOUISVILLE woman says that milliners are the sharpest dealers on earth, and suit their prices to their customers' pocket-books. She knows, for, after trying vainly to buy a bonnet for less than the $25 asked, she went home and described the bonnet to her servant, who went to the shop and bought it for $12.

TWO JUST TRIBUTES.

Words from the Lips and Hearts of Judge A. B. Tappan and Charles A. Dana, of New York, on the Goodness and Greatness of the Late John Kelly.

To fully do justice to his memory would be to pronounce a panegyric upon American institutions. Mr. Kelly was a grand type of that self-creation which is the result of the social and political system that is at once our pride and hope. Whatever conflicting judgments may have been pronounced upon his political action, there is but one opinion of his honor, his virtue and worth. There may be some who will deny that he was a great man, but none will deny that he was a good man. From his sides the shafts of malice fall harmless to the ground. His bitterest foes have confessed his ability. He met the severest criticism as the leader of Tammany Hall, and it is as such that he is most thought of in Tammany Hall.

The thought of our loss recalls the fact that there is none left who can take his place. He held his place by a combination of rare qualities. His courage and his honesty were alike elements of his success. He was not a "boss," but rather a counsellor, a guide, and a friend. His friends were steadfast to him when State conventions closed their doors to him, because his following was one of love, of affection, of confidence. He reigned not by the hope of reward nor by the fear of punishment, but he reigned in the hearts of his friends.

His word was never doubted and never broken. Although he opposed the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency, he worked faithfully and loyally for the election of Mr. Tilden, and did his utmost to secure for him the electoral vote of this State. So too he labored, fought and worked for the candidate, not of his choice, who was last elected to the Presidency. He died in a faith that robbed death of its sting and the grave of its victory; in a faith that his Redeemer lived. He suffered the tortures of his painful sickness with fortitude, for the portals of death were to him the gateway of immortality. The concurrent judgment of humanity will be that his goodness made him great. His most endearing monument will be in the memory of his fellow citizens.—*Judge Tappan, at Tammany Hall Memorial Services.*

While he lived the public always regarded him with interest, and now that he is dead they all speak of him not only with respect, but with affection. It is surprising what unanimity there is among men of every party in the opinion they now hold—that Mr. Kelly was both a good and great man. For myself, I do not dwell so very emphatically on that quality of honesty which is commonly put foremost among his gifts. Honesty, thank God, is not such a rare thing among the conspicuous public men of this town. The exception is rather of those who are not honest. But, while Mr. Kelly possessed this elementary and ample virtue, and never departed from it, he possessed also the grander and higher characteristics of disinterestedness, of intelligence, of wisdom and of Democracy. With him the last of these was the great thing. He was a Democrat not only in his thoughts, but in his blood and bones. He was a Democrat, noon, and night, and all the time. He believed in the rule of the people, for the people, and by the people, and he had no sympathy with any device of theorists to check and stifle the popular power. He approved of one road to office, and one only, and that was the road of popular elections.

It is said that Mr. Kelly never received that evidence of the people's approval which consists in being elected Governor or President, or in getting a place in the Cabinet. This is true; but he needed no such stamp of popular approbation. He was content to do his duty in that place to which circumstances and the mandate of patriotism assigned him. He was long the chief of this ancient organization, and here he wielded an authority and exercised a control over public affairs which Cabinet Ministers or diplomatists might well regard with envy. He never sought to elevate himself. Enough for him that he was beloved and understood by the people of this city and by the members of the Tammany Society. No man was ever esteemed more justly or trusted more entirely than John Kelly by the men of Tammany Hall. Thus his public career was a career of constant success, and our grief at his premature departure from among us is well consoled by our admiration of his character and our envy of the heartfelt love with which in life he was surrounded by so many thousands of his fellow-citizens, as in death he is now honored.—*Mr. Dana, at the same meeting.*

A Democratic Victory.

A State which elected a Republican Governor by 1,400 majority four years ago, and which gave Mr. Blaine a plurality of 2,256 two years ago, now elects a Democratic Governor by 2,000 majority, and enough other officials of the same party to place the full control of the State institutions in Democratic hands for the next four years. The reason for this change is plainly seen, and, for a wonder, frankly stated, by so thoroughly dyed a party organ as the Philadelphia *Press*. "The Oregon Republicans lost," it says, "because the people could not approve of their course. Their candidates aroused no enthusiasm, and a fair platform could not compensate for the profound dissatisfaction caused by the party's record. The people were more willing to trust the government of the State temporarily to incompetent hands than to indorse by their votes the control into which the Republican organization had fallen then." The cool assumption that only Republicans are really fit to govern, and that Democrats must necessarily be incompetent, is in the true organ tone; but the fact is recognized that Oregon was lost because a portion of the voters, who are usually Republican, would not sustain ring rule or support unfit candidates — in other words, constituted themselves Mugwumps for this occasion. The fact is attested by the election of a Republican Congressman, and of those State candidates against whom these objections did not lie.—*Boston Herald.*

——The animus of Ingalls' attack on the Pension Commissioner was plainly evident, even on the surface of his remarks. Ingalls himself reported favorably on General Black's application for a pension, but that was before General Black took a conspicuous part in Illinois politics as a Democrat and long before he showed the prostitution of the Pension Office by the Republican boss, Dudley.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

BLAINE'S CANDIDATE.

A Fortune Made by Him During the War by Selling a Remarkable List of Names to Towns Which Wished to Escape the Draft.

The use by Blaine of the Republican machine to crush out a soldier candidate in favor of a wealthy contractor whose money may be useful in a Presidential canvass has revived the story of Maine's paper credit frauds, in which Blaine's henchmen were conspicuous actors.

The story dates back to 1864, when the cry had gone up for more men to come to the front and recruit the decimated armies of the Union. At that time, according to a report made five years later by the Maine Equalization Commission, "In that crisis of the war and of the national life, when the replenishing of the army was a simple question of life and death with the Government, an individual made his appearance at the State capital, claiming to have come from Washington, and bringing in his pocket a long list of names, many of them quaint and unpronounceable by an American tongue, and others so very common as to be remarkable, all of which he asserted to be the names of men who had enlisted in the service of the United States at some time since the commencement of the war, and who had not been credited with the quota of any State or municipality. These names were offered to the officers and recruiting agencies of municipalities who were looking for men to fill their quotas and reinforce the depleted army, and offering large bounties for such men. Before quotas could be cancelled by the use of these names the approval of the proper United States officials must be secured. The office of A. A. Provost Marshal-General for Maine was then filled by an honorable gentleman of Maine and an officer of the regular army. To him this remarkable roll was shown and his approval of it solicited. That approval was denied, and probably with some expressions of honest indignation. Not very long afterwards this officer was ordered to another field of duty and his place supplied by an officer from a Western State. Then again at the State capital appeared the man with the once rejected list of names. And henceforth it seems there was no official veto upon the filling of quotas of cities and towns with these names."

The same commissioners in their report point out that the man who procured the list of names was Blaine's present manager in Maine, the same who manipulated the Republican convention in his interest. They intimated very plainly that this man and his associates got names of soldiers and sailors already in the service and sold them to towns who were willing to pay for being cleared of the draft. They also declare that Blaine's henchman sold 121 of these men for $47,000, and that if he sold the others at the same rate he must have received more than $100,000.

It is not at all surprising that the Maine Republican soldiers resent the appearance of a man with this kind of a record as the dictator of party nominations in the interest of Blaine. Nor will it be at all surprising if they show their resentment by defeating Blaine's candidate and depriving Blaine of the prestige he hopes to win for the Presidential fight.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BOBBING UP SERENELY.

The One Vessel, the Corner-Stone of the Republican Navy, Described as a "Marine Crazy-Quilt."

One would have thought that enough had been said about John Roach's notorious contract vessel, the Dolphin. But that frisky craft turns up again as lively and saucy as ever. The Senate, in a spare moment from its pension hobby, thought it would be a good thing to waste more time over this wearisome subject of the Dolphin. Secretary Whitney, in compliance with a Senate resolution, has laid before that body a mass of information concerning the vessel, which the Republicans, last fall, vainly endeavored to utilize for political capital. The boasts of the New York *Tribune* that the vessel succeeded in weathering a storm on her last trial cruise are considerably qualified by the report of Captain Meade on that trip, who designates her as a marine crazy-quilt, the general plan of the ship and machinery being unsatisfactory and wholly unsuited to the needs of a navy. The report of the civilian experts was still more damaging, declaring that the Dolphin is not fit to contend with bad weather such as is usually encountered by our coasting steamers. She was strained by the seas she encountered on her trip to Fortress Monroe, and her crew were not inclined to risk their lives on board of her again.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Republican Senators have very poor material for political capital in the Dolphin. Their brethren in New York made notable efforts, last fall, to persuade the people that the only objection to this notorious craft was on the part of the Secretary of the Navy, who was resolved to sacrifice that liberal Republican contractor, and contributor to campaign funds, John Roach. But the contractor made a very sorry martyr, and not even a ghost of an issue could be made out of him or his marine crazy-quilt. The wonderful change which has taken place in a year in the management of the Navy Department has removed every trace of Chandlerism and jobbery, and when Congress sees fit to strengthen the hands of Secretary Whitney by a thorough reorganization of the system under which the department is conducted, there will be no delay in carrying out, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner, the great work of creating a navy worthy of the Nation. The era of knavery and peculation in the department has been succeeded by wise, business-like management, and the taxpayers may now expect a proper return for their money, which was out of the question when Robeson, Roach and Chandler ruled the department.—*Albany Argus.*

——There is a rumor in the uncultivated West to the effect that Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, will be a candidate for United States Senator for New York in place of Warner Miller. If any thing of that sort should happen there would be more Republicans in this State fishing on election day than was ever before known in the history of politics.—*Buffalo Times.*

——Oregon seems to have opened the political ball in a fitting manner. As we have heretofore remarked, this is a Democratic vest.—*Concord People and Patriot.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1886

RIDDELL & [illegible]
Proprietors.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONTFORT
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County School Com'r
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

STATE news will be found on first page also.

◆

UNCLE SAM's little fishing trouble is settled. No black eyes.

◆

W. J. STONE is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the First District.

◆

THE Senate has fixed the salaries of United States District Judges at $5,000 per annum.

◆

THE Hartford *Herald* thinks Gov. Knott has his telescope trained on the Fourth Congressional District.—Capital.

◆

THE Delaware Republicans will make no contest in that State this year, intending to unite with the Prohibitionists who will have a full ticket in the field.

◆

THE Campbell county Democrats have endorsed Hon. Albert S. Berry for Governor, not because they love Col. Thos. L. Jones less, but because they love Berry more.

◆

THO. CORNETT will be a candidate for Register of the Land Office. He says Boone supported him in his last race, which is true, and, of course he wants the dose repeated.

◆

IN the eleventh Congressional district all the eligibles want to go to Congress, and when the campaign is set in motion there will not be men enough, who are not candidates, to save the duck crop.

◆

THE Louisiana legislature has put its foot down on the high license business in that State. The members don't want to do anything that might result in an increase in the price of drinks.

◆

SHOOTING editors is getting to be an every-day business. It is an offense which must be promptly and fearlessly attened to. We move that the matter be referred to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

◆

A RECENT law in Mexico authorizes the killing, on sight, of highway and railway robbers, and the people are enforcing the law. Some of the most notorious characters in that country have recently passed in their chips under the new law.

◆

THIS is what Representative Robertson is credited with saying of and concerning Kentucky's Congressional delegation: "Kentucky has sent the best delegation to Congress of any State in the Union. There isn't a damned fool among us."

◆

EX-SENATOR DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois is dead. His death was the result of a carbuncle and Bright's disease. Mr. Davis was a conspicuous figure in the politics of this country not many years since, and was not strictly an adherent of any political party.

◆

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has a little tariff reform scheme of his own, which he hopes to be able to engineer through, since Morrison's bill went to pieces on the Congressional breakers. The advocates of the Morrison bill say that Randall's reform does not reform.

[illegible]

◆

[illegible]

◆

[illegible] the Republican members of the U. S. Senate Committee [illegible] to make investigations of charges against government officers without [illegible] their allegations, from which fact it is inferred that it is a strong case of the Republican tail of the Commission trying to wag the Democratic dog.

◆

THE Cincinnati Enquirer wants to go into the annexing business. Its annexation is to be the Dominion of Canada if successful. The Enquirer is decidedly an enterprising sheet, but it has a big job on its hands when it attempts to swallow Canada before it gets it greased and its ears pinned back.

◆

EDWIN CLEARY, son of W. W. Cleary, Commonwealth's Attorney in the Covington district, has gone to Italy to familiarize himself with the habits and manners of that people, with a view to giving an accurate representation of Italian life in a play which William W. Astor, late Minister to Italy is writing for him.

◆

THE Court of Appeals has decided that where the finder of lost goods knows, or has the immediate means of knowing who is the owner, and instead of returning them, converts them to his own use, such conversion will constitute larceny, and a denial of the possession of the goods is, in contemplation of law, a conversion.

◆

IN Southern New York there is an unusual growth of sorrel this season. Fields are covered with it where it was scarcely ever known before, its appearance not being confined to the poor or inferior land, some of the best wheat and tobacco land in the country being covered with it. Considerable of the same kind of sorrel has appeared in this county.

◆

THE candidacy of one of Judge Ward's opponents, in the Superior Court race, has been singularly and sadly terminated. Hon. Winfield Buckley, of Paris, who announced for the place last week, became insane within a week after taking the stump, from excitement incident to the canvass, and was tried by a jury at Lexington and sent to the Eastern Asylum.—Capital.

◆

WHEN a town the dimensions of Hopkinsville, votes a subscription of $75,000 to assist in building a railroad, it is to be taken that she wants the road. Hopkinsville is one of Kentucky's flourishing towns that goes for every thing in sight, when there is any probability of enterprise capturing it. The vote on the question of the subscription was 613 for to 11 against.

◆

THERE is too much booming, of a gubernatorial nature, at the mouth of the Licking. Berry's, for Governor, and Bryan's for Lieutenant-Governor is too much for so small a locality, and each may neutralize the other, because of their proximity. It is not healthy to have two political booms hanging over one little community. Besides one good, healthy boom, properly nursed, is worth a dozen that are delicate and troublesome [illegible] for the [illegible]

◆

THE board of directors of the West Virginia penitentiary recently contracted with a Wellsburg tobacco manufacturer to let him have the labor of a number of convicts for the manufacture of cheap cigars. There was a vigorous protest against the contract, and Governor Wilson interested himself in the matter, and the contract was annulled, the board of directors pledging themselves to make no more such agreements. West Virginia working men are elated over their victory, as are also the business men of Wheeling. This compromise was made without the intervention of the militia, something which would have been impracticable in this State.

THE State Teachers' Association [illegible]

[illegible]

◆

THE conduct of the delegates of which the recent Lebanon convention was composed is severely criticised throughout the State. It is just such conduct as that of which the Lebanon convention was guilty, that is calculated to disrupt a party and rob it of the respect of the public. No matter what the strength of the dominant party is, it can not always survive as disreputable proceedings as those with which the Lebanon convention is charged. In political proceedings as well as in other things, honesty should predominate. Does it always do it? Anybody can answer that question.

◆

POLITICS, pure and simple, may be found in the rural districts; but in the large cities where the festive street bummer is found, corruption in politics abounds, and it is often transferred to the country convention, from which point its effects permeate an entire district and nearly disrupts the party, examples of which we now have in this State.

◆

IN this issue we announce Orlando Snyder, of the Petersburg district, as a candidate from that "corner of the county," for county commissioner. Orlando is a native of that locality, and none of his neighbors know him but to admire him. He is a man who is honest, discreet, capable, and politically and socially, he is far beyond reproach. That is just the size of Orlando.

◆

THE tariff bill which Mr. Randall introduced in Congress Monday, is entitled "An act to reduce and equalize duties on imports; to reduce internal taxes, and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue."

◆

STATE NEWS.

Real estate in Lexington gives evidence of an upward tendency.

A great deal of last year's crop of tobacco in Marion county remains unsold.

J. W. Poe, of Woodford county, sold his crop of wheat of about 2,500 bushels at 70 cents per bushel.

In Garrard county, John Padgett shot and killed Joshua Lamb in a quarrel over the ownership of a brass kettle.

Judge William S. Pryor, of New Castle, has a field of 8 or 10 acres of wheat, which he confidently claims will yield 40 bushels to the acre.

The grain harvest commenced last week in Owen, and the prospects for a good yield are the best we have had for years.—Democrat.

Joe Coxton, as agent for Martin, of Bourbon, has purchased in Clark county, 17 head of first-class mare mule colts at prices ranging from $55 to $75.

The wheat harvest commenced in this neighborhood on Thursday, June 17. The crop will be much heavier than that of last year.—Trimble Free Press.

H. C. Williams & Co. bought 4,000 of old wheat at 85 to 90 cents. Some of it was two years old, and the owners had refused $1 25 for it.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

One of the farmers of Hunter's Bottom, in Carroll county, we learn, was engaged Sunday cutting his wheat. It was a work of necessity, to save the "staff of life."—Milton Free Press.

In Gallatin county the tobacco growers, says the Independent, are greatly discouraged over the prospects for the coming crop, because of the many obstacles they are now meeting in its cultivation.

We learn from the Sheriff, Robt. Green, and Mr. John Ransdell, that many of the tobacco plants are rotting in the ground, owing to the late heavy rains and continued wet weather.—Owen Democrat.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Many farmers will begin harvesting [illegible] this week, at least so it is [illegible] In some places the [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] finished, the person will have [illegible] The walls are about completed, and the total cost will, I think, sum up about $[illegible], of which $[illegible] has already been appropriated.—Gov. Knott.

Kentucky distillers have nearly all shut down. The movement was begun about May 15, and now nearly all are closed. The total out put for the year, from June 30, 1885, to June 30, 1886, has been 16,000,000 gallons of Bourbon, which is 6,000,000 more than the manufacture of last year. This whisky will, of course, not come on the market for three years. When it does come it will about meet the demand. There is hardly a possibility of an over supply.—Courier-Journal.

◆

State Politics.

Congressman James B. McCreary is formally announced for reelection in the eighth district.

Judge Owsley, of Garrard, will be a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge W. S. Pryor.

In the eleventh district there are including Gen. Wolford, nine candidates for Congress, and there are others spoken of who are likely to announce themselves before the book is closed.

The Carter county Democracy passed a resolution favoring Hon. K. F. Pritchard, of Boyd county, for Representative in Congress from the ninth district. That district is now represented by Wadsworth, a Republican.

Conventions are growing more and more unpopular every year in Kentucky. If the convention system is not abolished the Democratic party will be. Let us have primary elections and none but legal voters counted.—Owensboro Messenger.

The Republican State Committee has resolved that it is of the opinion that Republican candidates should be placed in the field in every Congressional district in the State and invites the Republicans to take immediate action to carry out this policy.

Gen. Buckner, who wants to succeed Gov. Knott as Governor, endorses the latter's administration. If the General means by this that he is satisfied with the administration endorsed, and will attempt to do no better, then he will not have as many supporters in his canvass as otherwise. The next administration of State affairs must be a decided improvement on the past several years, or Kentucky will be sent by lightning express to the damnation bow-wows, or some bankrupted seaport.—Paducah News

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

An All-Day
PIC-NIC
— AT —
WALTON'S
WOODS,
On the Bellevue & Burlington pike,
Saturday, JULY 10th, 86.

Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.
Good music will be in attendance.
Plenty of refreshments on the ground.
Everybody is invited to attend and bring their dinner with them.

Committee.
PINK RICE, ROBT. CARVER.

SCHOOL AT
Morgan
Academy.

Notice is hereby given [illegible] of Morgan Academy, [illegible] Kentucky on
Monday, September 1st, 1886
[illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, [illegible] General History, Latin, Greek and Book keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 00 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. W[illegible]
J. C. W[illegible]
[illegible], Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of [illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, on the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has [illegible] well watered [illegible] two ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms in first class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & [illegible] pike also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and the convenience to [illegible] railroads, schools and neighborhood there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

I. H. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens Burlington, Ky.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Galloway, of Florence, Buyer.

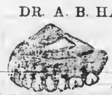
ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D.D.S.,

RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.
Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1881.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth, Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

NOTICE.

The directors of the Burlington and Florence turnpike road company hereby declares a dividend of 50 cents on the share. Stock holders call on Dudley Rouse at Burlington and receive same. FIELDEN ROUSE, President.

County Directory

[illegible]

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, [illegible] Monday; W. W. Garnet [illegible] third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday; S. J. Johnson Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnett, Constable.

Verona—W. F. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday; J. H. [illegible], Tuesday after third Monday; J. H. [illegible], constable.

Florence—T. K. Dyer third Saturday; Lee Wescott, second Saturday. Crate Porter, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday; W. A. Gaines, [illegible]; Ford S[illegible] Saturday; Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders.
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.

—of—

J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Prizers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy - apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Celebrated Stallion,
RECTOR
Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harry Marshall's at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

I am not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

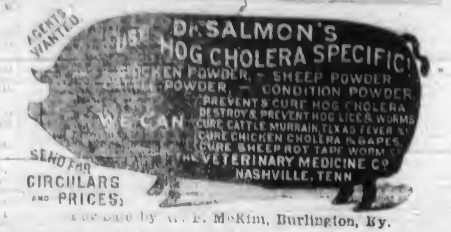
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

[illegible] will be used by every one that want [illegible] cheap Fence, as it is cheap, durable [illegible] horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc.

[illegible] used for restraining animals from [illegible] and no barbs to [illegible] other fence [illegible] all also have [illegible]

[illegible] field by drawing stay [illegible] and rebuilding it. We offer this [illegible] at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky



AGENTS WANTED
USE
DR. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC!
CHICKEN POWDER, — SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER, — CONDITION POWDER
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
WE CAN
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c.
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT TAPE WORM &c.
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

For Sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

Young WOODPECKER

[illegible]

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

[illegible]

Riddell's Hambletonian

[illegible]

J. A. RIDDELL.

[illegible] Geo. Gaines.

The fine [illegible] saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable [illegible] Petersburg, [illegible] money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a [illegible] bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the genuine saddle and general purpose horse, which was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedgeford's dam was a fine mare from Bourbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz, on the Union & Big Bone [illegible] pike, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable [illegible] at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown [illegible] sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a good breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'

ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, 1 mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousby Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Coner de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Bradford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure. Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Dunham, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullitsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, Jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest. Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30; he is by Almont Jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.
SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royalgeorge; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21½, Annie W. 2:22¼, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

We are authorized to announce Sam [illegible], Jr., of Walton, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] Snyder, of Petersburg, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. Q. Ward of Cynthiana, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Fine weather this.

Dewberries are on the market.

Sunday was emphatically a damp day.

Piper Bros'. commenced invoicing Monday morning.

There never was a finer prospect for tubers, than at present.

Geo. Barlow, of Gunpowder, was in Burlington the first of the week.

John W. Hedges, of Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, was in town Monday.

Ed Rice, an inhabitant of the suburbs of Gainesville, was in town Monday.

Dr. E. W. Duncan and Miss Sallie Hind, of Walton, were in Burlington, yesterday.

The croquetist are having a ground prepared, and will go regularly into the business.

Rev. Quackenbush, of Rising Sun, preached in the Universalist church at this place Sunday.

Norris & Grant's Grafton is entered to trot in the $5,000 stake race at Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.

John Palmer has gone to Mr. John H Smith's, to rusticate a few weeks in his harvest fields.

John P. Ryle, Democratic candidate for County Superintendent of schools, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Leam Crenger, of Loveland, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Hall, at this place.

Esq. Ed Baker comes to the front with the first dewberries—so sayeth and picketh the Burlington small boy.

If you want to celebrate the Fourth of July, don't for get the picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday afternoon.

Some of the Presbyterian household were in the city last Thursday buying furniture for the church at this place.

Mr. M. S. Rice has an apple tree that is full of apples, and some of the branches are full of bloom at the same time.

W. J. Rice and force commenced work at Edgar Cropper's Monday, and will build quite an addition to Edgar's residence.

Lost—On the streets in Burlington last Saturday, a plain 18k gold ring. Finder will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

The latest introduction in croquet is a pocket full of clothes-pins. When ever a fellow makes a booby, he has to "ante" up a pin.

Live stock and tobacco are the staple products shipped on the packets just now between Madison and Cincinnati.—Rising Sun Recorder.

The game of foot-ball furnishes amusement for the men and boys from sundown till dark every evening. Among the players are some high kickers.

The rain has downed the rye. Michael Clore, of Bellevue, was in town Monday, and said he had a large field of rye dead ripe, and lying flat on the ground.

Happy Jack has a duck which produces an egg every morning just at sun up. This she has kept up for many months. It is a good egg-ample for other ducks.

The remains of W. A. Black, who recently moved from this neighborhood to Big Bone, and who died last Saturday, were brought back, Monday for interment.

All the members of Viola Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., are requested to be in attendance at the meeting next Saturday night, as business of importance is before the lodge.

Prof. Bell, of Rabbit Hash, was in town Saturday. While here he left some of the "oil of joy" with the Recorder firm, besides he gave the football a few "kamps."

Jerry Glenn, father of Hon. D. A. Glenn, of Covington, died very suddenly of heart disease, last Saturday, at his home about two miles south of Walton, this county.

P. H. Duncan, State Sunday-school Evangelist will hold an Institute at South Fork Christian church, Boone county, July 2nd to 4th inclusive. All Sunday-school workers are invited.

Profs. Whitehead and Mack have gone home. During the Teachers' Institute they expect to give a dramatic entertainment at Morgan Academy, and will return in time for that purpose.

Viola Lodge No. 278 I. O. O. F., elected the following officers last Saturday night: J. G. Furnish, N. G.; D. M. Hewett, V. G.; W. E. Piper, Secretary, O. F. Bange, Per. Secretary, W. L. Riddell, Treas.

Prof. P. T. Ghallager, who taught school in Morgan Academy, winter before last, was in town last Thursday, accompanied by a Mr. Stephens, of Kenton county. The latter was in search of a school.

This afternoon an ice cream "Parlor" will be opened here, and will be open Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week and County Court days, the profits of the institution to be contributed to the benefit of the Presbyterian church.

A brush on a bean pole which Mr. [illegible] was carrying [illegible] the other day, struck him on the [illegible] which has greatly inconvenienced him every since. The sight of the eye is not supposed to be injured.

F. L. Crisler is the happy owner of a new grindstone, and he devoted last Saturday to sharpening all the edged tools in town. H. and John W. [illegible] were operating the stone, and all they lacked of having a complete outfit was a bell.

The unfavorable weather the past two weeks has materially injured the wheat, but nevertheless an unusually good yield will be the result in this county. With a few days favorable weather harvesting of wheat will be completed.

Remember that Geo. [illegible] & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

The Board of Civil Service Commissioners were in session last Saturday, for the purpose of examining those who desired a certificate with a view to being elected to the office of County Superintendent of schools. H. J. Foster was the only person examined.

If your wife faint do not spoil her dress by dashing a pitcher of water on her. Loudly kiss the back of your hand. She will immediately revive and want to know who you were kissing. Do not tell her and she will faint no more.—Three Forks Enterprise.

On the 23d inst., Coroner Murat and a jury held an inquest on a floater found in the river at Constance, returning a verdict of death by drowning. The body was that of a man about 50 years old, and from his general appearance was supposed to be a river man.

Charles L. Grant, son of J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, passed through town Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, having come the Burlington pike and returning via the Woolper pike, a distance of twenty miles, over one of the roughest roads in the county, on a bicycle.

The Goodridges, of this county, who are heirs of the Botts estate in Fleming county, were in town Monday preparing the necessary papers to draw their share of the estate. Botts was a very wealthy old bachelor relative of theirs, and a host of other people who come in for a portion.

If the writer who sent the item in regard to the shooting scrape in Constance on June 6th, 1886, had signed his or her name to the article, they might have seen it (the item) in this weeks paper. For the last eleven years we have had occasion on an average of once a month to state that *we will not publish annonymous communications.*

Saturday A. S. Arnold, the Walton constable lodged another negro in jail at this place to serve out a fine and a number of days given him by Esquire T. F. Curley, for some disorderly conduct. The people up about Walton have been annoyed considerably by misbehavior on the part of some of the darkies, and they have determined to break it up.

The Sheriff left town Saturday morning with a howitzer in the north end of his saddle pockets, and a determined look in his eyes. Guess he made a clean sweep of business on the route traveled that day. For further information regarding the artillery, call on I. Bally, Esq., first controller of the treasury on the Florence end of the Burlington pike.

At its meeting last Saturday night, Viola Lodge I. O. O. F. adopted, and ordered published, the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the members of Viola Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., hereby tender their thanks to members of sister-lodges, and to all other persons who contributed to the success of their picnic given in Silver Grove, on June 19th, 1886; and especially do they thank the ladies who prepared and spread the bountiful dinner for the picnicers."

The meeting at Gunpowder is still in progress, but will close Monday, July 5th, with an all-day basket meeting in the grove adjoining Hopeful church. H. G. Fithian, evangelist and wife will be assisted on that occasion, by quite a number of earnest christian workers. Among those expected are Rev. Geo. Dunlap, the evangelist, and Geo. T. Howser, Gen. Sec. Y. M. C. A., of Cincinnati, who will also have charge of the singing, assisted by the male choir of the association. All are cordially invited to attend. It is to be a union meeting.

There will be a lecture delivered upon the Local Option Question in Boone county, beginning at one o'clock p. m. at the Court-house, in Burlington, Ky., Monday, July 5th. All persons are especially invited to attend the same. The Local Option Central Committee of Boone county, Ky., composed of the chairman of the several district committees in the county, is requested to meet in Burlington on that day.

Oscar Gaines,
Chairman Local Option Cent. Comt.

Burlington committee—H. P. Stephens, chairman; J. A. Gaines, Oscar Huey, Joseph Hodge, Lewis Conner, Robert Sandford, Silas Rouse, James Cloud.

The Carrollton Democrat of last week says:

"The Bellevue Base Ball Club arrived here Sunday afternoon on the Fleetwood and played the Carrollton Furniture nine Monday afternoon. It was the finest game of ball ever played in this place, but one score being made after the fourth inning, the Bellevue club making this in the eighth inning. The playing of the left-fielder of the visiting club was simply grand, and he has to his credit 3 or 4 fine running catches and a home run. The home club became somewhat "rattled" in the first two innings, thus allowing their opponents to make eight runs, in the first and four in the second. They then straightened up and played a fine fielding game, but could not do much with the bat. Score 9 to 3.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[illegible]

Hay will be an average crop.

Apples and blackberries are plentiful.

A large crop of sweet potatoes was set out.

Jeff [illegible] has returned from Kansas City, Mo.

Ed [illegible] has gone to Grant county on a pleasure trip.

The prospects are good for a fine crop of Irish potatoes.

Acreage of wheat small, but quality good and about all harvested.

Finnel Beall has a very bad looking hand, resulting from a spider bite.

Miss Lucy Thomas, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, is the guest of Mike Clore and wife.

Before the rain commenced falling down suddenly, we never saw the crop looking better.

To increase the price of butter: Keep fewer cows, save more food, and receive more for the butter.

J. B. Crigler is extensively engaged in the poultry business. Eighty ducks and a large variety of chickens, are his daily charge now.

Much of the corn is yet very small, and will hardly get the necessary plowing on account of the recent protracted wet weather. The crop cannot yield well.

Mr. Winston has built an L to, and is otherwise renovating, his dwelling house. He has also built a new barn. John Kirkpatrick and Wm. Batterson are the architects.

David Beall, who had his hand so badly mangled by a circular saw, not long since, has suffered considerably at times from the wound, but we are glad to report him improving nicely now.

RABBIT HASH.

The recent rains have damaged the farmers very much.

Uncle J. Q. A. Stephens is reported to be in very poor health.

Gus Ryle and wife and son, Stephen, of Gunpowder, were in town the other day.

Wheat and clover have been damaged, and corn and tobacco need work badly.

Several of the Rabbit Hashers will attend the firemen's display at Aurora, Saturday, July 3d.

Geo. Griffith has added an addition to his house by putting up a two story L, which adds very much to its looks.

Hade Wilson and wife took a trip up the Kentucky river last week on the Str. Hornet, then to Louisville, returning home Monday evening.

Dr. Gillespie, of Rising Sun, passed through here last Thursday, to visit Mr. Lawrence Pope, of Huntsville. He is not enjoying the best of health.

We are glad to report that the prospects of Mrs. Jessie Wilson's recovery is very flattering. Due to the good nursing and close attention of Dr. Cowen.

A very respectable call has been made here for Esq. T. H. Sutton, of Bellevue, to become a candidate for County Commissioner, and we think him the best material for that office in this part of the county.

The Plattsburg correspondent wants to know how much the churn would be worth when butter is worth 25c per lb. We say $22.50; right or wrong? [Wrong. It might sell for $22.50, but it would only be worth $7.50.—Eds.]

UNION.

H. P. Stephens and wife visited Union last week.

We regret to report the illness of Miss Latie Baker.

Miss Nannie Bristow is the guest of Miss Mattie Baker of Covington.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Lida Howard expects to return to her home in Cincinnati soon.

Owing to the continued rain, the farmers have been considerably delayed with their harvest.

Revs. Graybill and Bedinger, held meeting in the Presbyterian chapel several evenings during the past week.

Miss Allie Castleman and Rev. J. F. Williams, of Glencoe, also Dr. M. J. Crouch, of Warsaw, are visiting James Huey and wife, and will be present at the celebration of their wooden wedding Tuesday evening the 29th inst.

GUNPOWDER.

We have had too much rain the last two weeks.

Prospects for a large potato crop this year are good.

From some cause or other the farmers are loosing a great many sheep.

Ab Quick and wife were visiting Albert Beemon and wife, one day last week.

The lamb buyers have commenced gathering the lambs in this part of the county for market.

The tobacco crop around here has about all been set. There has been too much rain for it to do any good.

The farmers in this vicinity have been very busy for the last ten days harvesting—some of them are through.

ERLANGER.

The pay car was out last week and made the boys happy.

Farmers are complaining of too much rain, as the majority are ready to begin harvesting.

The Southern railroad Company has completed work at this point and removed the machinery to Bermingham, Alabama.

The Erlanger scribe for the Recorder has been on the sick list the past few days, but with the aid of crutches is able to be out again.

The farmers are now exceedingly busy.

Mrs. Emma Willis, of Bullittsville, was visiting her father and mother, at this place yesterday.

The teachers have been daily visitors of the County Superintendent for several days past. The May draft draws better than mustard.

The report reaches here that B. Q. Roberts, of Verona, has been badly hurt about the face by the bursting of a gun. No further particulars.

Wm. B. Grubbs, of Taylorport, and brother-in-law, Dr. Taylor, of Lisbon, Dakota, were in Burlington Tuesday. The doctor is buying horses to take West with him.

Another for Sutton.

Rabbit Hash, Ky.

Esq. Thos. H. Sutton:

The undersigned would earnestly solicit you to become a candidate for County Commissioner, and we hereby voluntarily pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure your election and will further pledge ourselves to vote for you and use our influence in every way to accomplish your election:

Geo H Williamson,	Philip Cayton,
H F Bell,	H M Ryle,
Ben Wilson,	M F [illegible],
J G Riddell,	Al Wilson,
[illegible] Wilson,	J H Walton,
Chas H [illegible],	Jas H Stephens,
T A Marshall,	H B Hoggins,
Will Ryle,	Geo W Huey,
Chas Walsh,	Smith S Huey,
Harry W Ryle,	S J Stephens,
J A Wilson,	A J Cayton,
J T Cowen,	George Ward,
C H Moore,	J E Parsons,
Jim P Ryle,	A J Barker,
Will Young,	John M Hodges,
J J Stephens,	W L Pope,
C F Craig,	H W Huey,
W L Parsons,	I S Smith,
Jim J Pull,	H A Ryle.

Whose garden brought forth the first roasting ears is the momentous question which has plunged Burlington into the vortex of doubt. J. S. Crisler reported Tuesday morning before breakfast that he had the delicious roasting-ear in his garden, and in about an hour afterwards, H. P. Stephens came rushing down the street under a full head of steam, proclaiming that he had the same toothsome vegetable in his truck patch. The question is respectfully referred to the committee on claims, which will decide in favor of the one that presents it with the first twelve roasting-ears.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The Philadelphia *North American* advises New Yorkers to lock up their aldermen as soon as elected hereafter.

—A club has been formed at New York which will admit to membership only those who claim Canadian citizenship.

—Based on the names in the last city directory, St. Louis claims a population of four hundred and twenty thousand.

—An old resident of Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn., has taken one hundred and eleven bodies of drowned persons from the Connecticut river in that vicinity.

—Manitoba, according to Dominion statistics, is the most criminal of the provinces. There is one indictable offense for each six hundred and sixty of the population.

—Twelve varieties of fish may be caught in the waters of Lake Superior. They are the whitefish, herring, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, red and common siskewet, small and large brook trout, suckers and perch.

—It is said that if a person whose clothes are on fire will lie down in a horizontal position the fire will be unable to do any immediate damage, giving the victim plenty of time to divest himself of his clothing.

—A Connecticut justice has created a precedent by giving a drunkard his choice between enlistment in the regular army and going to jail. The man chose the former alternative, and was enlisted at Fort Schuyler.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Many persons return from Australia to England by way of San Francisco, as the trip by the Red Sea and Suez canal, although shorter, is considered very dangerous on account of the extreme heat. No less than eight persons died on a recent voyage.

—The Guion steamer Wyoming collided with a monster whale on its last trip across the ocean. A sharp, short shock was felt when the collision occurred, but no injury was done the boat. The whale, however, was nearly cut in two, and died in a few moments. —*N. Y. Mail.*

—The menus of a recent Philadelphia dinner were very unique. They consisted of handsomely-engraved cards, each of which was concealed in the bottom of an imitation chicken-coop, containing on a surface of moss a couple of small chickens and a nest with eggs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A Chinese version of "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been brought out in Canton. The volume is illustrated with pictures drawn and engraved by Chinese artists. In these Christian appears in Chinese costume, the House Beautiful as a Chinese pagoda, and throughout the book the scenes and incidents are depicted in a garb familiar to the people for whom the book is intended.

—The fourteen miles of street railway in Glasgow, Scotland, are owned by the city, and bring to the treasury a rental of seventy-six thousand dollars annually. There is no uniform rate of fare, but a penny a mile is charged, with reduced rates morning and evening, when the working people travel. The original purpose of the tramway, in fact, was to enable workingmen to inhabit the suburbs.

—A Buffalo hotel clerk has invented a very excellent check system for valuable parcels. He takes a blank card and writes the name of the owner on it. Then whipping out a pair of shears he saws through the card and the name and hands over half to the agent, pinning the other on the package. The matching of the card is conclusive proof, and the clerk claims that it is a check with which there can be no monkeying.—*Buffalo Express.*

—One of the most remarkable lapses of memory on record is reported by a Paris journal. A man who is now enjoying the social eminence of a dock laborer is discovered to be heir to a vast fortune in England. His mother visited the continent when he was but an infant, and left him with a nurse while she went shopping. The excitement of the moment caused her to forget all about her baby, and she never once thought of him again.

—A Williamsport (Pa.) fisherman has solved the problem of trout-catching. The secret lay in the bait he used —potato bugs. He had used several kinds of bait, but was unsuccessful in landing the trout. Finally he noticed a potato-bug travelling around in search of his favorite vegetable and he impaled him on the hook, and dropped them into the water. He had more trout than he could carry when he reeled in his line.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—A favorite jest of the Washington Senatorial or Congressional loafer is to stuff paper under the hat-band of some consequential Senator accused of having the disease known as the "swelled head." The victim is then approached by his tormentors, who with grave solicitude ask after his health, warn him against apoplexy, and advise him to seek a doctor. His heads suddenly feels larger than usual, and he finds out the joke when he sees his doctor. —*Washington Post.*

—The Congressional Directory puts Iowa Congressman Tim Campbell as a Scotch-Irishman, but he sent a dispatch last week which proved him a genuine son of the ould dart. He wired to a friend whom he wanted to see: "I want to meet you in New York. If you are not there please telegraph me and I will not go over."—*Washington Hatchet.*

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

[illegible] Pltf
vs In equity
Almond Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 19th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Almond Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs
vs In equity
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 11th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. S. O'Neal, Plff
vs In Equity.
John T. Bresslen, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plff.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5 day of July 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout being County court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to wit:

The Allen Wilhoit farm of 156½ acres of land on the Covington and Lexington pike near Richwood station on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and bounded by the lands of Lewis Rice, O. Dixson, O. F. Glackin, the Wick Grubb land, &c. This tract has been divided into seven lots, and each lot will be offered separately, after which 156½ acres will be offered in a body, and if it brings more money in that way than when sold by lot said sale will be the one reported to the court. A plat of the farm and lots is on file in the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Mary A. Murphy, Pltff
vs } In Equity.
J. R. Clutterbuck, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, July 5th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments, at the Courthouse door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

32 acres of land belonging to the plaintiff Mary A. Murphy, near Big Bone, beginning at a cherry tree and hawbush on the road corner to lot No 3; thence with it w 76 poles to a stake in a line of the dower; then with it and passing a corner thereof n 95 poles to a haw bush on Big Bone Creek; then up the creek to the mouth of Buckrun; then with it and the road to the beginning.

Also the dower of the plaintiff in the lands of James Murphy, deceased. Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then s 81½ e 13.40 chains to a white oak; then s 75 e 2.30 chains to a stone, corner to lot No 3; then s 6¾ w 31.30 chains to the aforesaid creek; then with the meanders of the creek, s 73½ w 4.80 chains s 84 w 6.08 chains, n 69 w 3.50 chains to the beginning containing 52 acres. Amount to be raised $138 11.

Also the following tract of land belonging to G. B. Murphy: Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then s [illegible] chains to a red oak stump; then n 1½ e 25.50 chains to two beech trees; then s 81 e 10.50 chains to a stone, corner to lot No 2; then s 72 w to the aforesaid creek; then with the meanders of said creek n 15 w 4.17 chains, s 78 w 5.47 chains, s 36 w 2.90 chains to the beginning, containing 31a or sufficient thereof to make $105 20.

Also the following tract of land belonging to C. W. Murphy: Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek, a corner to lot No. 3; then n 13½ e 35.30 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 3; then s 81 e 11.25 chs, to a stone near a branch; then s 18¾ w 37.50 chains to the aforesaid creek; then n 68 w 6.70 chains, n 55 w 1 chain to the beginning containing 34 acres or sufficient thereof to make $105 20.

Also the following tract of land belonging to Stella Stevenson: Beginning in the center of Big Bone Creek; then n 6¾ e 31.5 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 2; then s 76 e 7.50 chains to a red oak tree; then s 81 e 5.62 chains to a stone, corner to lot No. 4; then n 13¾ w 25.30 chains to the aforesaid creek; then n 55 w 5.91 chains, then n 63 w 4 chains to the beginning containing 37 acres, or sufficient thereof to make $88 89.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. [illegible] this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank

AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky at the close of business June [illegible]

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real estate, furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	[illegible]	
Bills of other Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	[illegible]	
Undivided profits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	433,474 19	
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	12,277 05	
Due to State Bks and bankers	17,339 91	545,339 38
Total		$[illegible]

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.
James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.
A. Kloenstrup, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
Legran Gaines, B. L. Rice.
Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent.
R. S. Cowen, Assessor

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Italian & American Headstones, &c

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN, INDIANA

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

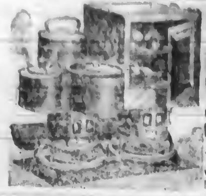
J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]
ARTIFICIAL TEETH [illegible]
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT [illegible]

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
[illegible]



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If not sold by any Hardware Dealer in your section, write us for Illustrated Circular.
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161, 163, 165 & 167 W. 5th St.,
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JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
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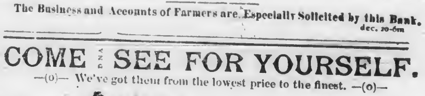
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
dec. 20-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is [illegible] the sovereign remedy. Worm Confections, [illegible] have been manufactured all over the [illegible] and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor [illegible] cause than worms, and worms are most frequently the result of [illegible] are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, [illegible] grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms [illegible] and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond [illegible] Therefore parents—especially mothers who are more [illegible] for so surely as they exist, they can be [illegible] by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. [illegible] their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession. [illegible] In fact it never fails. It has frequently been given to a child [illegible] and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate [illegible] his own judge in one sense, and to examine every [illegible] He must look closely and carefully to see that the [illegible]

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
[illegible]
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., successors to B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

—DEALERS IN—

Carriages, Buggies

— AND —

Spring Wagons.

—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand,

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON

— SHORT NOTICE —

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

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STATE COLLEGE of KENTUCKY

Eighteen Professors and Instructors.
Agricultural and Mechanical, Scientific, Engineering, Classical, Normal School, Military Tactics, Commercial and Preparatory Courses of Study.
COUNTY APPOINTEES RECEIVED FREE OF TUITION.
Fall term begins Sept. 5th, 1886. For Catalogue and other information Address JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., Lexington, Kentucky.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON : : KENTUCKY

HOW TO BOW TO A LADY

If you wish to make a bow to the street fashion,
And the making you must sharply [illegible],
When [illegible] feet as though in [illegible] passion,
From the chest so firmly [illegible] must [illegible].

Then [illegible] place your heels upon a [illegible],
And [illegible] bring your toes together with a [illegible],
Inclined [illegible] enough between them for a [illegible],
And assume the fierce expression of a Turk.

[illegible] your hands upon the seams of trousers [illegible],
With a very sudden movement forward bent,
[illegible] to her your head [illegible] [illegible],
Then [illegible] straighten, and the lady is your [illegible].

It is sufficient you should [illegible]
The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

OUR WAR BALLAD.

How Francis Scott Key Wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The tragic death of Mrs. George H. Pendleton, wife of the American Minister at Berlin, and daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," adds to the story of that famous national war song, and to a movement to erect a monument to its author, a fresh and vivid, if melancholy interest. The origin of the song, though partially related in a family letter of Chief Justice Taney, Mrs. Pendleton's distinguished uncle, and in a paper read several years ago before the Pennsylvania Historical Society by Colonel John L. Warner, has not heretofore been fully told. Forty years ago and more, the writer lived in the historic house from which Key was captured just before he wrote the ballad that has immortalized his name. This and other circumstances give me peculiar advantages for learning much of the author and his work. The house was the residence of Dr. William Beanes, an opulent planter at Upper Marlboro, Md., about sixteen miles from Washington. Here Madison and Taney, Hopkinson and Key, Marshall and Webster often enjoyed the princely hospitality of the doctor, finding relief from the work and worry of State affairs in this rural retreat. The immediate inspiration of the "Star-Spangled Banner" was the high-strung feelings produced all over the country by the war of 1812. Strangely enough, Key was an ardent Federalist and the war was strenuously opposed by his party from the first. That Key was more bard than politician, is conclusively shown by the remark of a contemporary that his ballad was worth 40,000 men to the Democrats—the war party. Of his quality as an artist "The Star-Spangled Banner" is all-sufficient testimony. In selecting the solemn, soul-swelling melody of "Anacreon in Heaven," and fitting to it his patriotic verse, he evinced musical taste, cultivation and judgment of the rarest sort. Not inaptly has his genius been likened to that of Mozart. At Dr. Beane's dinner-table Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia," then at the height of his popularity, first met Francis Scott Key, when the latter was a rising young barrister of Georgetown; and it was at the Beanes plantation that an adventure occurred which, through a romantic chain of circumstances led up to the composition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Key was born at Frederick, Md., Aug. 1, 1779, and died at Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, practiced law at Frederick, then went to live at Georgetown and finally became District-Attorney of Washington. A good lawyer, a brilliant wit and a man of poetic genius, it is yet true that a comparatively trifling circumstance, his presence at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, afforded the single opportunity of his life to render his name famous for all time. A volume of his poems was published at Baltimore about thirty years ago, and some mention of him is to be found in McCarty's "National Songs" and in more recent publications; but his one great song overshadowed all else in his career.

In the summer of 1814 the tide of war brought Admiral Cockburn to the Republican capital, and the torch was ruthlessly applied by the British under Cockburn and Ross. When the British army reached Marlboro in the march on Washington, Cockburn, Ross and their staff officers made their headquarters at Dr. Beanes' residence. The best that the house afforded was laid before them. Pleased with his reception, General Ross placed guards around the grounds and outhouses to prevent depredations by the troops. The subsequent movements of Ross and Cockburn are written in the full blaze of history, and never were the English arms stained with fouler disgrace than by these two leaders. The so-called American army of some six thousand farmers and mechanics, hastily rallied to the capital by General Winder, with 850 regular soldiers and 700 sailors and marines under the gallant Commodore Barney, made a show of resistance when the British reached Bladensburg. But what hope was there for raw levies against veterans who had seen service under Wellington?

The capitol, President's house, public buildings, a house built by General Washington on Capitol Hill, the navy-yard, arsenal, public stores and newspaper offices were all set on fire and burned to the ground by the soldiers of George the Third. Then came the counter-panic and the adventure above alluded to. A hurricane passed over the city one afternoon and so demoralized the red-coats that they fled terror-stricken from the smouldering ruins of Washington. Gleig, in his "Narrative" tells of this absurd flight of Ross and Cockburn before the imaginary spectres of the skies. The conquerors were conquered by a gust of wind, and in their swift race back to the Patuxent, the doughty host furnished another illustration of the truism that there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Dr. Beanes was sitting in his parlor with several neighbors on the 26th of August when a negro rushed in and exclaimed: "Massa, de red-coats are flyin'; dey done got whipped, shoa." There they were, on the outskirts of the village, in full retreat to their ships. Was it any wonder that Dr. Beanes and his neighbors became jubilant? Any wonder that they should have retired to a neighboring dell where a delightful spring bubbled up out of the cool earth, and here made a bowl of punch to celebrate the American victory which they confidently believed had been won? The flowing bowl had been filled again and again, and the doctor and his friends were becoming rather hilarious, when three British stragglers came to the spring to get a drink of water. The red-coats claimed the victory for their side and the Americans for theirs. From words they fell to blows, and the Englishmen were overpowered and carried off prisoners of war to the court-house by the doctor and his friends. But Cockburn heard of it, and that night he sent back a troop of horse to liberate his men and bring in Dr. Beanes. The poor doctor was dragged from his couch, carried off and imprisoned in the hen-coop [illegible] the ships where he was treated with the utmost harshness. Key [illegible] to release his friend at all hazards. President Madison heartily seconded his efforts and ordered that the vessel used as a cartel should be placed at his service. The President directed Mr. John S. Skinner, agent for the exchange of prisoners and well known to the British, to accompany Mr. Key. They came up with the enemy's fleet at the mouth of the Potomac and were escorted courteously to Admiral Cochrane. But on making known the object of his mission Mr. Key was referred to Admiral Cockburn, who [illegible]. In spite of being refused [illegible] and the [illegible] Dr. Beanes should be hung at the yardarm of the ship. They reported [illegible] and handed [illegible] letters from English prisoners who had been wounded and left behind after the battle of Bladensburg. They spoke in grateful terms of the kind treatment of the Americans. Ross was naturally a humane man and was moved at this agreeable news. Seizing his advantage Key again made an earnest plea for the release of Dr. Beanes, and this time General Ross consented that the doctor should be returned to his friends, but added that the whole party would have to be detained pending the attack on Baltimore, then about to take place. Key and Skinner were transferred to the frigate Surprise, but Beanes was still confined on the flagship among the sailors and soldiers, who treated him with rudeness. No officer spoke to him; he was not allowed a change of clothing, and the vindictive Cockburn requited the doctor's former hospitality by ordering him to be held as a culprit rather than a prisoner of war. Again the story reaches a memorable historic scene, the attack on Baltimore, the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Ross landed and led his army to the sack of Baltimore; Cochrane moved up the Patapsco, transferred his flag to the Surprise, of lighter draught than the flagship, and when all was in readiness the bombardment of the fort began, while the roar of battle from the shore told that America and England were once more locked in the tug of war. Meantime Key, Skinner and Beanes had been transferred to their own vessel under guard of British sailors to prevent their escape during the conflict. The American vessel occupied a position from which the flag at Fort Henry was distinctly seen. Night fell and the darkness was made visible by the glare of shot and shell playing all night long on the devoted fort. It was a grand spectacle, and Key and his friends paced the deck through the night as the rockets whizzed and shells exploded. But the fort had not fallen, for the bombardment continued. Suddenly, just before dawn, the firing ceased, but nothing could be seen, and the Americans were unable to tell on which side victory had fallen. Mr. Key often afterwards spoke of that moment as the most trying of his life. He consulted his watch and counted the moments before dawn. At last a gray twilight spread over the face of the deep, and our watchers eagerly peered through their glasses to find whether the enemy's flag or their own floated over the beleaguered fort. At length the light came, and they saw that our flag was still there! When Mr. Key beheld the flag of his country above the frowning battlements his ecstasy found expression in the first and second stanzas of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and his full heart overflowed in the second chorus.

"What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream—

'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, Oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

He had not to wait long before he saw the retreating to the ships and the body of an officer of distinction solemnly borne on board. It was General Ross, who had been killed by an American sharp-shooter. Bladensburg was avenged, and the vandalism at Washington had met with a bloody reprisal at North Point. The defeated enemy set sail and Key and his friends returned to Baltimore. The poet began to write his verses on the back of a letter he found in his pocket in the fervor of the moment when he saw the American flag floating over the fort and the land forces retreating to their ships. He finished the poem while still on the vessel and while he was on his way to the shore. In order to remember some of the lines, as his paper was scant, he made notes instead of writing them out in full. On his arrival at Baltimore he immediately went to a hotel and wrote out the song as it now stands from the rough draft he had made on the boat. A friend to whom he showed the song the next morning was delighted with it. Mr. Key then gave it to a printer to strike off some copies in hand-bill form to distribute among the citizens. This was Captain Benjamin Eades, of the Twenty-seventh Baltimore Regiment, who had taken part in the fight at North Point. His printing office was at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. Eades was enthusiastic over the song, and seizing a copy fresh from the press he hastened to the famous tavern of Colonel McConkey, next door to the Holliday Street Theater, where actors and lookers-on were in the habit of gathering to see the citizen-defenders go through their daily drill in Gay street. It was a quaint, old, one-story frame house, formerly kept by the Widow Berling. Major Frailey and Captains Long and Warner, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, also accompanied Captain Eades to the hostelry to hear Mr. Key's poem read. It was early in the morning of the 15th of September, 1814, the defenders had assembled for drill, and joy beamed in every face over the victory. Mr. Key had directed Eades to print the words "Air—Anacreon in Heaven" at the top of the poem. All gathered to listen as the verses were read by the printer, and that they struck the popular heart was no longer a question of doubt. But who shall sing the song? "Ferdinand Durang," cried one; "Ferdinand Durang," exclaimed a hundred voices. Mr. Durang was a clever vocalist, and being thus appealed to he mounted an old-fashioned rush-bottom chair and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the first time in the United States. All present joined in singing the grand chorus. The effect was like a flash of electricity. Soon the whole town, the whole State and the whole Union was singing the song. There was a clever actor then playing at the Holliday Street Theater named Paddy McFarland. The managers, Messrs. Warren & Wood, advertised that Paddy and the whole company would sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" every night after the play, and the theater was not large enough to hold the crowds that came. Mr. Key, like Byron, woke next morning to find himself famous.—*J. Fairfax McLaughlin, in N. Y. World.*

Yearning For Intermission.

"You are not very fond of young gentlemen, I believe," observed Mrs. Skinnerhorn to her niece, an heiress.

"No, to be candid I don't admire the vapid society masculine."

"But remember, Pope says: 'The proper study of mankind is man.'"

"Does he?"—yawning. "Well, I'll be glad then when school is out."—*Merchant Traveler.*

HOME AND FARM

—Remember your horses can not tell you of their ills and pains. It is your duty to watch for them.

—It is an easier matter to keep the stables clean and orderly than it is supposed by those who have not tried it. If you are one of these, make a beginning at once and see if it is not true.—[illegible]

—A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk, and perhaps the udder also.—[illegible]

—Foot-rot in sheep, distemper in horses and cattle, cough in pigs and a score of other ailments arise from filthy barnyards in winter and spring. Prevention is better than cure in these cases.—*N. A. Farmer.*

—A Nice Pudding: One cupful of molasses, one cupful of boiling water, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of spice, four cupfuls of flour, some dried or fresh fruit. Steam two hours. Use with sauce.—*Toledo Blade.*

—It has been found by experiment that meal will pass through the digestive organs quicker than hay, and that if the meal is fed to an animal with an empty stomach, it passes away before it is fully digested, but if fed after hay it becomes mingled with it, and more benefit is derived.—*Albany Journal.*

—Bread Cake: Two cupfuls of light dough, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, one half cupful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon or cloves, one cupful of raisins, one-half cupful of currants. Will keep nice a long time. Before using, slice and put in the stove a few minutes.—*Exchange.*

—Boiled Indian Pudding: This is improved for some people if suet is added to give it richness. Chop a quarter of a pound of beef suet very fine, add an equal quantity of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of salt, enough sweet milk to moisten the meal, and a teaspoonful of baking powder, or about a cup of sour milk and a teaspoonful of soda. This should boil in a bag for at least three hours, and be served hot with wine sauce.—*Boston Budget.*

—If you have soiled white Spanish or cachemire lace do not throw it aside as worthless, for it may be colored with some of the dyes now to be found in small packages. The lace may be used in a great many ways. One way is to trim the edge of tidies made of strips of ribbon and lace, or of ribbon and velvet, or of those novelties for the backs of chairs made of a strip of plain silk placed on each side of a very elegant strip of crazy patchwork.—*The Household.*

—Corned String Beans: Drain off the liquor, and covering them with very cold water, slightly salted, leave them for an hour. Drain and cook twenty minutes in boiling water, salted. Pour off this and shake the beans in a colander. Then stir quickly through them a tablespoonful of butter mixed with pepper, salt, a very little made mustard and a tablespoonful of vinegar; put back over the fire, toss the beans lightly with a fork until they are hot, and dish them.—*Boston Globe.*

USES OF PAPER.

How a Room Can Be Ornamented at the Expense of a Few Cents.

Take a sheet of stiff white paper, such as can be bought at any stationer's for three cents. Cut off enough for a hair-receiver of any size wished. Fold it in the proper shape and fasten neatly with mucilage. Over the joining, place a bow of bright-colored ribbon, in such a manner as to entirely conceal it. Satin ribbon of the proper width may be obtained for from eight to fifteen cents a yard. Pass half a yard of narrow ribbon through a small hole at the top of the hair-receiver, and hang it at the side of the looking-glass. In doing so, dispose the ribbon in such a manner as to make a pretty bow and ends. The ribbon should be of a color to harmonize with the tints of the wall-paper. If you have any of the pretty and natural-looking paper flowers now so much in vogue, a bunch of them arranged over the joining of the hair-receiver might take the place of the ribbon bow. A sheet of the paper mentioned will make four hair-receivers, so that they can be renewed when soiled, and the same ribbon will keep fresh for all four. The narrow ribbon may be bought for eight cents a yard. Thus four hair-receivers may be obtained at an expense of from eleven to fifteen cents. If the walls of the room be white, cover the hair-receiver with tissue paper of any color that may be desired. This can be bought at the stationer's for from one to three cents a sheet. The ribbon, of course, should accord with the color of the tissue paper. The making of one of the hair-receivers occupies only a few minutes, and when finished it is more effective than any one would imagine. It brightens up a room otherwise destitute of ornament, charmingly, as we can testify from experience.

An ornamental but simple splasher can be made by covering a piece of the white paper with tissue of any desirable color. If you are willing to bestow a little more time and trouble on it, a very pretty effect may be produced by laying the tissue paper in small pleats and fastening lightly at either end with a needle and thread.

Little earthen jars, like those in which extract of meat is sold, may, when emptied of their contents, be made at the same time useful and ornamental by covering them with glazed paper of any color desired, and then cutting very small pictures or separate figures out of illustrated papers and pasting them on. The glazed paper can be bought for five cents a sheet. The jars will be useful to hold tapers, burnt matches, etc. In summer they are very nice for little bouquets.

Small tin cases may be ornamented and used in the same manner.

The glazed paper is very nice as a covering for shelves and the inside of boxes. If the outside of a small box be unsightly the paper may be pasted over it with very good effect, and little prints added, if desired, as in the case of the jars.—*Christian at Work.*

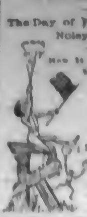
TRAPPING MOTHS.

A Simple Method For Keeping the House Clear of These Destructive Insects.

The household moth always flies at night, and, being readily attracted by a lamp, they may be trapped in the following manner: Place the lamp in a tub (or even a large wash basin) partially filled with water. Let the blaze be bright, and the tiny millers will soon flock around it, and when they fall into the water they can not escape. A lady who has practiced this for several years says she begins as soon as the warm weather sets in and for some time none may be caught. Then on some nights a large number will be taken and in the close of the summer when these insects again appear she repeats this practice, and in this manner keeps her house clear of them. Some may think this is a good deal of trouble, but she thinks it pays. The carpet bug has evidently come to stay, but it can be fought by the use of oil of cedar placed around the edges, and there are other preventives of equal efficiency.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FOURTH OF JULY.

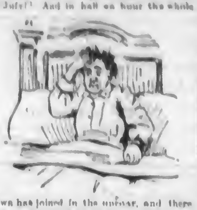
The Day of Patriotic, Boisterous, Noisy Merriment.



How It Is Celebrated by Old and Young, Male and Female—A Never-Dying Sentiment.

[Original.]

Rip, tap, bang, tsang, swang, piff, poof, rattle, boom! tan, ra, from street to street and alley to alley, and awoke the echoes until at last it aroused the sluggards and every old citizen who rolled uneasily at this sudden concatenation of noises, and in his agony kicked his heels through the clothes had strength enough left to exclaim: "Well, I declare, I forgot! why, it must be Fourth of July!" And in half an hour the whole



town has joined in the uproar, and there is more concerted noise to the cubic inch than was ever known before on this auspicious day.

The ebullition of patriotic sentiment that finds its outlet in exploding torpedoes, fire-crackers and toy pistol shooting, as associated with the incoming, continuance and departure of Independence Day, was born long ago, for there has always been something exhilirating in proclaiming oneself an American patriot by resorting to either fiery oratory or burning gunpowder.

The day is one of boisterous, noisy merriment and of much gaseous emanations. It is *the* day of the year for the young ragamuffins, the Fourth of July orators and the actors, either with ball or buskin. It is no man's land in this country from the dawn that announces the approach of the greater light until in the earth's revolution, the gray light of the dawning shall be seen again. It is the Nation's birthday, and therefore the birthday of every body within the Union, so that an occasion arises for mutual pledging of every body's good health. Some of the "thee-thou" good old feather-breeched citizens who celebrated the first anniversary of this glorious day are probably still joining in the recurring celebration of their triumph each and every year, for patriotic sentiment, love of country and desire to celebrate its natal day never die a mere physical death, nor reach a state of innocuous desuetude, whatever becomes of the body. Standing and silently the entire Nation drinks to the ever-cherished, honored memory of the patriots who, in the agony and travail of their souls, and with their blood, gave birth to our great Independence Day, whether it be from out a skull or the drinking horn of the ancient warrior, or from the silver, gold-lined tankard of to-day. For we should all remember the men that gave us the chance—the excuse for—and set us the example of firing off, kicking, jumping, rattling crackers and indulging in fire-works and a general hullabaloo!

The Fourth of July is a red-letter day for the lads and lasses. Look at them as they are on the way and at picnics, and about the green swards of the commons or parks. The young man sports a clean collar and a colored neck-tie, shaven face, waxed mustache, and in his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, he walks erect and looks with smiling face and open, candid eyes at the fair young lassie who, dressed in modest white calico, which sets off a pretty figure not yet warped and disfigured by hard labor, and wearing a natty hat made and remade by her own nimble fingers, smiles and laughs in return. And as they walk on and on, gay and festive on this great holiday, they are full of fun and elastic spirits, for the oxygen of the air is inspiring, and they laugh and chat and joke and romp, and have a good time generally.

But all the racing, tearing, shouting, hallooing, swinging and walking is not confined to young couples, sweeter as be-

tween themselves than molasses on bread buttered on both sides, but is being joined in by all the pleasure-seeking men, women, boys and girls that long for the excitement of music and dance, and roundabouts and swings and "mineral waters" so profusely provided at picnics and parks, especially on such heated and extraordinary days as the great national holiday which sets free all the working people and their cousins.

Of course the day has its great distractions, but after breakfast and the discussion of coffee, and while the children, and the neighboring children, and the neighboring neighboring children, are firing off torpedoes or fire-crackers or toy-pistols, and making all the noise and distraction possible, the "old man" lights his cigar, goes to his office or store, reads his mails and hands them over to be attended to by human moles, while his wife dresses up in her best silks, and wears a lovely imported bonnet upon which is mounted a beautiful bird that evidently was stuffed before it died, and after criticising the dress of the minister's wife listens to her favorite preacher, who delivers a discourse upon the significance of the day.

A separation of the family follows in the afternoon in the celebration of the Fourth of July, in a good many cases, for as usual there is great excitement over a running race or that celebrated base-ball match, to take place on the village common or in a picketed field, between the Invincibles and the Insurmountables, and it is always a toss-up how the struggle between the two teams can end except in a draw, although the record shows that on different occasions the Invincibles had defeated the Insurmountables, and *vice versa*. But no one but an expert can understand a base-ball record, and probably in each case the decision was the fault of the referee. The ladies are glad to be rid of their lords in the terrific heat of the afternoon of the Fourth of July, with the mercury in the shade hugging one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit, for in their elegant loose wrappers and the demi-deshabille permitted in the privacy of the home they are able to read the latest novel [illegible] generally, and when the latter [illegible].

But the glorious Fourth of July is chiefly enjoyed to the fullest extent among the rising generation, the boys and girls. [illegible] and [illegible] indeed is the boy who at the end of the bombardment of the day has got off without a powder burn on a shot finger or even his biggest [illegible]. Probably the greatest hero is the boy who not only has, with his toy pistol, carelessly and adroitly winged another boy, but also, in the noise, has

also been able to do what is by no means a rare feat, wound himself with his own weapon, for many a grown-up man has foolishly looked down the muzzle of a gun and the generous spirit of the boys is shown by the greater number of times in which they shoot themselves instead of others. The boys and girls who get up with the lark, and are on a lark all the day, and keep up the lark until the night shades are falling, what a glorious time they will have! It is the capping climax, the kernel of the nut of delight, the greatest of the great joys of the Fourth of July. The squares and streets become alive with burning fires of all the colors of the rainbow, lighted by the smoldering fuse held by every boy and girl, while, rising higher and higher the sky-rocket cleaves the dark heavens and fills the sky with more radiant and varied colored stars and comets than can ever be seen even on a clear starlight night. The incessant rattle of musketry coming from the burning, crackling bunches of exploding fire-crackers, with the heavy flash of light sparks as the sky-rocket flies from its prison, the exquisite pleasures of the wildly revolving spinning-wheels, and the noise as of a clap of thunder, which makes the boys and girls tremble, clinging to each other or their mothers, and hiding their faces in their dresses, as an immense pot of powder shoots up into the dark night air, displaying its lovely bouquet of flowers, while every face radiates with joy in the suddenly and beautifully illuminated night darkness, add to the fascinations of the glorious sight.

And then, how, down in the great public halls, the roofs are raised with the shouts of applause led and sustained by the thunder of a brass band, as some silver-tongued orator discourses of the glorious deeds of the heroes that fought for the creation of a freeman's government, and of those that shed their blood for its preservation. Then as the proceedings close the flags of the various delegations, who have marched in their regalia

through the thronged streets, are waved aloft amid the vast waves of song-harmony that sweep up the vast audience in its power with the soul-stirring national hymn "America."

Glory and honor, then, to the boy George Washington and his little hatchet. In how many thousands of thousands of parlors in this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the forty-ninth parallel to the Gulf, have the pictures come to mind of the hero of the cherry tree, the creator of the glorious "Fourth of July," and of the sweet, admirable woman who was then a little girl and became the first of the first ladies of the land in the new-born empire of the West! And not only in parlors, but in the cabins, huts and little rooms where old couples and the poor veterans are passing their lives away, are found these portraits, and twigs of evergreen trees are trimmed every Fourth of July about the fac-similes of the man and woman, testifying the general, never-dying gratitude of a patriotic people for the patriotism and will-power celebrated on this Nation's natal day, and which, but for them and their co-patriots, might never have been known; and the noisy musketry of the fire-cracker, the glow of the patriotic orator, the loves and laughter of the picnic, and the genial hail-fellow and hullabaloo might not have moved a nation to such universal enthusiasm on every recurring glorious Fourth of July.

Disgraced Herself Shamefully.

In the club window.

"Pretty girl, that."

"Yaas."

"She looked at you as if she knew you."

"Yaas."

"Does she?"

"Well, the fact is, my boy, she's my sistaw. But she mawied a fellaw that wuns a staw, aw something of that sawt, and they live in a bawding-house, so I cawn't affawd to wecognize haw in public. But I always send haw my cawd at New Yeah's. Paw girl! She has been foolish wathaw than cwiminal, don't chaw know."—*Town Topics.*

An Important Detail Omitted.

"What a nice summer resort that must be. Let's go there, pa."

"Well I don't know, dear; I do not consider this circular quite satisfactory."

"Why, pa, it is full of all sorts of details."

"Yes, I know; it tells all about the size of the hotel, the size of the grounds, and the size of the rooms, but not a word about the size of the mosquitoes."—*Chicago News.*

Entirely Free from Pain.

"And how's your father now-a-days?" asked an Eastern woman of her friend whose pater lived in Kansas. "I trust the old gentleman and the rest of the family do not suffer as much from rheumatism as formerly."

"No, they don't. Father writes that since the last tornado out there, there isn't a pane in the house."—*Tid-Bits.*

Conversing with Himself.

Schamburg (to Jacobs)—You vas a liar und a schoundrel. Do you hear dot?

Jacobs (to Schamburg)—I hear you already, und I dinks may be you vas talking to yourself.—*Texas Siftings.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—SENATE.—A bill to place Commander Quackenbush on the retired list of the navy was passed by a vote of [illegible], after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] had been [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] in the Department [illegible] until 5 o'clock. The discussion on the repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption land and desert land was continued until the [illegible] when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nine vetoes of private pension bills were received. After [illegible] from committee Mr. Morrison announced that he would not call up the tariff bill to-day. He called up a proposed change in the rules to allow a clause providing for an income tax to be added to revenue bills. This was debated until 5 o'clock when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the payment of expenses of steamboat inspectors in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his message written after signing the [illegible] ship bill, and resolutions were submitted and referred directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the repeal of all laws declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court and providing for a digest or index of the statutes of the United States, including those of the present Congress. The Hoar motion was then taken up to reconsider the vote on the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys of railroads aided by the Government. Mr. Beck opposed reconsideration, and speeches were made by Frye, Edmunds, Mitchell and Call in favor. The motion to reconsider was then carried—yeas 31, nays 21. Mr. Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to, 31 to 18. The bill was referred and Mr. Edmunds promised to report it back within six days. Several veto messages were received and read. The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws were placed before the Senate, and it was agreed that a vote should be taken to-morrow. At 5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 6 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conferees were appointed on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Morrison called up the report of the Committee on Rules, upon which the debate occurred yesterday. Mr. Reed raised the question of consideration. On the standing vote the House refused to consider the report, but on a yea and nay vote this determination was changed, and then, on a motion to reconsider, and then to adjourn the Republicans refrained from voting. The filibustering continued throughout the day, with numerous roll-calls and calls of the House. At 4:30 proceedings under the call were dispensed with; the motion to adjourn to Saturday was voted down, and another roll-call consumed the time up to 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the appointment of a U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama. It was first amended by fixing all District Judges' salaries at $5,000 a year, and prohibiting the appointment by Judges of relatives to office. The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was passed. The Fitz John Porter bill was taken up, and Mr. Sewell spoke in favor of its passage. Mr. Logan took the floor to reply, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the sundry civil bill taken up. An amendment was incorporated, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of the denominations of one, two and five dollars on all surplus silver dollars in the Treasury in payment of appropriations made in this bill, and for other expenditures of the Government. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, criticised the bill, and Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, spoke on coast survey features until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—SENATE.—After routine business, the Fitz John Porter bill was taken up. Mr. Logan objected to the bill on the constitutional point that it increased the retired list, provided the President made the appointment. Mr. Teller moved to amend the bill by adding the name of General Alfred Pleasonton, but Mr. Sewell objected. Mr. Plumb followed, after which the bill was passed, 30 to 17. The bill for the adjustment of railroad land grants in Kansas was placed before the Senate, and at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Thirty veto messages on private pension bills were read and referred. A conference committee was appointed on the agricultural appropriation bill. The sundry civil bill was taken up and considered until 5 p. m., when the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for consideration of pension business.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House spent the day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—SENATE.—The political disabilities of two Virginians were removed by the necessary two-thirds vote. The legislative appropriation bill was reported with amendments. The river and harbor bill was also reported back from committee with amendments. The pension appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill was introduced authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasonton as major general. Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would on Wednesday next ask the Senate to take up the resolution for open executive sessions. A bill was passed granting a pension of $100 to Emily Stannard, the widow of General Stannard, of Vermont. The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was debated, and the committee being unable to agree on the subsidy clause, a motion that the Senate insist on its amendment was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 12. The President's veto of the bill to quiet titles on the DesMoines river lands was taken up. Mr. Allison moved to pass it over the veto. After his speech, the subject went over until to-morrow. Mr. Blair reported a bill to give claimants for pensions the right of trial by jury. At 5:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the House, under the call of States, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, including Randall's tariff bill. The sundry civil bill was taken up and considered until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Foreign Notes.

FIFTY-ONE persons in all were killed in the Chilian election riots.

PRINCE LUITPOLD, took the oath as Regent of Bavaria on the 28th. The Chamber of Deputies, after a long debate, unanimously approved of Prince Luitpold's continuing in the regency.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife arrived in Liverpool on the 26th.

THE King of the Belgians has offered to the Count of Paris for a residence the Royal chateau at Ciergnon. The offer was declined, but the Count promises to pay a prolonged visit to Brussels in the autumn.

THE Dublin Methodist Conference, by a vote of 137 to 23, has resolved not to interfere in politics.

THE King of Portugal will go to England in August to visit his sister and Queen Victoria. He will afterward go to Sweden.

THE Radical press of France demands, as a reply to the manifesto of the Count of Paris, the immediate expulsion of all the Orleanist Princes and the seizure of their property.

THE French flag is not hoisted officially over the New Hebrides Islands. It is simply displayed over a French store house on one of the islands. A British flag floats over another store house near by.

Increasing the Suspense.

A murderer under sentence of death had a number of influential friends who were exerting themselves to secure a respite from the Governor. The sheriff believed in capital punishment, but he was a charitably disposed man, and had been doing a good deal of running around for his doomed guest. One morning he returned from such a trip and went to the prisoner.

"Well," said the man eagerly, "well, what did the Governor say?"

"My dear sir, he hasn't said anything yet. He wants time to think."

"Good heavens, man! This suspense is terrible," exclaimed the criminal, dramatically.

"Don't mention it," responded the sheriff, in a cheerful tone; "it ain't anything to what it will be if the Governor doesn't interfere."—*Washington Critic.*

Facts About Deaf Mutes.

The law formerly classed deaf and dumb persons with idiots and madmen, and would not permit them to form a contract. This was because no mode of teaching them was formerly known. It is not strange that these unfortunates should seem to be slow of intellect, since the absence of hearing cuts them off wholly from a most important avenue of knowledge. But the discovery of methods of instructing them has shown that the imperfect mental power of this class is not due to natural incapacity, but to undeveloped abilities, and now many most intelligent persons are found in the ranks of deaf-mutes. Persons who have become deaf in later life, having had the advantage of hearing in youth, and learned to read and speak, are not injured in mind thereby. Beethoven, the great musical composer, became deaf when about forty years old, and subsequently wrote some of his finest works.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PLEASANT WORK

Why the Washington Fish Reservoir is Cleaned with Unusual Thoroughness.

Immediately in front of the Capitol, on the west side, is a large fish reservoir. It is probably sixty feet long by thirty-five feet wide on the average, and is probably eighteen feet deep at the upper end and fourteen feet deep at the lower end. It is shaped like an egg, is built of stone, and catches the surplus water from the springs beneath the capital which supply the inhabitants with drinking water. An iron spout pours the surplus water into the reservoir in a constant stream. There is a large variety of fish in the reservoir, and leaning against the rails which surround it may be seen, at nearly all times of the day, a crowd of spectators, for the water is so transparent that the fish may be seen at any depth. During the past week a body of laborers were engaged for two or three days cleaning out this reservoir. The water was turned off and the fish taken out and placed in vats. The bottom of the reservoir is covered with stone and cement, but on top of that was found a mucous, a slime of mud, moss and leaves, probably three inches deep. The architect of the hospital said that during the process of cleaning the reservoir, although the work was very heavy and unpleasant, none of the duties about the hospital were performed with greater zeal and pleasure by the workmen. The reason of this was, he said, that the man who cleaned out the filth often found a great deal of valuable treasure in it. Senators and Representatives are often seen to throw dimes and nickles and fancy buttons and scarf pins into the pool to see the fish dart after them. The reservoir is cleaned out about every three months and there is found deposited at the bottom of it almost a peck of these little trinkets which are thrown into it, and occasionally the workmen receive very valuable "tips" for their extraordinary labors. On one occasion, it is said, a diamond ring and three or four five-dollar gold pieces were found among the valuables. They had evidently been cast into the pool by mistake.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.*

BOLD ORIGINALITY.

Contrasted With the Tiresome Monopoly of Commonplace Persons.

It is an old story that genius and madness are nearly allied. Assuredly they do not often occur side by side, or in succession, in the same families. The son or brother of a person who committed suicide, or was otherwise disordered mentally, may be a genius. It is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly ever a man of genius who has not insanity or nervous disorder of some form in his family. In order to go mad or to be a genius the person must be original—that is to say, must have a constitutional dissatisfaction with things as they are, and an urgent impulse to get off the beaten tracks of thought and feeling of which ninety-nine persons out of a hundred go contentedly all their lives. It is surprising, when we take notice of it, what pure automata most persons are. They say, think, feel and do the same things by the same way day after day, like so many parrots, or just as if they were so many organic machines. Were any one to amuse himself by taking train from London in different directions, and alighting at so many towns or villages fifty or a hundred miles from it, about the same hour of the day, what would he observe? He would observe the cocks and hens going through the same sort of cacklings, and crowings, and scratchings; the dogs performing the same kind of sniffings, and prowlings, and barkings, in exactly the same way; the children crawling and squalling, running, playing and quarrelling in the same way, and making exactly the same sort of cries and ejaculations; the men and women lounging, sauntering and gossiping, and doing or saying, inside or outside their houses, the same things in the same way. He would observe the acts of animal and human life, although more varied, to be almost as mechanically constant as those of so many machines, and might, perhaps, conclude that man does himself more than justice, or does such little creatures as ants and bees less than justice, when he exalts his reason so much above their instincts.—*Fortnightly Review.*

—The English court for crown cases reserved has just decided a curious point in criminal law. One man aimed a blow at another, but missing him struck and wounded a woman. He was tried for striking the woman and found guilty by the jury. It was admitted that he did not intend to strike her, and that the blow was purely accidental. The court sustained the conviction. Lord Coleridge explained that the prisoner "intended to do an unlawful act, and in doing it he inflicted the injury. The intent to injure a particular person is not required." That is, the offense is made out if the assailant purposely and maliciously strikes at one person but hits another.

—There are three kisses in the world of miscellaneous kisses which may be counted true—the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's dewy lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world, and the kiss we press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawberries in the bottom of the basket—to be taken on suspicion.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Madness in cattle was once supposed to arise from a distemper in the internal substance of their horns, and furious or mad cattle had their horns bound with straw.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 29.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 4 85
HOGS—Common	3 65	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 20	@ 4 45
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 60	@ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 80
No. 3 red		@ 76½
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	30	@ 31
Rye—No. 2		@ 58
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 00	@10 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 95
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 95
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 12½	@10 25
Lard—Prime steam	6 15	@ 6 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	14	@ 18
APPLES—Prime	2 75	@ 3 50
POTATOES—new, per barrel	1 90	@ 2 20
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	80¾	@ 81¼
No. 2 red	83⅞	@ 84½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@ 48½
Oats—mixed	34	@ 42
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 50
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 75	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring		@ 68
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 72⅞
Corn—No. 2	34⅛	@ 34⅝
Oats—No. 2		@ 26¾
Rye		@ 58
PORK—Mess	9 50	@ 9 55
LARD—Steam	6 27½	@ 6 30
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 75	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	81½	@ 82
Corn—Mixed	43½	@ 43¾
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@10 75
Lard—Refined		@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	5 00	@ 5 37½
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 78¼
Corn—mixed		@ 31½
Oats—mixed		@ 27
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 30¼
PORK—mess		@10 [illegible]
LARD—steam		@ 7 [illegible]

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face," asks George Eliot. [illegible] we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, haggard face of the consumptive, or the constant sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce [illegible] and grief on [illegible] part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

When blacksmiths begin to strike horseshoes are turned out faster than ever.—[illegible]

The Texas Siftings suggests that [illegible] is the season of the [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible].

Best Goods are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is done up in the biggest, most repulsive-looking pill. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

There are two things a woman likes to get into papers: her front hair and her name.

DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Must your kitchen fire be of a dissipated disposition because it goes out every night?

FOR restoring faded and gray hair to its original color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Sufferers from malarial disorders will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure. Try it.

TALK is cheap, except through the telephone.—*New Brunswick Fredonia.*

PLEASE remember that GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP presents all the advantages of Sulphur Baths at a cheap rate. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE skeleton man travels on his shape.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A NEW YORK paper says the milk sold in that city is a "white lie."

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

BACK PAY—Kicking a book agent out of your office.—*Merchant Traveler.*

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. MARY E. COLLINS, Steubenville, Ohio, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Female Weakness with great benefit, after having been treated by two physicians without relief. I now am in better health than I have been in years."

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I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrhal headache and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886. NUMBER 35.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Ten Men Suddenly Sent Into Eternity

A Number of Others Injured—The Bodies of the Unfortunate Victims Scattered Over an Area of 500 Feet.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—A terrible explosion took place this morning at 7:30 o'clock at the Atlantic Giant Powder Works, situated between McCainsville and Drakesville, N. J., resulting in the loss of ten lives and injury to ten or twelve others. The explosion took place in the mixing house. The loss is not known at present, but will be very heavy. The concussion was felt distinctly for twenty miles around, and glass in houses five miles away was shattered. The cause of the explosion will probably be never known. A double force of men began work at 7 a. m. to-day so that operations could be suspended from Saturday until Tuesday morning. The explosion occurred in the mixing room. The building was blown into splinters, and fragments of the bodies of the workmen were picked up five hundred feet from the scene. Some pieces were taken from the branches of a tree many yards away. The largest portion of a body yet found will not weigh fifteen pounds. An immense excavation was made where the building stood, and devastation is apparent for five hundred feet in every direction. The following are the names of those killed: Charles Jackson, Joseph N. Kinner, George Ammerman, George Hanbill, Theodore Bryan, Chas. Milburn, Geo. King, John Smith and two brothers named Laubach.

Warring Factions to the Front.

MOREHEAD, KY., July 2.—A difficulty occurred here to-day between two old enemies, Craig Tolliver and Matt Cary. Tolliver got the drop on Cary, who begged for his life, and Tolliver granted it, and permitted him to get out of danger. Cary then hied him to his friends and sounded the tocsin of war. He summoned Howard Logan, Cook Humphrey and others and moved into town, taking up quarters at the Logan House. The Tolliver faction soon gathered, and assembled at the Raine House, at the other end of the town, near where the troops were quartered last year. They are now gathering in men and arms, and as there are plenty of both, a serious conflict is hourly expected. These are the factions that were at war last year, and who made a patched-up peace under the influence of the Governor and the military.

Boy Murderers.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Joseph Ellis and Sephine Ferguson, while playing marbles, became involved in a fight. The latter drew a knife and stabbed Ellis, causing death in a few minutes. The youthful murderer is under eleven years of age. About the same time a boy named Felix Alvarez and a girl named Josephine Acosta, were playing in a house on Conti street, when Alvarez became angry with the girl. Seizing a pair of scissors, he attacked her, the scissors cutting her carotid artery and causing death in half an hour. Alvarez is just thirteen years old.

A Home for Mexican Veterans.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A bill which is attracting a good deal of interest here was introduced in the House a few days ago by Congressman Willis. It appropriates $150,000 for a home for disabled soldiers of the Mexican War. The Kentucky Legislature granted a charter to an association of Mexican veterans recently, whose object is to establish a home for the Mexican war veterans who are unable to take care of themselves. There is a strong feeling in favor of this measure, especially as it seems scarcely probable now that the bill granting them all pensions will pass—at least not this session.

Boycotters Sentenced.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The convicted boycotters of Theiss, the proprietor of a concert garden, were arraigned in court to-day for sentence. The judge sentenced Paul Wilzig and Henry Holderf to two years and ten months at hard labor; Michael Stroh and Julius Rosenberg to one year and six months' imprisonment. Daniel Dennehauser, the most violent of any of the boycotters, got three years and eight months in State prison.

New York City's Population.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Next week the one hundredth issue of the New York City Directory will be made. This year's Directory will contain over 314,000 names. From this is estimated that the population of the city is is about 1,500,000. The greatest increase in population during the past year is noticeable on the east and west sides of Central Park and above the Harlem river, in the annex district, due to the development of rapid transit.

Prince Edward's Island Elections.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 2.—Returns from the Prince Edward's Island elections show that the Conservative Government has been sustained by the election of nineteen of its supporters to eleven Secessionists or Liberals. As compared with the old Legislature the Government has gained two members.

Instantly Killing Three.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK., July 2.—The boiler of T. R. Adams' saw mill, three miles west of Atkins, Ark., exploded yesterday, instantly killing T. R. Adams, John Wilson, Nelson Clark, and mortally wounding James Anderson and John Wells. Clark's body was blown 150 feet in the air.

For the Parnell Fund.

DETROIT, MICH., July 2.—Eighty-five thousand dollars has been sent from America within a week for the Parnell fund.

Bad Men Removed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2.—Simeons and Turkison, two Elliott County (Ky.) moonshiners, who burned a church and the dwellings of four citizens, and poisoned a large number of cattle, were pursued by the four citizens, shot down and buried.

Hanlan Defeats Ross.

ST. JOHN, QUEBEC, July 2.—Hanlan defeated Ross to-day in a three mile sculling race. Time 20:30.

The Best for Years.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2.—Tennessee crops are the best reported in years.

Juvenile Horse Thief.

WABASH, IND., July 2.—Will Schnell, nine-year-old youth, two or three days ago stole a valuable horse from the pasture of a farmer nine miles from Peru, and was overtaken after a hard chase of five miles, brought to Peru and locked up. To-day he was arraigned in Court, and pleading guilty was sentenced to a year in the Indiana Reformatory. The boy is of a very ugly disposition and has often been guilty of larceny, but always escaped punishment.

Gallow's Fruit.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2.—Frank Gaston, colored, was hanged to-day at Salisbury in the presence of a large crowd, for rape upon a white woman some weeks ago.

Whole Family Killed by a Train.

BOSTON, July 2.—John Measures and his wife and two children, aged seven and ten years, of Stoneham, driving in a buggy, were instantly killed at the Albion street crossing of the Boston & Maine railroad at 8:50 to-night being struck by an express train. The vehicle was smashed into a hundred pieces. The body of Measures was carried on the pilot of the locomotive a third of a mile before the train came to a standstill.

Smallpox on Board.

NEW YORK, July 2.—An Italian steamship, with 117 passengers and a bad case of smallpox, reached this port to-day. The steerage passengers had been exposed to the disease.

MORE RASCALITY.

President of the Abington, Mass. National Bank $100,000 Short in Accounts.

BOSTON, MASS., July 1.—Richmond J. Lane, President of the Abington National Bank, who was arrested in Portland late last night, was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioners' Court in this city this morning. Bank Examiner Gatchell testified that the examination of the bank's affairs had not been completed, but that the funds fraudulently obtained would probably amount to $100,000. Of this sum $60,000 is represented by notes in different names to cover drafts on the redemption agent of the bank, and about $40,000 represents overdrafts. Counsel for Lane explained that his client had gone to Portland on business of the bank. The district attorney said the Government claimed that Lane had got large sums on notes on which the names, other than Lane's, were "straw" names. He asked that bail be fixed at $75,000. Commissioner Hallett fixed the bail at $50,000, and the case was continued to July 12. The bank stopped payment this morning.

National Law and Order League.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—A Law and Order League, with its present nucleus in this city is said to be reaching out as a National organization, having spread in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, and reached Minnesota, Michigan, New York and Maryland. Legion of Honor men, Masons and Knights of Labor are reported to be taking an interest in the movement. The present membership is given at seventeen thousand. The prevention of labor riots and other unlawful outbreaks is said to be the prime object of the League.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has approved the act to reduce the fee on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding five dollars; the act making allowances for clerk hire to postmasters of the first and second class post-offices; the military appropriation bill; the post-office appropriation bill; the agricultural appropriation bill; the army appropriation bill; the act granting leave of absence to employes in the Government Printing Office.

The Democrats of Iowa.

DES MOINES, IA., July 1.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Cato Sells for Secretary of State, by acclamation, and Paul Gulick for Auditor. The platform favors the repeal of the prohibitory law and the enactment of a local option law extending to cities and counties, the license adopted to be not less than $500. The State Greenback Convention also in session favored a fusion with the Democrats.

Saved by a Dog.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Early this morning a large hound which was kept in rear of August Liudt's residence on Milwaukee avenue, raised a great uproar. The family were aroused by the noise, and on getting up discovered that the back buildings were in flames and the fire had communicated to the residence. They barely escaped with their lives.

Threw Himself to Death.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1.—Henry Schafer, an inmate of the Allegheny County Home, committed suicide this afternoon by throwing himself from a second-story window of the institution. He was thirty-five years of age and a partial imbecile, and for some time had been threatening to end his life.

The Yankee Solons Go Home.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Legislature was prorogued last evening, having completed the longest session since the beginning of government in Massachusetts, with the single exception of the Butler Legislature of 1883 and the session of 1874. The Governor has signed the bill increasing each member's salary $100.

Another Fishing Schooner Seized.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 1.—Last evening the American fishing schooner City Point put into Shelburne Harbor for water and repairs, and was seized, and is still held by the Dominion cruiser Terror, pending instructions from Ottawa. It is understood her offense was taking water on board before being reported to the custom-house.

Rabbi Sonneschin Not Deposed.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—At a meeting of the Shaare-Emith congregation last night the trustees' recommendation that Rabbi Sonneschin be deposed because of his advanced views upon certain doctrinal points was defeated by a large majority.

To Entertain the President.

BOSTON, July 1.—In accordance with the wish of Governor Robinson the Legislature yesterday afternoon passed a bill appropriating $20,000 for entertaining President Cleveland if he should visit this State this summer.

A Strike of Waterworks Employes.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 1.—Forty-five men employed at the waterworks in this city struck this afternoon for an advance in wages. No interruption to business occurred from the strike.

Sensational Charges.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* publishes sensational charges against fourteen members of the House of Delegates, which, if substantiated, will result in their removal.

President Dwight Installed at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1.—Prof. Timothy Dwight was to-day inaugurated as President of Yale College, to succeed Dr. Porter.

A Young Embezzler.

ANNA, ILL., July 1.—Henry Richardson is arrested charged with embezzlement of a large sum of money from the Willard Bank. Richardson is only eighteen years of age.

The English Elections.

LONDON, July 1.—John Bright has been re-elected as member of the House for the Central Division of Birmingham, and Joseph Chamberlain for the West Division. Neither was opposed. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon sixteen Tory candidates, seven Unionists, eight Liberals and two Parnellites have been elected to the new House of Commons in uncontested districts.

Six Months' Business Failures.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The business failures in the United States for the first six months of 1886 amount in number to 5,156, as against 6,004 for the first six months of 1885.

Why Gold is Going to Europe.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The firm which is shipping the largest amount of gold to the continent says that just now there is a greater demand for gold and it is worth more in Berlin, where Russian securities are negotiated to the best advantage than in any other city in Europe.

Jury Disagreed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 1.—The jury in in the boycotting case disagreed and the defendant was discharged.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Independence, Cal., was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.

Grant Memorial Fund.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The executive committee of the Grant Monument Association are preparing to make another appeal to the public for subscriptions to their fund. They are anxious to obtain the full amount required this year, and have the contract for the construction of the monument arranged early in 1887.

A Woman Sentenced to Death.

UTICA, N. Y., July 1.—The general term decision in the case of Mrs. Roxanna Druse, who was convicted of the murder of her husband in Herkimer County, is adverse to her appeal, and she will be resentenced to death.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Very Discouraging to the Gladstone Party.

The Returns Showing Steady Gains for the Opposition.

LONDON, July 5.—The issue is becoming definite. The position to-night presages a crushing defeat for Mr. Gladstone unless he obtains a larger county vote than in November. The burghs are declaring against home rule. Most ominous is the revolt of the Glasgow Radicals. Of the seven contests in Glasgow, the Unionists carried four. Of twenty-one London polls declared to-night, the Unionists secured 13 and Gladstonians 8. The polling was close. The Conservative candidate won Central Finsbury by only five majority. Mr. Saunders, Gladstonian, is defeated in East Hull by 87 majority. Among the eminent Gladstonians defeated are Solicitor-General Davey, Advocate-General Mellor, Mr. Hibbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Prof. Thorold Rogers. The London Labor candidates, Cremer and Howell, retain their seats by fair majorities. Sir John Lubbock's re-election is assured by a poll of 400 ahead of Mr. Harrison. Sir Thomas Brassey has been nominated as the Gladstonian candidate for the St. Andrews District. The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits that the polls are decisive. It says: "The Democracy in the burghs has responded with an emphatic 'No' to Mr. Gladstone's appeal to settle the Irish question on the basis of home rule." Up to midnight 207 Unionists and 105 Gladstonians had been returned. To-day the Tories gained Central Glasgow, Bromwich, Central Finsbury, East Hull, Chelsea and Bermondsey. The Unionists gained the St. Rollox division of Glasgow, and the Gladstonians gained East Finsbury and the Blackfriars division of Glasgow. The Unionists have made a net gain of fourteen seats.

Another American Vessel Seized.

SHELBURNE, N. S., July 5.—The Portland schooner City Point and the schooners Cushing and Harrington, seized by Captain Quigley, of the Dominion cruiser Terror, have been formally handed over to Collector of Customs Atwood. The latter has placed a constable in charge of each, and the City Point and Harrington have been docked below the town, while the Cushing rides at another close alongside the Terror. It is now stated that none of the three is charged with violating the fishing treaty, but the charge is commiting an infraction of the Canadian custom laws.

CANSO, N. S., July 5.—The Deputy Collector of Customs has seized the American schooner Herewood for the alleged shipment of a Canso man. Captain McDonald denies the charge and is waiting to hear from Consul-General Phelan.

Rioting at Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 5.—MIDNIGHT.—Shortly before midnight a party of roughs attacked the house of the Conservative Club, smashing the windows with stones. The members of the club replied by throwing bottles and firing pistols and guns from the windows, killing one of the attacking party and wounding twenty. The mob then tried to set fire to the house by applying a blazing mat saturated with parafine to the door, but the police arrived in time to save the building. The mob was dispersed and the inmates of the club-house arrested for firing arms with deadly effect and intent.

Chief Poundmaker Dead.

WINNIPEG, July 5.—A dispatch from Gleichen, headquarters of the Blackfeet Indians, says Chief Poundmaker, died suddenly at Crowfoot Camp yesterday from the bursting of a blood vessel. The old chief has languished since his release from the penitentiary, where he was confined for nearly a year for his connection with the Riel rebellion.

The Fourth in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July by a ball on Saturday night which was largely attended by resident and visiting Americans. Many distinguished Mexicans were in attendance. The national standard of Mexico is displayed on the Mexican Government buildings in honor of the day.

A New Cattle Disease in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 5.—On the cattle ranges of Lonoke and Prairie Counties a deadly disease has developed there among the cattle, which are dying by scores. The exact nature of the disease has not yet been ascertained by the veterinary surgeons, but it resembles somewhat the Texas fever, which has now become epidemic, carrying off the cattle by scores.

Anarchists Found Guilty.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 5.—Last night, after having been out twenty-three hours, the jury in the trial of the anarchist leaders, Frank Hirth, Carl Simon and Anton Palm, found them guilty of conspiracy to burn the courthouse and destroying the records and of inciting mobs to riot.

Cholera in Italy.

VIENNA, July 5.—Cholera has appeared at Fiume, and the people of Croatia are panic-stricken. In the last twenty-four hours there have been ten new cases of cholera and ten deaths at Brindisi, and in the remainder of the province 296 new cases and seventy-one deaths.

$70,000 Sky-Rocket.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 5.—Eckert & Swain's flouring mills, on Canal street, were to-day damaged by fire and the contents by water to the amount of $70,000. The blaze was caused by sparks from a sky-rocket, which fell on the roof Sunday night. Insured for $65,000.

The Rowan County Troubles.

MOREHEAD, KY., July 5.—The old troubles in Rowan County have broken out again. Sheriff Rainey has been killed, two men seriously wounded and Governor Knott has been called upon for troops.

Starved to Death in the Woods.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 5.—Hugo Michnel, a farmer's son, ran away from his home near Appleton, lost his way in the woods of Taylor County and starved to death. His body was found yesterday.

Death by Fire.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Two attaches of a dime museum were burned to death and four firemen injured at a restaurant fire to-day.

—A correspondent tells a story of Congressmen gathering around a pond in front of the capitol and throwing dimes and nickels into the water to see the fish dive after them. The thing is preposterous. If the correspondent had told us that the fish stood around the pond and threw dimes and nickels into the water to see the Congressmen dive after them we might have believed it. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Madame was recounting that her husband was ill the night before, and it was necessary to send for a doctor at three o'clock in the morning. "But I thought you had a doctor in the house, your eldest son?" said a neighbor. "True, but we only let him doctor the servants."—*From the French.*

—A druggist in Philadelphia who supplied medicine for the poor-house, has been detected in putting up colored water and bread pills for the paupers. Along with this is the strange fact that the patients improve under his treatment.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—"Hallelujah Hitch" is the name of a bonnie Salvation Army captain stationed at Port Colborne, Can.

NATIONAL DEBT.

A Decrease for the Month Amounting to $9,061,897.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$[illegible]
Bonds at 4 per cent	[illegible]
Bonds at 3 per cent	[illegible]
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	[illegible]
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	[illegible]
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per cent	[illegible]
Principal	$1,[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:	
Principal	$9,[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]
Debt bearing no interest:	
Old demand & legal tender notes	346,[illegible]
Certificates of deposit	18,[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver certificates	88,116,[illegible]
Fractional currency, less $8,375,934 estimated lost or destroyed	6,954,[illegible]
Principal	$ [illegible]
Total debt—	
Principal	1,766,445,[illegible]
Interest	13,084,[illegible]
Total	$1,779,529,140 00
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	205,202,247 00
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$ 305,202,247 00
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,474,327,493 00
Net cash in Treasury	75,191,109 00
Debt, less cash in Treasury, July 1, 1886	$1,399,136,384 00
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1886	$1,408,198,281 00
Decrease of debt during the month	$9,061,897 00
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$76,044,375 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	88,116,225 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	18,250,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	18,999,817 00
Fractional currency, United States bonds and interest	2,789,163 00
Fractional currency	2,667 00
Total available for redemption of the debt	$ 205,202,247 00
Reserve fund—	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts of January 14, 1875, July 12, 1882	$100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$28,904,681 00
Minor coin	377,814 00
Total	$29,282,495 00
Certificates held as cash	$83,241,320 00
Net cash balance on hand	75,191,109 00
Total cash in Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$ 492,917,171 00
Net increase in cash	2,540,871 00

DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

Arrest of a Crank Who Traveled From Pittsburgh to Washington to Kill the French Minister.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the arrest in Washington City of Peter Zingerie, a crank, who left here on Tuesday for the avowed purpose of killing the French Minister, Louie Theodore Roustan. Zingerie is a Frenchman and for some time past has imagined that Minister Roustan has wronged him. The Washington authorities were notified to be on the lookout for Zingerie, and last evening he was discovered lurking about the Minister's residence with a loaded revolver in his possession. He was arrested and is now in jail at Washington.

Merchants Celebrating Better Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 1.—The tradesmen of Troy are having a grand procession, picnic and barbecue to-day. Upwards of fifteen thousand free tickets to the picnic have been distributed by the merchants and the city is in holiday attire. The procession, mostly composed of gaily-decorated teams and riders, was over three miles in length. This gala day is supposed to signify the glad tidings that the merchants of Troy believe that a revival of the business interests has now set in.

For Relief of Jeannette Survivors.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The bill passed by the House some time ago for the relief of the survivors of the steamer Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, was reported favorably to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Senate committee amended the bill so as to provide that the twelve months' pay of Henry D. Warren, of the crew, shall be paid to his child and not to his widow.

Revenue Deficiency.

BERLIN, July 1.—The imperial revenue for the fiscal year 1885-86, will, it is calculated, fall 17,000,000 marks below the estimate. The deficiency is attributed to a decrease amounting to 20,000,000 marks in the revenue derived from the sugar tax. The taxes on salt, beer and spirits show an increase in their yields to the Treasury. The new sugar tax law will, it is thought, produce an addition of 16,000,000 marks to the revenue.

Wife Murder.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 1.—During a jealous quarrel between Edwin Bellows and wife at Nanticoke at an early hour this morning, in which hot words passed between the two, Bellows in a fit of frenzy drew a revolver and shot his wife twice. Her wounds are pronounced fatal. The murderer was arrested and brought to this city this morning and loged in jail.

A Chance for Mexico's Credit.

BOSTON, July 1.—A Mexico dispatch to the *Herald* says: The next fiscal year will show from 10 to 15 per cent. gain, which will amount to nearly $3,000,000 addition to the Federal revenues. President Diaz feels encouraged at the outlook and at the prospect of the re-establishment of national credit.

Fitz John Porter Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President has signed the Fitz John Porter bill, and he is now reinstated with the rank he held at the second Bull Run battle. He will be placed on the retired list.

Cleveland and Wife to Visit Michigan.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—President Cleveland this morning informed representatives that he would attend the Michigan fair at Jackson, with Mrs. Cleveland. The latter has relatives in that city.

THE FESTIVE OYSTER.

Some of Their Strangely Interesting and Wonderful Peculiarities.

Now that oysters are off—that is, away on a vacation—some instances of the peculiarities of the insects may be proper to relate.

It is a fact that they are lazy and shell-fish. They make their beds where the pure waters will lave them, and never leave these till forcibly assisted therefrom.

As they are apt to grow more shell-fish while dozing in their beds, so they become quite crab-bed, and acquire a crusty nature.

When taken from their seaside resorts, among associations of refined gentlemen and delicate ladies they exhibit a propensity to get into broils and stews, which causes these persons to run them down severely.

The shuckers are foes to the peace of the oysters. After a tussle with these the bivalves frequently find themselves in a pickle. It is war to the knife between them. Individual and family ties are ruthlessly sundered.

Oysters R—well no—no, not in summer.—*Boston Transcript.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to appoint and remove third-class postmasters, now appointed and removed by the President. Mr. Camden made a personal explanation denying a recent publication connecting him in connection with the Paine bribery case. The bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands was passed over the President's veto—34 to 15. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and considered. Pending action conference reports on the pension and army appropriation bills were agreed to, and at 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. The general deficiency bill was appropriated, and then, in committee of the whole, the sundry civil bill was taken up. The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was agreed to, the Senate receding from the subsidy amendment. Conference reports on the army and agricultural appropriation bills were also agreed to.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—SENATE.—The consideration of the resolution for open executive sessions was proceeded with. A speech prepared by Mr. Morrill was read by Mr. Manderson. Mr. Hoar also spoke in opposition. A bill was introduced by Mr. Edmunds to vest in the President the sole power of appointing a large number of officers now appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Two vetoes of pension bills were read and referred. The consular and diplomatic conference report was agreed to. A joint resolution extending the appropriations ten days was objected to by Mr. Edmunds for reasons to be given to-morrow. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was agreed to. After disposing of forty-six pages of the legislative bill a recess was taken until 8 p. m.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported to establish a commission to examine and report upon Indian depredation claims, and to amend the steamboat inspection laws. Three reports from the Pan-Electric Investigation Committee were submitted. A bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to regulate the manufacture of vinegar made from grain. The Sundry civil bill was then taken up and considered. Pending action on the last page the consular and diplomatic conference report was agreed to, and at 6 p. m. the House adjourned. A joint resolution extending appropriations ten days was passed during the day.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—SENATE.—The bill taxing oleomargarine was reported back without amendment. The House bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette was placed on the calendar. Mr. Riddleberger offered a bill to reduce twenty-five per cent. the salaries of Cabinet officers, Senators and members. The joint resolution for a ten days' extension of appropriations was amended to fifteen days, and passed. The paragraph for the office work connected with the publication of the rebellion records was retained, with a proviso restricting the publications to cotemporaneous ends of the war, and another directing the publication of the evidence in the Fitz John Porter case and the report thereon by Judge Advocate General Holt. The bill was reported back to the Senate, to be passed to-morrow. At 7 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The President's veto of the Des Moines River bill, with the passage of the bill by the Senate over the veto, was considered. The necessary two-thirds vote was not obtained—yeas, 161; nays, 92. Adverse reports were made from the Military Committee on bills for the retirement of Generals Getty and Ingalls. The Sundry Civil bill was considered. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up. It was finally passed, and at 5:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—SENATE.—The legislative appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The river and harbor bill was reached. Eulogies on the late Representative Hahn, of Louisiana, were delivered. At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill forfeiting lands granted to certain roads in the Southern States was reported, and the Senate amendment agreed to excepting the Gulf and Ship Island railroad. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the pre-emption law. The general deficiency bill was taken up, and half finished at five o'clock, when the House took a recess until eight o'clock, the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—After a few unimportant resolutions were offered and referred, the House went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill. A long, and at times acrimonious, discussion arose over an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon (Ill.), appropriating $22,000 to refund taxes illegally collected from certain railroad companies on account of alien bond and stockholders. The amendment was adopted. The clause ratifying and confirming the readjustments of the salaries of postmasters heretofore made by the Postmaster General pursuant to the act of the 3d of March, 1883, was ruled out on a point of order, and an amendment offered by Mr. Burnes (Mo.), striking out the entire appropriation for readjustments ($382,394), was adopted. After concluding the consideration of all but ten pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Foreign Notes.

CHOLERA is greatly increased in Brindisi, Italy, and surrounding villages.

THE Swiss Council has decided to expel from the country all foreign Anarchist workmen who assisted in the strikes at Zurich.

M. BELDEROK, a Socialist, formerly in the service of the Belgian Government, has been arrested in Amsterdam while in the act of posting placards insulting the King.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has granted $7,500 to the town of Crossen, Prussia, to aid the people in recovering from the heavy losses inflicted upon them by the recent storms.

THE Bavarian Cabinet, of which Dr. Baron J. Von Lutz is president, has resigned.

THE Temes and Bega rivers, in Eastern Hungary, have again risen, flooding the surrounding country. Two villages have been destroyed by the floods.

AT a religious anniversary at Marseilles on the 2d two thousand Royalists made a demonstration in favor of the Count of Paris. They carried tri-colored flags and copies of the Count's manifesto.

ADVICES from Belgrade, the Capital of Servia, say that the Servian peasantry generally are rioting. They refuse to pay the taxes levied since the unsuccessful war against Bulgaria, and ill-treat the tax collector. Their hostility to King Milan's Government is continually fomented by the opposition party.

FIGHTING was reported on the 5th between Montenegrine and Turkish irregulars on the frontier. Several have been killed or wounded.

LE PARIS confirms the announcement of the loss of eight French torpedo boats in a storm on the Atlantic. Forty persons were drowned.

Two express trains, one from Edinburgh and the other from Glasgow, came in collision at Fullwood Junction. Thirty-five persons were injured.

—A family passed through Hannibal, Mo., recently, bound West, that attracted attention. The father was a six-footer and weighed fully two hundred and twenty-five pounds. The mother was a delicate little fair-haired, blue-eyed woman, who would weigh, perhaps, one hundred and fifteen pounds. The children were four pairs of twins, all boys, the oldest fourteen, the youngest seven years old. Each pair was dressed exactly alike.—*St. Louis Post.*

—A Portland boy, says the Lewiston *Journal*, has found a way to have a tiptop vacation, with no expense of railroad or steamboat fare. He recently has made a trip, on foot, from Portland to Augusta, thence to Waterville, Skowhegan and Solon, returning home in less than two weeks, with a record of a three hundred miles' tramp, and a good appetite and good digestion, and the memory of a good time.

—The competition between the New York Sunday papers to reach distant points with fast trains will not stop until some paper is in the hands of its country readers on Saturday afternoon before supper.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Burley tobaccos have not varied a great deal, but the market has been sustained by holding back tobaccos of that type and putting on the breaks the other types which have been more generally wanted. The sales have been spiritless at the very low prices previously established, and the only quotable changes are 25c in medium lugs and leaf. Other grades are quotably unchanged. Fine leaf was not offered. While the changes of prices are slight and most grades are well sustained, indifference has been more extensively manifested by buyers than in several weeks. Crop advices have been favorable. Ground has been secured for the storage warehouse which is to be erected to accommodate the growing wants of the market, and it is probable that building will soon begin. It is estimated to be a matter of experience both in the cost of the investment and in operating the storage machinery, that money can be saved by height as opposed to extent of surface, and the building will be probably nine stories high. There are now probably 27,000 hogsheads of tobacco here in care of the warehouses, besides about 5,000 probably in the hands of dealers—a total of 32,000 hogsheads. This is the largest stock ever held, as it would be, if it were 6,000 or 7,000 hogsheads less. We quote 1884 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	$1 75@2 25	$2 75@3 75
Common lugs	2 50@3 25	4 50@4 75
Medium lugs	3 50@4 50	5 00@5 50
Good lugs	3 25@5 50	5 00@6 75
Common leaf	3 25@5 50	5 00@7 00
Medium leaf	5 00@6 75	6 50@9 00
Good leaf	7 75@8 75	10 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

A POSTOFFICE has been established at Van Buren, Anderson County, and W. C. Ash appointed postmaster.

THE name of the post-office at Horace, Anderson County, has been changed to Fox Creek.

THE President has approved the bill providing for a public building at Frankfort.

THE bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building for the use of the postoffice and other Government offices in the city of Owensboro, was favorably reported in the House.

POST-OFFICES have been established at Ansel, Pulaski County; at Collinsworth, Jackson County, and at Wald, Rockcastle County, and A. L. Wood, W. N. Hurst and W. A. B. Davis have been commissioned postmasters respectively.

THE FOLLOWING are the collections of internal revenue in the Sixth (Covington) District for June: Lists, $30.10; beer, $7,418.50; spirits, $146,562.60; tobacco, $1,816.35; cigars, $24,830.26; special tax, $812.49; total, $381,170.60.

FARMERS in Woodford County are discouraged at offers of 65 cents per bushel for their wheat and 45 cents for barley.

WILLIAM LEWIS, a white man, aged about forty, has been lodged in the Versailles jail, charged by his brother, Henry Lewis, with burning the grain barn of James W. Miller in September, 1884.

THE residence of Peter Graves, near East Union, Nicholas County, was struck by lightning which completely demolished one corner. None of the family were in the house, but a dog lying on the porch and sixty chickens under the porch were killed. The blaze was soon extinguished by persons who chanced to see the accident from the road.

S. CAVE, JR., & CO., of the Kentucky Tobacco Warehouse, Louisville, have assigned. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $18,000.

ALLAN WAUGH, a farmer living near Carlisle, on horseback, chased a negro, on foot, through the streets for stealing a watch and $1 50 in money from him the day before, when he left his employ, and when nearly ready to grasp his thief he fell from his horse in a fit of excitement, cutting his head considerably. The negro was arrested and placed in jail, having confessed the theft, and three hours later Waugh was a corpse from congestion of the brain.

ACCORDING to the revised laws of Kentucky game can be killed between the following dates: Quail, ruffed grouse, October 15 to February 1; woodcock, July 1 to February 1; duck, August 1 to May 1; deer, September 1 to March 1.

PROF. MORRIS KIRBY, of the State College at Lexington, has been elected principal of the Louisville Boys' High School, vice-Principal R. H. Crothers, re-elected and resigned.

AUGUST SINGERLY, a well-known carpenter and contractor, disappeared from his home at Paducah, some days ago. His body was found in the river near Metropolis, twelve miles below Paducah. Some time since Singerly's son killed his step-brother in Missouri, and was sent to the penitentiary. Singerly was much affected by this, and it is supposed he suicided in a fit of despondency.

THE son of Dr. Nicholson, a leading physician of Fulton, suicided at Arlington by taking strychnine.

A SUIT in the name of A. G. Howard & Co., was filed in the Circuit Court at Owensboro, asking that County Judge J. D. Atchison be enjoined from acting as an attorney for a number of citizens and tax-payers, in behalf of all tax-payers of the county. The petition denies the right of a county judge to borrow the railroad fund, or using the fund of the county collected for railroad purposes in building a new county jail. The county has a railroad fund in Deposit Bank of $30,000, and the County Court decided to borrow $17,000 to build a jail, levying a tax to pay the sum. There is a general protest against this interference in a needed public work.

AN effort was made the other night by ghouls to steal the body of Rev. Father Stephany that was interred at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Newport, a few days before. In the afternoon three men, with a covered wagon, came to the rear portion of the cemetery, and were proceeding towards the grave when they were discovered by the vigilant sexton, who pursued them for nearly a mile, but without success.

ACCOUNTS begin to come in of girls who kill themselves jumping the rope. The eleven-year-old daughter of Andrew Bosemer, of Louisville, has just died after matching herself against some playmates at a picnic. She jumped until she brought on heart palpitation that could not be controlled.

JOHN L. FURBER has been selected as assistant postmaster by Postmaster Nodler, of Covington.

JUDGE HAZELRIGG, of Montgomery County, has withdrawn from the contest for the common pleas judgship.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Woodford, Pike County, and Elijah Woodford appointed postmaster.

MR. STOKELY WAGGENER, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Logan County, died a few day ago from a stroke of paralysis.

COVINGTON is moving in the matter of raising funds for the home-rule parliamentary campaign in England.

PETE BROWNING, of the Louisville base ball club, has been laid off without pay on account of his recent bad play.

THE cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple in Newport was laid a few days ago, with imposing ceremonies.

IT YET RANKLES.

The Outrage of 1876 by Which Fraud Triumphed—General Hancock's Manly, Patriotic, Statesmanlike Attitude.

At a recent meeting of the Military Service Institution, held to honor the memory of Winfield Scott Hancock, there were read or spoken a great many interesting letters and addresses from persons of weight and eminence in civil and military life. But none of these tributes bears such impressive and enduring witness to the virtues of the dead, or establishes so strong a title to the national respect and gratitude, as a letter sent by Hancock himself to General Sherman in December, 1876. Here the writer sets forth modestly but firmly, his conception of the duty of the army, and especially of officers intrusted with high command, in the event of grave commotions being excited by a failure of the Senate and House of Representatives to agree in declaring the result of the Presidential election. In Hancock the country lost a soldier who was first of all a patriot, a soldier who would have let no fiction of deference to military orders supersede his fundamental oath to obey the constitution, and who, in such a conflict of technical and real obligations, would have stood forth a bulwark, and not a betrayer, of our liberties.

What were the rights and duties of the House of Representatives in the event of the Senate's refusing to concur in pronouncing Mr. Tilden the choice of a majority for President, is now plain enough to all men of sound brains and honest hearts. By General Hancock they were recognized with unerring exactitude in December, 1876, and in his letter to Sherman they are incidentally defined with rare simplicity and cogency. "If," he writes, "the Senate and House, on the occasion of the count, do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet the contingency and to decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised, and has been recognized as lawful on every hand. That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President."

General Hancock proceeds to make more unmistakable, his meaning, which is that, should the House of Representatives, as he plainly thinks it ought to do, pronounce it irreconcilable with its conscience to bestow on Mr. Hayes the electoral votes of the three States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, or the votes of any one of them, then there would be no election by the people, no candidate having a majority of the Electoral College, and the right to choose a President would by the constitution devolve upon the House. "Some tribunal," says Hancock, "must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count, if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies, there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice-Presidents, not Presidents."

No wonder that Secretary Bayard, who had read these imperishable words, should have commented upon them in a letter read before the Military Service Institution in terms that reflect honor at once upon Hancock and himself. "I take leave here to say," writes Mr. Bayard, "that no wiser, abler or more patriotic deliverance, no sounder conception of constitutional duty and function, or solution based more solidly upon law and justice, can be found in the history of that period than is contained in the letter of General Hancock to General Sherman."

But there is something else deducible from the frank and pregnant text of Hancock's communication. From his conception of the powers and obligations of the House of Representatives in the crisis then at hand there were for him, as being an officer in high command, certain practical corollaries of the utmost gravity and moment. From these Hancock did not flinch. Whom was he, Hancock, to obey in the event of the nonagreement of the Senate and House, and a consequent miscarriage of the election by the people? From whom was he to take orders on March 4, 1877, providing the House of Representatives had not yet discharged its function of naming an occupant for the Presidential office? He bluntly tells General Sherman that in his judgment General Grant's term of office would cease with the expiration of March 3, and it followed that not for an hour afterward would Hancock have taken orders from Grant in the capacity of President and Commander-in-Chief. He did not doubt that General Sherman's authority, such as it was, would continue, and he acknowledged that the President of the Senate would be on March 4 "the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, until the appearance of a lawful President."

These admissions are qualified by the firm notification that neither in the President of the Senate nor the General of the army would Hancock recognize a right of influencing in any degree by military measures the selection of a President, and that any orders apparently directed to that end would be construed and treated by him (Hancock) in the light of reason and of conscience. "Should," he says, "the military authorities be invoked, it is necessary in such great crises for the superior officers of the army, and especially for those near the head of it, to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system."

Would that words so righteous and courageous as those of Hancock could have wakened echoes in the hearts of the pusillanimous majority of the House of Represenatives! We should not then have seen the sacrifice of a paramount and vital constitutional right to the bugbear of coercion by the military arm. We should then have been spared the spectacle of fraud triumphant in the chair of the American Executive.—*N. Y. Sun.*

——The political scheme of making a State out of Southern Dakota, concocted by a few politicians, without consulting the wishes of the people of the Territory, has been nipped in the bud by an adverse report of the House Committee on Territories. A Republican lament naturally follows.—*Albany Argus.*

——The trouble with Mr. Blaine is that he says too many things which need explanation, and has done too many things that can't be explained.—*Boston Herald.*

JOHN KELLY.

A Curious Letter that He Wrote to [illegible] Just Before His Speech in Lowville.

When our townsman, Mr. George J. Mager, was a resident of Lowville and treasurer of the Lewis County Agricultural Society in 1883, he secured a promise from the late Hon. John Kelly and Hon. Thomas F. Grady to speak at the annual fair of the society. Shortly before the date fixed for the fair he wrote to Mr. Kelly for a few facts in his history and Mr. Grady's for publication in the Lowville papers. In reply he received the following letter, marked "confidential," and which he still has in his possession. Mr. Kelly's death having removed the injunction of secrecy, Mr. Mager has consented to let us publish the letter:

[Confidential.]

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA,
August 18, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th is at hand and contents noted. Mr. Grady and myself will leave here for New York on the 18th prox. for Lowville, arriving the same evening, barring accidents.

Hon. Thomas F. Grady was born in New York, served four years in the State Assembly, and is at present in the Senate. He is of Irish parentage. I consider him one of the ablest young men of his age in public life. As a speaker he is very superior in argument and style to most of his colleagues in the Senate. He is about twenty-nine years of age, height five feet seven inches, square shouldered, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. He has a thorough command of his temper. His analysis of difficult subjects is natural.

John Kelly is sixty years of age, and was born in New York, of Irish parents. He served two years in the Board of Aldermen, four years in Congress, six years as sheriff of the County of New York, and four years as city comptroller. He is five feet nine inches and a half in height and weighs two hundred and thirty-six pounds.

I have given you Grady's history and my own, and you will probably laugh at the description, but as you requested me in your letter to state our pedigrees, I might add that we are clinker built and coppered and fastened, sound in wind, and well up on our pedestrian joints. Grady is good for a long race, and is well broken to double and single harness and trots well under the saddle, stands without tying, and is not afraid of locomotives or other vehicles of doubtful structure.

For myself I am nothing to brag of and have passed the meridian; too old for a speedy gallop and fair for a long race; not easily scared and very docile under trying and difficult circumstances. When the driver is tyrannical, usually take the bit and kick clear of traces. Usually halt when there appears to be a willingness to give and administer fair treatment, but will lead by halter only for short distance. Will drive with a curb bit long enough to breathe stentoriously.

Yours truly, JOHN KELLY.

To G. J. MAGER, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.

—*Cortland (N. Y.) Standard.*

DEMOCRATIC DROPS.

——Mr. Halstead wants to know if Mr. Tilden is not eligible to the Presidency. The Republicans didn't seem to think so when he was elected.—*Chicago Herald.*

——The New York *Tribune* suggests that "may be the President would think better of a scheme to pension those patriots who sent substitutes to the front." If the *Tribune* wants Blaine pensioned why not come out squarely and say so?—*Detroit Free Press.*

——The Omaha *Bee* is not the only great newspaper that finds in Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, constant food for complimentary discourse. The New York *Herald* is the other admirer. Bounded on the west by the Omaha *Bee* and on the east by the New York *Hearald*, the pestiferous little gadfly of the United States Senate has reason indeed to fancy that he is the power that makes the wheel of American politics go round.—*Chicago News.*

——The Detroit *Journal* quotes Jay A. Hubbell as saying: "Blaine can be nominated if he wants it, but the party can not afford to go into another defensive campaign. I told his managers two years ago that they must ignore all charges and make an offensive campaign, but they knew better." Mr. Hubbell is guilty of his first mistake. The campaign was one of the most offensive to admirers of honesty ever conducted in this country.—*Chicago News.*

——Mr. Cleveland is a good enough President for us. We believe thoroughly in his patriotism and incorruptible honesty; we believe he has the best good of the country at heart, and aims to execute the laws as he finds them. Further, we believe that no President since Lincoln has sympathized more earnestly than Mr. Cleveland with the hopes and the aspirations of his colored fellow citizens. We say this after having seen and talked with Mr. Cleveland, after reading his public utterances on questions affecting us, and in weighing the measure of official recognition he has given the race.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

——I did not vote for Grover Cleveland, but I am free to say he is making a splendid record and doing a noble work for the country. He is a man of downright honesty, principle and independence, as his refusal to expel faithful officials for party favoritism and his correction of extravagance, national and social, shows. I am in thorough accord and hearty sympathy with President Cleveland, and last summer, when I was in England, John Bright said to me: "Your new President seems to be doing grand work, for all the Americans whom I see over here tell me so," and I answered that in my opinion they had only told him the truth. —*Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler.*

Ought to Blister the Tongue.

There is a rumor in Washington—the source is not official, however—that Attorney-General Garland is likely to resign within the next thirty days and that the office will be tendered to Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, a representative in the House, one of the best and most brilliant lawyers in the country. It would be a burning shame to see an honest and able man like Garland forced to resign to appease the venomous press, bought and owned by the Bell Telephone Company. There is not a reputable citizen in the country who does not know that no act of Garland's has been prompted by the fact that he is a stockholder in the Pan Electric Company. At the time Garland bought the stock he was a Senator. President Cleveland had not been spoken of for Chief Magistrate and there was nothing the company could appeal to Congress for. To say that this sturdy honest man, who is as poor to-day as the first hour he entered the Senate, sold himself for the worthless stock is to utter a despicable falsehood which ought to blister the tongue that repeats it. No matter what may be said of Southern Congressmen no pitch clings to their skirts and no scandal-monger dare accuse them of selling their votes or influence. It is the duty of the Administration to stand by Garland, for this attempt to drive him out is prompted by malice and is pushed only for the purpose of stabbing the President and his Cabinet. The time to stand by an honest man is when he is unjustly accused by the jackals of society.—*Buffalo Times.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESD'Y, JULY 7, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

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1 Column 1 year [illegible]
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

THE glorious fourth this year was in the fork of the celebration.

In Robertson county farmers are promising the candidates their votes that will work a day for them in the harvest field.

IT seems that the result of the next election in Kenton county is very uncertain as to result. The political atmosphere over there is considerably agitated.

WE have the proceedings of the first Congressional convention to see, in which the administration is censured. The Republicanconventions are excepted of course.

IT was Senator Ingalls who opposed the confirmation of Matthews as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia on the ground that "no negro has the right to be a Democrat."

HAYES! that name sounds like we have heard it before. Oh, yes; we remember now, that it was in 1876. The gentleman now objects to the President vetoing the private pension jobs.

AT Bowling Green last Saturday a reunion of the Eleventh Kentucky Federal Infantry was held, there being three thousand strangers present, including five hundred soldiers. The Declaration of Independence was read and speeches made.

THIS week we present the name of Edgar Cropper as a candidate for County Commissioners. Mr. Cropper is a good business man, and should he be chosen as one of the three Commissioners, the interest of the county will be closely watched on his part.

SOME of the Congressmen are getting restless, and want to get home to commence looking after their fences, which some of them fear have been knocked out of plumb by the handy and free use of the President's veto messages in the pension business.

IN this issue we announce Esq. Thos. H. Sutton, of Bellevue, as a candidate for County Commissioner. He has served some time as a Justice of the Peace in his district, which has familiarized him with the business of the county, and, no doubt, he will make a good commissioner if elected.

THERE is evidently a smaller acreage of tobacco in this county than was cultivated last year, and at present the crop can not be considered promising. Tobacco is a crop which a few weeks favorable weather at the close of the season will make a wonderful change in, and the very poor and unpromising plants soon develop into a giant growth.

IT is believed that the Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Covington, will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, if the party will tender it to him, which would be quite out of the usual line of political procedure in Kentucky. The party could not do a more creditable act, though, than to depart from the usual methods, and nominate Mr. Stevenson without his asking it.

IN every convention where there are Louisville delegates there is always [illegible]. There is [illegible] who make the [illegible] by getting themselves [illegible] delegates at conventions and then sell their votes to the highest bidder. The prices range from [illegible] sometimes being higher according to the necessities of the [illegible]. There is no [illegible] about this. It is a historical fact that has been repeated year after year for a long time. There is need [illegible] of politics in Louisville.—[illegible] Messenger.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE writes Prof. Thos. A. Vance of Covington in regard to the report that he is opposed to the Blair Educational Bill as follows:

"I am incorrectly reported as being opposed to the Blair Educational Bill, and, in my opinion, the objections to it are so palpable that when the people come to have it fully explained very few will favor it. * * * When I return home in the fall, if the people desire to hear my views upon this question and the reasons for them, I shall cheerfully comply."

THE State Auditor says concerning the new revenue law:

"There seems to be a misapprehension of the new revenue law by many persons in the State. It does not go into effect until next September, and the State taxes for this year will be collected under the old law, the rate being 51 cents on the $100 valuation, instead of 52½ cents as levied for the past two years. The rate under the new law will be 47 cents, which, notwithstanding the two assessments this year, will almost leave the burden of taxation about the same as it is now, and also enable the State to pay claims promptly as received, instead of waiting six or eight months for money in the treasury, as at present, and compelling needy claimants to resort to brokers to whom they will sell at a discount."

Some time ago Marshal Gross received a letter from some one up in the mountains, requesting that no deputies be sent up there to execute processes until after the election as it might endanger Democratic success. In response he wrote:

"SIR—Your letter of June 21 is received and contents noted. Your request is a very peculiar one. While I am a Democrat and will do all I can honorably to advance the interest of my party and its candidates, I am also a sworn officer of the law, and as such I shall endeavor to do my whole duty. Therefore, should a process be placed in my hands for service in your county, community or district, it will be properly executed. If the enforcement of the law and the arrest of the law-breakers will endanger the success of the Democratic candidates of your county or district, I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that they ought to be defeated. Success based upon cringing to the lawless classes will in the end prove more disastrous to the party than defeat."

THE harvesting of wheat has been concluded in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. In the former two States continuous wet weather delayed the gathering of the grain in some sections, and caused some damage, both before reaping and while in shock. In Fayette and Jessamine counties, in Kentucky, whole fields are reported to have been ruined by black rust, and in Fayette the reports indicate that fully one-half of the crop was ruined. The average yield in both States is reported at from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre, where no injury from rust has occurred. The reports indicate that in nearly every portion of Missouri farmers were unusually successful in harvesting wheat. The average yield is placed as high as 17 to 22 bushels to the acre in St. Clair, Pike, Cariton and Scott counties. The indications are that the entire average for the State will be unusually high. Harvesting is still progressing in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, under fairly favorable conditions, though scattering reports of rain and rust are made, but not such as to indicate any widespread damage. Rains prevailed over large areas of Dakota, improving the general outlook for spring wheat greatly, and apparently insuring an average yield. The reports still indicate that the general average throughout the Territory of both wheat and oats was reduced 10 to 15 per cent. before the drouth was broken. In Stutsman county the report this week indicates that not to exceed one-half a wheat crop is promised, while in Coddington and several adjoining counties the reports show that the crop was shortened 15 to 20 per cent. The situation in Minnesota has not materially improved. In Dodge, Filmore, Nicollet and Winona the reports state that fully one-fourth to one-half of the entire spring wheat and oat crops have been ruined by the drouth, and to the fact that the rains came too late. The need of rain in Iowa and Nebraska is reported in Cass, Carroll, Franklin, Howard, Iowa, Keokuk, Marion and Van Buren counties. In Iowa the necessity for rain has been very pressing, and the prospects [illegible] wheat and oats have already been lowered 11 to 20 per cent. The corn prospects continue very promising in both the northwest and southwest States.—Farm [illegible] Review.

STATE NEWS.

Eighteen [illegible] of new Kentucky wheat sold in St. Louis at [illegible] per bushel.

The crop of tobacco in Nicholas county is much smaller, and of a more inferior quality than is usual.

Oats, corn and grass promise fine. Tobacco all set, with considerable below the usual acreage.—Milton Free Press.

R. H. Vance says the wire worms are eating up Willis Ford's corn crop. They bore into the centre of the stalk and kill the corn.—Owen News.

The farmers of Spencer county have finished harvesting their wheat crop, which promises to be an extra good one both in yield and quantity.

A contract to build nine miles of railroad from Cave City to the Mammoth Cave has been let to James Coyne, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, for $75,000.

A farmer in Scott county has 22 acres of broom corn. He says that he will realize about 2,000 pounds to the acre, and expects to get 12 or 15 cents per pound for it. This beats tobacco culture by long odds.

Shelby county has a local option law that forces physicians to write on prescriptions the name of the patient, the quantity of the liquor, and the purpose for which it is to be used, as well as the disease it is expected to cure.

One of the largest sales of real estate ever made in this State has recently been closed by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists in Carter county. The land is valuable in coal, iron and timber, and the consideration is $1,450,000.

An extra wheat crop harvested, but injuring in the stack from protracted wet weather. Corn on low land is beyond redemption; some fields of corn on the hills five feet high, very tender and has never been cultivated a particle.—Owen News.

Some parties at Mt. Sterling went to law several months ago over a little quantity of sausage. Only a small quantity was involved in the suit, but the costs of the case now foot up about four hundred dollars, and the matter isn't yet settled. One thing is apparent, and that is, both parties are paying a pretty high price for that sausage.—Maysville Bulletin.

Oats will be a good crop, though some few are down. Wheat has mostly been harvested and will average about twenty bushels to the acre. Hay has been thickened by the late rains and will be a fair crop. Favorable rye crop is reported. A larger acreage of tobacco is planted than last year, and while the plants are doing well, the weeds are in abundance in the patches. Corn is growing finely.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

State Politics.

At Millersburg wheat is selling at 65 cents a bushel.

Judge Hazlerigg has withdrawn from the race in the Winchester Common Pleas district.

The Prohibitionists are thinking of putting Gen. Green Clay Smith against Hon. James B. McCreary in the race for Congress.

The Owensboro Inquirer says of Gen. Buckner's endorsement of Gov. Knott's administration, "he should not have announced the fact until after the election."

Carlisle's Presidential boom may be a little early, but if the boom is anything like the speaker it will grow to be a boom that is a boom.—Lexington Press.

Col Breckinridge will be a candidate for reelection to Congress, and will likely go back, but there are a number of good men in the district who are hankering for the office.

While the Covington Commonwealth is making an infantile effort to defeat Mr. Carlisle for Congress, many leading papers of the country are indorsing him for the Presidential nomination.—Louisville Commercial.

We want Kentucky's new constitution to provide for the appointment of Judges by the Governor. A judge should be above suspicion of fraud, under obligations to no set of politicians, absolutely free, and by the present elective system such a judge cannot be placed upon the bench. The recent history of the Lebanon convention will bear us out in our opinion.—Midway Clipper.

ON the 10th, (next Saturday) the county conventions will be held to appoint delegates to the district convention to be held on the 16th inst., to nominate a candidate in this district for Judge of the Superior Court. Judge J. Q. Ward is the only candidate.

PROFITABLE HORSES

The Demand for Heavy, Strong Horses Steadily Increasing.

I am satisfied that farmers make a great mistake when they slight advantages to be derived from keeping good horses and from rearing two or three colts every year. Aside from the first cost, a three-year-old colt can be reared about as cheaply as a cow of the same age, but while the ordinary price for a good three-year-old cow is thirty or forty dollars, a good sound well bred colt is worth $100 to $200 at the same age.

When the farmer used to trudge along all day after a ten-inch plow to turn two acres or less of land, a pair of nimble little plugs was good enough for him, but with the introduction of the sixteen and eighteen inch plow that will easily roll over three to five acres a day, with a spring seat on it for him to ride on, there has come an urgent demand for heavier and stronger horses to draw it. In adopting the improved agricultural implements the farmer must do one of two things: use strong and heavier horses or a larger number. Experience proves that the heavier animals are the more economical in the end.

The shortest and cheapest way for the farmer to obtain such horses is by the use of thoroughbred stallions of a strong, heavy breed on good, sound common mares. By the proper selection of mares and the use of suitable stallions he may, in a few years, have horses that can draw the improved farming implements more easily than the little plugs drew the ten-inch plow.

As somebody has said, the thoroughbred blood is like the fine steel that enters into a machine; it gives strength, firmness, durability and vigor. The bone is made harder and more solid, the sinews stronger and more elastic, the muscles are firmer and have greater tension, the lungs are more capacious, while mere useless bulk is supplanted by shapely form and muscular strength. The "clod hopper" with his little ten-inch plow can get along with almost any sort of plugs, but the intelligent and progressive *farmer* wants horses that are adapted to the new condition of things—horses that can draw the improved implements easily and rapidly, and at the same time not "eat him out of house and home."

In some localities, owing to the nature of the ground, the improved large implements can not be used, and in such places it is probable that small light horses can be employed to greater advantage than those of heavier build, but on the broad prairies and in the level valleys, where neither stones, stumps, gullies nor steep hill-sides interfere, heavy and powerful horses, capable of drawing the largest farming implements easily, are what the farmer needs, and what he should strive to obtain by judicious breeding. The demand for such horses for both farm and city use is steadily increasing, and the supply will not equal the demand for years to come.

A team of first-class three-year-olds, sound and of shapely form, are worth from $350 to $500. And when such teams can be reared as cheaply as scrubs worth less than half that sum, it is plain that farmers would advance their own interests by breeding them exclusively.—*Cor. N. Y. Examiner.*

FEMALE DRESS.

Consistency Sacrificed to the Baubles and Vanities of the World.

The mania for beaded garnitures is fast working its course to an abrupt termination. Pearls, jets, garnets and other decorations of the kind are essentially handsome and rich, and form a very beautiful and effective finish when properly applied; and when confined to elegant toilets no possible fault could very well be found with a limited and tasteful use of them. Unfortunately, however, like the adoption of lace trimmings, they have struck the fancy of the million, and, presto! every feminine throat gleams with ruby, bronze, jet or pearl beads, as the case may be, and so also do they break out on every other feminine article of dress one sees, from shoe-tip to the very topmost towering height of the bobbing aigrette of my lady's bonnet. Pearls and parties agree somehow. Pearls and tennis do not. A wine satin dress decorated with costly ruby bead garnitures looks, in spite of its undeniable value, very garish and gaudy in a street car, the wearer heralding her entrance therein by a tintinnabulation of clashing beads. Ruby sounds like reception and not like railroad; lace is also suggestive of marble halls, banquet rooms, the sound of sweet music and the swish of silken gowns, but not at all of glaring sunshine, crowded pavements, cotton attire and noisy streets. And yet lace, once within the exclusive reach of Queens and Princesses, is, by the rapid whirling wheel of fashion, driven by the tireless hand of artist and inventor, dragged from its high estate and trailed in the dust! Among all the costly accessories which in these days go to make up the complete and wondrous furnishing of a lady's dressing room, one little priceless gem is omitted in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Pearls there be, and gold, and silken raiment, and purple and fine linen, but the rare jewel, consistency, is overlooked, and never once regarded or missed among the baubles and vanities which there crowd each other so closely. As one ponders upon these things one can only conclude that to the nineteenth century all things are possible, and that the exhibition of surprise is as bad form as the evidence of any other emotion. Indeed, surprises come so fast in these latter days that the majority have become calloused and accept the situation, either social, political, fashionable or æsthetical, and give no sign.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. S. O'Neal, Pltf.
vs In equity.
John T. Breeden, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:
Primary Department [illegible] per month
Intermediate [illegible]
Advanced [illegible]
Academic [illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2.50 to $3.50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEKER, or
J. C. M[illegible],
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 2[illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 50 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

I. C. STEINHARTER,
416 & 418 Pike St.
COVINGTON, - KENTUCKY.

Highest price paid for sheared Wool and Sheep-skins. Ed Galloway, of Florence, Buyer.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS at LAW.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to Collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
32-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio,

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

NOTICE.

The directors of the Burlington and Florence turnpike road company hereby declares a dividend of 50 cents on the share. Stock holders call on Dudley Rouse at Burlington and receive same. FEELDEN ROUSE, President.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. [illegible], first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—R. H. [illegible], Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible], fourth Monday. C. W. [illegible], Constable.

Carlton—[illegible], Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. [illegible], Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. [illegible], Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. [illegible], Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. [illegible], Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. House, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Fells, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. [illegible], Constable.

Union—M. P. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. F. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Roundock, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Petitt, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gooaridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county, 52-3m

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

The Combined Stallion,
RECTOR

Will make the season of 1886, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Harvy Marshalls at Waterloo, and the rest of the week at my stable at Bellevue, at $10 to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Rector is a beautiful black, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, and a good all purpose horse. He was sired by Criss, dam Black Nose.

Not responsible for accidents should any occur. ROBT. CLORE, Bellevue, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

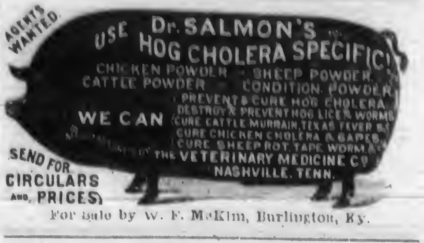
THE
COMBINATION FENCE

A fence that is wanted [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.


AGENTS WANTED
USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER SHEEP POWDER
CATTLE POWDER CONDITION POWDER
WE CAN
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &c
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM &c
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE CO
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES

For sale by W. F. McKim, Burlington, Ky.

The fine harness and saddle stallion
Young WOODPECKER

Will make the season of 1886, Saturdays and Mondays at J. W. Gaines' stable at Burlington, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Gainesville, Thursdays and Fridays at J. W. Gaines' farm near Piattsburg, at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, any person parting with a mare after being bred forfeits the insurance money.

Young Woodpecker was sired by Nat Carpenter's Star of the West, he by Woodpecker; he by [illegible]; dam imported Buzzard. Young Woodpecker's dam was a 3-minute mare, by Jeff Davis, g. d. by Russell's Pilot; he by old Sir William.

Not responsible for accidents.

TEN BROCK, This fine young Jack will make the season at the same time and places and on the same terms.

He is black with mealy nose, 15 hands high. He was sired by Espartero; he by a large Spanish jack; dam of Ten Brock, Mollie McCarty, was sired by Longfellow, Perry Tucker's jack, g. d. by A. S. Pott's jack, the best breeder ever in this county.

F. C. Whigate, J. W. Gaines,
J. J. Lillard, C. A. Gaines.

DENMARK CHIEF, JR,

Will stand the present season at my stable at Sand Run, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents. I will reserve a lien on all colts until the insurance money is paid.

Denmark Chief, jr., is a bright mahogany bay, 10 yrs. old, 15½ hands high, fine length, with as fine hip loin and quarter as ever put on a horse. His blood-like head is full of expression, indicative of the finest disposition; and, take him all in all, he is one of the finest models of the Ky., horse.

He was sired by Old Denmark Chief; he by Old Black Denmark, formerly owned by A. R. Alexander, of Woodford County, Ky.; Old Denmark was sired by the old race-horse Imported Hedgeford; Wm. Allen's dam sorrel Betty, a Copperbottom mare, sired by Daniel Boone; he by Tom Crowder; he by Black Pilot, the old horse Alexander. CHRISTOPHER BARLOW.

Riddell's Hambletoni'n

Is a bay, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, and will make the season of 1886 at my stable 2 miles from Anderson's Ferry, and 2 miles from Hebron, and will serve mares at $10.

He is by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Rachie Sanders; she by Green's Bashaw. He is one of the best breeders in the county his colts are good size, good workers and trotters. J. A. RIDDELL.

I had a colt by this horse which I sold for $300, unbroke, Geo. Gaines.

The fine harness and saddle horse,
Young Hedgeford,

Will make the season of 1886, at my stable 1½ miles from Petersburg, at the fork of the Burlington and Woolper pike, and will serve mares at $10 to insure a colt to stand up and suck, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

He is a dark mahogany bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, and has fine style and action. He was sired by Old Hedgeford, the premium saddle and general purpose horse, who was sold to Joe Emmet for $1,000. Young Hedgeford's dam was a fine mare from Burbon county, Ky.

Not responsible for accidents.

J. W. BERKSHIRE.

OHIO VOLUNTEER,

Will stand the season of 1886, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week at David Clements', near Jeff Utz's, on the Union & Rising Sun grade, 4 miles from Union, and the rest of the time at my stable in Burlington, at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with. Not responsible for accidents.

Ohio Volunteer is a beautiful dark brown has fine form and action, is a sure foal getter and a good trotter. His many colts prove him a model breeder.

Ohio Volunteer was sired by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Forrest Telltale, by Edwin Forrest; 2d dam Telemon. C. W. SAXTON.

JENKINS'
ALMONT,

This renowned trotting stallion and sire of trotters will make the season of 1886, at the stable of John D. Norris, ½ mile from Petersburg, Boone county, Ky., at $30 the season, with the privilege of returning in 1887 should the mare fail to get with foal, money due July 1st, 1886.

Jenkins' Almont was sired by Wither's Almont, the sire of 26 horses with records of 2:30 or better. 1st dam by Toledo; 2nd dam Sousley Grays Highlander; 3d dam by Cuter de Leon, a noted pacer.

Jenkins' Almont is the sire of Bessie G. 2:25½; Grafton, 2:28½; Will Heath, trial, 2:21, and others gifted with great trotting speed.

Pasture furnished at $3 per month. Care will be exercised to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be responsible should any occur. We are endeavoring to give the people of Boone Co., a chance to get a fine colt at a low price. J. D. NORRIS & Co.

BILL CHEERE

Will make the season at the stable of John G. Readford in Union, Ky. at $15 to insure. Bill Cheere was bought of Mr. W. Dancon, of Illinois, who imported him. He is the most perfect draft horse in the county.

GUIZOT

Will make the season at my stable in Petersburg, Ky. at $16 to insure. Guizot was imported from France, and is a fine breeder. GEO. W. TERRILL, Petersburg, Ky.

The fine stallion, Conner's
ALMONT

Will make the present season at my stable at Bullittsville, Ky., and will serve mares at $10 to insure, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

ALMONT is 6 years old, a beautiful rich mahogany bay, black mane and tail, with two white ankles behind, stands 16 hands high, and shows much style and speed.

ALMONT was by Bidwell's Almont, jr., bred by Col. West; got by Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; dam Belle Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, Almont is a half brother to Sensation; 1st dam Topsy, the fine premium mare, by Topgallant; g. d. a Belle Founder mare, g. g. d. a Copperbottom mare that possessed all the fine saddle qualities. J. D. CONNER.

CRIGLER'S ALMONT,

Will make the season of 1886 at my stable on Gunpowder Creek 1½ miles above Limaburg and at Florence, Ky., at $20, to insure a mare with foal, money due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Will be at Florence the first three days of each week, and the rest of the time at my stable. Not responsible for accidents.

ALMONT is a dark chestnut sorrel, 15¾ hands high, with fine style, and has trotted his mile in less than 2:30, he is by Almont jr., he by Wither's Almont; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Almonts 1st dam Goodwood; 2d dam Daniel Boone; 3 dam Blacknose.

REX DENMARK.

Will make the season at the same time and places, at $10 to insure a mare in foal.

He is a beautiful brown with fine mane and tail, style that cannot be beaten, is 16 hands high. He has been shown 11 times and taken 10 ties, in Missouri.

He is by Crigler's Denmark; he by Denmark Chief; he by Black Denmark; Old Denmark by Imported Messenger. Rex Denmark's 1st dam Woodpecker Star of the West; 2d dam Mohawk; 3d dam Tom Crowder. W. A. CRIGLER.

1886. STALLIONS FOR 1886.

SAM HARRIS.

DESCRIPTION—Bay, no white, 16¼ hands, fine style, good trotting action, 5 years old, with six weeks breaking and handling trotted a full mile over Chester Park in 2:58, full brother to Royalmont, who has a record 2:32 with a private trial 2:22 in his 5 year old form.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont, dam Louisiana by Tornado; he by Tempest; he by Royal-george; her dam by Old Mazeppa; she was sold in 1874 and delivered in Buffalo for $1,500, and afterwards shipped south. She trotted the Buffalo track in 2:35 the day of sale.

SAM HARRIS will make the season of 1886 for $25, payable when the service is rendered, with the privilege of breeding till a colt is obtained.

JOHN S.

DESCRIPTION—Dark iron gray, 5 yrs. old, very stylish, good action, 16 hands high.

PEDIGREE—By Bidwell's Almont; 1st dam by Ohio Volunteer; he by Goldsmith's Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2d dam White Eagle. John S. will make the season of 1886 for $10 to insure, due when the fact is known or mare parted with.

Bidwell's Almont by Wither's Almont; he by Alexander's Abdallah; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 1st dam by Edwin Forrest; Bidwell's Almont sired Judge Lindsay with a 5 yr. old record 2:21, Annie W. 2:22, and two others with public record below 2:30; also Royalmont with a public record 2:32 and private trial 2:22. Pasture furnished at $3 per month, but not responsible for accidents.

These two stallions will make the season of 1886, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Bullittsville and the rest of the week at my stable 1½ mile west of Anderson's Ferry.

JAS. L. RILEY, Bullittsville, Ky.

Local News.

[illegible]

[illegible] a candidate for [illegible] County Commissioner [illegible] August election.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] a candidate for [illegible] Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for [illegible] at the August election.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] Justice [illegible] of the Democratic party.

Warm days and cool nights.

Health of the community good.

Ye fifth of July is the negro's Fourth.

A great deal of harvesting was done last week.

Clover hay has been selling for nine dollars a ton.

The local [illegible] crop is not so heavy this summer.

A small crowd in town Monday, but everybody had some business.

The hum of the threshing machine will be heard in the land ere many days.

Revs. Howe and Fallilove delivered temperance lectures in the Court-house Monday.

W. J. Rice's command put a new roof on the Big Bone Baptist church last week.

Rev. James A. Kirtley occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church at this place last Sunday.

The Silver Grove picnic last Saturday was well attended and everybody enjoyed themselves.

Edward Rice was in town last week and said he had tobacco which could be topped ten leaves.

Melville Percivall, of Walton, and Miss Herndon, of Kenton county, were married last Thursday.

Eld. Ed Stephens will preach at Pleasant Hill school house next Sunday evening at 3 o'clock.

The best corn in the county can be found down on South Fork and Mud Lick and its tributaries.

The ice cream parlor has proven quite a success thus far in the way of receipts and good cream.

Don't forget the picnic at Walton's Woods next Saturday. Take your basket and spend the day.

A very large crowd attended the meeting at Hopeful last Monday. It was a very pleasant and profitable occasion.

The business houses in Burlington did honor the country's natal day by putting up their shutters. It was on Sunday.

J. M. Stander, of Walton, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, assigned to T. F. Curley, of same place, yesterday.

The County Superintendent of Schools, H. J. Foster, is attending the Teachers' State Association at Louisville this week.

Clarence Hoover, of Florence, and Miss Abanathy, of Covington, were married last week, Elder Keen performing the ceremony.

H. F. Blases, 544 Madison avenue, Covington, is the place to go to get a good suit of clothes made to order, and don't you forget it.

A little son of Dill Tilley, of Petersburg, died last Sunday of lock-jaw, the result of sticking a thorn in his foot about a week before.

This year furnished two days on which to celebrate the fourth—quite liberal with its time, or very patriotic, we are not certain which.

Samuel Cantwell, who was lodged in jail during last Circuit Court to serve out a $150 fine for giving liquor to minors was released last week.

We are requested to announce that R. A. Wilholt will deliver a temperance lecture in the Court-house at this place at 8 o'clock p. m., July 25, 1886.

Some of the farmers have finished plowing their corn, while others have acres of it not yet out of the clods. The crop is very irregular and indifferent.

Monday the Master Commissioner sold to O. F. Glackin, the Allen Wilholt farm of 150¼ acres on the Lexington pike near Richwood for $71 50 per acre.

Persons needing old saddles repaired or new ones made, will find it to their interest to call on A. M. Acra. He has a first-class saddler and will warrant all work.

Norris & Grant's trotter, Grafton, has won four out of five trots in which he has started this season. This is a good record and it is hoped that he will continue the good work.

Persons wanting a new pump or an old pump, or an old stove repaired, or any tin work done, can have same promptly attended to by W. H. & J. M. McClung, of Covington, by leaving orders at this office.

Several days since a silver napkin ring was stolen from the residence of Thomas Cowen, and one day last week Tom found it in his garden, wrapped in a piece of paper and placed where he could not help discovering it.

In locating the natural wonders in this county there was evidently a misfit, for what a magnificent resort the Middle creek cliffs would be were the Big Bone springs located there. The scenery about them would be grand in the extreme.

[illegible] Thursday morning [illegible] we started to Verona by way of Walton.

The morning [illegible] Walton, where the [illegible]

[illegible] Walton is a great point for the dry goods business and there are three stores, McHatton & Hinton, [illegible] Percival & Son, and T. F. Curley, each of which carries a large stock and sells a large amount of goods during the year, although Thursday trade was very dull. T. F. Curley has the post office, and through his efforts, it has been made a money order office, and by this time it is fully equipped and ready for business.

While at Walton we learned of the very serious sickness of Robert Cleek, one of the most estimable citizens of that part of the county.

Here we parted company with the Sheriff, who mounted his steed and took in the business "for revenue only," while we boarded the train for Verona, where we arrived on schedule time. Many of the farmers were in town giving it quite an animated appearance, and the merchants, Dickerson and Sleet, were doing a good business. It seems that a "salt war" is on in that place, and the prices are ranging below "rock-bottom." W. E. Sleet is the postmaster, and is the authorized agent for the RECORDER.

B. Q. Roberts, who was badly hurt by discharging a defective musket several days since, will lose the sight of his right eye, but, otherwise, will soon recover from the wound.

Powers & Beutler, the village Smiths, who are generally busy, were having an off day in their "profession," while Myer's saw-mill was shut down for the time only.

An improvement that will be of a most substantial benefit to the town, the macadamizing of the street leading to the depot, is being done. For several months in the year that street has been a lake of mud, almost impassable, and it is strange that it has been neglected so long; but the business men have at last realized that its improvement will redound to their interest.

Verona numbers among her citizens Mr. Stephenson, the patentee of a clothes rack, which the inventor believes will prove a great blessing to the lady who is so fortunate as to preside over a family, and manipulates the wash board in bad weather. It is a good invention.

Eight hundred thousand pounds is about the amount of tobacco annually rehandled in Verona in a year by the two firms, Kennedy, Hume & Whitson, and C. C. Roberts. The first named handles about 600,000 pounds, and has shipped 60 hhds. since the 15th of last month. Both firms, we believe, handle a large amount of live stock, and are, consequently, valuable men to that part of the county.

One of the most accommodating men to be found in that section is Jno. O'Neal, railroad agent and telegraph operator. While he neglects no interest of the road, he is always looking to the comfort of the patrons of the L. & N.

A mad-dog excitement was prevailing in the town and neighborhood, and several canines had turned up their toes, being suspicioned of having been bitten by the rabbid animal which made a tour of that country about a week before.

About 6.15 we left for Walton, at which place our companion we found in waiting, and after partaking of a hearty meal at the popular hostelry kept by Mrs. King, we commenced our return home.

The crops along the route traveled are backward, the corn and tobacco being small, but the farmers are not discouraged, but determined to make the best out of a bad season.

Answer to the Rabbit Hash and Bellevue Calls.

Gentlemen, your call in the RECORDER has been noted; and, in reply, would say that I feel highly complimented by seeing so many men of noted influence and wide-spread reputation, soliciting me to be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. I am aware of the grave responsibilities that will rest upon your Commissioners for their careful, honest and faithful discharge of their various duties. And the most important of all is to guard well the treasury.

Gentlemen, I accept your call, and should I be elected by the voters of Boone county, you will find me faithful to my trust.

Respectfully,

T. H. SUTTON.

The fourth and last quarterly meeting of this conference year will be held at Mt. Zion church, Boone county, on the second Saturday and Sunday in July, the 10th and 11th. The presiding elder of the district, Rev. Chas. Taylor, and the preacher in charge, Rev. B. F. Bristow, will conduct the services, which will be followed by a bountiful basket dinner on Sunday. By special invitation Prof. Bristow will have charge of the music, and everybody is invited to attend and enjoy this old-time basket and quarterly meeting.

One night last week G. T. Gaines and a Mr. Jones thinking dogs were among the sheep, got up and went to the pasture to see, and found nothing wrong, but on their return to the house in passing the chicken coop they came upon a fellow who was attempting to steal chickens. The thief took to his heels and made good his escape.

At Hamilton last week a boy named Wilson, aged about 13 years, had his brains kicked out by a horse. He was struck squarely on the top of the head. The kick was received about one p. m. He survived until ten o'clock that night.

[illegible] in Burlington.

[illegible]

It was [illegible] Mr. Cowen commenced an investigation, and upon going into the grocery room, discovered that his desk had been ransacked, and a money drawer in which there had been [illegible] small change [illegible]

A [illegible] Miss Nellie Blythe awoke and discovered that there was a light in an unoccupied room. She [illegible] her brother Harry was in the room [illegible] the family was soon up, and upon investigation it was found that some one had been in the house and had visited many of the departments, having been in the room occupied by Harry and his wife, and left by way of a front window. Nothing was disturbed except a quart of cream which was missing, although some valuables were easily to be had.

The writer's house was also entered and pretty thoroughly searched, but nothing was taken, although a set of silver spoons, his wife's jewelry and a small amount of money were within their reach. The house was entered by the way of the kitchen window. In the kitchen the thief lighted a lamp removed the lower half of a window sash between the kitchen and dining room, after which it was no trouble to pass from room to room. The writer finding his pants and vest out in the hall Friday morning was the first hint that anything had been molested, and the investigation that followed soon settled the matter. In the pants pocket there was about a dollar in small change, but it was unmolested. Our wife's neice heard someone coming up stairs that night, but paid no attention to it, thinking it was one of the family. It is our opinion that so soon as the thief discovered that he was in a country editor's domicile, he knew it would be poor picking and skipped out.

The lamp was left burning in the kitchen as was also the one lighted at Mr. Cowen's.

A tramp was in town that evening and as is natural some think he was the man that entered the houses. He was seen early next morning by Dr. Furnish about 1½ miles out on the Bellevue pike.

It was a very bold attempt at robbery to be such a decided failure.

Local Option.

The Boone County Central Local Option Committee met at the Court-house, Monday the 5th inst., pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following district committees were reported: Union, M. C. Norman, chairman; N. Talbott, H. Bannister, J. Q. Estun and Lee Utz,

Florence, Ben Stephens, chairman, J. H. Walton, Dr. Sayre, F. A. Utz and Wm. H. Rice.

Walton, W. L. Norman, chairman, Dr. Bagby, Warren Lermond, R. O. Hughes and T. F. Curley.

Burlington, H. P. Stephens, chairm., Owen Conner, J. A. Gaines, J. O. Huey, Joseph Hodge, Lewis Conner, Robert Sandford, Silas Rouse and Jas. Cloud.

Hamilton, Dr. Adams, ch'm'n, Chas. Reib, Lace Baker, Add. Miller, O. M. Huey, Lee Utz.

Jo. C. Revill was appointed treasurer of this committee.

The communication from the Hamilton district committee was received and approved.

Lectures will be delivered at the following named places.

By Elder Fallilove at Union, July 12th; Beaver, July 13th; Verona, July 14th; Walton, July 16th, 1886, at eight o'clock p. m., at each place.

By Elder Keller at Petersburg, July 12th; Bellevue, July 13th; East Bend, July 14th; Burlington, July 17th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By Ed. Froh at Hughes' chapel, July 19th; Big Bone, July 20th; East Bend, July 21st; Petersburg, July 22d; Constance, July 23rd.

The various District Committees will please arrange for the place of meeting and the hours for the delivery of the lectures of Elders Keller and Froh in their respective districts, and give as full publicity as possible of the same, and notify the lecturers of the hour and place of meeting.

All persons are invited to attend these lectures, especially those who are working in the interest of whisky, and against local option, and by themselves and their chosen advocates to defend their cause, and the time at each lecture will courteously be divided with them, if they desire it, in which to defend their cause.

Adjourned to meet at the Court-house, in Burlington, July 17th, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendence of all the district committees is requested, at that time and place.

OSCAR GAINES, Ch'rm.

G. G. Hughes, Sect'y.

Wm. Carpenter, an old citizen who lived near the first toll-gate on the Lexington pike above Florence, died Sunday, in the 54 year of his age. Rev. Keller, of the Lutheran church preached the funeral at the residence, after which the remains were placed in the Hopeful vault to await final interment.

An old fashioned burgoo was indulged in down on Gunpowder last Saturday. Quite a large crowd was present, and the bill of fare was composed of the numerous articles it takes to make such occasions a success. Fish, chickens and sheep were fried and souped in abundance, and everybody had as much as they could eat and all the fun they wanted.

Personal Mentions.

[illegible]

W. J. [illegible] visited his uncle [illegible] Rabbit Hash last week.

[illegible]

Geo. A. Yates, of Covington, was in town last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Lottie Yates, of Covington, is the guest of [illegible]

William Walton, the [illegible] candidate [illegible], was in town Friday.

Mrs. Reuben Conner was in town Monday [illegible] with her constituents.

Mrs. Kate Conrad has been spending several days with her relatives in Covington.

Thos. Rouse and J. T. McClure, of Grant county, were in Burlington one day last week.

Mason [illegible] and wife, of Lawrenceburg, were visiting their relatives in this place last Wednesday.

Mrs. Chamberlin and daughter, of Kansas City, Mo., were the guests of Mr. P. Rucker and wife the first of the week.

RICHWOOD, KY., July 5th, 1886.

Editor of the Recorder.

I saw in the Recorder an article in regard to the earliest roasting ears of your citizens. Will I be entitled to mention that we had fine roasting ears raised in our own garden, on Friday the 25th of June, a few days earlier than the gentlemen mentioned in Burlington?

MRS. REUBEN CONNER.

The above is conclusive evidence that while Mr. Conner was in Frankfort making laws, his good wife was at home making garden.

The fourth of July was duly celebrated in Burlington Monday night by an elaborate display of fire-works, and a general hurrah on the part of the small boys. Fire arms were dangerously conspicuous, but fortunately no one was injured by powder and ball. The entire population was on the streets till about ten o'clock.

W. A. Crigler has sent his stable, composed of the following fine animals, to Latonia, where they will be driven by James Bailey: Crigler's Almont; Prince Hambletonian; Maud, 3-years old; Gen. Jackson, 2-years old; Goldey, 3-year old filly. Rex Denmark will remain at home and his season continued.

Joe Reed is preparing new scenery for the entertainment which he will give in the near future. The first scene prepared represents a light-house, and was the work of Charles McKim, being his first attempt in scene painting, and demonstrates that the artist is possessed of a rare talent.

We understand that the Harvest Home organization has rented William Craven's woods at the Lutheran Parsonage for a term of five years with the privilege of ten. The grounds will be properly improved for the holding of the Harvest Home Picnic.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MCVILLE.

Croquet is the most flourishing thing of the season.

One the night of the 5th the young folks of the town enjoyed themselves tripping the light fantastic. Miss Belle Kleinhans, of Cincinnati, was among the belles of the evening. The McVille string band made the music.

About two hundred people witnessed the game of base ball played here last Monday between the home team and the Carrollton team. It was an interesting game, the home boys winning it in a score of 12 to 9.

HEBRON.

David Beall is able to be about.

Mrs. Lizzie McGlasson is quite ill.

Harrison Clore has 140 acres of meadow.

Whooping cough is raging in this locality.

Cyrus Rouse is very ill, with no hopes of recovery.

John Popham and wife rejoice because it is a girl.

Charlie Lodge was visiting his brother Jacob on the 4th.

Harvest hands are in demand at from $1 50 to $2 per day.

John Aylor has a turkey hen that has laid 61 eggs this season.

Mrs. Emma Clore is visiting her parents at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In one day last week William J. Utz cut 50 shocks of wheat with a reap hook.

Mrs. Nancy Jane Popham will move from Cincinnati to Hebron in the near future.

Jonas Terrill intended to plant 25 acres of tobacco, but his crop fell short 20 acres.

UNION.

Miss Allie Castleman, of Glencoe, is the guest of friends here.

Miss Bessie Dickey returned, this week from a visit to Louisville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, of Rising Sun, Ind., are visiting relatives here.

Misses Lillie and Mary Price, of Prices Hill, are guests of Mrs. R. K. Conner.

Mr. Corbin, wife and daughter, of Keen, Jessamine county, were visitors here last week.

Mrs. Jordon, of Newport, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Corbin, at this place last week.

Miss Mary Wilkie has returned from a visit to Covington, and expects to leave on an extended visit to Norfolk, Va.

Last Tuesday evening, June 29th, a merry party of young people, whose faces were wreathed with expectant smiles, repaired to Pleasure Hill, the home of Mr. J. A. Huey, there to assist in the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the marriage of J. A. Huey and Sallie Crouch Huey. At 9 o'clock the guests having assembled, accompanied by suitable wooden presents, The bride and groom, preceded by Miss [illegible] Covington and Miss Janie [illegible] and H. L. Lee [illegible] the parlor [illegible] by Rev. J. J. [illegible] to the bride and groom [illegible] After a [illegible] we were [illegible] to the dining room where we found a supper [illegible] After supper several hours were spent in merry conversation and music, when the crowd dispersed, wishing that the happy bride and groom may live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

[illegible]

James Beall was in town last Thursday on financial business.

Mrs. Willie Bonson, a resident of this place will remove her family to Cedar Bluff, Kansas, this fall.

Mrs. Dr. Taylor, formerly Miss Page Grubbs, of Lisbon, Dakota, has returned to her old home to spend the summer months.

Our town is improving considerably this summer. There is now being erected five 2-story brick buildings on Main Cross Street, that will be used as business houses.

Morgan Helm and Owen Anderson have the contract and are now erecting one of the finest and largest buildings in Fern Bank, O., for Fritz Thornton, of Cincinnati.

C. W. McFee, of Funnesville, passed through town enroute for Parlor Grove Wednesday and Thursday. Picnics have a peculiar fascination for Charlie.

Bluford Berry has purchased the Whitlock homestead and will move in soon. He is now painting the house. The only interruption he experiences is the boys throwing apples at him while at work.

The proprietors of Parlor Grove have had an artesian well driven near the dining hall 235 feet deep. Snowden Humphrey was the contractor, and it is rumored that he received $500 for the work, which took two weeks.

Friends of Wm. B. Grubbs, jr., will be pleased to learn that he has graduated in the law school of Covington, Ky., and will begin practicing in that city in September. He is a man that will succeed. Will, we wish you success.

While visiting friends on the Ohio river last week, we visited Mr. Claud Williams and were entertained magnificently by the entire family, especially Verlun and Suffinda. The young ladies have the trouble of entertaining at least three gents each every Sunday evening.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Examiners will hold a session in Burlington on the second Saturday in this month, (July) for examination of applicants, who have completed the prescribed course of study in any Common School. See section 10, art. 1, Common School Law.

The regular examination of Teachers will be held at Burlington, on the 3rd and 4th Saturdays in July and August. Second class certificates issued during the year 1884, and all fourth-class, issued in 1885, expired June 30, '86.

The Boone County Teachers' Institute will be held at this place, commencing August 17th, and continue four days. The programmes will be ready and sent to the teachers in a few days.

H. J. FOSTER, Co. Supt.

Land Sale

I will offer at public sale in Bellevue, Boone county, Kentucky,

Monday, August 2, 1886,

69¾ acres of land, a portion of the Gill Rice farm below Bellevue, this land is all in grass and well watered, and has on it two tenant houses and a tobacco barn, much of it is good tobacco land. Terms cash. ED RICE, Agent.

Sale will begin at 4 o'clock p. m.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. — Plffs.
vs — In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. — Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. — Plff.
vs.
Thos Vests' heirs, &c. — Deft's

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com

An All-Day PIC-NIC — AT — WALTON'S WOODS,

On the Bellevue & Burlington pike,

Saturday, JULY 10th, 86.

Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.

Good music will be in attendance. Plenty of refreshments on the ground. Everybody is invited to attend and bring their dinner with them.

Committee.

PINK RICE, ROBT. CARVER.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Best Southern Home for Girls. 250 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June 3d, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real est., furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,083 31	
Bills of other Banks	3,000 00	
Fract. paper currency, nickles and pennies	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Trade Dollars	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	13,8[illegible] 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent circulation)		2,[illegible] 00
Total		$933,701 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	22,732 12	52,732 12
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	435,473 19	
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	12,237 05	
Due to State Bks and bankers	17,350 00	535,[illegible] 3[illegible]
Total		$933,701 50

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public,

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.

Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY [illegible] should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky. | J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.

R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LEORAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.

OSCAR GAINES, Agent. | R. S. COWEN, Assessor

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, Aurora. Ind

Will have constantly on hand

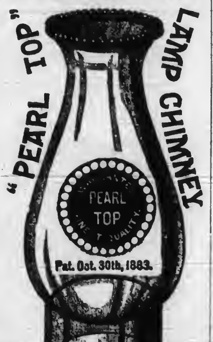
Marble and Granite Monuments,

Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat,

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

City Flouring Mills,
RISING SUN INDIANA

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT

J. W. TALBOTT.

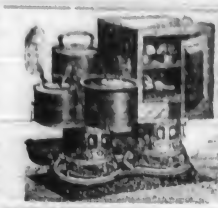
OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

[illegible]

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal

[illegible]



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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE | D. B. BAYLESS & CO. 161, 163, 165 & 167 W. 5th St., CINCINNATI, O.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.

James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
I. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.

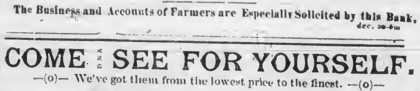
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

dec. 30-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is [illegible]

[illegible] B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge [illegible] It never fails. [illegible]

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO. [illegible] J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD. Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed. THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

—DEALERS IN—

Carriages, Buggies

— AND —

Spring Wagons.

—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON

— SHORT NOTICE —

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STATE COLLEGE of KENTUCKY

Eighteen Professors and Instructors.

Agricultural and Mechanical, Scientific, Engineering, Classical, Normal School, Military Tactics, Commercial and Preparatory Courses of Study.

COUNTY APPOINTEES RECEIVED FREE OF TUITION.

Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue and other information Address JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., Lexington, Kentucky.

TAKE THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, [illegible] KENTUCKY.

A WARNING

[illegible]

[illegible]

The hateful man! 'Twould vex a saint!
[illegible] my pretty [illegible]
The [illegible] vile, the noisome taint
Of horrid, stale tobacco smoke
[illegible]
The hateful man [illegible] to spoil!
[illegible], the longer lest I should soil
My fingers!

This lovely rose, these lilies frail,
Those violets he has sent to me
The odor of his pipe exhale!
And to blame that I should be
Engaged!
Tell Mr. Simpson every time
He calls upon me, Patrick, I'm
Engaged!

—Arthur Lovell in Century.

MY FIRST PATIENT.

Summoned by a Madman to Treat his Martyr Wife.

"* * * And may I beg you to visit us in your private rather than in your professional capacity? Since my dear wife has been failing thus sadly, she has evinced a great dread of medical men, and were she to guess you other than an ordinary guest I tremble for the consequences. The carriage will meet you at Blackburne Station at whatever hour you name.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD."

This is an extract from a letter that I received on the 10th of June, 1870, and being but a young fellow of twenty-six, I was very much elated thereby. The great drawback to being what is called a specialist is that the generality of people—for what reason I have never been able to discover—are afraid to employ you until you are well on in years, and consequently this Mrs. Crawford for whom my services had been enlisted was my first private patient. My specialty was madness; and tiring equally of hospital-work and of idling in my own rooms, I was heartily thankful for the good luck that had befallen me. In a previous letter, Mr. Crawford had given a detailed account of his wife's symptoms; and now all arrangements were completed, and I was due at his Berkshire home on the following day.

When the train steamed into the little country station, I found a carriage and pair ready to meet me. Evidently, to judge by the general get-up of the whole thing, the Crawfords were wealthy folk; and this impression was confirmed when we reached the house, which was standing in the midst of a lovely park. In true country fashion, the hall-doors were standing open, and my host met me on the threshold with outstretched hands.

"This is exceedingly kind of you," he said genially, "for I know you have come at your very earliest convenience.—Journey from town pleasant?—Yes? That is right.—James, take Mr. Lennox's things to his room. Lunch in the morning-room, hey?—Come along, my dear sir; you must be half famished." So saying, he preceded me down a long corridor, whence I caught distant glimpses of a beautiful garden at the back of the house, and into a snug little room where luncheon was laid. While I discussed a cold chicken, Mr. Crawford went on chatting; and ere I went to my room for a wash and brush up before presenting myself to his wife, we were excellent friends. I do not think I ever met a man who so much charmed me at first; nay, he more than charmed, he captivated me. He was about thirty, and exceedingly handsome, with fair curly hair, and bright blue eyes. He had a bronzed complexion, and a hearty laugh, and was altogether a most attractive specimen of a young Englishman. When I had finished luncheon, his manner changed abruptly as he began speaking of his young wife.

"I did not like to enter upon the subject before you were rested," he began courteously; "but I am intensely anxious you should see her. For some months past she has been suffering from intense melancholia, and lately she has taken a deep distrust of those around, more particularly of me." He stopped abruptly and bit his lip. "Doctor, I simply worship her," he went on passionately. "When I married her five years ago, she was the blithest, merriest girl in all the shire; and now, to see her like this—why, it breaks my heart!" and he dropped into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

There was an awkward pause, for in those days I was too inexperienced to be much of a hand at consolation, and then I stepped nearer to him and laid my hand upon his shoulder. "Come, come," I said cheerily, "there is no need to despair like this. We must hope for the best. How does she show her distrust of you?"

He raised his head to answer me: "By keeping the boy from me, for one thing. She will hardly let me touch him."

"The boy? A son of yours?"

"Our only child," he answered—"a dear little fellow of nearly four; and she betrays a terrible fear whenever I have him with me."

"Does she eat well?"

"Hardly at all."

"Sleep at night?"

He shook his head; and then followed a string of various professional questions. Our conversation at an end, I requested to be shown to my room, promising to be in the drawing-room for five o'clock tea, when I should be introduced to Mrs. Crawford.

"As Mr. Lennox, if you please," suggested her husband as we crossed the hall. "You remember that I asked you to drop the doctor, and seem an ordinary visitor?"

Of course I agreed; and then he told me he had spoken to her of me as an old college friend; and finally he left me to myself.

When I descended to the drawing-room, I found both Crawford and his wife waiting for me. He was standing by the open window playing with the climbing roses that were nodding by its sill; he was talking merrily as I entered, and looked the personification of life and good spirits. A girl was standing by the mantel-piece with her back toward me, and I had barely time to admire the slight figure and graceful pose, before Crawford's voice rang out in hearty cordiality.

"Ah! there you are at last! Let me introduce you to my wife Beatrice, this is Mr. John Lennox."

She had half turned when he began speaking, but as he said my name she gave a sudden gasp and confronted me with [illegible] I have [illegible] and those of a [illegible] a look of [illegible] fear as deadly in her face. [illegible] It was in the first flush of her womanhood, and her [illegible] blue eyes and [illegible] of [illegible] would alone have sufficed to stamp her as a beautiful woman, had it not been that the curious expression of her face outweighed every other feature. She gave me the impression of being literally consumed by a terrible dread, to the nature of which I of course as yet held no clew; and with this dread an equally strong desire to suppress all outward indication of it. Add to this the fact that her face was entirely colorless, and that the hand she gave me, in spite of the warm June sunshine, was cold as ice, and it will be seen that my first case promised to be full of interest.

She poured out the tea silently, while her husband and I went on chatting, and she did not speak again until he proposed to ring the nursery bell.

"We have not seen Bertie all day," he added, "and I know you would like to show him off to Lennox."

"He is having his tea," she rejoined quickly. "Show him off in the morning, Arthur. I don't think we want him now."

"Oh! there is an unkind mamma! I wonder what Bertie would say to you? He can finish his tea here, dear; I'll fetch him."

"No, no; I'll go." She ran out of the room as she spoke; and Crawford turned to me with a weary-looking smile.

"You see, Lennox, I generally give way; but I am afraid it is growing upon her. He is such a splendid fellow!" As he spoke his wife returned with the boy in her arms.

"I met him in the hall," she explained; "he was just coming in from his walk. No, Arthur; don't take him; he is not at all heavy." This last to her husband who had advanced with outstretched hands. "Look here, Bertie, darling. Who likes cake?" She seated herself on a low chair, still keeping a jealous arm around the child, and went on talking, this time to me. "Arthur and I quarrel over this small boy." She laughed a little, but it sounded very mirthless. "The last cause of dissention is his health. I think he is growing delicate and wants change, and papa doesn't agree. Does he, my beauty?"

The boy laughed as she held him yet more closely to her; and looking at his rosy cheeks and bright eyes, it seemed to me that there could not be a healthier youngster.

"I am afraid I must take papa's side," I said. "You must not alarm yourself unnecessarily, dear Mrs. Crawford, for I think—" I stopped abruptly, alarmed by the expression on her face. I was new at my work, be it remembered: but I think that older men than I would have been frightened. Bertie had rebelled against the retaining arm; and sliding on the floor, had run to his father and climbed into his arms.

A fine game of romps now ensued, and the mother sat and watched them. Sitting there facing her, I, too, was watching. In my student days, I had kept a tame lizard, and by whistling to it, had been able to direct its movements at will, and now I was reminded of my whilom pet by watching Beatrice Crawford's eyes. Every motion of her husband's, as he ran round the room tossing the laughing boy in his arms, appeared to hold a fascination for her, and her gaze never left him but once. That once was when she walked swiftly to a further table and possessed herself of a paper-knife, which she handed to me, commenting on its curious make. It was of steel and sharply pointed; and I handed it back again with the remark, that it would make a nasty weapon if needed. She took it without glancing at me again; but her husband had caught her words, and now came up to us breathless and laughing, with Bertie clinging around his neck.

"Don't hold that thing, my darling," he said, tenderly. "I hate to see such an ugly knife in your dear little hands."

"Give it to Bertie, mamma," cried the child, stretching dimpled hands for the coveted treasure; and his father, with an injunction to be careful, was taking it from her to give to him, when, with a muffled cry, she snatched the knife back and dashed it through the open window into the garden beyond.

"You shan't have it!—you shan't have it!" she cried, excitedly, while a bright red spot burned on either cheek. "You would ——" With marvelous self-control, she stopped dead short; and after an almost imperceptible pause, she added, in her usual quiet tones: "Pray, forgive me, Arthur; I am so afraid of Bertie hurting himself. Go up to the nursery, dear. Mamma will come to you."

Awe-struck at her late passion, the child went gently out of the room, and his mother following him, I was left alone with Crawford. It went to my heart to see the pained, drawn look on his face; but the scene had at all events put one thing beyond a doubt: Mrs. Crawford was not merely failing in brain-power—she was mad.

A couple of days went by, and I became fairly puzzled. All the ordinary verbal tests when applied to my patient proved complete failures. Her memory was excellent, and indeed in this respect she was far better than her husband, who was constantly forgetting things. As to her judgment, it struck me as above the average, for she was a widely read woman, and we had a stiff argument one night as to the merits of our favorite authors. She managed her own housekeeping, and capitally she did it too; and, in fact—not to exhaust the reader's patience by entering into details—the only visible outcome of her mental aberration was this extreme terror in which she lived, and for which I could find no reason. (I may remark parenthetically that the mad undoubtedly have rules of their own by which they are influenced. Experience thus teaching me that Mrs. Crawford had some reason for this, to us, inexplicable dread—even though it might be but a fear of her own shadow—it became my business to solve this reason.) What baffled me most was the fact that while it was Crawford himself who primarily excited this terror, she was undeniably fond of him. Indeed, the word "fond" is hardly suitable, for she simply adored him. I never heard him express the slightest wish as to the household arrangements but it was instantly fulfilled; while every whim—and he was the most whimsical of men—was implicitly obeyed. In fact, at the end of a week I was precisely in the same state as when I first entered the house. But that my *amour propre* was piqued, and I felt angry at my non-success, I should have been paying a very enjoyable visit. Arthur Crawford made a capital host; and although, as I have already said, he was a very whimsical man, and was subject to unaccountable fits of depression, he and I got on excellently together.

At the end of the week something happened which had the double effect of lowering me several inches in my own estimation, and of placing matters in a totally different light. It was an exceedingly hot night; and after we had all gone to bed I was tempted to leave my room, and seating myself by the open window in the corridor, to indulge in an extra cigar. [illegible] a fine moonlight night, and that while the corridor window boasted a lovely view that of my own room looked into the stables, amply justified my choice of a seat. I had been there for perhaps an hour, when I heard the Crawfords talking in their room, which was on a level with my own. The tones were excited and angry, and fearing that Mrs. Crawford might be lashing herself into a fury, and that her husband might be ignorantly increasing it, I stole down to their door and stood listening.

"Arthur, dear, give it to me. You don't want it to-night. Why not wait until the morning?"

These were the first words that I caught spoken in Mrs. Crawford's usually gentle tones.

"Give it to you? No, not I! I know a trick worth two of that. Ah, you think I don't know that you and that confounded mealy-mouthed doctor are in league against me."

Crawford's voice, shrill and mocking, but undoubtedly his. Good heavens! was the man drunk? There was a moment's pause, and then he began again, this time more gently.

"Come, come, Beatrice. Drop this stupid joking. I only want to have a little cut at Bertie, just a little cut, and look! the knife is so bright and sharp, it can not hurt him much."

The wall seemed to reel around me as I leaned against it for support. In a flash of revelation that nearly blinded me, as I realized the full horror of the situation, I understood for the first time how matters actually stood. Crawford himself was the madman, and the devoted wife, whom I had been taught to look upon as insane, had known the truth all this time, and knowing it, for some inscrutable woman's reason, had shielded him, perhaps at the cost of her very life. In a moment the meaning of his many whims, his loss of memory, his fits of depression, were made clear to me; and as I thought of the [illegible] through which his girl-wife had passed, I cursed myself for the readiness with which I had been duped.

While these thoughts were rushing through my brain, I had noiselessly opened the outer door, and now stood in the dressing-room, peering into the bed-room beyond. The door between the two was standing open; but a heavy curtain hung in the aperture, and by making a little slit in it by means of my penknife, I was enabled to command a view of the interior. At the farther end of the apartment lay Bertie asleep in his cot. Standing before him, clad in a long white wrapper, and with her auburn hair flowing over her shoulder, was the young mother herself; while at some paces from her stood Crawford, still in evening dress, and balancing in his fingers a long, glittering dagger, that I recognized as one that usually hung in the library below. By this time he had dropped his angry tones, and was speaking in his accustomed pleasant fashion. "You know, dear," he was saying, "it really is necessary that we both drink some. Half a glassful of young and innocent blood, and we both shall keep young and happy forever."

"Won't my blood do?" asked the girl, desperately. She stretched her bare arms toward him and forced a smile to her poor, quivering lips. "You are much fonder of me, aren't you, dear? I shall do much better."

He laughed softly. "No, no, my darling; not you. I wouldn't hurt you for all the gold of all the Indies." He stopped suddenly, as if struck by his own words. "Gold?" he repeated. "Ah! yes, of course, I must have gold. Where did I put it now?"

He retreated a few steps, looking uneasily from side to side.

"Perhaps you left it in the library. Ring for James. Or go to Mr. Lennox, Arthur; he will help you to find it."

He laughed again—a low, monotonous laugh, to which my hospital work had but too well accustomed me, and then he moved nearer her, still balancing the dagger in his long nervous fingers. That terrible knife! If he had only put it down for a moment, I could have rushed in and secured it before turning to him; but as matters were, cruel experience taught me that the instant he caught sight of me, he would rush to the child to carry his dreadful purpose into effect, and that the mother in all probability would fall the victim. On the other hand, I dared not quit my post to summon assistance, and so leave Beatrice entirely at his mercy. I glanced round the dressing-room, and the window-cord caught my eye. It was new and strong. I cut it as high as I could reach, and crept back to my hole at the curtain. Crawford was growing rapidly angry.

"Give me that boy!" he cried, roughly. "Get out of the way, Beatrice, and let me have him;" and he caught her by the arm and dragged her from the cot.

"Arthur, Arthur! husband, sweetheart!" She clasped both arms around his neck, and raised imploring eyes to his; but the sight of the thin white face only moved him to greater wrath.

"It is all your fault I have not made you strong long ago," he exclaimed, irritably. "You never laugh now, and you cant sing, and you won't dance."

"Dance? O yes, I can. Look, Arthur!" She drew rapidly back towards the cot, speaking in her ordinary quiet voice. "You shall do what you like with Bertie; I was only joking. Only we must have our dance first, you know."

With a sudden movement she stooped and lifted the sleeping child from the bed, talking all the time in an arch, merry voice, that still retained its power over the poor madman. He nodded approvingly as she began rocking to and fro with the boy in her arms, and he moved a chair or two to give her more space.

"Dance, Beatrice!" and he began whistling a then fashionable valse, beating time to the air with the dagger, of which he never relinquished his hold.

"Very well," she responded cheerily. "Stand by the mantel-piece and give us plenty of room. Now, then, my baby boy; one, two, and off we go."

My life has shown me instances of self-devotion in plenty; I have seen proofs of ready wit, and more of indomitable pluck; but I have never seen them so marvelously combined as on that terrible June night. Instinct taught me what she meant to do. She had persuaded her husband to stand at the end of the room farthest from the curtain that hid her one means of escape, and now she intended to hazard her only chance, dash through it, lock the door on the other side, and then go for help. Backwards and forwards, round and round, she circled, a weird enough figure in her white draperies. The little white feet were bare, and it taxed her utmost strength to hold the heavy boy in her arms; but with a sublime heroism of which I should never have believed her capable, she never once paused for breath. A miracle alone kept the child asleep; but when I saw the poor mother's lips move dumbly between the snatches of the gay valse she was humming, I felt that she was praying God he might not waken. Nearer and nearer the curtain she came; but, to my horror, I perceived that Crawford was growing uneasy and advancing slowly in the rear.

"Mrs Crawford! Quick!"

There was not a moment to be lost. I tore the curtain aside and she rushed toward me; but ere I could fasten the heavy door her husband was upon us. With a yell of baffled rage, he was tearing after her through the opened doorway, and in another moment would have reached her with uplifted knife, when I tripped him up, and he fell headlong to the floor. He was stunned by his fall; and while I fastened his hands and feet by means of the window-cord, his wife went back to the inner room and rang loudly for assistance.

Ere he came to himself Arthur Crawford was safely secured in my own room. Leaving him there under charge of the [illegible] servants, I went back to see Mrs. Crawford. She was lying on the bedroom floor with her nervous fingers [illegible], and by her side sat her little son, warm and rosy from his bed. He was kissing the pallid lips as I came hastily into the room, and now held up a warning finger as I knelt beside them.

"Poor mamma is fast asleep," he whispered. "And she is so cold!"

She was not dead. The long and frightful mental strain through which she had passed brought on brain fever, and for some days we despaired of her life; but she came through it bravely, and ere the summer waned I had the satisfaction of installing both mother and son in a seaside cottage far enough away from her Berkshire home.

Crawford, poor fellow, only lived a few months, for a dangerous fall in the asylum grounds put a merciful termination to his confinement. During those few months, I visited him occasionally, and he always spoke most tenderly of his wife, whom he imagined to be dead.

When he died, I went to break the news to his young widow; and while staying in her pretty Devonshire cottage, I solved much that had puzzled me. Her terror at my first introduction to her had been occasioned by the fact that she had at once recognized me as Lennox the mad doctor. I had been pointed out to her in the park the season before. She dreaded Arthur's incipient madness being known to any one, for she had a blind terror of a lunatic asylum in connection with her beloved husband, and hoped that a quiet country life, free from trouble and contradiction, might in time restore him. But had he never broken out before? I asked, for it seemed to me incomprehensible that so slight a frame should be capable of such courage. Once, she said, only once, and then he had been bent on killing himself. In struggling with him for the possession of the knife, he had accidentally cut her wrist, and so occasioned the ugly scar that disfigured it. As for Bertie's presence on that fatal night, she told me he had always been accustomed to sleep in their room; and as I had refused to second her theory that the child wanted change of air, and so aid in sending him out of the house, she could devise no other means of getting rid of him.

And then I took my leave; and I have never seen Mrs. Crawford from that day to this; but still, in spite of a certain pair of sweet brown eyes which make the sunshine of my home, I am forced to admit that there is no woman on earth for which I have such a boundless admiration as for that unfortunate lady of whom I at one time thought as my First Patient.—*Chamber's Journal.*

LEOPOLD VON RANKE.

Sketch of the Career of the Recently Deceased German Historian.

The late Dr. Leopold Von Ranke was Germany's greatest historian. His life was devoted to study, and his works evidence vast research and mastery of materials. He had planned for the great work of his life a history of the world, which was to be in nine volumes, but had completed but six volumes at the time of his death.

Leopold Von Ranke was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, on December 21, 1795, and completed his sixtieth year as professor in the University of Berlin on March 31, 1885. He began life as a student, his position being that of tutor at the college of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. His first work was published in 1824. Four years after he was sent officially to examine the public archives accessible to him in Vienna, Venice, Florence and Rome, an occupation extending over four years. During this period he obtained the materials for the books which successively appeared.

The book which first gave him European reputation was entitled "The Popes of Rome." This great work appeared in 1834. Lord Macaulay's review of it in the Edinburgh *Review* is a master-piece. It made Ranke's name familiar to English and American readers. In 1841 Von Ranke was appointed Royal Historiographer. It was in 1865 that he was made president of the Historical Commission of Munich, and at the same time entitled to prefix Von to his name.

Von Ranke married an Irish lady, Miss Graves, a very superior woman, but of retiring disposition, and who never shared his literary work. He had a son and two daughters.

He held command of his surprising power of mental concentration up to within a short time of his death. Last January the writer of fifty learned books conversed with firmness, fluency and continuity, convincing his visitors that he was as skilful with his tongue as with his pen. Weather permitting, the veteran of more than ninety years old walked two hours a day in the open air, and wrote or dictated eight hours of the twenty-four. He lived among his books, thirty thousand of which lined the walls of his study.

He was a great favorite with the Emperor William, who presented him with a full-sized portrait of himself on his last birthday. On the mantel-piece of his study stood a full-length photograph of the Crown Prince in his Cuirassier uniform, also a gift from the original.—*Springfield Republican.*

IN A ROW-BOAT.

A Maine Doctor Who Believes That the Atlantic Can Be Crossed in a Dory.

Dr. R. D. Bibber, of Bath, is the gentleman who equiped John Traynor for his proposed voyage across the Atlantic in a row-boat. Traynor started on the 26th of last September, and no tidings of him have been received. Dr. Bibber thinks his little boat must have been cut in two by some big ocean traveler, but is confident a row-boat can cross the Atlantic, and is bound to have another attempt to do it made. Said the doctor to me the other day: "I know that a row-boat can cross the western ocean. A dory can live where a ship can if the right man is in the dory. Traynor was not exactly the right kind of a man. I'm going to build another dory and send a man across the Atlantic in her if I can find the man, and I guess I can. I have received a letter from a Cape Cod fisherman, who wants to try it. I have in mind a perfect life-boat. Traynor's boat was a perfect life-boat, but there will be some changes in my next. I have a design in mind for a surf-boat for live-saving stations, to be operated by machinery, which can go where it is impossible to put a boat with oars. There is a great demand for such a boat. The boat that I propose to send across the Atlantic will be about twelve and one-half feet long, and will be propelled wholly with oars. Talk about risk! A man takes no more chances when he starts on a summer voyage across the Atlantic in a dory than he takes when he ships for a winter trip on our coast in a schooner. Traynor's boat could not have been sunk unless she had been cut in two. It is a little too late to talk of trying the adventure this summer. I propose to start another dory across next year in May. A man ought to row across in sixty days. I honestly believe that a dory can make the trip safely, and the achievement will make the fortune of the men engaged in it." Dr. Bibber's dory scheme seems to be rather a matter of enthusiasm than one of speculation.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

—Peroxide of hydrogen will make an elephant's hide white.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COLONIAL RELICS

Two Ancient Documents Picked Up in Old Virginia During the War.

Oscar F. Richards, of Albion, Erie County, N. Y., was a member of the One Hundredth regiment New York Volunteers, and had an arm [illegible] a musket ball at the battle of Fair Oaks, for which he was discharged. He has left with the Times correspondent two curious and interesting relics of a time when the principal battle-ground of the South was indeed old Virginia. They came to him in much the same way that hundreds of such documents were picked up as waifs and estrays during the war.

These papers are writs issued out of the county court to the sheriff of Prince George County, which county embraces a part of the present city of Petersburg. Each is about the size of a half page of cap paper, about half written and half printed form, the ink is black and as bright as if written yesterday. The date of the older of the two will just fit me in transcribing it verbatim:

George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Sheriff of Prince George County, Greeting. We command you that you take Elizabeth Mallory, if she be found in your bailiwick, and her safely keep, so that you have her body before the Justices of our said County Court, at the Court House of the said county, on the second Tuesday in April next to satisfy Thomas Hyam the sum of three pounds eight shillings and four pence, current money, and seventy one pounds of nett tobacco, & seven shillings and six pence for an Attorney's Fee, which the said Thomas Hyam lately obtained at our said Court recovered against her for debt, and for his costs about this suit in this behalf expended, whereof the said Elizabeth Mallory is convict, as appears to us, of Record. And have then there this writ.

Witness William Hamlin, Clerk of our said Court, at the said Court house, the thirteenth day of March, 1745, & in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

WM. HAMLIN.

The sheriff's return, written on the back of the writ, shows that the unfortunate lady was arrested and held to satisfy the same; but whether the unchivalrous Thomas Hyam ever obtained his money and tobacco from her does not appear.

The other writ is an execution against the property of one Thomas Lovesay, Jr., to the sheriff of the same county, on which he returns that he has "levied on a pewter spoon." The date is May 6, 1774. Both of these relics are in excellent preservation. Except some fractures in the creases of the stiff paper where folded, they may be said to be "as good as new."

A brief reference to a few contemporary events will make us better understand the great age of a document which is dated in March, 1745. Benjamin Franklin was then less than forty years old. George Washington was a boy of thirteen, meditating nothing more than the destruction of cherry trees. The battle of Culloden, which assured the title of "George II., by the grace of God, etc," to the throne, and which forever crushed the hopes of Stuart, was not fought until a year later. And the great Napoleon did not see the light until twenty-four years after. The Declaration of Independence came thirty-one years after, and we read that the document has become well nigh illegible; but here is the writ from Prince George's county, one hundred and forty years old, carrying us far back into the

—Good old colony times
When we were under the King.

and as plainly to be read, both print and writing, as the types that place it before the reader.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Cor. N. Y. Times.*

WORK IN CREWEL.

The Rise and Fall of Fine Needle-Work in England.

The religious houses had always been famous for needle-work; even the monks occasionally plied the needle. Gifford, writing to Cromwell of the suppression of a monastery at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, says: "There is not one religious person there but what can and doth use embrotheryng wryting bookes with a fayre hand, making garments, karvynge," etc. With the change in religion the embroiderer, like the illuminator, was starved out. It is astonishing how soon the art died out. Queen Catharine had been a notable needlewoman, solacing her loneliness by practicing the art she had learned from her mother, "who always made her husband's shirts." Mary, Spanish in all her tastes, spent her weary vigils for Philip, who never came, in working "Spanish stitch, black and gold." There is a good deal of Elizabeth's handicraft still extant, but the taste in her day was getting depraved. Elizabethan needle-work is perfect in workmanship, but wholly wanting in naturalness and beauty. In the next reign even the workmanship deteriorated. Nothing shows more clearly how the good old English traditions had died out than the Mompesson business. We used to be famous for our gold thread. It was so much purer than the Spanish or Italian, but when Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, got the monopoly and employed the Frenchmen Mompesson and Michael to get his thread made it was soon so scandalously debased as to corrode the workmen's hands, and even the flesh of the wearers. The Villiers-Mompesson patent empowered the monopolists to punish any one whom they found making a better or cheaper article; for they made the public pay exorbitantly for this scandalous stuff. Thus it was that, in James' day, needlework degenerated into simple crewel, a style popular since the old Assyrian times. And here, where we might have been helped by hints and patterns from India, we were cut off by that foolish legislation which even then was beginning to destroy the Indian manufactures, in the supposed interest of the British workman. The East India Company was founded in Elizabeth's reign; and, though at first other Indian manufactures were admitted, the broiderers—whom Elizabeth had just formed into a company—had sufficient influence to keep out Indian embroidery from the very first.—*All the Year Round.*

Right and Ennobling Aims.

With all our boasted education, we have yet to utilize those lessons of self-knowledge and self-respect which should inspire each young boy and girl not to look forward with greedy eye to the possibility of becoming a great statesman or leader of fashion or star, but to search diligently for his or her capability, and to develop it, whatever it may be, in all earnestness, faithfulness and loyalty. Both in home life and in school life our influence over the young should always be in this direction. Such an aim is ennobling and full of the brightest hope. It is the only path to happiness, for no one is ever so happy as when he is successfully engaged in doing that which he can do well.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Preservation of Wood.

The prevention of decay in wood is said to be effectively accomplished by exhausting the air from the pores and filling them with a gutta percha solution, a substance which preserves the wood alike from moisture, water, and the action of the sun. The solution is made by mixing two-thirds of gutta percha to one-third paraffine, this mixture being then heated to liquefy the gutta percha, when it is readily introduced into the pores of the wood, the effect of the gutta percha being, when it becomes cool, to harden the pores.—*Scientific American.*

HOME AND FARM

—A small piece of glue dissolved in skim milk and water is said to be very effective in restoring old crape.

—Experiments are now in progress to make an artificial crossing between wheat and rye, so as to obtain a new and standard cereal for bread-stuffs.

—When putting down a new carpet be sure you save the ravellings. They will furnish just the darning thread you will need when the carpet "begins to go."

—A good rule for baking potatoes is to wash and boil them in the usual way till nearly done and then finish by baking. They are whiter and more mealy than when baked the old way.—*The Caterer.*

—Kerosene oil will take rust off from iron if time enough is given; but for quick work a few drops of sulphuric acid dropped on the rust is preferable. But the iron must be well scoured and a little oil poured on as soon as the rust is removed. The acid will eat into the iron and form more rust unless this precaution is attended to.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A mess of feed given to a cow while she is being milked draws her attention, and she will not hold up the milk as cows are apt to do when the calf is taken from them. The milking can be done more thoroughly, as well as quicker, when the cow is quietly eating. And if fed turnips or cabbage at this time the odor will not affect the milk.—*Troy Times.*

—Boiled Cheese: Put four ounces of cheese, sliced as thin as possible, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a piece of butter the size of two walnuts, into a saucepan and boil, stirring it gently all the time till it becomes thick and smooth, then add a raw egg and a little cayenne pepper. Put the saucepan again on the fire, stirring as before till the whole is quite hot. Serve on small squares of dry toast. The above is enough for four people.—*Boston Budget.*

—Flax Seed Syrup: This excellent remedy for a cough is made thus: Boil one ounce of flax seed in a quart of water for half an hour; strain and add to the liquid the juice of two lemons and half a pound of rock candy. If the cough is accompanied by weakness and a loss of appetite add half an ounce of gum arabic. Set this to simmer for half an hour, stirring it occasionally. Take a wine glass full when the cough is troublesome.—*Boston Globe.*

Chocolate Custard: Boil half a pound of chocolate in two quarts of new milk, with half a pound of white sugar and one-third of a vanilla bean for half an hour, then add four eggs, or the yolks of eight (which will make it richer) beaten smooth, and stir with the egg-beater until it begins to thicken, add half a teaspoonful of salt. If extract of vanilla be used instead of the bean, add two teaspoonfuls after the custard is taken from the fire. Pour into cups.—*The Caterer.*

TAKING OFF HIDES.

How to Do It Without Injuring the Value of the Hide or Skin.

In taking off a hide or calf-skin, never cut the throat crosswise in the least. Slit the skin from the brisket to the tail, and from the brisket to the jaw; then cut around each leg to the hoof. Slit the hind leg from the hoof up directly over the gambrel, and the forward legs in the front, directly over the knee, to the top of the brisket bone. This leaves the hide or skin then in the proper shape for finishing.

Skin the head and legs carefully to avoid cutting them; then, commencing at the head, draw or fist off the skin without any further use of the knife, thereby avoiding the holes and cuts that almost spoil so many calf-skins. Some farmers use a windlass to draw off the dairy skins, and others use a horse; but one or two men can do it a great deal more quickly and easily.

When taken off, lay the hide or skin flat on the floor in a cool place, where the sun can not shine upon it, and cover it with salt—rather fine salt being better than too coarse salt. Do not roll it up, but let it remain in the salt until you take off another; then place that one upon the other, salting freely as before, and so on until you get enough to make quite a pile; then commence another pile in the same manner. Do not be afraid to use salt freely; what the skins do not require will shake off, and can be used again.

If you prefer to dry out your skins before selling them, be sure that they are thoroughly cured with salt before drying them, and then that they are thoroughly dried before being baled up for shipment.

Never dry out a skin without having it salted as described to preserve it from moths and other injuries on the hair side, which are liable to occur if the skins are not properly salted before being dried out.

If your skins remain on hand very long after being dried out before delivery to the tanner, even if salted, watch them carefully to detect any indications of moths or worms on the hair side, and if any are discovered, have the skins vigorously whipped with a stick so often that they shall be wholly eradicated from the entire lot of skins, as they often work serious injury in a very short time.—*Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.*

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

A Disease Usually Due to the Filthy Condition of the Poultry Yard.

Why does the cholera break out in those yards where the birds seem apparently well when the disease is least expected? The question may be answered in one word—filth. Suppose a dairyman should keep his herd of cows in a dirty stable, with foul odors ever present, damp floors and the manure removed from the stalls only occasionally, with water to drink from mud puddles, into which the soluble substances of the manure had been washed, would such cows exist long? We think not. And we may also ask if it would not be even worse for them should the food of the cows be thrown on the droppings of the yard, to be mixed with the filth and manure, if the consequences would not be fatal? Yet such is the way the hens are sometimes treated. The droppings remain in the poultry house for indefinite periods, they have but little fresh water and often none at all, and the yards in which they run contain the accumulations of years. The cholera can not be avoided under such conditions. It attacks every bird in the flock, and holds high carnival over the bodies of its victims. What is the remedy? Not doctoring the birds, for that is useless under the circumstances, but remove the cause. Thoroughly clean out the poultry house and disinfect the roosts, nests and walls by the free use of carbolic acid and whitewash, and spade up the yards, then sprinkling them with Douglas mixture, which is composed of a pound of copperas, a gill of sulphuric acid and two gallons of water. If the premises are kept clean there is but little danger of cholera, but care must be taken that no portion of the premises be overlooked upon which any of the germs may remain. The cholera may be known by the sick birds being very thirsty, and having an anxious, nervous appearance, the droppings being green and watery. The remedy most available is to give a spoonful of a solution of boracic acid to each fowl.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Keep the mouth closed and breathe through the nose, especially in cold weather. There are two good reasons for this. Air drawn through the nasal passages is slightly warmed on its way. It is [illegible] through the [illegible] it [illegible]. It is also said and it looks reasonable, that the fine hairs lining the nostrils keep out dust and disease germs which would find free passage to the throat and lungs if one breathed through the mouth. Children should be taught correct habits of breathing from the beginning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—An English champion pigeon shot announces that he will shoot any man in America for $5,000. Let him take a pop at [illegible].—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAY GOULD'S income is said to be ten cents every time the clock ticks. This beats the best patronized dime museum.—*Lowell Courier.*

THE superb equipment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Short Line Limited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Shore Line Limited to Milwaukee and Waukesha, has made these trains very popular with tourists visiting the Summer resorts of the Northwest.

WHEN an idler enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says: "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean?—*N. Y. Independent.*

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are among the patrons of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

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FALLING of the hair is arrested, and baldness averted, by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Obstinate cases of fever and ague can be cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure.

"RED CLOUD," the Indian warrior, contemplates visiting Washington. He wants a silver lining, possibly.—*National Weekly.*

FRAZER AXLE GREASE is the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other.

"LOVE is blind." True, true. The young man never sees the dog until it is too late to escape in a dignified manner.—*Chicago Ledger.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE trade journals report an increased movement in boots and shoes. That's what makes so many corns.—*Troy Times.*

IF all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

IT is observed that the marriageable girl of the period talks horse because it is the language of the groom.—*Tid-Bits.*

USE Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" for constipation.

A WESTERN man has a cyclone cellar which he retires to when his wife commences house-cleaning.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 6.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 75	@ 2 75
Choice Butchers	4 00	@ 4 65
HOGS—Common	3 90	@ 4 25
Good Packers	4 40	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 60	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 60	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	77	@ 78
No. 3 red	70	@ 74
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 36¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 29½
Rye—No. 2	56	@ 58
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 00	@ 10 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 95
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 80
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 37½	@ 10 50
Lard—Prime steam	6½	@ 6¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	14	@ 16
APPLES—Prime	3 00	@ 3 50
POTATOES—new, per barrel	1 75	@ 2 00
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	80½	@ 81½
No. 2 red	84½	@ 85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38	@ 46½
Oats—mixed	45½	@ 47
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 90
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 75	@ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	60	@ 63½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75½	@ 76½
Corn—No. 2		@ 35¼
Oats—No. 2		@ 26½
Rye		@ 58½
PORK—Mess		@ 10 20
LARD—Steam		@ 6 55
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 00	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	84	@ 84¼
Corn—Mixed	45	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 37
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 00	@ 5 37½
HOGS	5 50	@ 5 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 77½
Corn—mixed		@ 33¼
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 29½
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam		@ 8 00

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ANSWERED
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS [illegible]
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The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy
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DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.
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David Richard, Lunenburg, N. S.: "Pills such a blessing that he will take no other."
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B. Hummel, Booneville, Mo.: Cured him when all others failed.
Alice E. Dhever, Mt. Storm, W. Va.: "I positively say that Radway's are the best Pills I ever had for Dyspepsia."
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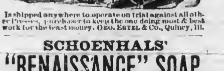

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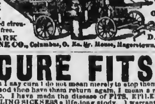

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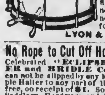

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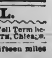

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886. NUMBER 36.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE

The Unionists Majority so far Over Gladstone

Scotland and Wales Stand by the Old Man Eloquent.

LONDON, July 9.—At midnight the total number of Unionists returned was 316 and of Gladstonians 210. The Tories have won Chippenham, Wiltshire and Maldon, Essex, from the Liberals, Lord Henry Bruce defeating Bannister Fletcher (Gladstonian) in the former, and C. W. Gray beating R. B. Barnard (Gladstonian) in the latter. These two accessions make the total Unionists gains 68. The Tories are to-day carrying the English counties by sweeping majorities. The Unionists to-day succeeded in returning Inverness Burgs, re-electing Robert Bannatyne Finlay; Forfarshire, where they re-elected James William Barclay; Falkirk Burghs, electing W. P. Sinclair; and Hartlepool, where they re-elected Thomas Richardson. M. Conway (Parnellite) has been re-elected for North Leitrim, and T. M. Gill (Parnellite) for South Louth. Dr. J. E. Kenny (Parnellite) has been re-elected for South Cork. Mr. McDonald (Parnellite) has been elected for the Ossory Division of Queen's County. Mr. A. Commins (Parnellite) has been re-elected for South Roscommon, and W. J. Corbett (Parnellite) for East Wicklow. Mr. Corbett was again opposed by Colonel A. Tottenham, who obtained but 984 votes to 3,101 secured by Mr. Corbett, whose total, however, was 284 less than at the last election, while Tottenham's was 16 less. The Tories have gained the Middleton Division of Southeast Lancashire from the Unionists. The total Unionist poll up to 11 p. m. to-day was 1,018,181, and the total Gladstonian poll 949,502. Mr. Gladstone telegraphs with reference to the Irish question: "Wales and Scotland have seen their duty quickly. England will have to learn hers, but slowly and painfully."

ETHER'S RIVAL.

Strange and Interesting Experiments With a New Anæsthetic.

PORTLAND, ME., July 9.—At Underwood Springs yesterday Professor O. Brunter, of Germany, in a series of scientific experiments transformed German water gas into snow, and then into a mass of beautiful white crystals, resembling ice, but in reality a local anæsthetic, so powerful that a single touch completely benumbs the member, arrests the flow of blood and enables the subject to endure any operation without suffering or any considerable loss of blood. One individual was given a too prolonged touch on the back of the hand, when he found that the hand was devoid of all feeling. For four hours needles inserted caused no pain, and yet the hand was not powerless. No blood followed the puncturing. It is claimed that this gas will completely take the place of ether. No ill effect, except for possibility of blistering, follows its administration.

Release of the Schooner Adams.

DIGBY, N. S., July 9.—The fishing schooner Adams, seized some days ago by the collector at this port, upon demand of Secretary Bayard, has been released. Suit will be entered soon for damages to the amount of $12,000 for the seizure of the vessel. This is practically a suit against the Canadian Government.

Two Children Struck by Cars.

ALTOONA, PA., July 9.—Late this evening two children, aged respectively two and three years, named Chamberlein, were struck and terribly mangled by a stone train at the railroad crossing, this city. Both will die.

Fierce Forest Fires.

ALBION, PA., July 9.—Extensive forest fires are raging near this city. The burning tract comprises one thousand acres and contains five large saw mills. Nothing has been heard from the lumbermen for two days.

Dakota Drouth Ended.

MANDAN, DAK., July 9.—Early yesterday morning a good rain fell very generally on the Upper Missouri river Valley. A good deal of the wheat will make an average crop. Corn all over is looking well.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The business failures during the last seven days, reported by telegraph, number for the United States 159, for Canada 20, a total of 179, which is above the average of the last few weeks.

A Rush of Business.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At the Rock Island shops, near this city, the twelve hundred employes have been ordered on ten hours a day, with proportionate increase of wages. Rush of business the cause.

The Bell Telephone Patents.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Judge Blodgett, of this city, has rendered a decision in favor of the Bell Telephone patents of March 7, 1876, and January 30, 1877, holding them valid against any infringement.

Man and Money Missing.

JACKSON, MICH., July 9.—Lieutenant Alex. Brown, of Company D, of this city, was given $1,000 on the 7th to pay the bills incurred by the celebration of July 3, and has not been seen since.

The Wisconsin Forest Fires Put Out.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—It rained this morning here and at other places in the State, and there are hopes that the drought is ended. The forest fires are extinguished.

He Wanted His Misery Noticed.

PARIS, July 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a man who is supposed to be insane fired a shot from a revolver. The bullet passed close to the head of the President of the Chamber. The man was arrested. When questioned as to his motive he said he wanted to attract the attention of the public to his misery.

Anarchist Plot in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 9.—Arrests have been made in this city of persons involved in a conspiracy to assassinate court officers engaged in the Anarchist trials.

Tramp Killed by Nitro-Glycerine.

BRADFORD, PA., July 9.—Two tramps, halting at a brook near here, concluded to wash their clothes. Finding some empty nitro-glycerine cans they proceeded to melt off the tops in a fire, to utilize the cans for water pails. One of the cans contained a few drops of nitro-glycerine, which exploded, killing one of the men.

A Cuban Executed.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Miguel Chacon, the young Cuban negro who killed his paramour while attempting to shoot her husband, was hanged at 7:40 o'clock this morning in the yard of the Tombs prison.

Killed by a Premature Explosion.

WEBB CITY, MO., July 9.—Richard Oaks, while ramming giant powder into a drilled hole in the Spencer & McConey mine, with an iron rod, became a little impatient and jammed the powder forcibly, causing an explosion, from the effect of which he died in a few hours.

A Madstone Failed to Save Him.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—Milton Evans, a farm laborer from Southern Missouri, died in great agony from hydrophobia at the police station in this city this afternoon. A madstone was applied last night and apparently took effect, but its owner said the patient had come too late.

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO.

One of the Awfulest Scenes in the World's History—A 100 Square Miles a Mass of Flame and Hot Soil.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The steamer Alameda which arrived to-day from Australia brings particulars of the fearful volcanic eruption in New Zealand last month, and which is among the most destructive in the world's history. The first report of the volcanic disturbance came from Tauranga in Auckland Lake district. The natives of that village were sharply awakened from sleep at 2 in the morning by repeated vivid flashes of lightning which continued at rapid intervals up to 4 a. m., when a tremendous earthquake occurred, followed quickly by others. The shocks were so violent that people jumped from their beds and fled for their lives in their night clothes, making no effort to save or take anything with them except their children. The earthquakes continued to follow one another in quick succession up to 7 a. m., when a leaden-colored cloud was observed advancing from the south, ascending not until it covered the sky. While still moving it burst with a sound of thunder, and shortly afterward showers of fine dust began falling. Accounts from other points state that Mount Tarawera was the first volcano to break forth, and hardly were the flames seen issuing from its crater than the entire Paeroa range of mountains belched forth in sympathy, hurling flame, burning lava and stones over the surrounding country. For the first time in tradition the extinct volcano of Ruapehu was awakened into activity. The entire country, an extent of one hundred and twenty miles long by twenty in breadth, was nothing but a mass of flame and hot crumbling soil, which in places rose to a height of four thousand feet, capped at the highest point by the Tekopha Geyser, said to have been the grandest in the world. During all this time showers of dust continued to fall until it became so dense as to make the day as dark as night, and not until the second day did the dust cease falling. It was noticed that the dust emitted a strong sulphurous smell. Numerous small native villages were totally destroyed. Wairoa was covered to a depth of ten feet with dust and ashes. Rahiomahaha was completely engulfed, as were also some other small villages. One hundred and twenty persons are known to have lost their lives, among whom were several English residents. The loss of cattle starved to death from destruction of pastures by dust is very great, and great distress exists throughout all the Auckland Lake district. One old man, chief at Ratorua, was dug out alive after having been buried in ashes for 104 hours. Every effort was made to save the lives of the others, but in most cases where bodies were found they were dead. At the date of the departure of the steamer Alameda from Auckland the volcanoes were still very active and the temperature of the hot lakes were increasing.

Graham's Grit.

BUFFALO, July 11.—C. D. Graham, a cooper by trade, of Philadelphia, went through the Niagara whirlpool bound up in a cask, to-day, and was picked up at Lewiston, five miles from the starting point. Graham crawled out of the barrel with only a slight bruise on his arm. He remarked: "When I struck the eddies it was one continued round of jerks, but I am not hurt a bit." The cask is seven feet long, thirty-three inches in diameter at the widest portion, twenty-three inches at the top, and eighteen inches at the bottom. It is bound around with iron hoops which weigh 250 pounds. The ballast which was attached to the cask to keep it in position weighs 240 pounds.

An Old Saying Verified.

EATONTON, GA., July 11.—Ramoth Church, ten miles from this place, was celebrating its semi-centennial to-day. But one of the original members of fifty years ago was present—Uncle Ben Clarke. During all that time his devotion to the church was so strong that it passed into a common saying among them that "Ben Clarke would die in Ramoth Church yet." While services were in progress to-day Clarke stepped out to see about his horse, which was hitched to a tree which he had used for half a century. As he reached the animal he fell dead at its feet, and the old saying was verified.

Important Postal Concessions.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Postmaster-General has, in compliance with petitions signed by large numbers of business men in numerous cities, amended the postal laws so as to permit the transmission through mails within the United States and Territories of liquids, not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar and not inflammable; soft soap, pastes or confections, ointments, salves and articles of similar consistency, under certain conditions insuring safety to other mail matter in transmission.

A Laundry Girl's Fearful Experience.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Mary Maloney, a young woman employed in the West End Laundry, in some unaccountable manner got her hair caught by a revolving shaft which was wound around it until she was lifted from the floor. She would undoubtedly have been killed had not the strain been so great as to break her scalp, which was torn from her head. The unfortunate girl suffered greatly, and became crazy. The scalp was sewed in place again, and may grow fast, but physicians fear the girl may not recover her reason.

Tragedy at a Camp-Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—A *Courier-Journal* special gives meager details of a tragedy at Flatwood's camp-meeting grounds, Butler County, Ky. Will Hazelip asked to be Miss Mary Lacefield's escort. He was refused, and, seeking her to-day during the progress of the meeting, fatally stabbed her, and then cut his own throat, and will die.

Children Dying in New York.

NEW YORK, July 11.—There were 221 deaths in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Friday. Seventy-five per cent. were of children under five years of age. This fearful mortality among children is attributed to the tenement-house system and the hot weather.

Died Because of a Son's Death.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Mrs. Eleanora Cole, mother of the late Congressman Wm. H. Cole, who was buried this afternoon, died shortly before the funeral of her son from the shock occasioned by his death. She was sixty-nine years of age and had been in feeble health for some time.

Fatal Carelessness.

BUCYRUS, O., July 11.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, Sammy Ruhl, aged seventeen, was accidentally shot in the neck by Fred Flockon, and died in less than two hours. The boys were fooling with a revolver they believed to be unloaded.

Mutinous Convicts Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 11.—Particulars of the killing of three convicts by their guards, near Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon, have reached this city. A gang of about eighty convicts were working in a brickyard a few miles from town, and the entire number made a sudden break for liberty. The guards immediately leveled their rifles and fired, killing three of the ringleaders and mortally wounding a fourth. None escaped.

Chinamen Sentenced to Death.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Chyo Goom and Chigo Chiegck, Chinamen, were sentenced to death for murder.

Lightning's Work.

BONNIEVILLE, KY., July 11.—James Kellam, a farmer, living two miles north of here, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday morning. He was making a fire to get breakfast when it struck a tree and ran down into his house, prostrating him and killing his dog. His condition is very precarious. John Hodges, who lives two miles northwest of here, was also struck. He was unconscious for an hour. He has recovered from the shock.

Mother and Son Killed by Lightning.

WAKEFIELD, ILL., July 11.—Mrs. Regina Deisser and her twelve-year-old son were killed by lightning.

THE STORM-KING

Cuts a Swath Several Miles Wide Through Growing Crops.

Luxuriant Corn Fields Cut Close to the Ground by Hail—One Dollar a Big Price for the Remains of Last Season's Work.

KANKAKEE, ILL., July 12.—Ruin and desolation mark the course of Friday's storm through the section of country ten miles southwest of here. Hail was the principal agent of destruction. Commencing at a point one mile west of Chebanse and extending two or three miles northward, thence almost retracing its course toward the southeast, to a point between Clifton and Ashkum, the storm mowed a swath three to four miles wide destroying every species of vegetation in its path. Luxuriant fields of corn, six feet high, were cut close to the ground. Timothy and oats were mowed down as though the harvester had passed through them, and to-day scores of farmers were taking up these crops, which have never felt the touch of a sickle. Not only are these crops cut to pieces by hail, but they are in many instances fairly pounded into the ground. On many farms one dollar would be a big price for the remnants of last season's labors. Every window on the north side of the buildings in the track of the storm is riddled. Houses and barns were unroofed and stock killed. Adam Fritz, in Pilot Township, was struck by lightning and killed. In the town of Essex Miss Kate Shannon was prostrated by a bolt. She is seriously injured.

DIXON, ILL., July 12.—An electrical storm of a very destructive nature, accompanied by hail and rain, passed through this section last night. Great damage has been done to the crops of all kinds, especially the fruit crop, which will be a complete failure.

A HORRIBLE REVENGE.

Pouring Vitriol on a Rival, Shooting Himself, and Falling Down a Cliff 300 Feet High.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12.—Some time ago the wife of John Duvall, living in the suburban town of Mount Washington, obtained a divorce, and on the same day married Jacob H. Jones. Duvall made no objection to the marriage. This evening Duvall went to Jones and decoyed him, on the pretense of a friendly visit, to his house, which stands near the brow of the hill. In a stroll about the premises Duvall led Jones back of the barn, which stands near by, and when safe from observation and beyond hearing, he seized a can of vitriol which he had concealed before for the purpose, and threw the liquid into the face of his victim, who, totally disarmed by the apparent friendship of Duvall, was unprepared for such a murderous onslaught. Jones fell to the ground writhing in agony, while his assailant stood by and gloated over his horrible work. After watching the sufferings of Jones until satisfied, Duvall went to the edge of the cliff, where there is a sheer descent of 300 feet, and shooting himself through the head fell to the bottom. He was picked up and carried to a house near by, where he is still lying insensible, with no hope of recovery. Jones is in a very serious condition, and if he recovers he will be badly disfigured and blind.

Off for the North Pole.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The whaling schooner Era will sail from New London, Conn., next Tuesday, for Cumberland inlet, in Baffin's Bay, and Okoleer, in Hudson's Straits. She will have as passengers Mr. W. H. Gilder and Mr. W. R. Griffith, who will be landed at Cumberland inlet. From there they will attempt to reach the North Pole, traveling with dogs and sledges, as the Esquimaux travel. It is Mr. Gilder's intention to make use, as far as possible, of the skill and experience of the natives in traveling in their own country. And so he confines his party of white people to two members.

Republicans Turning Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, July 12.—About 200 active Republicans from all parts of Massachusetts met here to-day and adopted resolutions asserting that the Republican party in Massachusetts should declare its uncompromising antagonism to the liquor saloon, and that the question of constitutional prohibition should be submitted to the people, and inviting men of all parties to co-operate. An Executive Committee of fifteen was appointed.

Jubilant Over a Coal Discovery.

SALEM, ILL., July 12.—The men who are employed sinking the coal shaft here struck a five-foot vein at 9 o'clock this morning. A large amount of money has been spent, the work having been commenced May 6, 1885. The depth of the shaft is 878 feet. The people are joyful over the event, and have spent the day in firing cannon and otherwise manifesting their joy.

Death After Fasting Fifty-three Days.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. Caroline Benedict, aged sixty years, died at her home in Mottville, this county, on Wednesday night, after a fast of fifty-three consecutive days, during which time she did not take a morsel of food nor any water. Nearly every day she took a part of a cup of weak tea, and a few teaspoonfuls of whisky.

The Cholera in Europe.

VIENNA, July 12.—In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours two deaths occurred from cholera and eight new cases were reported.

ROME, July 12.—The cholera returns for to-day are: Brandis, 56 new cases, 35 deaths; Latiano, 14 new cases, 10 deaths; Fontana, 22 new cases, 16 deaths; Venice, 10 new cases, 4 deaths.

Going to Sweden for a Patent.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Dr. Lucien Rose, an electrician, unable to obtain a patent on his telephone in this country, is going to Sweden with it. He claims that it operates easily and satisfactorily through twenty-five hundred miles of wire.

Trouble Anticipated.

CHICAGO, July 12.—One thousand foreign miners have been on a strike sixteen months at Grape Creek, Ill. Their families are starving. The company has imported negroes to take their places. Serious trouble is imminent.

A Big Wheat Crop in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The latest returns confirm the previous estimates that the wheat crop in California this year will be the largest ever harvested.

—A tramp has confided to an Omaha reporter that in order that his hands may be calloused like those of a working-man he carries a hickory stick which he grasps and twists as he walks, thus keeping his hands in a condition to deceive any justice before whom he may be arraigned as a vagrant.

—A young attorney-at-law in Philadelphia, who had gone for years without a single case, at last got into practice by suing his washerwoman for retaining his clothes because he owed her an old bill.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Eastern miss—"My ma is in Europe and my pa is in New York, and they do all their corresponding by cable." Chicago miss—"Pooh! that's nothing. Why, we do all our marketing by cable."—*Chicago News.*

—A blind man who was taunted in San Francisco recently pitched into the crowd headlong and thrashed alike the innocent and the guilty.

—A Polish couple in Jersey City asked a justice of the peace to marry them for two years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHAT CAUSED IT?

A Withering Simoom Sears Everything Before It in the Far Northwest.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—People in Dakota thought the world was coming to an end the day before yesterday. The wind was like a simoom. Birds, horses and cattle apparently became crazy with fright, anticipating some catastrophe. At four o'clock in the morning people were awakened by a roaring blast as hot as if from a furnace. Fearing a cyclone they took refuge in cellars. The hot wind lasted an hour. The temperature was 110 degrees. At midnight it had been 101 degrees. People feared death from the hot air, and had it lasted much longer, the fear would doubtless have been realized. Fortunately it soon abated, and comparative comfort was found in a temperature of about 100 degrees which had prevailed for several days previously. During this terrible night there were strange barometric disturbances throughout that region. Passengers who came through on Northern Pacific trains say that it was like passing through a furnace. Trainmen had their faces and hands blistered by the heat. Trees and other crops are badly damaged.

What Natural Gas Has Done.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—The use of natural gas in the manufactories in this city has done away with the consumption of 150,000 bushels of coal a day. In 300 working days, which is considered a year by manufacturers, the whole amount of coal displaced would run up to 47,450,000 bushels. Calculating 100 bushels to be an average day's output for a coal miner, it would take 1,500 coal miners to dig this coal, but altogether the use of natural gas has thrown about 5,000 men out of employment in this region. It required the use of 650 railroad cars to transport the black diamonds. Each of these thirty feet in length would make a string 18,990 feet, or a distance of more than three miles long.

Another Fool With a Gun.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Jeremiah Donovan, aged sixteen years, is in charge of the cigar store of Gus Brideson, on South Michigan street. Last evening about 9:30 o'clock a number of small boys were playing around the store, and were ordered to leave by Donovan. The boys paid no attention to him, and Donovan picked up a double-barreled shotgun and shot Eddie O'Kay, aged seven, through the breast, killing him instantly. Donovan surrendered, and is prostrated with grief. He says he did not know the gun was loaded.

Six Boilers Explode.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 8.—A nest of six boilers, at No. 3 Colliery, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, at Plymouth, exploded this afternoon with great violence. The boiler-house was blown to atoms, and many buildings in the neighborhood were badly damaged by the flying debris. Edward Scott, fireman, was fatally scalded, and Michael Gilligan, engineer, was seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Riot at Cardiff.

LONDON, July 8.—Rioting broke out this afternoon in Cardiff, Wales. The police charged the crowd and wounded over one hundred persons. Twenty of the injured were seriously hurt and were conveyed to the hospital. Owing to the excitement that prevails the Mayor of Cardiff has prohibited a meeting which was to have been held to-night to celebrate the return of Sir E. J. Reed, Gladstonian, to Parliament. The police will be prosecuted for using undue violence.

A New Way to Suicide.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Julius Hofflacker last night ended his woes by blowing his brains out with water. After loading a double-barreled fowling-piece with a heavy charge of powder, he rammed in a cork and then filled both barrels with water. Placing the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, he pulled the trigger with his foot, blowing out the whole left side of his head.

Sentenced at His Own Request.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Ex-Alderman Waite, at his own request, has been committed to the House of Detention as a witness against the indicted boodle Aldermen. He stated as his reason that he has been followed about by persons who seek information from him and bother him. He spent last night at the House of Detention.

Cholera Spreading in Italy.

ROME, July 8.—The cholera returns to date are as follows: Venice, 2 new cases, 1 death; Brindisi, 189 new cases, 71 deaths; Latiano, 70 new cases, 26 deaths; San Vito, 32 new cases, 4 deaths; Fontana, 76 new cases, 34 deaths.

Now It's Blackleg.

CLINTON, ILL., July 8.—Cattle herds throughout this county have suffered greatly of late through a disease called "blackleg," which has recently made its appearance among the younger class of stock. It invariably proves fatal. Most of the calves that have died have been very high grades.

Fatality Attached to the Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 8.—The third tragedy within two weeks occurred at the Parker House in Latrobe, Pa., last night. During a quarrel a well-known character named Palmer was shot and instantly killed by a person in the crowd. No arrests.

Boycotters Discharged.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A number of defendants brought up in a New York court on the charge of boycotting Mrs. Landgraf, a baker, were discharged. There are other defendants who will be tried on the charge of conspiracy.

"Irish-American Conspiracy."

LONDON, July 9.—The *Times*, in an article summing up the results of the elections, says: "Mr. Gladstone's appeals to the country at this time have been fruitless. The Irish-American conspiracy has failed."

A Dear Strike.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—It is estimated that the cost of the strike against the Gould railroads was $100,000 to the Knights of Labor Order, $1,000,000 in wages to the strikers, and $3,500,000 to the railroad company.

Mormon Converts.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Guion Line steamer Nevada, which arrived yesterday brought 715 steerage passengers. Among them were 426 new converts to the Mormon faith.

An Eighth Juror Secured.

CHICAGO, July 8.—An eighth juror was obtained in the Anarchist cases to-day.

Wisconsin Forest Fires Very Destructive.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 8.—A special from Stevens Point, states that the woods along the line of the Wisconsin Central road are on fire for miles. The damage to timber is very great. Immediate rain is all that will save many settlers from ruin. The cranberry marshes west of Stevens Point are on fire and a large force of men are battling with the destroyer.

A Town Down With Typhoid Fever.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The village of Waterford, in Racine County, is terribly stricken with typhoid fever. Fifty people are down with the disease. One family of eleven persons and another of nine are all in their beds.

Ross Became Infuriated.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Duncan C. Ross and Sergeant Walsh, of the U. S. Artillery, fought with swords for the mounted championship, in this city, to-day. In the eighth bout Walsh wounded Ross, who became infuriated and refused to quit fighting until arrested by the police.

Lockjaw Cured.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dr. Robert Taylor, formerly associated with Dr. A. L. Sayre, of this city, reports the cure of a case of traumatic tetanus, or lockjaw, resultant from a wound, which is, it is said, the only instance in which a fatal conclusion to such an attack has been averted.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—SENATE.—A large number of petitions were presented from the Knights of Labor praying for the forfeiture of railroad land grants. A bill was passed appropriating $[illegible] for the Cherokee Freedmen, this being their proportion of certain proceeds of lands purchased from the Cherokee Nation. The river and harbor bill was taken up. At [illegible] p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petitions from labor organizations were presented in favor of legislation to promote the interests of laboring men. One of the vetoed pension bills was called up, but consideration was postponed until Friday next. The general deficiency bill was then taken up and items relative to the State Department was considered. The bill was reported to the House. The first vote was taken on the amendment for the payment of the Old Colony and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation of marines in 1865. It was agreed to—yeas 111, nays 90. Pending further action the House adjourned at 5:10 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the day on the river and harbor bill. Reports were made on the Weil and La Abra claims, showing the fraudulent character of the demands.

HOUSE.—The House spent to-day mainly in filibustering, the Republicans trying to compel the Democrats to allow an explanation of a private pension bill which the President had vetoed. The contest will be resumed to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—SENATE.—The calendar was taken up. The joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to confer the right of suffrage upon women went over on the ground that it could not be considered under the five minute rule. The Pacific Railroad bill also went over to await the action of the House on a similar measure. A bill was passed to pay Wm. H. Crook $4,000 for services as secretary to the President in signing land warrants from 1879 to 1882, inclusive. The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Tallapoosa to purchase outfits in the place of those lost, was passed. The resolution for open executive sessions was made the special order for December 8. The bill to establish agricultural stations was postponed until to-morrow. Five pages of the calendar were considered. The Senate then resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. Pending action on the Hennepin Canal amendment, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned, the death of Representative Cole being first announced.

HOUSE.—The death of Representative Cole, of Maryland, was announced, and resolutions of regret were submitted. As a mark of respect the House adjourned at 11:10 a. m.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Riddleberger's resolution offered yesterday, to have the executive session of to-day held with open doors, was ruled out of order on the point that it proposed a change of rules. The bill to establish agricultural experiment stations was laid over on an objection to its consideration under the five-minute rule. Mr. Hoar's Federal election bill and the Eades ship railway bill were also objected to. Resolutions relating to the seizure of American vessels in Canada and concerning American citizens imprisoned in Mexico also went over. At 12:45 the Senate went into executive session and at 6:10 p. m. adjourned, having rejected the nomination of Solicitor General Goode, of the Department of Justice.

HOUSE.—The reference of the President's veto messages on pension bills to the Invalid Pension Committee occupied most of the day. A number of lively speeches were made by members interested in certain cases. Reports on two vetoed pension bills were presented and ordered printed. Unanimous consent was asked to take up and pass the Blair pension bill, but the Democrats objected. The general deficiency bill was taken up and the amendment granting one month's extra pay to Senate and House employes agreed to. The House at 5 p. m. took a recess until 8 p. m. for pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Blair's report on pensions, recently given to the press, was recommitted to the Pension Committee, on the ground that it had never passed the committee. The river and harbor bill occupied most of the day. There was a continued scene with Mr. Riddleberger, who insulted the Senate, the Chair, and several individual members, and defied all efforts to make him observe the rules. He openly charged that the vote yesterday against the confirmation of Solicitor General Goode was obtained by Bell Telephone stock. He went on in this style, in spite of all rulings against him, till he saw fit to stop.

HOUSE.—Most of the day was given to the Deficiency bill, which was finally passed. Tuesday, the 13th, was fixed for Morrison bill relating to the Treasury surplus.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced to stop all payments of public money to James B. Eads, his associates or assigns, for works at the mouth of the Mississippi, until further ordered by Congress. A bill was passed to prevent obstructions to navigation in the harbor of New York City by dumping or otherwise. The Committee on Privileges and Elections got permission to sit during sessions of the Senate, presumably on the Payne case. The Mexican war pension bill was passed with Senate amendments. A number of bills on the calendar were objected to. The Judiciary Committee reported back Beck's bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys for railroads aided by the Government. Substitutes were also reported. The river and harbor bill was taken up. The Hennepin Canal amendment was agreed to after a long debate—yeas 31, nays 22. Mr. McMillen gave notice he would ask the Senate to dispose of the bill to-morrow. The sundry civil bill was reported back, with amendments, and ordered printed, and at 7:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The veto of the bill for a public building at Asheville, N. C., was referred. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced, one by Anderson, of Ohio, providing for holding terms of the U. S. Circuit Court at Dayton. Business relative to the District of Columbia was postponed until Thursday next, and the legislative appropriation bill was taken up to consider Senate amendments in committee of the whole. When all the amendments had been considered the House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Foreign Notes.

M. MALON, late Premier of Belgium, is dead.

THE official report on the prospect of the crops in Prussia is highly satisfactory, especially as regards rye and wheat.

EMPEROR WILLIAM intends to present to the Sultan of Zanzibar a battery of artillery and equipment for twenty-four men.

THE Porte, of Turkey, has paid Russia a further sum of £50,000 towards the liquidation of the war indemnity.

M. CAMBON, French Resident General at Tunis, has been appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican.

GUILLAUME HERMANN AMICH, the distinguished naturalist, is dead, in the eightieth year of his age.

THE leading Opposition journal of Philippolis vehemently attacks Prince Alexander, saying that he is a foreigner, and answerable for the misfortunes of Bulgaria and for the failure to effect a complete union with Eastern Roumelia, and demanding that he be deposed.

THE Vienna *Tagblatt* believes that Roumania and Bulgaria have concluded a secret alliance against Russian encroachment, Germany and Austria consenting.

—Science occasionally illuminates the dark spots of our ignorance with such effulgence as to completely overpower one. As a case in point we note the announcement in the *Florida Medical Journal* that Southern dentists have discovered that the peculiar whiteness of the negro's teeth is due to the excess of white blood corpuscles.—*Medical Record.*

—"It did not pay me to advertise," said a merchant. "Might as well say 'I talked to many persons, but none of them would listen to me.'" A well-constructed advertisement will always be read, and will return handsome profits, and a good conversationalist will always find persons who are glad to listen to him.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—A New York gossip says that unsigned wills are very common. People get them made, but are afraid to put their names to them. "I know one man," he says, "who has spent $20,000 in having wills drawn within the last few years."

—Steamboat business on the Mississippi river is steadily declining.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE COMMONWEALTH

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Medium Burley leaf has been slightly irregular and the average of values has been hardly sustained in full, but there were no quotable changes in prices. As heretofore low grades of Burley have been relatively firm, and low grades of dark and heavy styles relatively dull, while other grades offered have about held their own and no more. Fine grades of both types have not offered. A large preponderance of offerings was again of the dark type. Crop advices have been somewhat unsatisfactory on account of excessive rain, but the weather has recently changed for the better. We advance Burley lugs [illegible]. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

Two thoroughbred fillies from the Fleetwood stables of Frankfort, have been sold for shipment to Japan.

THE respectable element in Rowan County, is prepared to restore peace, even should it become necessary to drive the lawless persons from the county. Militia has been ordered to Rowan County by Governor Knott.

WM. CROMEY, commission merchant, Louisville, failed for $7,000; assets, $3,500.

JOHN LEATHERS has been appointed Store-keeper at Covington, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CHARLES D. JACOB, U. S. Minister to United States of Colombia, was publicly received by Louisville board of trade the other night.

JACOB FISHER, young grocer, Louisville, squared his business and disappeared with $100, threatening suicide. His wife thinks he's dead; the police do not.

SENATORS BECK and Blackburn were successful in inducing the Senate to restore the appropriation in the river and harbor bill for the Kentucky river to $250,000. The committee had cut it down to $100,000. Both Senators made clear and vigorous speeches and carried their point.

THE Republicans of the Twelfth Judicial District met at Newport and nominated General John W. Finnell for Circuit Judge, Orlando P. Schmidt for Chancellor, and Judge Demming for Commonwealth's Attorney.

A FIRE at Buford, was discovered the other evening in a store just opened by Pate & Co., and the flames were not checked until the house and its contents were totally destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THERE has been an increase in the registration of voters in Louisville, just completed, over that of 1884-5. The total for 1884 was 19,841; for 1885, 15,448; 1886, 23,985.

THE Jessamine County officials and the manufacturers of whisky have locked horns. The distillers have refused to give in their lists to the assessors, and the sheriff and county attorney, whose duty it is to list property when not listed by the assessor, have notified the distillers that they will bring suit for the taxes due. The distillers refused to give the amount of goods on hand, and T. S. Bronston, the United States Revenue Collector for that district, when called upon by the county attorney for the information, refused to grant it, stating that he had express orders from the Internal Revenue Commissioner to the contrary.

LITTLE John O. Price, the only son of John O. Price, was killed at the depot in Nicholasville, while attempting to couple freight cars. He, in company with several other boys were playing about the depot, and their presence between the cars was unknown to the train men. He died in a few minutes after his body was pulled from between the cars. He was but eleven years old, the only child of a widower father.

WM. DATHRON, a farmer living two miles from Owensboro, was on a spree for a week, and was arrested and fined a few days ago. He had his little son with him, and after being released started home on the railroad track. Becoming weary they lay down on the track, and were run over by the train, killing both instantly. Dathron was torn in shreds, while the little boy was decapitated.

THE other day a party of twenty-seven persons traversed Mammoth Cave, taking the "long route," nine miles in and nine miles out. While the passengers were traveling through the winding passages beyond Echo river, nine of them, who were in the rear, became separated from the main body. The only guide was at the head of the line, and the absence of the rear guard was not noticed. The unfortunates were lost for five hours in the intricate underground mazes of the mighty cavern. From 4 p. m. till 9 o'clock at night they wandered about aimlessly, vainly endeavoring to find the main party, but constantly getting further and further away from the main track. The lost wanderers finally adopted the plan of leaving small articles of clothing in the path as they walked along, and by these means they were finally found sitting on the banks of Echo river, by the main body of excursionists, to which they had finally arrived. The ladies in the party suffered greatly from nervous excitement, but fortunately no more serious effect resulted from the escapade.

ALL was quiet at Morehead, in Rowan County on the 6th. Business houses are open. The parties who fired upon the sheriff and his deputy were still at large, making their headquarters at Logan's house. The wounded sheriffs will both recover. They were removed to their homes, about five miles from Morehead. More trouble is expected when the Logan party is arrested, and perhaps before then. Nothing had been done relative to sending troops to Rowan County by Governor Knott.

DAVID HATE, ex-pugilist and sport, was arrested at Louisville while making counterfeit silver coin, by Detective Bauer. Hate was the partner of the noted counterfeiter Johnson Davis, who was sent up for a long term from Cincinnati.

THOMAS SURRAN, a nineteen-year-old lad of Newport, accidentally killed himself with a shot-gun while on a hunting excursion back of that city.

EDWARD PELTON, conductor of a freight train on the Cincinnati Southern, was murdered by a desperado named King at Pine Knot.

AT Eminence Thos. Horan was thrown from the top of an omnibus by a wheel coming off, breaking both his wrists.

MRS. CATHERINE WAGGNER, aged 111, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rebecca Waggner, aged 109 years, live within sight of each other near Barterville. They have never seen a railroad, and each has had for fifty years a silk dress laid away in which to be buried.

MED JOHNSON, aged nineteen, brakeman on the Shelbyville branch of the Louisville and Nashville, attempted to get on the train as it pulled out from Beckley's Station, fell under the cars and was killed.

P. J. CRUGER was killed near Mt. Vernon by supposed ku-klux.

LESSONS FROM ENGLAND.

Secretary Whitney Avoiding the Blunders of Great Britain and His Republican Predecessors in Administering His Department Affairs.

The Roach, Robeson and Chandler system, which succeeded so admirably in making our navy the scoff of the world and in squandering millions of the people's money without giving any equivalent, seems to have been adopted in England. A storm is brewing over the heads of the admiralty on account of recent disclosures that the boasted British navy is not all it is represented to be and has an undue proportion of leaking ships and bursting guns. Some of the fast cruisers, says the *Saturday Review*, have proved to be craft which will go very fast over the measured mile and then, when they have been kept at work for a voyage or two, become strained, lose their shape, more or less, and become proverbially leaky and certainly comparatively slow. Perhaps such vessels must needs have some weakness which renders them little fit for prolonged hard work. The description seems to fit the Dolphin, or some of the other notorious craft turned out under the auspices of Mr. Whitney's predecessors. The present hard working, painstaking and conscientious head of the Navy Department is sparing no pains to rehabilitate the navy and is making the best use of the means placed at his disposal.

It will be well to profit by the disclosures which are being made in reference to the British navy, the leaky Calypso, the bursting gun on the Collingwood and the serious defects of the Phæton. Those vessels were of the most improved and modern types, and the guns were pronounced by the Ordnance Department the best of their class. A searching inquiry is called for, and it is feared that the "invincible" British navy will be found to be in the same unprepared state as was the French army at the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is decidedly scientific work to make a vessel which will be both swift and strong, or a gun which will fire a very heavy shot by a very powerful charge of powder without bursting. Mr. Whitney is determined to secure those necessary elements in the building up of the navy. He is hampered by the cumbersome system which governs the department, and needs a thorough reorganization. It should be the first step taken by Congress to bring around the reconstruction of the navy. The department can take advantage of the experience of England in avoiding the blunders which have wrought such mischief in her navy and robbed some of her most vaunted ships of their prestige. The Secretary of the Navy has made the initiatory move to adopt a scheme which has proved of inestimable value to the British admiralty, to have a list and description of merchant steamers prepared for the department, to be regarded as available in case of emergency, to serve as auxilliary cruisers or transports. It is a plan that is in operation with the great Powers of Europe, and must work to advantage in case of war. If Congress will only do its duty toward the Navy Department, there will be no delay in repairing the blunders and rascalities of former years.—*Albany Argus.*

THE PLOT EXPOSED.

A Republican Scheme to Injure His Department Thwarted by Postmaster-General Vilas.

The conspiracy in the railway postal service, which has just been exposed and punished, was about what might have been expected. For a quarter of a century it was taught, and by many people believed in this country, that only one party had the requisite intelligence to administer the Government and fill the offices. Propositions to take by the heels some of the men who had held place for a generation and throw them out have been looked upon as verging on treason, and it is not surprising, all things considered, that among the office-holding class an impudent contempt of authority should have manifested itself. More especially was this to be expected when, a new party coming into power, it proceeded to return good for evil by continuing the great majority of the subordinate office-holders in their places. Had it turned them out by the hundred and thousand, as probably some of them should have been turned out, such of them as were left would have been more interested in attending to the public business in such a way as to meet approval than they would have been in any scheme to embarrass their superiors.

Since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland there have been frequent rumors of insubordination on the part of the railway mail clerks. At one time they have been threatening to strike in a body, and at another they have been "organizing" to resist any changes which the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, might make. These conspiracies recently culminated in a well-defined movement in the West to bring about a complete paralysis of the postal service at any moment when the "union," taking exception to orders from the Government, should proclaim a strike. In this performance the railway clerks manifested that spirit of political intolerance which under Republican rule made the civil-service of the country a great party machine and denied to one-half of the people representation therein, as completely as if they had been aliens.—*Chicago Herald.*

Sample Republican Reform.

The record of General Black and that of his predecessor in the Pension Office are matters of comparison and contrast, on which no judicious Republican organ will needlessly concentrate public attention. General Black went into office as head of the Pension Bureau March 17, 1885. His record as a Union soldier is too well-known to need rehearsal here. His appointment was everywhere recognized as one eminently fit to be made. Entering upon his duties, what was the state of affairs which he found as to the officeholders under him? The office had been in Republican hands for twenty years. For more than half that time the Republican party had been pledged publicly in all its conventions, State and national, to the great principal of "divorcing patronage from politics."

On the 11th of March, 1885, the day General Black went into office, there were 148 special examiners in the Pension Department, and not one of the entire twelve dozen and four was a Democrat. There were 229 clerks detailed to assist in special examination work and of the entire nineteen dozen and one there were just 2 (two) Democrats. Adding all the other employes of the Pension Office to these and the total number of persons borne upon its salary roll was [illegible]. And out of that there were just seventeen Democrats. Seventeen in nearly 1,700! That is just one per cent. And this was the genuine Civil Service reform which as administered by General Dudley, was sanctioned by every Republican Administration.—*Boston Globe.*

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.

The Foolish, Careless and Injurious Legislation Which the Sturdy Chief Executive is Stopping Before It Eats Into the U. S. Treasury.

The President has sent another batch of vetoes to the Senate. One of them stopped a bill which was almost a grotesque illustration of the carelessness with which Congress passes these measures. It directed the name of a soldier's widow to be placed on the pension roll, subject to the pension laws. It turns out now that her name is on the pension roll under the law already, and has been there since February of this year, her pension dating from November of last year; so that the bill seems to have been drafted and passed in sheer ignorance of the facts of the widow's case. To send up such a bill for the President's signature is, of course, to say the least, disrespectful.

Another of these bills puts on the pension roll the widow of a Commodore in the navy who died of heart-disease ten years after the war, and her application had already been rejected by the Pension Bureau because of her failure to show that the disease of which her husband died had any connection with the war. Another gives a soldier already in receipt of a pension, $9,000 of back pension, for a period of fifteen years, during which he had made no claim on account of incapacity on account of disease, and removes the limit of time fixed by the law of 1879, or in other words repeals it for the benefit of this one man. Another gives a widow a pension on account of the death of her husband from inflammation of the stomach ten years after the war, and disregards the fact that her application is pending before the bureau. Another provides for the erection of United States buildings at a cost of $100,000, at Sioux City, Ia., not because the business of the Government at that point calls for them, but because the population is growing rapidly, and there is already a considerable number of other buildings in the town. Another orders a "substantial and commodious public building, with fire-proof vaults," at a cost of $100,000, with an open space around it to protect it from adjacent fires, which is to provide accommodation for the post-office, and internal revenue office and pension office, at Zanesville, O., though the only Federal office in the place is the post-office.

What gives these bills importance is not so much the amount of money they vote away, as the careless, reckless spirit in which they are concocted and passed. On this point the President, in vetoing one of them, observes very forcibly:

> "In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their 'apparent Congressional sanction' in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the results of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of Government.
>
> "Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress; and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives."

In other words, a large body of men, who are paid high salaries for attending to the public business at Washington, but who have not during the past session furnished the country with a single piece of useful legislation, or one instructive debate, allow schemers of all sorts to get their formal sanction for appropriations of the public money without their knowing it. The most charitable conclusion one can reach about these bills is that a considerable proportion of the members of both houses are too idle and lazy to watch the business which passes through their hands under their own rules of procedure.

This, considered as a state of mind, is bad enough; but there is another aspect of the case, equally serious, which the President also touches on when he says in vetoing the widow De Kraft's pension bill:

> "Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit and encourages those who for gain urge honest men to become dishonest. This is the demoralizing lesson taught the people, that as against the public treasury the most questionable expedients are allowable."

That is to say, not one such pension can be granted without diffusing through a considerable portion of the community the feeling that there is plenty of money in the treasury for almost any purpose, and that almost any mode of getting it out is allowable. What Congressmen think so lightly of, their constituents do not long continue to regard as very serious, and from getting money to which you have no claim, out of the treasury, under the forms of law, to downright fraud on the treasury is a very short step. In fact, the poison of corruption lurks in the whole business, and President Cleveland has done the country no greater service than reprobating it in hard words.—*N. Y. Post.*

——The announcement that the Committee on Commerce of the Republican Senate is making large additions to the River and Harbor bill passed by the Democratic House, and that it is likely to call for two or three millions more when the upper branch gets through with it, is an unfortunate response to the Republican platforms recently adopted in Maine and Vermont condemning the Democrats for their extravagant appropriations.—*N. Y. Post.*

——The President gives the Senate and House a reminder nearly every day that they are losing sight of the laws. This lesson which occasional vetoes give must have a beneficial effect upon legislation after awhile. For the first time in years there is a judicial mind in the White House which calls a halt to even Senators who have prided themselves on their legal knowledge while voting for unconstitutional bills.—*Buffalo Times*

——The task of defeating the ingenuity of pension wolves is doubtless an onerous one, but the President is coming out of it with a reputation for quiet humor that, when yoked to strong common sense and honesty of purpose, is thoroughly appreciated by the American people.—*Chicago News.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, JULY 14, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
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Payable invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Augest Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT
For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.
For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

IN the future President Cleveland will be known as the veto President.

WE hear it said that Lewis Rice, of Richwood, is a candidate for County Commissioner.

THE candidates nominated for State offices by the Alabama Republicans will not accept the nominations.

THE wheat crop will replenish the farmers exchequer considerably this season—more extensively than for many years.

GOV. KNOTT is in Washington. Wonder if he will take a look at the Kentucky Durham which is quartered in that city.

THE hot weather has no effect on the veto business in Washington, and the President continues to send in the veto messages right along.

ALL of the Kentucky delegation in Congress wants to be returned, but some of them will have to make a very lively effort or they will be left at home.

THE Senate has at last passed a Mexican Soldier Pension Bill, allowing them $8 a month from its passage—but no back pay. They should have been pensioned long before this.

THE latest in local politics is the mention of the name of S. P. Brady as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in this district. Mr. Brady would make a good officer if the people elect him.

IT is reported that the office of Attorney-General of the United States is shortly to be vacated by the present incumbent, and that the President has tendered the position to Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, but he declines it.

THE veteran minister, Thomas P. Dudley, died in Lexington last Saturday in the afternoon. He was in his 95th year, and claimed to be the oldest preacher in the world. He belonged to the Particular Baptist, and was well known all over the State.

THE convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court from this district meets in Lexington on next Saturday. Hon. J. Q. Ward is the only candidate, and the probability is the attendance at the convention will be very small.

THE militia has been sent to Rowan county to preserve the peace while a term of court can be held to prosecute the offenders who have been raising sheol up there recently. Rowan county is a pretty expensive district, and the best thing the State can do with it is to trade it off for a dog and then kill the dog.

LAST week the *Commonwealth* took a view of the political field in the twelfth judical district and found it in such a condition that is was necessary to turn in an alarm, believing that if something is not done to heal the troubles in the party, and to reduce the number of Democratic candidates for Circuit Judge, that defeat is sure to result at the August election.

The law [illegible] in Rowan county [illegible]

[illegible]

The Louisville Times thinks there is more good Democratic campaign literature in the pension veto messages of the President than in all the ten volumes of the Congressional Record of this session, and adds that Tom Robertson and Phil Thompson ought to consider this matter and order an immense edition of the vetoes.

"JOE BLACKBURN is an honest man if he does hate to talk. Any man who can serve as long in Congress as he has, and remain pure and honest deserves a harp. He owns no railroads, telephone, nor counties in the great west, and was not a salary grabber. He went to Congress poor and is still poor.—Lexington Drummer.

IT has been discovered that in nearly every ward in the city of Louisville political clubs have been organized for the purpose of selling their votes. The candidate who bids highest gets the entire club, and where there are as many offices to fill as in Louisville, considerable money can be realized by the time a candidate for each office has made his purchase.

THE department of Agriculture estimates the area of the corn crop to be three and one-half per cent. greater than that of last year.

The oats crop area is reported at 23,780,000 acres against 22,782,630 acres last year. The condition is 89, which indicates a smaller yield than the 1885 crop.

The cotton crop is conditioned 10 per cent. lower than last year.

THE Covington *Hawkeye* was soon punched out, but while it lasted it labored hard to make itself felt in political circles, but only succeeded in making itself ridiculous. It was the product of one of the disappointed Government officeseekers, a man into whose mouth the Democratic party has been putting bread for several years. He is a very grateful cuss, surely.

JUDGE ARTHUR and Mr. Desah, candidates for Circuit Judge in the twelfth district, have commenced making propositions one to the other, looking to the adjustment of their differences as to which is the nominee of the party. They know that they can not afford to involve the party in defeat, and are seemingly willing to have the disputed question settled in a manner that will preclude the possibility of a Republican victory at the polls in August.

THE State Teachers Association held in Louisville last week was well attended, teachers from all parts of the State being present. A successful meeting was the result, and many subjects of vital importance to both teachers and the public were considered in a manner calculated to be of a material benefit to the cause of education. The annual meeting of the association is infusing new life into a cause that has been almost criminally neglected, and already are its good results materializing.

The continued rains have done the wheat but little damage in the county, and the most conservative farmer must admit that the yield is more than any season since 1875 or even '53. Mr. Joe Rhodes near Burgin says that the shocks were so close together that he had to move them to get the machine out of the field. Some farmers say that the stalk did not head out as well as expected and this will show itself at threshing time. Every crop promises to be a bountiful one, and both farmers and merchants may look for better times —Harrodsburg Democrat.

A FEW weeks since an application was filed before Judge Jackson, of Louisville, for a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of two convicts named Hale, who, after being confined in the penitentiary at Frankfort for a portion of the two years for which they were sentenced to hard labor, were leased out and put to work in a coal mine in Pulaski county. The application was based on the grounds that they could not be taken out of the penitentiary and thus worked, but Judge Jackson takes the opposite view of the matter and denied the writ. The Judge takes the position that the word "penitentiary" does not mean the buildings at Frankfort only, but it means any point at which the State sees proper to work the convicts.

(Frankfort Cor. Louisville Commercial.)

The State Board of Equalization [illegible]

[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Anderson	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bath	[illegible]
Bell	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]
Bourbon	[illegible]
Boyle	[illegible]
Bracken	[illegible]
Breckinridge	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]
Campbell	[illegible]
Carter	[illegible]
Casey	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Elliott	[illegible]
Fleming	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]
Grayson	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]
Hart	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]
Hopkins	[illegible]
Laurel	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]
Mason	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]
Nelson	111,541
Ohio	[illegible]
Oldham	43,810
Owen	115,013
Pendleton	63,315
Russell	75,650
Shelby	200,150
Simpson	200,083
Todd	134,410
Union	120,290
Wayne	92,109
Woodford	107,853

Union county, containing the richest and best land in the State, and with a new railroad to give increased stimulus to trade and to agriculture, makes the worse showing of all the counties, and nearly $1,000,000 decrease in valuation.

Among the conspicuous increases are:

Ballard	$ 72,310
Boyd	68,762
Breathitt	88,621
Bullitt	48,549
Calloway	63,590
Daviess	315,737
Fayette	586,425
Franklin	65,459
Fulton	82,920
Graves	307,172
Harlan	95,103
Jefferson	147,063
Jessamine	85,180
Kenton	583,634
Lawrence	59,930
Meade	76,030
Pulaski	180,843

The increase in Jefferson proportionately is very small, Kenton has the greatest aggregate increase; Fayette, Graves and Daviess next. A member of the Board of Equalization, classifying the counties and establishing a cash basis for the equalization, said in reference to the decrease of the assessment:

"The elective system for assessors is altogether wrong. You can't get them to perform their work satisfactorily, although they take an oath 'to assess at a fair cash valuation,' because they are seeking favors at the hands of the people whose property they are required to assess. Now, the real cause of this remarkable falling off is traceable to the action of the legislature. The question of the continuance of the State Board was agitated, and the repeal actually passed one House just at a time when the assessment was in progress. Naturally the assessors took it for granted that it would pass both Houses of the Assembly, and leave them free to fix their own figures without a power to supervise or change the valuation set by them. It is simply ridiculous to say that there has been an actual decline in valuation in Kentucky. Everybody knows that last year was an unusually good year for tobacco, grain and crops generally, besides in building improvements and railroads, all of which is an augmentation of the State's wealth. The Board can now bring about a more equitable adjustment of the taxation, but the law does not authorize it to raise the aggregate assessment of the State. If it had not been for the unsettled condition of the Board's position before the legislature, I believe the increase this year would have been between ten and fifteen million, or about the same it was the superinducing agency in effecting last year."

STATE NEWS.

In Bourbon county the corn and tobacco crops are looking very fine.

Gen. P. W. Hardin, of Frankfort, had a fine Jersey cow, Gilt-edged Beauty, to die from milk fever. He valued her at $350.

Twenty or thirty cows have died of what was supposed to be hydrophobia, in Ballard county, and many more are dying.

The latest "scheme" reported is one to pipe natural gas from Warfield, in Eastern Kentucky, down the Ohio River to Cincinnati.

John McCord says that he has an imported Holstein cow, Konigan van Freisland, 5 years old, that is giving 8½ gallons of milk per day.

The wheat crop has been saved in good condition; oat harvest is now beginning, and the crop will be a very fine one.—Lebanon Standard.

There is a strong general demand for hogs and it is confidently predicted that by September 1st, they will be worth five dollars.—Paris News.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Montgomery county farmer averaged 1,500 pounds of tobacco to the acre last year and sold his crop at 10 cents per pound. The year before he raised 1,800 pounds to the acre.

The wheat crop along the Kentucky Central between Summit and Johnson Junction is certainly one of the finest ever grown. Most of it is in the shock and thrashing has already commenced.—Maysville Bulletin.

We'll bet even money that there is not another town in the United States the size of Warsaw, population, wealth and surroundings considered, but has a good school-house —a blessing that does not adorn this place. A county seat, a town a century old, and not a schoolhouse in the place.'—Independent.

One of the largest wheat growers in Christian county estimates the wheat crop at 650,000 bushels, and says on many farms it has begun to sprout in the shocks. In same county J. R. Candle grows five varieties of wheat, and as the varieties ripen at different times, he is able to run his reapers as the crops mature without being rushed."

Some trouble has arisen between Judge Pat Major, brother of the late Col. Sam Major, and Mrs. John Scott, over possession of young Sam Major, the nine-year old son of the deceased. The question is over the possession of the child, which his grandmother's family and his uncle both claim. The matter is under advisement before Judge Thomas, who will render a verdict next week.—Capital.

The Circuit Court has been in session this week. Owing to the recent death of Judge P. U. Major's brother, Col. S. I. M. Major, he declined to sit, and Hon. Warren Montfort was elected special judge by the bar. From the way he has been dispatching business it is fair to presume that when he comes on the bench as regular judge at the next term we will have an efficient officer.—Frankfort Roundabout.

The wheat is about all harvested in this section and in much better condition than would have been thought, considering the rainy spell that set in about the time harvest commenced. In some cases the fields looked as if the yield would be heavy, but turned out more straw than grain, but the average is much larger than usual. The prospects for remunerative prices for it is, however, far from good.—Stanford Journal.

Billy Harber was in town this week with a horse that was struck by lightning a few weeks ago, and the hole in his head was looked at with much wonder. It is located in the center of the forehead, just below the line of the eyes, and is as large as a hen egg. The bone is scooped out as clean as if done by a chisel. When first done the hole extended to both nostrils and he breathed through the hole, but now it is only opened to the left nostril. The morning after it was done the left nostril appeared burned or scorched, as if the current of electricity had gone through the head and passed down and out of the nostril.—Mt. Olivet Democrat.

State Politics.

P. W. Hardin is a candidate for reelection as Attorney-General.

The Nelson Record does not think Barbour should be held responsible for the manner in which he was nominated by the Lebanon convention.

Every race for a judicial officer in Kentucky in which there has been a disgraceful fight increases Kentucky's shame, but it brings the hope that we shall some day be driven back to our former custom of separating judicial offices from the control of politics.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Hon. W. E. Arthur has so far made a considerable canvass in the district, and everywhere he has been received as is fitting the regular nominee of the Democratic party—all giving assurance of victory. The district will be highly honored with Judge Arthur on the bench.—Newport Journal.

It is all idle clatter to talk about retiring such a bracing and deserving man as Beck—the Democratic voters of Kentucky will not tolerate the idea. Neither Carlisle, nor Lindsay, nor any other favorite of the State can over-shadow the greatness and the brilliant career of James B. Beck.—Henderson News.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

FIRST ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE

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School Will Open Monday, September 6th, 1886.

A complete Common School, Preparatory and Collegiate Course has been adopted and will be faithfully followed [illegible]

PREPARATORY COURSE.—1 year of 10 months.
Composition and Grammar, Writing and Orthography, Arithmetic, U. S. History and Physiology.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.—4 years.—FIRST YEAR.
First Term—5 months—English Grammar, U. S. Constitution, Higher Arithmetic and General History.
Second Term—5 months—Physical Geography, Higher Arithmetic, General History and Algebra.

SECOND YEAR.
First Term 5 months—Algebra, Book-keeping, Philosophy, and Latin.
Second Term 5 months—Latin, Algebra, Botany and Geology.

THIRD YEAR.
First Term—5 months—Algebra completed, Latin, German and Chemistry.
Second Term—5 months—Geometry, Latin, German and Rhetoric.

FOURTH YEAR.
First Term—5 months—Geometry and Trigonometry, Latin, German and English Literature.
Second Term—German and Astronomy.
The rest of the time of this term to be spent in review and preparation for commencement.
Music, Painting and Drawing are extras.
A uniform system of text books will be adopted for a number of years. Pupils are requested to bring all the text books they have, upon any branch they wish to study.
All pupils completing above course will be awarded a Diploma which will enable them to enter the best Universities in the country.
Pupils will also be afforded the advantages of a carefully selected Commercial Course, and will also be fitted by a judiciously selected course for any professional school.
A class will also be formed for persons who wish to become Teachers, in training and in the theory of teaching.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary Grade,	$1 50	per month.
Intermediate Grade,	2 25	" "
Advanced Grade,	3 00	" "
Collegiate Grade,	4 00	" "

Music, Painting and Drawing extra.

RATES OF BOARD.
Boarding can be had in some of the best families in the town at the following:
For 5 days, $2 50. | For 7 days, $3 to $3 50.
Arrangements for boarding will be made by principals if desired.

For references address the Board of Trustees:

A. G. WINSTON,	Hebron, Ky.
G. W. GAINES,	Bullittsville, Ky.
R. R. RANDALL,	Petersburg, Ky.
S. P. BRADY,	Burlington, Ky.
H. J. FOSTER,	" "

For further information address, associate principals, L. M. WHITEHEAD, or J. C. MACK, Burlington, Kentucky.

ADVANTAGES.—1. Burlington is a quiet, healthy town of 400 inhabitants, away from the railroad, and its consequent vices.
2. The society is of the best class.
3. The town holds forth no inducements to young men to learn to drink and gamble, with which other well known institutions in this part of the State are surrounded.
4. The school curriculum will be equal to that of any like school in the State.
5. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Universalist churches each have regular services, while other denominations have occasional services.

THE COMBINATION
FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice, lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersighed Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner afore-said, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.
J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.
All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf 36

SCHOOL AT
Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st 1886

[illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Natural Sciences, [illegible] will be taught [illegible]

[illegible]

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 2?? acres one mile from Richwood Station, on the Southern Railroad [illegible] Will sell on reasonable terms, [illegible] balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address
L. B. JEFFRIES, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
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LANDRAM & HUGHES,
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BURLINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

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RESIDENCE,
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BURLINGTON, - - Y
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Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
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$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

CHURCHES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. [illegible]

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in [illegible]

MAGISTRATES COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

[illegible]

Beaver—W. W. Hanna, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew [illegible], Friday after the 1st Monday. [illegible], Constable.

Union—W. C. Norman, Thursday after 1st Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Walton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Darnell, Wednesday after third Monday. H. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. D. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and Deering TWINE Binders, GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.
50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPENCER, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

HANOVER COLLEGE
Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th. Classical and Scientific courses, with Preparatory Department. Open to both sexes. No Saloons. Expenses low. Beautiful and healthful location, on the Ohio, near Madison. For Catalogue, address PRESIDENT FISHER, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

Nashville College FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Correlated with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department. Splendid new building. Ample Faculty, Music, Art, Calisthenics, Health, Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

W. J. [illegible] announces [illegible] candidate for [illegible] of the [illegible] Petersburg district.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Walton, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Petersburg, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Burlington, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of [illegible] as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election.

We are authorized to announce J. Q. Ward, of [illegible], as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Business dull.

Farmers very busy.

Cool wave yesterday morning.

But few country people come to town.

Hay and oat harvest are now in full blast.

The camp-meeting season is near at hand.

The hot weather has made the cows fall in milk.

James Rogers, of Bellevue, was in town yesterday.

Has a teacher been employed for the common school at this place?

The weather was too hot last week for the favorite game, foot ball.

Business around the county offices has been very dull for some time.

The foot-ball collapsed Monday evening, greatly to the sorrow of the kickers.

We hear it said that the Baptist will hold a protracted meeting at this place in August.

Silver Grove is growing very popular. Don't forget the picnic there on the 31st of July.

A potato that has to be sliced in order to get it out of the hill, is what we call a p-o-t-a-t-o.

Lee Rogers, a colored man in the Bellevue neighborhood, is trying to get Uncle Sam to grant him a pension.

Jonas Delph says that hissing adders and copperhead snakes are becoming uncomfortably numerous on his farm.

It is seldom that this part of the country is favored with two consecutive oat crops, such as those of '85 and '86.

The rain that visited this section Friday night was very beneficial to vegetation which was needing a good shower.

The cemetery at this place is badly in need of attention. It has the appearance of a sadly neglected resting place for the dead.

Orlando Snyder, of Petersburg, was in town last Saturday, but he forgot to tell anybody that he is a candidate for County Commissioner.

The labor of plowing corn is about through for this season, but much of the corn is too small to turn off without more cultivation.

The voice of the steam threshing machine is now heard in the country. It is heard early and late, and at all hours through the day.

Scott Underhill and wife rejoice over the advent of a fine ten pound boy at their house. The young man put in his appearance last Sunday.

There is a terrible strain on the potato hills in the gardens in this town. Some are talking of having iron hoops put on them to keep them from bursting.

Dr. Robert Grant, brother of Dr. J. M. Grant, of this place, located at Crittenden, Grant county, this spring. We are glad to learn that he has quite a good practice.

Big cut in prices of ready-made clothing and clothes made to order at H. F. Blase's, 540 Madison Ave., Covington, where there is an enormous stock to select from.

On the 24th of this month Abram Clore will give an all-day picnic at La Grange Grove, on the pike between Hebron and Bullittsville. Let everybody attend and take a basket.

J. M Conner and Geo E. Rouse spent several days last week in Madison, Clark and Fayette counties in search of a fine cow which would suit their fancy. They searched in vain.

Geo. Hughes saved his pole and line when fishing on Gunpowder the other day, a fish getting away with his hook, but not until George pursued it to where the water reached his arm-pits.

Mr. W. A. Gaines made our sanctum a brief call last Saturday. Mr. Gaines and his father invested in a twine binder this season, and are well pleased with the manner in which it does its work.

The stock men report the lamb crop which they are now putting on the market as very indifferent, owing to the wet weather early in the spring, which is known to be deleterious to young lambs.

Those who attended the picnic in Walton's woods last Saturday had a fine day's enjoyment. The crowd was very small until afternoon, when the gallantry and beauty of the surrounding country turned out in force.

Early Tuesday morning Geo. Sable and James Deer were before Esquire Gaines, the former being charged with assault and battery upon the person of the latter, who is only a chunk of a boy, while the former is a grown man. The court being advised fined Sable $1 and the trimmings, for using a hitch rein on the boy.

Mr. [illegible] Taylorport [illegible] Mr. Thompson's [illegible]

The Woman's [illegible] Society [illegible] Burlington [illegible]

[illegible] Hubbard & [illegible] are receiving [illegible] John Bodie, [illegible] Hebron agent.

The [illegible] of [illegible] to which we referred the [illegible] question has decided that [illegible] was the first garden in town to have that vegetable in his garden this season, and thank him for a lot of the [illegible] sample of his product.

The Presbyterian church was occupied last Sunday for the first time since the work of repairing it was commenced. The interior of the building presents quite a handsome appearance, and especially is the new pulpit a great improvement over the old one.

The little child of Mrs. D. Taylor, of Dakota, who is visiting her father, W. B. Grubbs, of Taylorport, was buried in the cemetery at this place one day last week. Mrs. Taylor has a large circle of friends in this county who tender their sympathy to her in her grief.

Joe Reed has converted his carriage shop into an art hall, and he is very busy remodelling some ancient paintings. Yellow clay, reduced to a proper consistency by a liberal supply of anilder, is used as his favorite mixture to give the work proper and delicate tints.

Two of the candidates for County Commissioner were in town last Saturday, and were seen about the bank; but as they are men who do business on the most exalted principles, no suspicion of any preparation, on their part to "boodle" the voters of Boone, can be attached.

Probably the best piece of wheat in this part of the county is that of Mr. A. G. Winston near town. It was produced on land not adapted to small grain, but a very liberal quantity of bone dust sown with the wheat last fall was the means of bringing forth a very fine crop.

Mr. J. W. Calvert has had erected at the head of the grave of Miss Clara B. Jones, who was buried in the cemetery at this place several years since, a nice stone. Miss Mary Thompson has had erected at the head of the graves of her father and mother, a handsome monument.

The gentlemen selling the patent churn power have sold considerable territory to citizens of the Petersburg district. The following named persons have invested: Rev. Froh. Elijah Parker, Wib, Pink and Ed Rice and Ira Wingate. They will begin the canvass in the territory bought, at once.

At a meeting of the croquetists held not long since, a resolution was adopted thanking the Petersburg brethren for the implements donated, and pledged themselves to use all honorable means in their power to overcome "pnuching," which is objectionable to Petersburgers, and to hereafter knuckle and shoot fair.

The Plattsburg and Gainesville neighborhoods were treated to an elopement sensation last Saturday night about 2 o'clock, the parties being Jas. Hensley, son of John Hensley, and Miss Story, daughter of Charles Story. They went from James Tolin's to Lawrenceburg, where they were married, after which they returned to Thos. Hyne's, of Gainesville, to await the relenting of obdurate parents.

The night after the burglars raided Burlington, they paid their respects to Dr. Scott, of Florence. They entered his house and were heard by the doctor, but succeeded in making their exit before he could ascertain who they were. The same night some one attempted to enter the residence of Isaac Bailey, toll-gate keeper near Florence, but only succeeded in opening the window blinds, the sash being held in place by patent fastenings.

Last Thursday in the absence of the County Clerk and his deputy, Mr. Ed Collins and Miss Arnold came to town to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock, and it devolved upon Judge Dills to issue the license to avoid a temporary delay in the nuptials. The license being obtained it occurred to them that the Judge might as well complete the job and adjust the nuptial knot, which he did in the brief and impressive ceremony peculiar only to County Judges, launching them safely and legally on the turbulent sea of matrimony. They say the Judge forgot to kiss the bride, though.

At a Democratic convention held in Burlington last Saturday afternoon to appoint and instruct delegates to the district convention to be held in Lexington on the 16th inst. to nominate a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court from this judical district, F. Riddell was chosen chairman and W. L. Riddell, secretary.

On motion of J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, any Democrat or Democrats of this county who attend the district convention at Lexington on the 16th inst., were instructed to cast the vote of Boone county in said convention, as a unit, for J. Q. Ward as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court from this district.

On motion and second the chairman of the Harrison county delegation in said district convention was appointed Boone's proxy to cast her vote in the district convention for J. Q. Ward, in the event no delegate or delegates from Boone attends said convention, and the secretary was directed to forward to said proxy a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion and second the convention adjourned.

F. Riddell, Chairman.
W. L. Riddell, Secretary.

The [illegible] County Infirmary [illegible]

Mr. Hall, [illegible] superintendent [illegible]

[illegible] the superintendent [illegible] garden [illegible] large quantity of vegetables, although the season has not been so favorable [illegible]

Under the suggestion of Mr. Hall a good [illegible] house [illegible] have been built, and these should be followed by a good cellar in which to store vegetables for winter use. A cellar could be built at a small cost, and would be a great benefit to keeping winter supplies.

The entire building needs a coat of paint, which, if put on now would last for several years, while another year's delay will necessitate two or more coats, and add much to the cost of painting. "A stitch in time saves nine."

The farm now consists of [illegible] acres of land, the county recently having purchased of W. A. Gaines, four acres that are immediately in front of the house, which seems an outlet to the pike.

There are about 35 inmates, 13 of which are colored people, and the most of them are in a very pitiful condition. Among the white inmates are two or three men, who are hardly able to get around, while the rest consist of women, children, and of these are Noble, the man who was so badly burned by falling in a log heap, in the spring, his wife and five little children, one or two of which are blind while the others have fits.

Mr. Hall makes a splendid superintendent, and having made the business his study, he now has everything about the place moving systematically, and in the best of order. A visit to the Infirmary, a few days since, revealed everything in much better condition than we thought it possible to be kept.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Farmers are busy harvesting.

Mr. Winston Coffman is the guest of G. W. Gaines.

Uncle George Gaines' finger is almost well again.

Jeff Snyder, our former druggist, was in our midst a few days since.

R. L. Stephens, of Independence, was prospecting in this vicinity for a school.

Why does Jim Riley stand out in the middle of the pike on Sunday evenings, and look anxiously in the direction of Temp Graves'? Temp goes the other way, Jim.

Our little city is getting to be quite a seat of fine arts. Miss Willis teaches music and Miss Pauline Kirtley is teaching a class in painting. Girls, hat marks are as nice as ever.

Dick Stephens, Miss Pearl Gaines, Grandpa Walton, Miss Mary Cropper, and Lee Cropper, spent the fourth at Joe Cleveland's. Dick vows and declares that from Kreylich's hill you can see Cincinnati and the river both, and see them distinctly; but no one will believe Dick.

RABBIT HASH.

Mrs. Jessie Wilson is convalescing.

Uncle J. Q. A. Stephens is quite poorly.

A great many apples are being shipped from here.

L. S. Pope, of Waterloo, was in town Friday and purchased him a new mowing machine.

Rain needed very badly, but the dry weather has favored the farmers with their harvest.

Billie Grant and family, of Bellevue, were visiting M. F. Morrison and family Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Mamie Gleason returned home Thursday from a week's visit in Lawrenceburg with her father-in-law.

We expect those who want to be candidates for precinct offices to announce themselves as such Saturday.

Mr. Latty and wife returned to their home in Lockland, O., after several days visit with G. H. Wilson and wife.

Misses Jessie and Bertha Batchelor, of Lockland, O., cousins of Mrs. G. H. Wilson, arrived at her house Friday eve for a two weeks' visit.

Rabbit Hash can boast of a self propelling street car. Mr. Editor, come down and take a ride. All necessary accommodations attached for the comfort of passengers. Jerome Wilson, manager, C. O. Riddell, conductor.

VERONA.

John Tom Roberts is erecting a new barn on his farm.

Miss N. E. Hamilton is having her school-house reshingled.

Dr. Finnell's new buggy and double team is a daisy, and he has plenty of time to use it.

Miss Laura Mansfield, of Sadieville, has been visiting at this place for the last two weeks.

Miss Lizzie Roberts will move to Glencoe soon, and will teach school there the next term.

Orrin Curtis thinks of moving to Owenton, Ky., soon, or at least, he has his Ei(ta) over that way.

D. B. Roberts goes to Beaver every Sunday, rain or shine; but you don't No(el) his business though.

The farmers' hearts are light this morning—had a nice rain last night. Prospects fine for a good crop.

The turnpike is progressing slowly, but we will have it from Sleet's store to the depot if we have to build it by gas.

B. Q. Roberts is able to be out again, but suffers the loss of his right eye. Moral: "Don't shoot any more cats on Friday."

Money is being raised by the trustees for the purpose of enlarging the public school building, an improvement badly needed.

The [illegible] will [illegible] a good [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible]

W. [illegible] Walton [illegible] Verona [illegible]

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Nancy Platt of Knightstown, Indiana, is visiting her sister Mrs. [illegible] Palmer, at this place.

Miss Jennie Marshall, a Florence [illegible], has been the guest of [illegible] D. Kirk and wife for several days.

Miss Maud Kirkpatrick left yesterday morning for Indianapolis on a visit to her relatives there.

Miss Laura Hosbell and sister, of Hebron, were visiting Miss Mary Thompson, one evening last week.

J. P. Walton and wife of Gainesville attended services at the Presbyterian church Sunday night.

Prof. [illegible] was in town Monday. He is trying to locate some of his Bowling Green friends in the school business in this county.

W. C. [illegible] who has been living at Sparta, Gallatin county, for the last two years, has returned to Boone to live. Will looks as natural as of days of yore.

DEATHS.

James Thomas, an old citizen of the Woolper neighborhood, died last Saturday morning. He had been in feeble health for a long time.

Stephen Waite, a citizen of the Walton neighborhood died last week. He was interred in the cemetery at Benj. Stephens', near Florence.

Mrs. Platt, relict of the late Abraham Platt, died at the residence of her son Jacob, opposite Lawrenceburg, last Thursday morning. The remains were interred in the family burying ground Saturday at 10 o'clock.

A CARD.

As a good many of my friends in the Taylorport precinct voted for me at the primary election in April, with the view of bringing me out as a candidate at the August election for Magistrate, I have considered the matter and concluded some time since not to be a candidate. However we have two good men that will accept the office if elected, and I hope they will be.

John W. Crigler.

Local Option.

By error it was published in last week's issue of the Recorder that Elder Fullilove would lecture at Walton, July 16th. His appointment for that place is July 15th '86, and his appointment at Florence was omitted entirely at which place he will lecture, July 16.

Elder Bush (col.) will lecture at the Sand Run church, Sunday afternoon, July 18th, at 3 p. m.; at Petersburg, July 19th, at 7½ p. m.; at Bellevue, July 20th, at 7½ p. m.; at Burlington, July 21st, at 7½ p. m.; at Florence, July 22d, at 7½ p. m., and at Walton, July 23d, at 7½ p. m.

Elder Howe will lecture at Bullittsville church, July 26th, at 2½ p. m.; at Bellevue, July 27th, at 7½ p. m.; at Big Bone Springs, July 28th; at 3 p. m., at Sunday-school picnic, in Craven's woods, near Union, July 29th, at 2½ p. m.; at Walton, July 30th, at 7½ p. m.; and at Florence, July 31st, 1886, at 7½ p. m.

H. P. Stephens will lecture at Gunpowder, July 22d, at 7½ p. m.; at Union July 23d, at 7½ p. m.; at Sand Run church, July 24th, at 3 p. m., and at Constance, July 30th, 1886, at 7½ p. m.

Those who oppose local option are invited to attend each lecture, and time will be divided with them if they desire to defend their cause.

The local committees of each district will please arrange the place of meeting for each lecturer in their respective districts.

Oscar Gaines, chrm'n.
G. G. Hughes, Sect'y.

NOTICE.

Office of County Superintendent.

The Board of Examiners will hold a session in Burlington on the second Saturday in this month, (July) for examination of applicants, who have completed the prescribed course of study in any Common School. See section 10, art. 1, Common School Law.

The regular examination of Teachers will be held at Burlington, on the 3rd and 4th Saturdays in July and August. Second class certificates issued during the year 1884, and all fourth-class, issued in 1885, expired June 30, '86.

The Boone County Teachers' Institute will be held at this place, commencing August 17th, and continue four days. The programmes will be ready and sent to the teachers in a few days.

H. J. Foster, Co. Supt.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. S. O'Neal, Pltf.
vs — In equity.
John T. Breeden, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Pltf.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. Riddell, M C B C C.

EMBALMING INVENTIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible] to make the undertaking business a profession [illegible] We are becoming more scientific in our business [illegible] every day and wonderful improvements have been made in the art [illegible] last few years. Why, most people think that we can't embalm a body without [illegible] it. But we can, [illegible] embalming properly done and with a proper subject [illegible] at the present day. To do the work properly the operation should be begun between two and six hours after death, and in a proper subject only one treatment is really necessary. This is a full distribution of certain liquids in the veins by means of a force pump. But we have cases sometimes we can't get along with as easily as this. Not long ago I had a case of a Southerner who died at one of the big hotels here, who weighed between two hundred and three hundred pounds. I had to put him on ice the first thing, then thawed him out, and thus got the arteries and veins soft so as to easily send the embalming liquid through them. The case was a decided success. It was sent to [illegible] and reached there all right and in excellent condition.

"What is there new in embalming apparatus?"

"A number of things, and all important. Several of these are my own invention. One is a portable embalming table, which can be so folded up that one man can carry it easily, and yet when in shape it can hold five hundred pounds weight, if necessary. It is so made that the body can be held in an inclined position, something that is necessary in the process. To go with this, I have invented a head rest and arm rests. These are new and not on the market yet. They are made of brass, nickel-plated, and fasten on to the table by adjustable screws. The whole outfit costs seventy-five dollars. In response to the growing public demand in this matter, we attach a canopy of velvet drapery to cover the embalming table, for there is an evident desire among people to have the body of their friends or relations surrounded by materials pleasing to the eye in every stage of its preparation for burial. The table has a small rod at each corner, and upon cords attached to these the canopy is hung. The drapery extends nearly to the floor from the edge of the table and is black for adults and purple for children, both trimmed with heavy cord and tassels of white corded silk. A notable thing about embalming is that there is a growing desire among people to be embalmed. It is shown in the increased demand for the appliances from all parts of the country, and in another way which may strike you as somewhat odd. This is by persons coming in and arranging to have their bodies embalmed whenever they should die. I have had people come in here a year before they died and make arrangements for their entire funeral. The idea of being put on ice is very repulsive to most people, and as it is known that this is not necessary in embalming, people who can afford it wish to have their bodies embalmed. This is particularly noticeable among people of means. One man, who was about sixty years old and something of an invalid, but who was able to walk, came in and paid cash down in gold for all his funeral arrangements, six months before he died. Not long ago an elderly lady, who was sick, sent her daughter for a price-list of her funeral expenses. Other women have made their funeral arrangements in advance; one, a young woman who had consumption, bravely faced what was coming and prepared fully for it without flinching. From my experience I find that women think more about death than men. The charge for embalming is between fifty and one hundred dollars, according to the time occupied and other circumstances. The process we now follow smoothes out the death contractions of the face and makes it look very natural. Ordinarily embalmed bodies have been found in excellent preservation after three months, when kept in a vault."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
The Best and Cheapest College in the WORLD for a Business Education.
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at the World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. [illegible] Graduates in Business. [illegible] Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board about $90. [illegible] Type-Writing & Telegraphy [illegible] Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For circulars address W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

LandSale

I will offer at public sale in Bellevue, Boone county, Kentucky,

Monday, August 2, 1886,

69½ acres of land, a portion of the Gill Rice farm below Bellevue, this land is all in grass and well watered, and has on it two tenant houses and a tobacco barn, much of it is good tobacco land. Terms cash. Ed Rice, Agent.

Sale will begin at 4 o'clock p. m.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs — In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. Riddell, Com

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Take your County Paper.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
of the
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON,

[illegible]

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton, ss: I, John L. [illegible], Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. [illegible], Cashier.
James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. Kl[illegible], Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Mo[illegible],
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. [illegible], Directors.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
[illegible]
should take a policy at once.
J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
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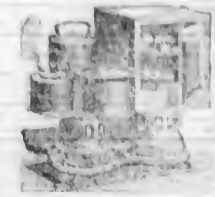

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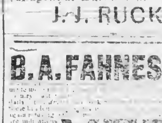

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TOM.

[illegible]

Oh, how the men raved,
Shouted, and cried, and hurrahed! Then they all
Rushed at the work again, lest the back wall
Where I was lying, away from the fire,
Should fall in and bury me.

You've seen Robin now, he's as bright as a dime,
Deep in some mischief, too, most of the time.
Tom, it was, saved him. Now isn't it true,
Tom's the best fellow that ever you knew?
There's Robin now—see, he's strong as a log—
And there comes Tom, too—
Yes, Tom was our dog.
—*Constance Fenimore Woolson.*

JOHN CRINOLINE.

The Life-Poem of a Man with a Prosaic Name.

Ten years ago there were two notable things about John Crinoline: first, he was heartily ashamed of his name, and, second, he had read an extraordinary number of French books. I may add that his favorite French author was Chateaubriand. Those whose knowledge of this renowned writer is derived wholly from a familiarity with the toothsome steak bearing his name perhaps have a more agreeable impression of him than his books would give them. But John Crinoline was such an admirer of Chateaubriand that he had come to St. Malo, on the coast of France, that he might see for himself the house in which the philosopher was born and stand on the deserted island where his favorite author found a lonely grave. And the only reason why he now loiters in the Place Chateaubriand, gazing at the antics of a pair of juvenile tight-rope walkers, is that the tide is in, the sea already dashes against the ancient walls of the town, and it is consequently impossible to cross over the submerged sea dike which at ebb tide connects St. Malo with the little island of Grand-Bey, on whose outermost ledge rest the remains of Chateaubriand.

Besides, this is the time of the harvest moon, and John is persuaded that if he would see the grave aright he must view it as Sir Walter recommends his readers to view "fair Melrose." At first he sat after *dejeuner* smoking a cigarette under the awning outside the Hotel de France and regarding with tranquil eye the graceful woman on the superb black horse. Her long riding habit clings to her, as that "outmost wrappage and overall" that Carlyle speaks of should cling to every perfect form, and the white plume in her plush hat nods with each capriole of the handsome beast. Now and then she dances back and forth attending the movements of two children who are walking wires stretched taut between poles perhaps fifty feet apart and a dozen feet high. John can only see from his distant point of view that one of these children has long yellow hair, and [illegible] dressed in tinsel and tights. Some Frenchmen who sit near him sipping Chartreuse have so many things to say about the horsewoman that presently his curiosity is aroused and he joins the spectators gathered in a circle around the wires.

The boy and girl have ceased to act in concert, but starting out from the opposite end of their wires, are walking toward each other alone. A beetle-browed man paces between, ready to render assistance in case of disaster. The boy, alert and supple, his cheeks aflame with the exercise, trips lightly to the middle of his wire, and there, poising himself for an instant, begins oscillating to and fro.

"*Comme-ça, comme-ça!*" he cries, in a bantering tone to the little girl, who has traveled her wire more cautiously. She pauses at his call and casts a timid, beseeching glance at the beetle-browed man, who responds to it with a fierce grimace, clenching his fists. It is the episode of an instant and doubtless John Crinoline is the only one who observes it. At any rate the effect it has upon him is surprising. His eyes flash and he elbows his way impetuously to the inner edge of the crowd.

"Annette!" calls the handsome horsewoman in a deep warning tone, drawing rein abreast of the child. The sound of her voice works a sudden change in the girl's attitude. A shiver runs through the shapely little limbs; she darts a trembling glance at the boy who is swinging gaily on his wire, and then, with a piteous attempt at a smile, begins slowly to rock herself. The boy, capering like a monkey, shouts "Plus vite! plus vite!" and the beetle-browed man, taking up the words, repeats them in a menacing tone, looking up savagely into her small, pallid face. It may be that they have unnerved her; perhaps she is blinded by the tears that gather to her bright eyes; at any rate, John Crinoline sees she is falling, and, with a very wicked oath on his lips, springs forward just in time to save her.

"*C'est damage,*" says the horsewoman coldly. "*Merci bien, Monsieur.*"

For answer John Crinoline, still holding the little tinsel form in his arms, glares up at the woman with such fury that she blushes. Then he turns to meet Annette's blue eyes gazing with wonder into his.

"You caught me, didn't you? I'm awful much oblige. I am going to say *merci bien* to you, but I knew you weren't French soon's I heard you swear."

John smiles and tenderly places her on her feet. Then the beetle browed man, who until now, for reasons best known to himself, has kept aside, approaches cap in hand, and is so profusely thankful to John and so outrageously affectionate toward the little acrobat that what else can John do but adjust his hat before all these people and then modestly slink away from them? Never [illegible], he tells himself as he [illegible] through the great [illegible] that had [illegible] Annette he [illegible] until he had [illegible] that Annette [illegible] in St. Malo [illegible] a stranger in a strange land [illegible] about the [illegible].

[illegible] John Crinoline [illegible] who spoke to you in her [illegible] John [illegible].

[illegible] on the long curving pier [illegible] all [illegible] when he walks on the ramparts watching the [illegible] John thinks of Annette. He [illegible] that it is [illegible] far away over in the West the cloud-continents strange [illegible] in the form of a child with yellow hair and [illegible] the lie direct. [illegible] and remarks to him [illegible] that the thing is very amusing that he doesn't [illegible] to be brow-beaten into making an ass of himself, even by [illegible].

A mild breeze is blowing seaward and the tide is fast ebbing. Stretches of white clean beach lay below him, on which children are at play. Adult Frenchmen, who will never outgrow their boyhood, stand knee-deep in the quiet water of a pond left by the sea, gleefully sailing their miniature ships, and a bevy of girls, chaperoned by their parents, are seeking the shelter of the rocks to decide for a bath. Tardy Blanchisseuses issue from the town with heaping baskets of linen, which they spread upon the beach, and the confused murmur of their voices floats up with the rolling of the surf. A gendarme stands at the western bastion with the terra-cotta tint of the sky in his face, and of him John inquired when it will be possible for him to cross over the dike to Grand Bey. He has still a half-hour to wait before he can stand by the tomb of his favorite French author. It is enough time for another turn around the ramparts.

The day is dying—it is nearly dead, and the silver light of the moon is on the water, when John, having looked everywhere else around him, quite naturally drops his eyes straight down along the great granite blocks of the pier, and is shocked to find them resting upon Annette. Yes, there she is, her lips parted, smiling timidly up at him; one hand against the slimy green seaweed that clings to the wall, and the other swinging a small paper parcel. Of course, she is not clad in her tinsel and tights, only in a shabby blue dress; but the yellow hair is there, and John knows her by it. He can discern a mild appeal in her eyes: she looks as though she would speak to him: she has held her pretty little head in that strained upward position so long—indeed, Heaven only knows how long—that he can see her swallowing back what his heart tells him is a sob—and yet, what does he do?

"Be careful!" he calls to her in a gracious tone: "you may fall in. Those stones look slippery."

And the next instant he is walking rapidly away toward the beach.

When John descends the paved roadway leading from the main gate the last afterglow of sunset has faded from the sky, and the moon is shining full upon the sea. He crosses the sea wall to Grand-Bey. The little island looks rather forbidding as it lies in the shadow, sloping gently up from the still water to where it is crowned by the ragged ruins of the ancient chateau. The path, faintly defined in the grass and stones, leads past these ruins, then down a flight of stone steps, and suddenly before John's eyes the tomb appears, surrounded by its iron railing, through which gleams the waste of sea lighted up by the moon.

He is instantly sure there is nowhere another such grave as this. Perched upon the edge of the island, here lofty and steep, where the salt spray can bathe it when the waves run high, it is so lonely, so simple, so grand. It is only a small cylindrical cross carved from a granite block, and it rests upon the tomb, which is enclosed by a rusted iron fence, the four corner posts being capped by iron pine cones. John at once begins a minute inspection of the grave. He has come to St. Malo for this express purpose, you will remember. So he walks slowly around it, and in so doing his eye has to fall upon the sea, tranquilly surging and silvered over with the light of the moon. When he is presently conscious of this diversion he stubbornly turns to the grave again and tries to find an inscription upon the tablet. There is none visible. He then plucks a dead crisp flower from the mutilated wreath of immortelles that some friend or pilgrim like himself has long ago hung around the shaft of the cross. He places this flower in his notebook and seats himself on the granite rock with his limbs hanging over the edge.

"What," he deliberately says aloud, "is the matter with me?"

What, indeed? John Crinoline is something of a writer. As a versifier he is undoubtedly very clever, and it is mainly due to his belief that the unfortunate name he possesses will always operate against his literary success that he is so sensitive on that point. His friends lament that this scribbling talent of his is not in the humorous line, where his name would really be an aid to him. He has said with a mournful smile: "Fancy an ode on the immortality of the soul by John Crinoline." It has been useless to persuade him to adopt a nom de plume. He has already said: "Suppose my work should succeed in that way—think of the fun there would be when I revealed myself as J. Crinoline."

So he has come here prepared to write, believing the scene should put him in a writing mood. Hence he has had the forethought to bring a candle with him in order that he may have light if necessary to jot down the creations of his fancy. Sitting thus on a desolate island by the picturesque grave of a great man, with the waves softly lapping on the sands below, and the harvest moon above shedding her ghostly light on the sea, certainly such a situation ought to provoke a first-class poem. John is right in his premises. But he can not center his thoughts to-night, not, at least, on Chateaubriand. When he looks up at the moon or down at its radiance in the water, straightway his brain is ungovernable and he must think of Annette. Such is the weakness of human flesh—the pride of intellect. John, striving to lift himself up into the realm of fancy, must tumble back to the common place consideration of an unknown child with yellow hair.

"Hang it!" he says indignantly. "What is the matter with me to-night."

Isn't a dead genius of more consequence to him than a live acrobat? Apparently not. He springs to his feet, thrusts the note-book in his pocket, flings the candle over the cliff, and turns to go, looking wistfully at the tomb. It is so peaceful, lying there with the waves sparkling up at it. He is loth to go, but he acknowledges to the impulse; he feels that the sympathy for the living is stronger upon him to-night than his interest in the dead, even Chateaubriand. The strains of music that are now and then wafted to his ears from the Casino sound very enticing. He is nervous; he wants to be where there is life and dancing. So he turns from the tomb and moves away.

As he does so his eyes rest suddenly on a childish form standing upon the top of the flight of stone steps. The moonlight is full upon her and he sees it is Annette. He is not much surprised; she has been in his thoughts all day, but he is frightful at sight of her. It looks so theatrical for her to appear before him in this fantastic style. He wonders how long she has been standing up there like a ghost, gazing down upon him. Small wonder, however, that his brain was intractable. Before he can act she has tripped down the steps and fearlessly approached him.

"Whose grave is that?" she asks in a low, awe-struck voice.

"Chateaubriand's."

"A man?"

"Yes."

"Did you love him?"

"I never saw him."

"Why do you stay here so long, then?" How can he answer the child? He does not try, but follows the Socratic method.

"Why are you here?"

"Oh," she says, ingenuously, "I didn't know there was a man buried up there. I just followed you."

"Why?"

He asks it so coldly, almost angrily, that her confidence in him and in herself is plainly weakened. She stands upon one foot, twisting her little body uneasily about.

"I thought because you caught me you'd help me."

Her voice trembles, the paper parcel slips from her fingers, he can see her little chin working convulsively, and then she drops on the granite rock and hides her face in her hands.

John is touched. He kneels, and, taking one of her willing hands in his, says, soothingly:

"How could I help you?"

She looks at him very earnestly, as he can see with the moonlight on her face, and eagerly tells him:

"Why, please don't let them get me again."

"Let whom? That ugly man and the woman on horseback?"

"Yes."

"Who are they?"

"Madame de Leonelle et Monsieur Georges Picot—that is what they tell the people they are; but she's my aunt, and I don't know who he is, only I hate him."

John smiles. She looks angelic with the moonbeams playing in her yellow hair; but she can hate.

"Are they very cross to you?"

"Awful. Just look what he did to me to-day for falling off the wire. She bares her left arm that he may see a thick red welt crossing the flesh above the elbow.

"The brute!" cries John angrily. Annette is evidently delighted to hear him say so.

"That's nothing," she boastingly says, "to the cut *she* gave me with her riding-whip. I ran away then, too, but it was at Jersey, St. Heliers, and I couldn't get off the island; so they caught me."

"Where's your mother, Annette?"

"She's dead."

"Your father?"

"He's dead, too."

"Were they Americans?"

"Mamma wasn't. She used to live at Orleans: but papa painted pictures in Paris, and when he died we were awful poor. Was you ever in Paris? Was you ever in the Rue Mazet? Oh, it was a very funny little street. Papa used to take me and mamma to St. Cloud and the Bois de Boulogne on Sundays. That was the best fun of all. Mamma teased papa about his French and made him say '*eueilleuse*' and '*feullet*,' and words like that, and then papa teased mamma and made her try to say things in English like 'three hundred and thirty-three thousand chestnuts,' and then she called him a '*Yahn*-kee.'"

John, now reclining upon the rock with his head resting in his right hand, looks calmly up at her, quite forgetful of the grave of the great man behind him. There is a faint French accent in Annette's talk that is charming. She sits cross-legged, with her face turned full toward him and sideways to the moon. At times a strain of music floats across the water, and Annette always pauses to listen.

"Then your mother died, too," says John, abruptly.

"Yes," she repeats, in a low tone; "then she died, too."

"And then?"—

"Then my aunt came and took me away to Poissy. It was awful nice at first. I used to go out in a boat on the river all by myself and get on the island and play *Paul and Virginia*."

"Who played Paul?"

I didn't have any; *he* wanted to, but I wouldn't let him." She emphasizes the personal pronoun with great disdain.

"Who is 'he?'

"Why, the boy who was walking the other wire—my cousin. I hate him!"

And yet she has silky yellow hair and big blue eyes. But then, John reflects, the poor little thing has lived with very hateful people; it is really no wonder she can hate.

"You then learned to walk the wire?"

"Yes, but it was an awful long time before I could. I was afraid. We walked all the way to Rouen, and there she met *him*, and after that we had a horse—that one she was on. Then we went to Havre, and Trouville, and Caen, and Granville, and Jersey, and here."

John lies silently gazing at her.

"Now, you tell me all about yourself."

He laughs.

"I haven't had half so many adventures as you. I'm only an idler."

"Don't you ever work?"

"Oh, yes, sometimes. When I'm home in America I write things for newspapers and magazines; but I don't have to."

"You must have *loads* of money!"

He feels uncomfortable at this remark.

"No, not 'loads.' I have enough to live on."

"I wish I had some."

"What would you do?"

"I'd go to the Conservatoire of Musique. Oh, I love music!"

John lowers his eyes from her face and looks off towards a solitary light on shore. He is quite remarkable in this respect—it takes him so long to make up his mind. Annette, seeing him so thoughtful and silent, is fearful of disturbing him, and quietly listens to the splash of the waves and the bursts of melody that come fitfully from the Casino. John ponders so long, however, that the moon gets directly overhead and Annette begins to feel most lonely and disconsolate. Besides, this grave in front of her is a very cheerless object to stare at. Every time her eye rests upon the granite cross her young flesh creeps, and then the chilly air from the sea pierces her thin clothing and she shivers. Finally Annette can endure it no longer.

"Are you asleep?" she asks.

He starts up suddenly and looks at her—then at the moon, then hastily at his watch. It is now nearer nine than eight o'clock. Perhaps the gendarme was mistaken.

"Come," he says anxiously, "we must go."

"Oh!" she pleads on her knees, "you won't take me back to them, will you?"

"No, no—you shall go with me. Come." He hurries her up the steps, past the ruins of the chateau and down the grassy slope. But before they have gone half-way to the bottom he sees that the gendarme was not mistaken. There is no dike in view. Where it stretched toward the beach there is now only an expanse of white-capped water dancing merrily in the moonlight. Indeed, no beach is visible, either. The waves are leaping up against the rocks, and even the great ramparts of St. Malo.

John is very much disgusted with himself. Why did he lie there dreaming himself and this poor child into such a predicament. He turns to her and says, penitently:

"I'm sorry, Annette, but we'll have to spend the night here. The [illegible] in."

"I don't care, I'm glad."

John does care, but he feels resigned to see her so happy, and hand in hand they retrace their way toward the tomb. Passing the gloomy ruins Annette clings to his arm, and says, with a shudder:

"I thought that you'd gone and I was going to hide in that door, but it was so awful dark it scared me."

There is a bed of soft, dried grass just beyond, and here John halts. He takes off his light overcoat and hands it to her. She draws back, but he casts it on the grass and says in a quiet tone: "I want you to wrap this around you and and lie down. You must try to sleep, Annette, for as soon as the tide goes out again we will leave for England."

She clasps her hands before her, and could cry out from excess of gratitude. But she only smiles joyfully and the moonlight glistens on her white teeth.

"Are you afraid?" he asks.

"You won't go away?"

"No, no."

She submissively loses herself in the arms of the great coat and cuddles upon the grass.

Now he has determined what he shall do, and promised her, he feels relieved. Nevertheless, he realizes how serious the affair is—he is abducting a child, one, too, who is unquestionably of considerable pecuniary value to her relatives. He smiles stubbornly, and lights a cigarette, seating himself under the moon on the top stone step, where he can turn a shoulder and gaze upon Annette, or look straight ahead upon the sea, and let his eyes in passing rest upon the tomb. It may be sacrilegious, but there is now something so absurd to John in the idea of his brooding over the grave of Chateaubriand that he chuckles. Perhaps this powerful harvest moon has turned his head as well as the tide.

At any rate, Chateaubriand has no place in his thoughts now. He is trying to decide whether he had better run the risk of taking the morning's steamer from St. Malo to Jersey, or take the train to Calais direct. The more he thinks about it the more serious the chances of discovery on the Jersey boat appear to him, and the possibility of losing Annette is very unpleasant. Indeed, the mere idea so alarms him that he turns to look at her more than once, and each time his glance encounters a pair of eyes shining up at him from the grass out of the folds of his overcoat. Annette is more anxious than he. Her eyes close quickly when they meet his, and she feigns to sleep, but her yellow head never swerves from the angle at which she has adjusted it to watch him.

So the moon floats on until the grave is in shadow. The tide follows the moon and the waves the tide. John shivers a little, but is wide awake, and he knows the bright blue eyes are peering furtively at him from the grass.

* * * * * * *

This all happened in the summer-time of 1878. It truly happened, for John Crinoline has told it to me. Of course he told it in much fewer words. When he had gone thus far in his story I said to him:

"Well!"

"Well," said he, "I have been trying to answer your question. This is the reason why I sail on the Etruria next Saturday."

"Be plainer."

"I am going over to bring Annette away from school."

"What are you going to do with her?"

He looked me steadily in the face, and I am sure I never gazed on an honester, manlier one than his.

"Do you really think, old fellow," he said, she'll object to my name? "I've a mind to change it."—*Melville Phillips, in Philadelphia Press.*

SHY CHILDREN.

They Should Be Strengthened to Bear Their Misfortune and to Overcome It.

Pity the sufferings of shy children; stand between these little ones and the people who unthinkingly inflict pain upon these tender souls. Why outrage a child's faith in nature, human and material, if he has such faith, or prevent his acquiring it, by taking advantage of his shyness and want of self-confidence? Why fill him with distrust, with fear, with terror? Why convert the world that should be beautiful to him, into one that is to be dreaded? If the person who does these things is anything short of a brute, he is guilty of a serious offense that no carelessness can excuse.

Courage and confidence should be stimulated in a child who is shy. He should be taught to believe that his extreme disgust is ill-founded, by shewing him the source of his error. A happy life will then be opened to him, where all before was desolate. But to intensify this shyness is an easy matter, and many children have been made to suffer the pangs of a miserable existence through scaring, terrifying and various impositions upon their weakness. If a child is bashed at the presence of a stranger, confidence in himself and the stranger also can be awakened by treating the child with considerate regard for his feelings and by a gentle pressure behind him that shall force him to overcome them. But to expose the infirmity and laugh at it in ridicule, increase the pain and make the cure all the more difficult, so that the sufferer must undergo additional pains when he grows up and must overcome them the best he may in his unavoidable contact with the world.

What a gratifying thing it must be to scare a child—to fill his heart with hobgoblins, to people the darkness with monsters, to manufacture surroundings that incessantly menace harm. This would be amusement to the savage who burns his captives at the stake, but to the person living in this nineteenth century of civilization it should be as repulsive as savagery itself. How pleasing an act it must be to frighten a child to death, as is now and then done, or to scare the little one till he stands transfixed with terror and trembling in agony.

Strengthen shy children to bear their misfortune and to overcome it; do not subject them to ridicule or fear. They can be led out of the manifold unhappiness arising from shyness, by strengthening each cautious step until familiarity makes it permanent; and so, a little at a time, they can be advanced in confidence and courage until they dare to look about them without fear of failure or harm. The impressions of childhood are often almost ineradicable; people should take care, then, that those impressions shall be true, hopeful, giving self-reliance and courage to those who need it. There can be assault and battery against the feelings as well as against the body, and the former offense is more enduring and more painful than the latter. It is just as inalienable a right that one's feelings shall not be outraged as that his bodily liberty shall not be abridged, and the shy child demands immunity and protection from those who outrage this right by making him a victim of his shyness.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—"God help the child that trespasses upon these grounds" is inscribed upon a sign a Lowell woman has erected in her garden. "God help the man who has to live with the woman who puts up such a sign," adds the Boston *Herald*. Amen and amen.—*Chicago Journal.*

NURSERY FOR BIRDS.

A New Industry Which Has Been Recently Established in New York.

A notice posted in the window of an up-town bird-store recently attracted the attention of a reporter: "Birds Boarded by the Week or Month."

He stepped in to investigate. The person in charge of the establishment explained that a regular branch of the business consisted in caring for song birds and other feathered pets belonging to families who had arranged to pass the summer months out of town. Hundreds of birds of all sizes, colors and species made the place a wilderness of discord as they screamed, chattered, warbled or sung, all in different keys. About fifty of the prisoners were boarders, the others were offered for sale.

"Before July passes by," said the attendant, "we shall have a hundred birds boarding here, for then almost everybody who can afford it will have made arrangements to go the country, if not to Europe. When they go away they leave their dogs in charge of the coachman, except the toy dogs, which are taken along when possible. The cat is left behind to shift for himself, but the song bird is either put out to board or loaned to some friend who will be sure to care for it kindly."

"Are birds expensive boarders?"

"We can make money by boarding canaries and finches at fifteen cents per week if we have a good many customers. We charge fifty cents for mocking birds, which are choice in their food, and the same sum for parrots. Say we have sixty regular customers the season round, and average the pay at thirty cents each, we have eighteen dollars per week coming in, and twelve dollars of this is clear profit. But our customers, who are usually wealthy ladies, often insist on paying tenfold the amount of our bill. The owner of this mocking-bird gave me twenty dollars for caring for it during the next two months."

A carriage had just rolled up to the door, and a young lady in costly garb alighted, attended by a man servant in livery. She bore in her hand a gilded cage. "I have brought you this bad boy again," she said, lightly, "and if any thing goes wrong with him, write me at once to this address." When birds are removed from the richly-furnished boudoirs of their fair owners to a noisy store they become at first moody, and in some instances even decline to take food, but gradually they accept the situation and appear to like the company.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

ANTLERS OF DEER.

Their Annual Growth One of the Most Wonderful Phenomena in Nature.

The antlers of a deer are occasionally; though very erroneously, called horns, from which they differ essentially in every respect except that of growing from the head of the animal which produces them. True horns, as seen on oxen, are never shed; they are formed of horny or animal material capable of being softened by heat, and usually semi-transparent. Antlers, on the contrary, are but temporary; they grow annually, being shed every year. In place of consisting of horn, they are formed of most solid bone, which grows from the forehead. Their rapid growth, which only takes a few weeks in the year, is due to the blood vessels in the velvety skin covering the budding antlers, bringing the bony material and depositing it in the form of an antler. When this is fully formed the velvety skin dries up, and the hard, firm, solid antler, with which the stag can attack others or defend itself, is left, the dried skins coming off in long strips, which may often be seen on the deer in the Zoological Gardens. At the end of the season the base of the antler, where it springs from the bone of the forehead, is absorbed and the antler falls, leaving a raw place, which quickly skins over, and in due time another pair of antlers—larger and with more points than those of the preceding year—take their place. With the exception of the reindeer, the females are destitute of antlers. There are many distinct families of deer. Some, like the red deer, having cylindrical horns, with sharp points, capable of inflicting the most fatal injuries; others, like the fallow deer, have the antlers flattened out into broad plates.

Stags are gregarious, a herd consisting of one male and several females, for whose possession the males fight in the most furious manner. Sometimes in their violent rushes against each other the antlers become so inextricably interlocked that they can not free themselves from one another, in which case a slow and painful death by starvation is the fate of both combatants. There are few museums that do not contain specimens of the skulls of animals that have perished by this singular accident.—*London Queen.*

THE ROADRUNNERS.

Shrewd Birds Which Destroy Rattlesnakes in a Most Methodical Manner.

These birds have a most remarkable habit, so remarkable that for many years I was extremely skeptical about it, never being able to find any one who had actually seen the performance, but I was fortunate this winter in conversing with two persons who can testify to the truth of the story that is to be found in at least one work on birds. It appears that the roadrunner has a strong and decided antipathy to the rattlesnake, upon what grounds it is difficult to tell—probably the snake preys upon the birds, old and young. However, the birds actually destroy the snake in a most methodical fashion, and in a way that shows that something more than mere instinct has been brought into play.

When a rattler is discovered asleep in the sun the birds are very careful not to disturb it, and proceed with great diligence to collect the detached leaves of the prickly pear, in which their nest is often built. These they place in an irregular circle about the sleeping reptile, piling them up higher and higher, until finally the snake is in the center of a corral of the spine-covered leaves. Now the latter is awakened by a peck from the bird, and strikes and is wounded by the spines. This enrages it, and every move adds to its torture, until finally it is completely impaled by the horrible weapons that cover the leaves and either dies from this cause or falls a ready victim to the powerful bill of the roadrunners. One of my informants stated that he watched the operations of a pair of these birds for several hours, during which time they hauled the heavy leaves a considerable distance to pile them about their enemy. My other informant had never seen the birds at work, but in Arizona had frequently found the prickly pear corrals, in the center of which was the skeleton of the rattlesnake. Instinct prompts the attack upon the snake, but it is intelligence that dictates to the bird that the prickly pear leaves bear spines that will be fatal to the reptile.—*Los Angeles Cor. San Francisco Call.*

Texas has a new industry. The Clear Creek Crab-Canning Company has been organized in Galveston County, and is doing a big business in catching and canning crabs. The shells are removed entire except the claws, ground in a mill, and shipped to France, where they are manufactured into a dentifrice. The oil that arises on the vats where the crabs are boiled is used in making soap, and is said to be equal to cocoanut oil for this purpose. The crabs themselves are packed in five-gallon cans, and are reckoned good.

HOME AND FARM.

—Corn Oysters: Six ears of boiled corn, cut from the cob and seasoned with salt and pepper, mix with it the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, and one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, which the whites to a stiff froth and add last, fry in hot butter, one spoonful at a time.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Another thing mothers, is saffron tea for baby. It is the very best in fever, bowel trouble or scarlet fever that there can be. It was the dear old grandma's cure, and I think they had better success than most of us nowadays. Too many drugs are used now.—*Farm and Fireside.*

—Fires resulting from burning oil are inextinguishable with water, but may readily be smothered by throwing flour upon the burning oil. If clothing is set on fire by spilling oil, or by the bursting of a lamp, a handful of flour thrown on immediately may be the means of quenching the flames, and thus saving life.—*Montreal Witness.*

—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recommends half a pint of common table salt for bloat in cattle. Put a round stick in the cow's mouth, throw the salt as far down the throat as you can, and she will swallow it. This farmer says he has cured several cases of clover bloat in a short time in this manner.

—Cheese omelet, a supper or lunch dish: Butter and cut in quarters a sufficient number of slices of bread to line a medium sized pudding dish. Sprinkle over small pieces of stale or dry cheese. Another layer of bread, then cheese, and so on until the dish is full. Make a custard of one pint of milk, two eggs and a little salt. Pour over the bread and cheese. Bake one-half hour in a quick oven.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Hominy: Soak a cup of small hominy for two hours in enough cold water to cover it, drain; put over the fire in a farina kettle, with a quart of warm water slightly salted, and cook for half an hour after it reaches the boil. If it has not soaked up all the water, pour it off and supply the place with a cup of warm milk; bring it to a boil and serve. Eat with sugar and cream.—*Exchange.*

If by letting a horse stand in the stable one day without exercise you injure him, how much more are horses injured which are compelled to stand in narrow stalls for a week at a time without any liberty whatever? Yet there are plenty of farmers who, when they are not using their horses, will keep them imprisoned for days or weeks at a time, and then wonder why they have trouble in keeping them in good condition.—*Western Rural.*

—An Ohio amateur gooseberry grower succeeds in growing very fine fruit, both in size and quality, on a cool, clay soil, keeping the plants open in the center by pruning. When they start into growth in the spring, he immediately disbuds, to prevent them from becoming too dense, and thus admits a free circulation of air. He mulches heavily during the summer. With this treatment he is little troubled with mildew.—*Cleveland Leader.*

TENDER STEAK.

Valuable Recipes for Young Housekeepers and Dissatisfied Boarders.

You want to know how to make steak tender, do you, Eulalie? Well, we are full of a ripe, golden experience on steak. If there's any one in all this wide, weeping world who has a full and perfect knowledge of steak, we are that person. We nearly choked to death on steak once, Eulalie. But hearken to the sweet, mellifluous piping of one gentle oboe. If you are keeping house and want to make your steak tender buy a big seven-barreled revolver. Go around to the butcher's and present the executive end of the gun at his head. Then address him in some such honeyed words as these:

"You miserable, swindling, bone chopping scoundrel, if you send me more such steak as that stuff you sent me yesterday morning, I'll blow you into the middle of Jersey City!"

That'll settle him, Eulalie. When he sees that your soft, womanly heart is not to be trifled with, he'll weaken, and send around the porterhouse that you pay for.

But if you are boarding, Eulalie, and want to make the steak tender, you must pursue a very different plan. You can not deal with the butcher, if you are boarding, so you must pay your attentions directly to the steak. When the steak is placed on the table before you, take it up gently on your fork and go up to your room with it. Place it on the plate of your sewing-machine, in the spot where you put your sewing. Then sit down firmly in a chair, Eulalie, and put your feet on the pedals of the machine. When you have done this, begin to operate the pedals. Operate as if the house was on fire. Keep it up for about two hours. See that you have a good stout needle in the machine, otherwise it might break off in the steak.

After you have kept this up for the time mentioned, you will find that you can cut the boarding-house steak quite easily with a steam circular-saw.—*Puck.*

WONDERS OF AN EGG.

A Question Which, Despite All Scientific Researches, Remains Unsolved.

Mr. Matthieu Williams, in one of his lectures, says: "Every one who eats his matutinal egg eats a sermon and a miracle. Inside of that smooth, symmetrical, beautiful shell lurks a question which has been the Troy town for all the philosophers and scientists since Adam. Armed with the engines of war—the microscope, the scales, the offensive weapons of chemistry and reason—they have probed, and weighed, and experimented, and still the question is unsolved, the citadel unsacked. Prof. Bokorny can tell you that albumen is composed of so many molecules of carbon and nitrogen and hydrogen, and can persuade you of the difference between active and passive albumen, and can show by wonderfully delicate experiments what the aldehydes have to do in the separation of gold from his complicated solutions; but he can't tell who one egg comes a 'little red hen,' and from another a bantam. You leave your little silver spoon an hour in your egg-cup, and it is coated with a compound of sulphur. Why is that sulphur there? Wonderful, that evolution should provide for the bones of the future hen! There is phosphorus also in that little microcism; and the oxygen of the air, passing through the shell, unites with it, and the acid dissolves the shell, thus making good strong bones for the chick, and at the same time thinning the prison walls. Chemists know a good deal now about albumen; and, if they can not tell us why life differentiates itself therein and thereby, they can tell you how not to spoil your breakfast."—*Boston Budget.*

—At St. John, N. B., one day recently, the rubber covering of an electric-light wire entering a store became worn through, and the wire charged with electricity the front of the store and many articles exposed in the windows. A ham of meat was charged with the current to such an extent that no person dared to move it. The fluid also burned a stick from which goods were suspended and a dog which attempted to enter the store received such a shock and set up such a howl of agony that hundreds of persons were attracted to the spot.

A HARD LESSON.

A Composition Illustrating the Beauties of English Pronunciation.

The following composition of words in common use will afford much entertainment if read aloud by several, as a test of ability to read it correctly. Hardly one in a hundred can get through it successfully without previous study.

Comely Diana had a voice like a calliope, yet, although it was not enervated by laryngitis, she was not a virago. She wore a stomacher set with jewels, that gave an interesting idea of her father's finances. There was no squalor in their vicinage. She sought to inveigle her charity coadjutor into a hymeneal association without tedious delay. She sent him her miniature, a jessamine flower and an invitation to dinner of anchovies. He was a coadjutant in the church. He had a cadaver-like complexion, and in a joust he had been houghed. Taking some almonds as a bridal gift, he mounted a dromedary with the epizootic, and hastened without digression, along Pall Mall. The guests were sitting on a divan, with no evidence of evil. The diocesan was waiting, having finished an ablutionary service. When suddenly, above the clangor of the wedding bells, was heard a maniacal shriek. The groom had pierced his carotid arteries with a carbine on hearing that a deficit in his church collections had been discovered. He was cremated.—*Boston Transcript.*

Serviceable Rag Door-Mats.

In these days of cheap carpets one often wonders what to do with the old clothes we used to make rag carpets out of. I have found a way to make use of "men's old cassimere clothes." Make a large crochet needle out of green hickory, then cut the cloth in narrow stripes and sew it together as for carpet rags—the light and dark separately. Commence with the dark, knit a chain a quarter of a yard long, throw the cloth over the needle and knit around the chain with a plain stitch widening at each corner until the rug is three-quarters of a yard long. Then join the light cloth, and knit two rows, then two of dark, two of light, and finish with two of the dark. If you will follow these directions you have a very serviceable door mat that will not easily kick up.—*Mrs. R. W. Williams, in Rural New Yorker.*

—"Please, sir, will you buy a ticket for the Cedar Street Church strawberry festival? They're only twenty-five cents," said a little mite of a girl to a gentleman sitting on the piazza of a Swan street boarding-house yesterday afternoon, tendering him a square of yellow pasteboard as she spoke. "I'm sorry, but I'm going out of town and will not be able to attend," replied the good-natured man, desirous of avoiding a point-blank refusal. "I have some ten-cent tickets for those who can't attend," promptly responded the quick-witted solicitor. She went out of the gate a dime richer.—*Buffalo Courier.*

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

There are instances where quail on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—*Chicago Journal.*

As a hair dressing, Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal. Ask your druggist for it.

The only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure.

An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a third cup of tea.

When the Scalp is annoyed with Dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be found an infallible remedy. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Parlor Maid—Give me a pound of tea. Shopman—Black or green? Maid—Doesn't matter which, missus is blind!—*N. Y. Telegram.*

The superb equipment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Short Line Limited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Shore Line Limited to Milwaukee and Waukesha, has made these trains very popular with tourists visiting the Summer resorts of the Northwest.

An ode to a goat may be called a nanny versary poem.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 13.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	4 10	@ 4 40
Good Packers	4 50	@ 4 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 75	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 60	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78½
No. 3 red		@ 76
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	32	@ 32½
Rye—No. 2		@ 59
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 00	@10 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 90
Good Leaf	8 25	@ 9 60
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard—Prime steam		@ 6½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	15	@ 17
APPLES—Prime	1 00	@ 2 00
POTATOES—new, per barrel	1 50	@ 1 75
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 40	@ 3 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	80¾	@ 81½
No. 2 red	88¾	@ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 47½
Oats—mixed	35	@ 45
PORK—Mess	11 25	@11 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 72½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Red	79	@ 80⅝
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 80¼
Corn—No. 2		@ 37¾
Oats—No. 2		@ 29¼
Rye		@ 56
PORK—Mess		@ 9 75
LARD—Steam		@ 6 45
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 00	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	85	@ 87½
Corn—Mixed	48¼	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	36	@ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 75	@ 5 12½
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 77½
Corn—mixed		@ 34
Oats—mixed		@ 29½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 31
PORK—mess		@11 00
LARD—steam		@ 8 00

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway in rare please and [illegible] feel well and [illegible] never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said [illegible], "G. M. D. did it." And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for [illegible] had tried a dozen in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." "Golden Medical Discovery, so my friend [illegible] always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

John Barnes wants the sewing machine to go. Let him put his feet on the treadle and work it, then.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

Maine is waiting [illegible] beyond twenty-five.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

To succeed in his profession the physician must have patients.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A [illegible] is nothing but a napsack.—[illegible]

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOW TO USE CREAM BALM

Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril and draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed and begins its work of cleansing the diseased membrane. It allays inflammation and prevents fresh colds.

NOT A LIQUID or SNUFF.

No poisonous drugs. No offensive odor.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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"RENAISSANCE" SOAP.
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There is nothing more pleasing than a *soft, smooth* skin, free from sores, blotches and pimples. We can safely guarantee our *SKIN SOAP* is the best cure for all diseases of the skin and scalp that has ever been presented to the public. If you desire a *clear, healthful, charming complexion,* use "*Renaissance*" *Soap.* Price, 25 cents per cake. Sold by all leading druggists, or 3 cakes in a box will be sent by mail on receipt of 75 cents by

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Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

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Farmers, Butchers and others use our LATE MAKE of SAW FILERS to file Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better than ever. Two Filers free for $1. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Penn.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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FACE, HANDS, FEET,
and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

100 000 ACRES of CHOICE KANSAS LANDS in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's For Sale on Easy Terms. Best soil, well watered. Maps and pamphlet furnished free on application to W. T. HANSEN, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

FAMOUS DEVILED CRABS!
"A Dish with the Flavor of the Ocean Breezes." Put up in one and two pound cans by McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va. Kept by leading grocers everywhere.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 22. For circular add. H. BOOTH, Chicago.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. Fifteen miles north of Cincinnati. Address REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Glendale, O.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1886. NUMBER 37.

ACCIDENT TO A CIRCUS.

Forepaugh's Train Goes Over an Embankment.

Killing Twenty-five Valuable Horses—Two Attaches Killed and Several Wounded.

PORTLAND, ME., July 16.—Information is received here of a fatal accident to Forepaugh's circus train on the Maine Central Railroad at Vassalboro, some fifty miles north of here. The storm having interfered with the wires, particulars are meager. The train, consisting of some twenty cars, was en route for this city, and was running at a lively rate of speed when the cars jumped the track, due to a defective rail, and plunged down the fifty-foot embankment toward the Kennebec river. Three of the cars contained animals, and there was a passenger caboose containing a number of employes. The cars rolled over and over several times, and were smashed into splinters. Twenty-five valuable trick horses were killed outright and a number of others badly injured, a number of which will have to be killed. The caboose was occupied by ten men, several of whom escaped by jumping when the car left the track, being saved from injury by the soft earth. The others were carried down the bank and were caught in the wreck. Their companions extricated several badly if not fatally injured. Two men, whose names are not given, are buried beneath the wreck in the river, and were doubtless killed instantly. A wrecking train has left for the scene.

BURNING FOR REVENGE.

A Young Lady Charged With Firing a House While Angered at a Young Man's Marriage.

LAKE BENTON, MINN., July 16.—Last night the houses of W. W. Townsend and his son, L. M. Townsend, were burned. To-day Miss Ida Childs was arrested, charged with having fired the buildings. Miss Childs had been living with the family for years past, and she claims to have been married to young Townsend three years ago, his father, who was a justice, performing the ceremony. The marriage has been kept a secret on account of her holding a claim. Young Townsend was married to Miss Jennie Johnson last Saturday, and the Townsends claim that Miss Childs burned the property for revenge. The barn and granary were also set on fire, but were saved. The examination before Justice McArthur is set for Saturday, when startling disclosures are expected.

Socialists Giving Trouble.

LONDON, July 16.—A revival of the Socialistic troubles in London is threatened. The police have summoned a number of prominent Socialists to answer at trial on Saturday for obstructing the streets last Sunday, and have given warning that future offenders against the peace and quiet of the city will be promptly arrested. The Socialist League issued an address last night which is an inflammatory appeal to the masses, urging them to maintain free speech against the tyranny of the police at all hazards.

Poisoned by the Dozens.

CHARLESTON, ILL., July 16.—Seventy-five leading ladies held a picnic yesterday. The refreshments served were ice-cream, lemon-sherbet and watermelon. In the evening almost every one was taken violently ill, with symptoms of poisoning. Medical skill was put to work, and no fatal consequences are apprehended. There are no means of ascertaining where the hidden poison lay, but it is believed to have been in the lemon-sherbet. Some of the sherbet has been preserved for examination. No blame is attached to any one.

Riddled With Bullets.

GARDEN CITY, KAN., July 16.—One of the murderers of Davis, the man found floating in Arkansas river with a bullet-hole in his head, was riddled with bullets by pursuing party at Frisco, about sixty miles southwest of Garden City, this morning. He had concealed himself in a livery-stable of that town, and was armed with a gun. The posse surrounded the stable and commanded the murderer to surrender. He commenced firing, and was instantly killed by a volley of bullets.

Terrible Accident in a Shaft.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Five men in an iron bucket, being lowered by windlass to their work down one of the shafts of the new aqueduct, this evening, were set on fire by the explosion of the gasoline lamp carried by one of them, and, frantic with pain, they all leaped from the bucket and fell to the foot of the shaft, one hundred feet below, receiving terrible injuries, besides their burns.

Voice from the Grave to Save a Brother.

BOSTON, July 16.—In the trial of Timothy Coffey for manslaughter, in causing the death of John Cullen, the defense to-day introduced a remarkable autograph confession of John Coffey, the deceased brother of the defendant, avowing that the writer had killed Cullen, and that Timothy was wholly innocent. John says that he used his knife in self-defense.

A Murderer Swung Off.

WOODSTOCK, ILL., July 16.—Jas. Dacey, the murderer of Alderman Michael Gaynor, of Chicago, was hanged here at 12:35 to-day. He made no speech and was moderately composed, though during the morning he screamed almost continuously, and had his limbs bound to prevent his making an assault on any of his attendants.

Smallpox.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fourteen cases of smallpox at Bolan, Ill. The disease was brought there by a German emigrant. There has been one death.

A New Enemy to the Potato.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A special from Freeport, Ill., says: Farmers state that the potatoes are being destroyed by a big black bug that is even more dangerous and destructive than the common striped bug. They are about a quarter of an inch long, and have done considerable damage.

Alleged Embezzling Postmaster.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 16.—E. N. Wyatt, who for nine months has been postmaster at Austin, Cass County, Mo., was held to await the action of the grand jury to-day by United States Commissioner Perkins on a charge of embezzling $439. Bail in the sum of $1,000 was given.

Two Children Drowned.

BAY CITY, MICH., July 16.—Two boys, Charles Nelty, aged eleven, and James Wells, aged nine, were playing on broomsticks at Eddy's mill last evening. Nelty fell into the river. Wells went to his rescue, and attempting to save his companion was dragged off the broomstick, and both sank together in sixteen feet of water.

Runaway Accident.

GALESBURG, ILL., July 16.—While Mr. and Mrs. Sewall Clay, who live several miles west of here, were out riding, their horses ran away, throwing them out, killing Mr. Clay and seriously injuring his wife.

Murdered for Picking Berries.

SCRANTON, PA., July 16.—Samuel Holcomb and his son-in-law were picking berries on the premises of Judson Tiffany, near Kingsley's. Tiffany ordered them off the place. They started, but thinking they were not going fast enough, Tiffany struck Holcomb twice in the face. The latter turned to defend himself when the former shot him dead. After being disarmed by the son-in-law, Tiffany went home, and soon after became unconscious. His neighbors think he took poison.

Hung Himself.

OLNEY, ILL., July 16.—John Handlay, a prisoner brought from Clay County, charged with murder and arson, hung himself in jail.

TOOK A TUMBLE

A Building Half a Century Old Gives Way, Burying Several Men Beneath the Ruins.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this evening the three-story building, No. [illegible] Tenth street, occupied as a flour store by [illegible], suddenly caved in, causing great excitement in the neighborhood, it being feared that several persons had perished in the ruins. The police of the Fourth Precinct, assisted by a number of citizens, succeeded in extricating from the debris Richard Pugh, aged forty-five, Wm. Evans, aged thirty-two, and Mathias Bansahas, twenty-three. All were severely bruised about the head and body, and were removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the overloading of the upper floors of the building with flour. The building was erected fifty years ago.

After Thirty-Two Years.

[illegible], ME., July 18.—A romance in real life culminated in Bingham the past week. Thirty-two years ago Abram O. Savage, a young man, became engaged to Miss Flavilla Chadborne. Savage went to Nevada, neglected writing to his affianced, and she, thinking him lost to her, subsequently married Wm. Bassett. Their wedded life ran smoothly for a time, but at length he went to California. Unpleasant rumors of his conduct reached his wife, and investigation proving their truth, a separation and division of property were agreed upon. Mrs. Bassett returned to Bingham, and a friend of Savage wrote the latter, incidentally mentioning the misfortunes of his old love. Savage, who had become a millionaire, at once started East, saw Mrs. Bassett, renewed his offer of marriage, and after thirty-two years of waiting the early engagement was at once terminated by a quiet wedding.

Trouble in a Post-Office.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 18.—Two letter-carriers and three clerks in the Springfield postoffice, walked out yesterday without giving Postmaster Clendennin any notice. The reason for this abrupt action was a refusal on the part of Mr. Clendennin to promise to retain them in their position for a period of six weeks, and allow them two weeks' vacation, which they are entitled to. Their places were promptly filled with Democrats. The superintendent of carriers, whose successor was appointed a few days ago, but whose salary was to run to August 1, refused to instruct his successor, and he was discharged.

Story of the Sea.

SACO, ME., July 18.—The crew of the schooner, Lady Thorne, of Cape Porpoise, Captain G. W. Wakefield, recently picked up off Rockland a bottle containing a ragged slip of paper, which read as follows: "Run into by ocean steamer in mid-Atlantic, March 10. We will sink in a few minutes. Our bark sailed from London 10th February. We have no hope. Please publish this in newspaper." On the other side could be read the words, "Hillevankin, Captain Linsey," and the words, "I am mate." The writing is very poor and bears evidence of great haste and nervousness.

Tea for Europe via America.

OMAHA, July 18.—The first train of eighty car-loads of tea bound from Japan to Europe, passed through Omaha Friday, having made better than passenger time on the run from San Francisco to this city. A contest is taking place to determine whether tea can be shipped from China and Japan to Europe quicker by the American overland route than by the Suez Canal.

Imprisoned for Another's Crime.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—A few years ago Alfred Peel, of Franklin County, O., was sent to the penitentiary for the murder of Kate Grimes, a paramour. During his confinement Georgie Lee, a girl whom he had deserted, drowned herself. It has since been ascertained that Georgie Lee confessed the murder, and having testified against Peel to screen herself. Peel has been liberated.

Offered to Marry Victoria.

LONDON, July 18.—James Junior recently wrote an offer of marriage to Queen Victoria. He commenced his letter, "My beloved Victoria," and signed it, "Your loving husband." He sent the epistle to Windsor Castle, and called there to obtain the Queen's answer. He was taken into custody, examined and found mentally wanting, and was yesterday sent to a lunatic asylum.

English Election Resume.

LONDON, July 18.—The returns received up to noon yesterday cover 663 seats, leaving only 7 unreported, exclusive of Speaker Peel. The distribution is as follows: Conservatives, 318; Unionist Liberals, 74; Gladstonites, 187; Nationalists, 83—a Unionist muster of 392 ranked against 270 Home Rulers. Thus far there is a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy.

Excursionists in the Water.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Twenty-five excursionists were thrown into the water from a gang plank in making a landing at Rockaway Beach. They were all rescued. The bravery of a man named John O'Toole is commendable. He rescued no less than seven persons, mostly women and children.

Another Banker Short $68,000.

PEORIA, ILL., July 18.—Harlan P. Tracy, the Elmwood banker who recently made an assignment, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. The warrant was sworn out by some of the creditors of the bank, who have had an expert going over the books, and claim to have discovered a shortage of $68,000.

Trouble at a Picnic.

CARBONDALE, ILL., July 18—Four men quarreled at a picnic near here, and three of them were fatally cut with knives.

Murdered With Dynamite.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 18.—At an early hour this morning Benz Ramage a merchant at the Union Coal Works, eleven miles down the river on the Ohio side, was killed and his store blown to atoms by dynamite deposited beneath it. Henry Campbell, a former partner of Ramage, was arrested on suspicion.

Against Prohibition.

VICKSBURG, MISS, July 18.—The election passed off quietly yesterday. The vote in the city shows about 1,200 majority against prohibition, and in the county, including this city, a majority of about 3,000 against.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

WELLSVILLE, O., July 18.—A boiler in the boiler shop of Joseph Fassett exploded, wrecking the building and instantly killing Clara Driscoll, aged five years, and fatally injuring her sister Mary, aged three, who were playing in the yard adjoining the boiler-house.

The Cholera in Italy.

ROME, July 18.—The following are today's returns from the cholera-infected districts: Brindisi, 7 new cases, 2 deaths; Fontana, 16 new cases, 2 deaths; Latio, 8 new cases, 5 deaths. A few new cases but no deaths are reported from other places.

Prominent Merchant Disappears.

DUBUQUE, IA., July 18.—Charles S. Keller, one of the leading dry-goods merchants of this city, disappeared suddenly and mysteriously yesterday afternoon, and no trace of him can be obtained. He and his wife had made arrangements to start East on their summer vacation. He went to the bank shortly before 3 o'clock, and had a talk with the cashier, and that was the last seen of him. He had given no sign that his mind was unsettled. The cause of his disappearance is completely hidden.

"Ned Buntline" Dead.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 18.—Edward Z. C. Judson, known as "Ned Buntline," a well-known story writer, is dead.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS

Being Put Into Tight Places by the Prosecuting Witnesses.

Overt Acts of Murder Toward the Police Repeatedly Testified To.

CHICAGO, July 19.—In the trial of the Anarchists to-day Officer Krueger identified Sam Fielden, one of the defendants as a man who, on the night of the Haymarket massacre drew a revolver and fired at least two shots at the police. Officer John Wessler took the stand. When a halt was ordered the moment after the bomb exploded, Wessler saw a man having long, bushy whiskers slip down from the wagon occupied by the speaker and dodge behind a wheel. Every moment or two this man jumped up and fired a revolver point blank at the police. Wessler saw this man's face. He was sure it was Fielden. Two or three times Fielden got up, and after emptying one chamber of his revolver he would duck his head down again. Wessler, the third or fourth time, got a bead on Fielden, and fired at him. He saw Fielden drop, and knew from that he was wounded. Fielden tumbled under the wagon. Officer John E. Doyle, who was wounded in thirteen places, identified Fielden as the man who said to the mob, "Now's your time." "Please point out Fielden to the jury," said the State's Attorney. The witness feebly turned in his chair and raising his left arm, the right hanging limp by his side, said: "That is the man—that man sitting there." The ordeal was a little too much for Fielden, and he nervously fumbled for a paper with which to busy himself. Officer Spierling testified to having seen Fielden fire a pistol almost simultaneously with the explosion of the bomb.

NEW EXTRADITION ARTICLES.

Four Additional Crimes Will be Made Extraditable, Manslaughter, Embezzlement, Burglary, and the Dynamiters' Crime.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The new extradition articles between this country and Great Britain is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and an attempt will be made in executive session to ratify it before the close of the session. The following additional crimes not mentioned in the former extradition treaty are added: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upwards, malicious injury to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injury constitute a crime according to the laws of both high contracting parties. No surrender will be made for a crime of a political character.

Red Skins in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A delegation of thirteen Warm Spring and Chiricahua Apache Indians called upon Secretary Lamar to-day. They were in charge of Captain Darst, of the Fourth Cavalry, and were weirdly picturesque. They think that there is an effort to remove them from Arizona to Nomansland. This they protested against in their interview to-day. The removal will probably be made, although the Indians, whom the delegation represent, have been peaceable since 1883, when they surrendered to General Crook.

Boy Kills His Sister and Becomes Insane.

BANGOR, ME., July 19.—Henry, the fifteen-year-old son of J. A. Bickwell, of this city, shot and instantly killed his sister Mettie, aged thirteen years, yesterday afternoon. The boy picked up a gun, and, not knowing that it was loaded, playfully pointed it at his sister, when it was discharged, the contents striking her in the neck, tearing away the windpipe and arteries. The boy was rendered insane by the terrible affair.

Lightning Played About the Grave.

NYACK, N. Y., July 19.—While the body of a young lady was being interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Rockland County, yesterday, a large tree standing near the grave was struck by lightning, causing a panic among the mourners, some of whom wept and prayed, while others rushed terror-stricken from the spot. After a while the interment was proceeded with, and the body was placed in the earth amid the terrible war of the elements.

Overland for the North Pole.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Colonel Gilder, whom a vengeful woman prevented from starting last week for the North Pole, has come out of his seclusion again, and it is announced that the trouble over Dolly Adams' bond, which he took and failed to account for, is about to be settled, and that the Colonel will make the start on his cold journey in a very short time.

$4,000,000 Three Per Cents Called.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A call was issued to-day for the following described three per cents of 1882. $50, original number 133 to original number 135, both inclusive; $100, 1730 to 1812; $500, 757 to 824; $1,000, 5524 to 5963 and 21,738 to 21,747; $10,000, 12,612 to 12,985. Total, $4,000,000. The call matures on September 1.

Mormon Converts From Iceland.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Twenty-five Mormon proselytes from Iceland and one Englishman landed at Castle Garden yesterday. Eight of the Icelanders are men, six women and eleven children.

Army Officer Suicides.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Captain Gulian Verplanck Weir, commanding battery M, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head.

Milwaukee Anarchists Sentenced.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 19.—The Anarchists, Frank Hirth, Anton Palm and Carl Simon, were sentenced to nine months each in the House of Correction.

Minnesota's Indians.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—Fears are felt that the Leech Lake Indians in Northern Minnesota will cut the reservoirs and flood that portion of the State.

Revolutionists Captured.

MEXICO, July 19.—Gonzalos and Tapia, revolutionary chiefs of Mexico, were entrapped by regular troops, defeated in battle and captured.

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At Boulder, Ill., a girl was fatally bitten by a rattlesnake while picking blackberries.

—The Hindoos say that chess is the invention of an astrologer who lived more than 5,000 years ago and was possessed of supernatural knowlege and acuteness. Greek historians assert that the game was invented by Palamedes to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy. The Arab legend is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his father, a learned Brahmin, to teach the youth that a king, no matter how powerful, was dependent upon his subjects for safety.

—Said a member of a recently-drawn Georgia grand jury: "We can hardly be expected to indict men for carrying concealed weapons when the major part of the jury themselves are ballasted to their seats during their deliberations by the weight of pistols in their hip pockets."—*Augusta (Ga.) News.*

—Cape May's famous light-house, with its wonderful French lamp, the only one of its kind in this country, was erected as long ago as 1764, and by the changes wrought by the sea it is a mile south of where it originally stood.

ANOTHER BROKEN BANK. 13

A Nebraska President Steals One Hundred Thousand, It is Alleged, and Goes to Canada.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A special from Omaha says: "The Dundy County Bank, of Benkleman, Neb., failed yesterday. Beiser, the president, skipped to Canada, and took with him about $100,000 in funds and securities. Business men and farmers feel the loss greatly, as many have lost the last dollar they had on earth. Several homesteaders had their little all in the bank, and were to prove up to-day. Many will have to abandon their claims. The greatest excitement prevails. Beiser had transferred all his available property to his wife before leaving. Many Eastern banks and firms lose heavily."

Electric Hand Lamp.

NEW YORK, July 14.—An exhibition of an electric hand lamp, brought from Paris by President Purroy, of the Fire Department, took place to-day in Firemen's Hall. The lamp is about the size of an ordinary small lantern, weighs about five pounds, gives a light equal to about seven-candle power, and will burn for two hours. The lamp is so constructed that when it rests on the ground the battery does not work, but when it is raised by the handle the light flashes out brightly. It is claimed that the lamp will burn two hours without a change in the battery. Mr. Purroy thinks that the lamp can be improved by an arrangement to keep it lighted when it rests on the ground. Chief Shay will carry it about to fires for a while and give it a practical test, and if it works well other lamps will be purchased.

A Disappointed Bride.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 15.—A week ago Miss Ida Clark, a comely and estimable young lady, renounced Christianity, and at the Synagogue, in the presence of a large assemblage, embraced the faith of Moses and Aaron. This she did in order that she might marry a Hebrew named Holland. The wedding was set for to-night, but the bride to be was doomed to disappointment. Holland to-day sent her word that he had changed his mind and that the engagement was off. No explanation could be obtained from him, and nothing could alter his determination.

Greek Gypsies Refused Passage.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The National Steamship Company declined to accept as passengers a second party of gypsies who squatted in the railway depot. They are in such a filthy condition that the railway officials have been compelled to make a lavish use of disinfectants. A magistrate was applied to for an order for their removal, but he decided that he had no power to act, because the depot was private property.

An Innocent Man's Fate.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 15.—About two years ago the residence of a Mrs. McLaughlin was entered, and Mrs. McLaughlin and her sister were shockingly cut with a knife. A man named Fred. Holter was arrested, and while he was confined in jail at Winchester, a party of masked men entered the jail and shot him dead. It is now stated that the divorced husband of Mrs. McLaughlin, dying a few days ago, confessed that he was the assailant of the woman.

A Hog Cholera Epidemic.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A special from Hillsboro, Ill., says: A violent form of the hog cholera is raging in some localities in this county, many farmers having lost all their swine. The loss in one township will reach $1,000. Various remedies have been tried, but they have so far failed to check the progress of the malady.

Atlanta Prohibition Fight.

ATLANTA, GA., July 15.—The injunction case of Al Bronck vs. The City of Atlanta, seeking to prevent the interference of police authorities with the sale of whisky, wine and beer by the quart by plaintiff, was tried yesterday before Judge Clarke, of the Superior Court. He refused to grant an injunction, and the city will now proceed to prosecute Bronck for violating the prohibition law.

Revolution Threatened in Mexico.

LAREDO, TEX., July 15.—The situation at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is growing more serious, and it is feared that a revolution can not be averted. Government troops are on the way from Mexico, but the revolutionists have secured a large number of Winchester rifles and may seize the Custom House before the troops arrive.

Peru Tired of the Silver Standard.

LIMA, July 15.—In consequence of the depreciation and fluctuations of the silver currency in circulation in this Republic, it has been proposed to use the American gold dollar as the basis of all monetary transactions, either fiscal or private, using the silver dollar at a value of 80 cents, gold, for all fractions under a quarter of an eagle.

Made Insane by Bible Reading.

DECATUR, ILL., July 14.—John Ritchie, who became demented by religious excitement, has been adjudged insane by the county court. He first began studying the Bible six weeks ago, and became fascinated with its contents to such an extent that he neglected his occupation and lost his mental balance.

Extradition.

LONDON, July 15.—In spite of denials, it is positively asserted that the draft of the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed by Lord Rosebery and Minister Phelps, and is now in Washington. The prospect of a really effective extradition treaty causes intense gratification here.

Trying the Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The jury to try the eight Anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was finally impaneled to-day, and the State's Attorney began his address.

Poles Acquitted of Murder.

DETROIT, MICH., July 15.—An acquittal was to-day found in the cases of Basil and Alexander Lemke and August Steber, accused of killing John Levitzki during the riot attendant at the outbreak in Stalbert's Polish Catholic congregation last winter, when Rev. D. Kalasiuski was deposed.

Texas People Asking for Aid.

WEATHERFORD, TEX., July 15.—A telegram was sent to Congressman Lanham at Washington, yesterday, asking him to secure Government aid for the people of the drought-stricken regions of Texas. Hundreds of families are without the necessities of life.

But It Is Only a Scheme.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Henry George and half a dozen prominent citizens met at the house of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, a well-known clergymen, to-night, and discussed the idea of the abolition of property in land and the payment of rental to the community by the users of it. One prominent railroad man present suggested a scheme for the purchase of the Third-avenue railroad by the levying of tax upon the property along its line, and the opening of it as a free line. This was to be an entering wedge in the property and tax reform wave. The meeting resolved that it was a very good scheme, indeed, and that it should be pushed at once.

Anything but Harmless.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—While an iron dealer of this city was unloading a wagon filled with old artillery material, which he had purchased at Government auction to-day, a nine-inch shell, supposed to be harmless, exploded, killing sixteen persons and wounding many others. Four of those killed were children.

Great Damage to Crops.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—The damage done by rain last night and this morning will probably amount to nearly $100,000 in this county. Bridges were carried away, and in many instances growing crops on market gardens were destroyed.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—SENATE.—The calendar was taken up after resolutions from the Republican editors of Ohio, urging an investigation of the Payne case had been presented and referred. A number of bills of minor importance were passed. Mr. Beck gave notice of a coin certificate substitute he proposes to offer. The river and harbor bill was taken up and considered until late in the evening in order to dispose of it.

HOUSE.—The Mexican Pension bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions. A bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Jacksonville, Fla. Certain Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill sent to conference on others. After the passage of five bills from the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Morrison's resolution to reduce the surplus was reached. This was discussed up to 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—SENATE.—A resolution was offered for the printing of all Presidential vetoes, from the organization of Congress to the present time. The calendar was taken up and several bills passed, fourteen of them being pension bills. Discussion of the River and Harbor bill was resumed. Mr. McMillan, in charge of the measure, moved an order that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to reduce each item, and the aggregate thirty per cent. After a long debate, in which this proposition was severely criticised, Mr. McMillan finally withdrew it. The Senate then proceeded to vote on the various amendments. After agreeing to all the committee amendments the Senate, at 6:10 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed increasing to $250,000 the limit of the public building at Galveston, Tex.; also a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Morrison's resolution for the reduction of the surplus to $100,000,000 was then considered. After an interesting debate, during which speeches were made by Messrs. Morrison, Hewitt, Randall, McKinley, Reed and others, a number of amendments were proposed and rejected. The resolution was finally adopted—yeas, 207; nays, 67. A resolution of inquiry in regard to an alleged falsification of the record on a report in reference to R. D. Lancaster, of St. Louis, was introduced by Lowry, of Indiana. Pending action the House at 5 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—SENATE.—The reports in the Payne bribery case were presented and ordered printed. They went on the calendar, to be called up at any time as a privileged matter. Bills were reported to place General Alfred H. Pleasanton on the retired list as Major and General W. W. Averell as Captain. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was submitted, with a disagreement on certain items. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed. A motion to strike out the Muskingum river amendment was lost, 33 to 13. Mr. McMillan made a motion which in effect proposes to cut down all the items in the bill twenty-five per cent., and the rest of the day was consumed in general debate. At 8:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed extending the unfinished appropriation bills to July 31. After a protracted discussion about an alleged interpolation in the record of yesterday's proceedings, District business was taken up in committee of the whole. The Traction Railroad bill was considered by sections, and the day consumed without final action. A resolution setting apart the night session for the Labor Committee and Saturday night for the committee on printing, was adopted. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—SENATE.—After a number of pension bills had been passed, the river and harbor bill was taken up. A substitute making a reduction on all items of twenty-five per cent. was finally agreed to. The naval appropriation bill was also passed. At 5 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was considered, and certain differences between the two houses ordered to further conference. Vetoed pension bills reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions were taken up. The necessary two-thirds was obtained in only one case, that of Romiser, of Maryland. Three other bills failed to pass. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill, and spent most of the day on the discussion of the oleomargarine bill.

HOUSE.—The House appointed a second conference on the legislative bill, and began debate on the fortification bill. At the evening session the Printing Committee had the floor.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill to return the tax on cotton collected by the United States in 1865, '67 and 68, the same to be used for educational purposes. The oleomargarine bill was considered. Amendments to regulate the purity of wines and liquors, and to restrict the provisions of the bill to the District of Columbia, were rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 32. After failing to fix an hour to-morrow for a vote, the Senate adjourned at 6:10 p. m.

HOUSE.—The Fortifications Appropriations bill was considered and passed. A concurrent resolution from the Senate for the printing of twenty-six thousand copies of the third annual report of the Civil Service Commission was agreed to. Night sessions were ordered for to-night and to-morrow. A disagreement was reported from the conference committee on the bill repealing the timber culture and pre-emption laws. The House insisted upon its disagreement and a further conference was ordered. Mr. Morrison offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn July 28. Referred. The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 p. m. The night session being for the consideration of bills from the Post-office Committee.

Miscellaneous News.

DINO CHONO, a Boston laundryman, was murdered on the 18th, by a young Chinaman whom he had given a night's lodging.

THE Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias has decided that it was inexpedient at the present time to take any measures looking to the establishment of a rank for ladies.

RICHARD CHANDLER, of Boston, is making preparations for a trip around the world in a dory.

CONGRESS may adjourn about the first of next month.

MRS. SAMUEL RUPP, wife of a former well-known business man of Warren, O., while returning from a funeral at Oakwood Cemetery on the 18th, by route of the Nypano track, was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

AT Detroit, Mich., ex-Alderman Thomas Manning was acquitted of the charge of bribery.

A SCHOONER arrived at Gloucester, Mass., on the 17th, with a big catch of mackerel obtained outside of the Canada limit.

WHITE, an Oswego barber, was at the Niagara whirlpool rapids, on the 16th, for a swim in a cork jacket. He was hiding from the police, and as he was not to be found, a rumor was current that he had made the attempt and lost his life.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWLER, of Chicago, wants St. Patrick's Day made a national holiday.

AT Olney, Ill., John Hendley, a prisoner brought from Clay County, charged with murder and arson, hung himself in jail.

—The San Antonio *Light* says that the State of Texas should bestow a handsome pension upon Mr. and Mrs. Jacinto Sanchez, of San Antonio, and grant them exemption from the payment of future taxes. This because Mrs. Sanchez on Sunday presented her husband with fine triplets, two boys and a girl.

—Noah Myers, of Woodland, Cal., lost a valuable ring while fishing at Bartlett Springs last year. He recently heard that a fisherman in the mountains had found a ring inside of a trout. Correspondence followed, and the result was that Mr. Myers got back his ring quite unchanged and the fisherman got a ten-dollar bill.

—It was worth while to invite the historian Ranke to dinner. Once when lunching with the King of the Belgians he made himself so agreeable at table that the party remained seated listening to his talk and forgot all about their dinner. Such a man would be a blessing in disguise to a boarding-house.

—Twenty-six thousand tons of rock have been removed from Hell Gate since last October.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy styles have not shown any important variations except in the lower divisions of the grades, especially Spanish types, which have been irregular. We lower quotations 25c for the grades from trash to good leaf. Low grade Burley tobaccos have been reduced according to the late range of sales, and we lower quotations 25@50c for lugs and common to medium leaf. The manufacturing trade is most generally represented to be quiet and dull. The week's weather conditions have been admirably adapted to the wants of the crop. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 75@2 25	$2 75@3 75
Common lugs	2 50@3 25	4 00@5 00
Medium lugs	3 50@4 00	5 50@6 00
Good lugs	4 00@5 25	6 00@6 75
Common leaf	5 25@5 50	6 00@7 00
Medium leaf	5 50@6 50	7 00@8 50
Good leaf	7 50@9 75	10 00@12 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@22 50

Miscellaneous Items.

A SINGULAR and perhaps fatal accident occurred a few mornings ago to a two-year-old child of Thomas M. Brownfield, Louisville. Two older children had been playing with the little one in the yard, and all went to sleep, tired out. The youngest awoke first, and, casting around for amusement, espied a swing attached to one of the trees. The board was out, but the little one climbed in and gave the swing momentum with his feet. In a moment he slipped and his neck caught between the ropes, which twisted about, and he was hanged, the child being unable to make any outcry. His sister awakened about that juncture and discovered him. He was released and medical aid summoned. After long labor respiration was restored, but the little one went into violent convulsions immediately, and all hopes of recovery were given up.

SHERMAN ADKINS, a wealthy farmer living at Greenville, was thrown from his mule, which trampled him, crushing in his breast-bone and injuring him so seriously that he died.

HENRY BEESICKA, a toll-gate keeper on the Bina Lick turnpike, was shot and killed by a fifteen-year-old boy named Richards. The murder was the result of a quarrel about two cents toll.

JOHN C. REYNOLDS was working underneath grain bins near Owingsville, a few days ago, when the flooring gave way and precipitated several hundred bushels of wheat on him, smothering him to death before he could be rescued.

THE strike inaugurated in the Henderson Cooperage Works ended a few days since by the management securing seven coopers from Louisville, and letters from a large number of others, saying they would arrive soon.

THE Central Coal and Iron Company, which has been shut down for several months past, at Central City, commenced operations recently with ten men, and a few days ago had its force increased by about thirty-five, who arrived from Louisville. Of this number, however, about one-half of them flickered and returned to their homes, after learning the state of affairs in that community.

D. D. CONWAY was arrested at Millersburg for selling liquors and tobacco without Government license, and taken to jail at Covington.

W. M. NEWBOLD, superintendent of the Owensboro and Nashville road, was shot at Russellville the other night, by B. F. Stroud, formerly roadmaster of the L. and N. It is not thought that the wound will prove fatal.

THE new Kentucky and Indiana bridge was thoroughly tested a few days ago.

DAVIS MITCHELL, of Glasgow, committed suicide a few days ago.

R. GLOGOWER, dealer in notions, Frankfort, has failed. Liabilities $3,025; assets small.

THE corner-stone of the new school building, Frankfort, was laid on the 17th, with imposing ceremonies.

A LARGE number of chimneys were blown down and several houses were unroofed in Maysville a few days ago by a storm. The growing crop of corn was much injured and blown down. While the storm was raging, lightning struck and killed a fine short-horn bull belonging to Mr. James Mackey. The lightning also struck a stack-yard of wheat on the farm of Wm. Hickey and burned about 500 bushels.

JAMES BIGGER, aged twenty-three, was overcome by heat while threshing wheat, near Gardnersville, and died within half an hour.

CHARLES RILEY, the man who ran off with a twenty-dollar bill, given to him several days ago, by Val Heyl, of Newport, to have changed, has left two of his little children, aged seven and two years, in destitute circumstances, and with no one to care for them but the poor old mother, who is unable to care for herself. An effort will be made to send them to the orphan asylum at Cold Springs.

Two horses were stolen from the Northern Lake Ice Company's stables, Louisville, under peculiar circumstances. One of the animals was sick, and Pat Regan, the superintendent, left the stable to get some medicine. While he was gone one of the hostlers, who was rubbing the sick horse, was called away, and when he returned the animal was gone. Mr. Regan at once put Frank Black, the head stableman, on another horse, and started him out after the missing one. Black shortly returned on foot, with his head beaten up, and said he had been knocked off his horse at Sixteenth and Broadway, and rendered unconscious. When he revived the horse he was riding was gone.

CHARLES and Armster Blackwell, brothers, were killed at Little Cypress, Marshall County, the other night by George and Jesse Loftin, also brothers. George Loftin was also seriously wounded, being shot in two places. The fight was the result of an old feud. All of the parties were attending a moonlight dance. Twenty-one shots were fired into the large crowd present, but strange to say none but the parties named were hurt.

ELTON HOY and Pud. Trumbo, of Little Flat, Bath County, went bathing in the river, and are supposed to have been drowned, as they have not been seen since.

TWENTY-TWO moonshiners were released from the Covington jail a few days ago.

CY. SINGLETON was killed at King's-mountain tunnel, Lincoln County, in a fight with some negro laborers. One of the negroes supposed to be implicated was jailed. Sheriff Menifee received a telegram that others are resisting arrest, and on the 12th started with arms and ammunition to aid the King's-mountain officers.

W. S. DOW, the tramp painter who robbed his employer at Nicholasville, was arrested at Harrodsburg.

AT Newport Val Heyl gave a man a twenty-dollar bill to go the bank and get changed. The man nor the bill has not as yet returned.

WM. BRANNON, of Newport, cut his throat with a razor in four different places, a few nights ago. One of the cuts, it is feared, will end his existence. It is thought he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

CHURCHILL HOWARD, the young son of one of the prominent merchants of Hodgenville, shot himself while fooling with a pistol. The wound, though serious, is not fatal.

BRILLIANT LEGISLATING.

Senator Edmunds' Measure to Reform the Much Abused Civil Service.

Senator Edmunds has brought in a bill for the reform of the civil service. It is a simple measure. It gives the President the appointment of all the minor officials without the advice or consent of the Senate, but makes them irremovable during their term without a trial on charges before a United States judge. One does not need to know much about the United States civil service to know what the result would be. One only needs to know a little of human nature. No man of capacity or business experience would take charge of an office containing a large number of subordinates if he could not get rid of any of them without a formal trial in a law court. Four-fifths at least of the things which make a clerk incompetent are small things, any one of which would seem ridiculous on paper, and absurd to lay before a United States judge. It is the repetition of them which mostly decides that a man is not worth his salary. Nothing in the whole art of administration, whether civil or military, is so well settled as that there can be no proper responsibility in the chief if he have no discretion in the selection of his subordinates. Some capable men might be found ready to take charge of offices under Mr. Edmunds' bill, but if they did so they would probably at once go to work to break it down. They would let inefficiency and disorder have full swing, and refuse to go into court with trumpery stories about A's coming late, and B's drinking, and C's being unmannerly, and D's spelling badly, and blotting his books, until the public offices became public nuisances, and the law was repealed.

Nothing is more wonderful in the history of this whole Civil-Service reform movement than the way in which public men toil and moil and twine and twist in order to avoid having the Government business conducted like other business. Every bank and corporation in the country furnishes a perfect model of the way in which the treasury and post-office should be manned and managed; and yet there is hardly any experiment too queer or fantastic for grave statesmen to attempt with the Government service in order to avoid imitating these old and well-tried private methods. If the stockholders of the Pennsylvania road were to propose that the manager should not be allowed to dismiss any subordinate without filing a bill in equity against him, we should consider them crazy; but when a Senator proposes it about the public offices, we hury our faces in our hands, ponder the plan deeply, and discuss it at great length in the public prints.—*N. Y. Post.*

Not Ruined by a Party.

We have always held that one good result of the last national election would be the dissipation of the fear that a Democratic Administration would bring some sort of disaster upon the country. Some of our Republican friends in the Presidential campaign indulged in the wildest forebodings about the probable effect on business. Even the Republican candidate for President, well known as a business man, expressed grave apprehensions. Some of our esteemed contemporaries really seemed to suffer anguish on account of their fears.

We have now had a full fiscal year under the Democratic Administration, and the comparative receipts and expenditures are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1885-6.	1884-5.
Customs	$192,747,822.13	$181,471,939.34
Internal revenue	117,031,523.69	112,498,725.54
Miscellaneous	26,361,945.06	29,720,041.50
Totals	$336,141,290.87	$323,690,796.38
EXPENDITURES.		
Ordinary	$130,332,611.84	$152,738,411.15
Pensions	64,702,451.08	56,102,267.49
Interest	50,580,679.46	51,386,256.47
Totals	$245,615,742.38	$260,226,935.11

Truly, there is nothing in these figures to justify the fears of those who prophesied disaster as the inevitable result of Democratic rule. An increase of $12,400,000 in revenue, a decrease of $14,600,000 in expenditures—of which last pensions increase over $8,000,000—a decrease of $21,000,000 in ordinary expenses.

On the whole, we are forced to conclude that Democratic Administration is as safe as Republican and somewhat cheaper, and that the indications of returning prosperity are not unfavorably affected by the political change. This is a great country, with rich resources and enormous advantages, and it will never again be believed that only one party can govern it.—*Boston Herald.*

Making a Navy.

It is evident from the way in which the Secretary has addressed himself to his duties that he means to inaugurate a naval establishment worthy of the United States. He believes and says, and such is the opinion of all informed and just men, that the naval service should be considered quite apart from the naval administration. The naval service, the personnel of the navy, is in the main composed, to use his own words, "of a body of accomplished men, representing a high, social standard of personal character, who are deservedly respected and honored throughout the world." Continuing his own language: "This, unfortunately, can not be said with equal justice of the Navy Department, and whatever dissatisfaction the country has ever experienced with the naval arm of our Government will be found to have had its origin, not in the naval service, but in the naval administration, and even there dissatisfaction should be limited to certain branches only of the business of the department." The plan of business reorganization which he outlined in his annual report has business principles of directness, economy and practicability on its side. It has commanded the approbation of thoughtful men everywhere. The evils and blunders of the present mal system he laid bare with an unsparing hand; but he was careful to discriminate between the blame due to faulty methods and the consideration to be extended to honorable men who were at the mercy of such methods. The large discretion of power given him under the law is to be used by the Secretary in the direction of a business-like reconstitution of the department itself.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

——As Mr. Edmunds compares 1886 with 1884 he must feel a slight depression of spirit, a consciousness of an aching void beyond the consolation of any cocktail. He has had his private diversion and revenge, but at what expense! Now let him promise and swear to support the Republican candidates in 1888 or he is a lost statesman.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DEMOCRATIC SENSE.

——Peter H. Clark, a Cincinnati colored man of intelligence and the principal of a public school in that city, has been deposed by the Republican board of Education because he is a Democrat. Who are the bulldozers?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

——President Cleveland does not believe that measles affect the spinal column except in pension cases, nor that diarrhea causes sore eyes; nor that suicides by drowning and morphine poisoning were the result of injuries received in the service. On all these points of practical medicine he takes issue with Dr. John A. Logan.—*St. Louis Republican.*

——Logan's boom has got a blow right between the eyes. The National Blaine Republican Association at Washington, through J. D. Stockbridge, its president, has sent its hearty congratulations to Fitz John Porter upon the recent assurance that "truth is mighty and will prevail." The assurance that will impress Logan the most is that of the association in tendering its congratulations to the man he still denounces as a traitor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——An elderly man in Jamestown, D. T., it appears, has been attracting attention by throwing away money and revealing himself as a cousin of Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, O. The first piece of evidence naturally threw doubt upon the second, and the prodigal Burchard was committed for lunacy. It appears, however, that he really is a cousin of Mr. Hayes. When there was found among his effects a letter from that statesman offering to pay him his annuity of $200 down if he would take $4, or 2 per cent., off for cash, the people of Jamestown could no longer dispute his claim of kinship, though at his desperate prodigality they marveled greatly.—*N. Y. Times.*

——The defense made by ex-Postmaster Veazy, of Baltimore, the Democrat who resigned because the duties of the office were distasteful to him knocks in the head all that the silly removals have said about his appointments. He says he found the post-office filled with offensive Republicans who were inattentive and he removed them and appointed men who passed a civil service examination. The new appointees are nearly all Democrats, and notwithstanding they stood the highest in the competitive examination the Republicans are angry. But it is impossible to please the Republican who has ever had a taste of office. Poor Garfield found that out to his sorrow.—*Buffalo Times.*

——The love of the Republican party for the colored man was most conspicuously exhibited in the rejection of Mr. Matthews by the Republican Senate. Mr. Matthews was nominated by the President to succeed Fred Douglass as recorder of the District of Columbia. He was rejected because he was a Democrat. The Republicans are particularly hostile towards war veterans and colored men who are Democrats. There was not the slightest grounds for the rejection of Mr. Matthews beyond the one fact that he refused to consider the Republican party as the rightful owner of his race. The Democratic party has shown far more practical good will towards the colored man than the hypocrites in the Senate who only seek to utilize him for political purposes.—*Albany Argus.*

BLAIR VS. THE PRESIDENT.

The Republican Senator's Weak and Dishonest Attempt to Cast Discredit upon the Chief Executive's Efforts to Uphold the Prerogatives of His Office.

Senator Blair's defense of Congress from the imputations of recklessness or dishonesty put upon it by Mr. Cleveland's veto messages is a very weak affair. As a Senator it is his privilege to secure the passage of these vicious bills in spite of the President's objections if he can do so, but he can not criticise the vetoes as he does without placing himself in the attitude toward the President which he thinks it is wrong for the President to assume toward Congress. In spite of the demagogy which Mr. Blair has introduced into his report, and of his attempt to create the impression among ignoramuses that Mr. Cleveland has no right to veto these little jobs, the fact remains that he has such a right, and that it is his sworn duty to exercise it if he regards the measure presented to him as dishonest.

In the case of every one of the sixty or seventy private pension bills which the President has vetoed he has given good and sufficient reasons for his course. He has shown that the great majority of the bills objected to were in the interest of frauds, bounty-jumpers and deserters, and in cases where the hardship was undenied he has shown that the relief proposed was no more properly a pension charge than would be any other instance of destitution occurring without reference to the war. The reasons given for the vetoes have satisfied as well as surprised the country. Pleased with his resolute opposition to the most contemptible form of swindling, the people have been astonished at the extraordinary capacity of the Congress of the United States for such dirty work.

Senator Blair's attempt to shield himself and his money-grabbing associates by casting discredit upon Mr. Cleveland will hardly succeed. He writes like a man who is in the wrong and who knows it. Against his generalities and innuendoes it is all-sufficient to get the facts which the veto messages complained of contain.—*Chicago Herald.*

An Authoritative Denial.

The esteemed evening *Capital* thinks the Confederate bonds will never be paid. There is not a question but it believes just what it says. There are very few if any people in this country who believe those bonds will be paid, but there are a great many orators and organs advocating the principles of the Republican party that endeavor to make people believe they will be. Before a Democratic President was elected, the payment of the rebel debt was discussed on the stump and in the organs as one of the misfortunes which were sure to befall the country in case Democracy triumphed. The *Capital* does well to correct the wrong impressions its party is responsible for, especially when it is known that one of New York's shrewdest and most eloquent lawyers has accepted a retainer of British gold to present the cause of the foreign holders of Confederate bonds, and has actually been before Congress and argued the case in the interests of his clients.—*Des Moines Leader.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886.

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONFORT.

For Commonwealths Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT.

For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL.

For County Judge
E. H. BAKER.

For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN.

For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.

For Sheriff
J. R. CLUTTERBUCK.

For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.

For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.

For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.

For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.

For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

Blackberries five cents a gallon in Owenton.

NONE of the Congressmen have had a fight for a week.

THE largest crowd ever assembled at High Bridge camp meeting was there last Sunday.

WHEN Congressmen fall out they invite one another down into the cellar to settle their difference.

Lieutenant Governor Hindman has withdrawn from the race for Congress in the Eleventh district.

THE war in Rowan county has progressed very slowly the last ten days—no one has been killed during that time.

IN Covington there are two Democratic candidates for Mayor trying to beat a third. The party in Covington needs disciplining.

THE canvass for Congress is the next political campaign to open up in this State. In some districts the campaign will be quite exciting.

Some wheat is being shipped from our depot. The yield so far threshed is good. G. W. Anderson's crop averaged about 33 bushels per acre. —Spencer Courier.

THE President is of the opinion that when a man holds public office he has no time to meddle with making nominations and setting up political conventions.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has very suddenly become an admirer of President Cleveland. Until recently the President could do nothing that met with the approval of that journal.

THE trial of Chicago anarchists is in progress, and the probability is justice will be administerd at a little earlier period than the bloodthirsty criminals could possibly have expected.

MR. BLAINE is to open the campaign in Maine by a big speech for his party at Portland on the 10th of next month. The campaign in that State will be a lively one from that time on.

IT is intimated that Gov. Knott is in Washington in search of a government appointment for himself. He will probably not call on Controller Durham to assist him in securing a position.

GOV. HINDMAN granted a pardon to Hooker Stivers, who killed Burt Scully in Paris about three years ago, and for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Stivers has almost served his time out.

On last Sunday night three horses and one mule belonging to Mr. Horace Cleveland obtained access to some wheat which had been threshed, and after eating about a quart each died next day.—Jessamine Journal.

THE Arthur-Desha arbitrators met in Covington yesterday and took under advisement the troubles that affected the two factions in the Democratic party in that district, and which are headed by the above named two gentlemen.

KENTUCKY will be well represented in the horse show at the St. Louis fair this fall. Many of the rough breds from the central part of the State have been entered for exhibition.

THE last legislature consumed a large portion of its valuable time in arranging a plan for increasing the State revenue, which plan was [illegible] to [illegible] a large decrease in the valuation of taxable property in the State. It is a stand off to a limited extent.

AND SECRETARY Lamar denies that there is anything but the best of feeling existing between him and Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions. He says he loves him like a brother, and allows him to manage his bureau about as he pleases, and thinks it is making a splendid record under his management.

THE Kentucky Teachers' Association indicated a desire to instruct the Kentucky Congressional delegation how to vote on the Blair Educational Bill. When the S. T. A. attempts to mould the opinions of Congressmen it is going a step farther than the public will sanction.

If the Democrats of Boyle expect to have an easy contest at the August election they will be badly mistaken. The indications are rife for a game fight from our opponents, and we expect them to contest every inch of ground.—Danville Advocate.

THE New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent has absolutely fallen in love with Congressmen Breckinridge and Taulbee, of this State, and is saying many pretty things about them. He has now almost elected Breckinridge to the United States Senate, and that, too, without consulting Blackburn or Beck. Naughty boy.

SINCE the President has vetoed two or three bills appropriating liberal amounts for erecting public buildings in small towns, Newport has withdrawn her application for an appropriation for that purpose, but has not abandoned the hope of getting some of Uncle Sam's surplus and is now modestly soliciting an appropriation to establish a military post at her barracks. Better establish a military post in Rowan.

Wallace McKee, the Louisville correspondent of the Shepherdsville Pioneer, has found a Democrat who "will vote for Yerkes as a rebuke to bossism in politics and fraud and bribery in conventions. McKee adds: "The sentiments expressed by the gentleman above are general throughout the district among the better element of both parties, and unless Barbour puts out a good pile of hard cash on election day he will be defeated."—Louisville Commercial.

Is it to be understood that to save the "better element" Barbour will be compelled to "put out a good pile of hard cash on election day?"

THE yield of wheat for the current year in the United States is estimated by the Cincinnati Price Current at 295,000,000 bushels of spring grown. This estimate is 63,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's crop, and includes 60,000,000 of California wheat. Late reports from the spring wheat region, however, indicate that this portion of the crop will be less by about 30 per cent. than it was last year the weather during June being unfavorable, and many large fields having been completely destroyed by storms.

OUR readers are aware that the assessed value of the property of this county for the year 1886 is much smaller than it was for the year 1885, which naturally suggests the query: From what part of the county does this diminution of values come? By reference to the Assessor's books for the two years, the question is readily answered, as shown by the subjoined table of comparisons:

1885.	Districts.	1886.
$698,585	Taylorport	$698,535
885,041	Florence	911,132
223,124	Bellevue	226,777
376,421	Walton	342,487
239,154	Beaver	244,198
304,231	Verona	283,126
512,810	Union	488,248
514,915	Petersburg	524,422
312,470	Carlton	309,305
271,290	Hamilton	264,210
901,305	Burlington	792,648

The above table shows that Florence, Bellevue and Petersburg districts have increased their wealth, the Burlington district shows a heavy decrease, being largely over half the amount charged to the entire county. This showing for Burlington being investigated revealed the fact that there is a heavy falling off all along the line, the most remarkable being in the number of acres of land, there being 2,944 acres less this year than last, and if any body has moved out of the district, taking his farm with him, we have not heard of it. We don't see on what grounds the property in the Burlington district can defend such a rapid depreciation in values.

Since the above was put in type we have ascertained that 12,000 acres of land that was placed to the credit of the Burlington district last year is assessed in the Taylorsport district for this year, which only increases the area of the Taylorport district 77 acres over the number assessed last year, while Bulington is still short 1,744 acres as appears by the Assessor's book.

Hurrah for Old Boone

To the Editors of the Recorder:

I have learned from the RECORDER that Boone county is soon to vote on the question of allowing or not allowing the retail of liquors in the county. This is a very important question and I hope the intelligence and virtue of the natives of the county will decide with emphasis in favor of local option. I hope this because I love the county in which I was born and brought up; and because I know that intemperance is such a fearful evil. What good qualities and what good things does it not blight? I have resided in several different States, and I have been familiar with the practical effects of free liquor, and also with the working of prohibition.

For a dozen years I lived in the State of Main, during all except one of which we had prohibition. That the effect was good I know. There were some who drank, and some who stealthily sold, but in the village of 500 inhabitants in which I lived, I did not see a drunken man on the streets for two years together, and not a dozen, I should say, in a dozen years. Of course more than that number were drunk in that time, but I did not see them.

Whenever in traveling I passed into States where free liquor was allowed, the difference was marked.

I have lived here in Canton, N. Y., for more than sixteen years; and here I have seen over and over again the difference between prohibition and open bars for the sale of drinks. During these sixteen years we have had local prohibition about half the time, and during the other half there have been open bars legally licensed. Imperfect as has been the enforcement of prohibition here, the contrast between the conditions under it and those under licensed bars has been very striking.

Just now we are having a run of license, and I have seen more men drunk on the streets and on the way to jail, within a week than I saw in Main during the twelve years of my residence there.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the facts of my experience in different towns and States, and covering a period of thirty years. No wonder then that I look on with interest and anxiety as the citizens of Boone county are about to vote on what so greatly concerns the welfare of all.

I recall the days of my boyhood, when friends of temperance in Boone were few and far between. Uncle Jonas Crisler was the first practical so-called temperance man I ever knew, and he encountered much derision from neighbors and acquaintances.

The first regular public effort in behalf of temperance in Boone began, I think, in the fall and winter of 1847-48. In January, 1848, I think, the first lodge of Sons of Temperance was instituted in Petersburg. Dr. Wm. Jenkins, who died about two years later, was the first W. P. I think I was the youngest member of this first lodge. I am told that this lodge still survives, though I have not met with it since the winter of 1860. Most of the original members must now be dead. During that winter and the following spring and summer of '48, numerous public meetings were held in Petersburg, in Burlington and in school-houses in various directions. Sometimes we had able speakers from abroad; but the constant pressing of the cause in the school-houses was done by a few zealous deciples at home. Dr. Henry McGuffey, then residing in Petersburg, did yeoman's service. Jno. Wilks was another of these pioneer workers in the cause, who never flinched. Jas. E. Bruce, James M. Crisler, and the writer were others of the same class. These all went from school-house to school-house in the north part of the county, speaking their most earnest and best words in behalf of temperance. Many other young men and many young women went with us and helped on the cause with stirring temperance songs. We encountered much opposition then. Most of the old and middle aged men sneered at us, and even many of the churches were hostile. But we were young and enthusiastic, and as we were not working for wages, we were able to keep right on.

Years have come and gone since then. The fathers are in their graves; and those young men (such of them as have not crossed over the river,) are now called old men. But the work then began has gone on; and now the whole county is to vote on local option.—May they wisely decide to prohibit. May they advance the good cause in Boone to a position the most sanguine of those young men of long ago never dreamed of.

In love, purity and fidelity, yours fraternally,

A. G. GAINES.

Mr. Gid Dollar one of the best farmers of the great tobacco valley of Caldwell and Lyon counties tells us that the growing crop in that section is not near so promising as it was this time last year. He expects a big crop of low grade tobacco.—Crittenden Press.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Who has the sweetest voice in England? is what people say of Mrs. Oscar Wilde.

—An Olympia (W. T.) girl threatens to sue her father for breach of promise. The old gentleman had given his consent to her marriage, and then withdrew it. Hence the young lady's ire.

—A Philadelphia gentleman, after being shown about the city by a citizen of the Hub, said to his chaperone: "Boston isn't laid out as well as Philadelphia." "No," replied the latter, "but it will be when it is as dead."—*Boston Post.*

—Charles Dudley Warner writes: "A dead bird does not help the appearance of an ugly woman, and a pretty woman needs no such adornment. If you can get the women to recognize these two things a great deal will be done for the protection of our song birds."

—Miss Lizzie McKnight, who died in Louisville recently, had been a teacher in the public schools of that city for forty years. Some time ago the school board retired her on half pay, an action without precedent and without authority, but one which met with universal approbation.

—M. Raymond Seillière is the "Coal Oil Johnny" of France. He is a member of a well-known family of bankers and army contractors, and is thirty-nine years of age. For the last twelve years M. Seillière has spent the sum of $300,000 a year, and has besides contracted loans to the amount of $1,000,000. He has just been put under guardianship by the courts.

—On the eve of a visit to Europe the late Hon. John Welsh, ex-United States Minister to England, looked casually over the books of the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia and noticed that its debts amounted to eighteen thousand dollars. Two days later when he was on the ocean and beyond the reach of thanks, the managers received his check for the full amount.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—O. M. Dupree, of Warwick, Ga., is sixty years old, the father of eight children, and eighteen times a grandfather. Three months ago he sent his friend James Hobby out in search of a wife for him. He told him not to pick a young one, for she might be giddy, but to find if possible a nice, chucky woman, "nigh on to twenty years old." Hobby was successful, and Mr. Dupree and Miss Sallie Jones were recently married.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that Father Ryan, the Southern poet-priest, who recently died, was a musician as well as a poet. He would frequently go to the house of one of his parishioners and, telling the servant not to call any one, would take his seat at the piano. With a cigar between his teeth, he would play and improvise for hours, and upon coming back to the things of this world would be surprised to find he had spent four or five hours in perfect ignorance of his surroundings.

—General Fremont has taken a house in Washington for a year, and he and his wife are now hard at work upon his memoirs. Mrs. Fremont is nominally General Fremont's secretary or amanuensis in the work, but the burden of memory, arrangement and composition is rather evenly divided. They found it necessary to go to Washington, where General Fremont could have access to the old papers and reports, and meet his old comrades in scenes that would alone recall many things by association.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—As a general thing, when schoolboys go on strike the urbane professor comes in with the last lick.—*Springfield (Mo.) Newspaper.*

—It costs twenty-eight dollars a week to feed a circus tiger. At that rate what would the monthly board of a catamount to?—*Philadelphia Sunday Item.*

—Tom—"Say, Jack, where can I get a good two-foot rule?" Jack—"Here." Tom—"Thanks; hand it over." Jack—"Well, don't wear tight shoes."—*Texas Figaro.*

—A sixteen-year-old girl can see more poetry in a new bonnet with pink trimmings than a man with a head like a fleece of wool could discover in a thunder-gust.—*Chicago Ledger.*

—A Western man claims that he can raise cyclones at will. So can almost any man, by simply informing his wife that she will have to get along with one bonnet a year.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—"It's been a coal day when you're left," said the kindling-wood to the cinder. "You're too chip-per," replied the cinder to the kindling-wood. "Go to blazes," said the match, as it dropped in and fired both up.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

—At the police court: "You stole the pocket-book, but how is it that you did not appropriate the watch lying by the side of it?" "You don't mean to say I was as daft as that? I couldn't have noticed it. You must excuse me, Judge!"—*Tid-Bits.*

—"That's a nice stick you're carrying, Johnson. What did it cost you?" "Three pun ten, deah boy." "How much is that in dollars?" "Crush me if I know. I nevaw count in dollaws. They make it too dooced complicated faw any thing."—*Town Topics.*

—A green sportsman tried to shoot a sparrow with an old Queen Anne musket. When he fired, the bird, with a chirrup or two, flew away unconcerned in the foreground, and the marksman was swiftly and noiselessly laid on his spine in the background. Picking himself up, and shaking his fist at the bird, he exclaimed: "Be jabers! ye wouldn't a-chirruped if you'd been at this ind of the gun."

—A handsome coquette, whose hair was of a bright red color, one day boasted that a gentleman had solicited a lock of it to put in his portmonnaie, as it reminded him so forcibly of pure gold. "Indeed!" sneered a brunette rival, "and did you give it to him?" "Of course not," was the reply. "How fortunate for him that you did not. It would have burnt a hole through his portmonnaie!" was the rival's concluding remark.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

STATE NEWS.

The timothy crop is light in Fayette county.

The branch penitentiary at Eddyville will accommodate 800 prisoners.

Garrard county has one of the largest wheat crops ever raised in the county.

One thing is beyond question, Lexington has the most efficient and best police force it ever had.—Transcript.

The Murray News, published in Calloway county, of last week presents Col. G. A. C. Holt, as a candidate for Governor.

Louisville's dog tax pays the salaries of the Mayor and City Attorney. What's the matter with a dog tax for Lexington.—Press.

There never has, perhaps, in the history of old Owen been as warm a contest and as many opponents for county offices as now.—News.

According to a local newspaper, nearly all the boys in Paris between sixteen and twenty years of age carry pistols and threaten to shoot on the slightest provocation.

It is reported that there will be no Fair at New Liberty this year; reasons unknown. The colored fair has been moved to Sparta, and Gallatin will be without a fair.—Democrat.

Frank Champ, of Bourbon county, refused an offer of $4.35 per cwt for 24 fat cattle, said to be the finest in the State. They are reds and roans, and average over 1,700 lbs., in weight.

Ed Williams, a blind colored man who lives with J. P. Salyer, has just completed a little wagon, as perfect in all its parts as could be made by a man with a dozen eyes.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

Superintendent Pickett's office is crowded with work. This is an unusually busy season in that department, and very trying on the limited force on whom the extra burden falls.—Capital.

A new Judge and a new Prosecuting Attorney are what is needed in Rowan county. There is no use of keeping the militia there if the court is to be as farcical an exhibition as before, and it promises to be.—Stanford Journal.

A "Mother Hubbard" bathing party was had at Miss Jeanie Harwood's last Saturday night. Of course the affair was exclusive, and from the description we had of it, there must have been lots of fun to the water-sprits.

W. C. Robinson, of the McFee neighborhood, had 12 acres of land in wheat that he put in clover last year, that yielded him 32 bushels to the acre. He thinks it would have reached 40 bushels if the rain and wind hadn't got it badly tangled.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

Two members of the Kentucky Legislature being nobly drunk on a railway train, the conductor remonstrated, when one of them pompously demanded: "Do you know, sir, that I'm a member of the Legislater?" The conductor quietly replied: "You've got the symptoms."—Richmond Herald.

Hon. Charles Jacob, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of Colombia, is a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Jefferson county, Ky. Loaves and little fishes!—Louisville Times.

Mr. B. Holloway is one of the good old men in this county. He is 88 years old, and his wife, Annie, is 80 years of age. They were married in 1823, have had born to them thirteen children, of whom nine are living. They are well preserved mentally and physically. The old man walks about his farm, attends to his business and votes the Democratic ticket straight.—Spencer Courier.

Oscar Beasley, foreman in Mr. Webb's warehouse, spends his leisure moments coon hunting, at which he has proved very successful as well as of No. 1 pluck, having climbed a tree not long since and held four coons at bay 60 feet from the ground while Charlie Ingram went three miles for cartridges to kill them.—Williamstown Courier.

Mr. W. A. Moreland, three miles West of Milton, has growing on his farm a paw-paw tree which measures 43 inches at the base of the trunk, 34 years old, and has borne fruit over 30 years. He also has another wonder, a fine Heath cling peach from a last year's bud, within an inch of the ground, which bids fair to mature.—Milton Press.

Last week we reported that a field of 15 acres, the property of A. Kulp, Shakertown, would yield 40 bushels to the acre. After the threshing was completed it was ascertained that the yield was 43 bushels to the acre. Mr. Kulp says that the grain was badly tangled, which must have entailed a loss of 10 bushels to the acre. This ground was in tobacco last year.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

The Elizabethtown News names Hon. M. C. Saufly for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gen. Buckner. We see no reason why Mr. Saufly should not head a Gubernatorial ticket. He is certainly as well qualified as Gen. Buckner, and does not think "Gov. Knott's conduct of the office is good enough" as the General does. If Simon Bolivar can't see "things are running in a terrible rut" in Kentucky, he is not the man we want for Governor.—Danville advocate.

PROGRAMME OF THE
SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION
OF THE
NORTH BEND ASSOCIATION
TO BE HELD WITH THE
BAPTIST CHURCH AT FLORENCE,
BOONE COUNTY, KY.,
Friday & Saturday, July 30 & 31, '86
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Introductory Sermon, J. H. Fullilove.
The Home Department of the Sunday-School.
Essay—A. L. Vickers; Discussion by S. M. Adams.
Essay—Faithfulness in Small Things, R. T. McGill; Discussion by R. E. Kirtley.
Essay—What has become of the Old Scholars? S. P. Brady; Discussion by Jas. A. Kirtley.
Essay—The Sunday-school Teachers' Calling. O. M. Huey; Discussion by J. H. Fullilove.
Essay—The Man of the future, the Scholar of the present. J. H. Averill; Discussion by W. O. Bailey.
Essay—The Difficulties of Country Schools, T. L. Utz; Discussion by N. S. Walton.
Essay—How to prepare the Sunday-school Lesson, A. E. Ellis; Discussion by C. E. Wren.
Essay—Order and Dignity in Sunday-schools, J. W. Miller; Discussion by J. L. Johnson.

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RECORDER.

THE COMBINATION

FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersighed Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.

J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun.

☞ Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf 36

SCHOOL AT
Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:
Primary Department $1 [illegible] per month
Intermediate [illegible]
Advanced [illegible]
Academic [illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MAYS,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 2[illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin. Southern Railroad. This farm has 35 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. D. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. STEPHENS, Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.,

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND

Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.
Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Convenes the 2d Monday in [illegible] Monday in October. [illegible] Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; [illegible] Attorney; [illegible]

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in each month. [illegible] Judge; [illegible] County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff; [illegible] and W. T. Herman, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleview—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and J. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday and [illegible], fourth Monday. C. W. Sexton, Constable.

Carlton—A. M. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Ayra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Huey, Wednesday after first Monday and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. [illegible], Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Boone, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday of 1st 4 Mondays. T. J. Cook, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday and B. Bonnister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Rowlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Broadnack, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wegstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gossaridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
— of —
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco
Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

HANOVER COLLEGE

Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th. Classical and Scientific courses, with Preparatory Department. Open to both sexes. No Saloons. Expenses low. Beautiful and healthful location, on the Ohio, near Madison. For Catalogue, address PRESIDENT FISHER, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

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Connected with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department, splendid new buildings, large Faculty, Music, Art, Calisthenics, Health, Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen [illegible] Justice of the Peace in the Burlington [illegible].

We are authorized to announce [illegible], of Walton, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible], of Petersburg, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible], of Burlington, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible], of Bellevue, as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election.

We are authorized to announce Lewis Ried, of Richwood, as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. Q. Ward, of Cynthiana, as a candidate for reelection as Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Warm weather has returned.

Prospects are good for a big kraut crop.

Saturday was rather an Indian Summer day.

A wooden wedding is on the tapis in Burlington.

The days growing shorter and the nights longer.

Don't forget the picnic at La Grare Grove Saturday.

Squire Baker had a very fine cow to die one day last week.

The recent rains greatly augmented the yield of blackberries.

Blackberry excursions from town are becoming quite fashionable.

Last Thursday was cool enough for an increased supply of wearing apparel.

In some localities the wind last Wednesday night, blew the corn down badly.

Dennis Nead, of Florence, has, in the last seven years, lost three stables by fire.

Joseph Cowen's oldest daughter is seriously sick and has been for several weeks.

W. H. Baker has purchased a lot in Florence, and will erect a residence thereon at once.

Mr. and Mrs S. P. Brady had a very large number of kindred dine with them yesterday.

A. W. Smith representing John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, was in town yesterday.

A delegation of Petersburg belles and beaux took supper at the Boone House Sunday evening.

Mrs. Perry, widow of the late Houston Perry, of Kenton county, died last Saturday morning.

Sunday two big loads of negroes went from this place to the colored association in Covington.

Burlington is not the only county town to which the festive burglar has recently turned his attention.

Kenton county votes on her turnpike tax law again in August. The probability is it will be repealed.

See programme of Sunday-school convention, to be held at Florence, on Friday and Saturday of next week.

Long necked ladies wear about two and a half bolts of ribbon on the back of their head so as to hide the neck.

Perry Stephens was recuperating several days last week in his father's harvest fields in the Richwood country.

It seems that the croquet ground was not properly engineered, and it is not used as much as was at first expected.

As genuine, No. 1 blackberry pickers we can recommend Misses Kittie Riddell, Wesa Kirtley, Nettie Gardner and Pinkie Cowen.

The heated term made its exit last Wednesday night accompanied by rushing winds, vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

For the best goods and most reasonable prices, men should go to H. F. Blase, 540 Madison Avenue, Covington, for their clothing.

The work of erecting a stage for the entertainment to be given in Morgan Academy during the teachers' institute, is now in progress.

FOR SALE—About 40 barrels good, white corn in crib on farm near Big Bone Grange Hall.

MRS. E. GARRISON.

Camp Fritz Zimmer, on John Berkshire's farm, has been in full blast for several days, and a great many berries have been hauled from there.

Candidates for County Commissioner are popping up all over the county, and as the race is made up to date just one half of them is sure to be defeated.

Several pedagogues were on examination last Saturday. Messrs. Foster and Tolin testing their stock of qualifications for instructing the "Young idea how to shoot."

The last legislature chartered a cemetery company at this place; but, as yet, nothing indicates that the company is making an effort to locate and lay out the cemetery.

Mr. S. P. Brady requests us to say that he does not want his name used in connection with the office of Justice of the Peace in this district—that he does not want the office.

The most interesting scene to be witnessed on the avenue now, is one of our popular M. D's in his Buck Board behind his fine stepper, splitting the atmosphere at a 2:10 gait.

Whenever we see a woman with one of those "Mother Hubbard" dresses on we are just like the Old Indiana Hunter was when he saw the dude, "When he saw anything he never had his gun."

We hear that [illegible] Commissioner [illegible]. It has now [illegible] of the Peace [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] into the printing business [illegible].

Last Tuesday night the lightning struck a barn on the road between Aurora and Rising Sun. The building was burned, and in it one horse and considerable hay and farming implements. No insurance.

A good rain in the next few days will insure an enormous corn crop in the southern part of the county. The crop down there is now at a point in its growth that a drouth would seriously injure it in a few days.

It is said that a distinguished Kenton county temperance orator who resides near the Boone and Kenton line will invade the northwest portion of Boone, and raise his Clarion voice in behalf of the temperance cause.

One day the latter part of last week C. W. McFee, of the Francesville neighborhood, was thrown by a young horse, striking a fence and breaking several ribs, from which he has suffered considerably. At last accounts he was improving.

Remember that Geo. Hoschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

The depressed state of the temperature came near being fatal to the business of the ice cream parlor last Wednesday evening. The average citizen, on such days, loses his taste for the delicious congealed lacteal fluid, and cut rates will not restore the appetite.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stephens
will welcome their
many friends
on the
26th inst., at 8 p. m.,
the Fifth anniversary of
their marriage.

A Cincinnati party visited Uncle Joel Conner, of Bullittsville, a few days since with a view to buying his fine stallion, Almont, but did not get to see the horse, Jimmie Riddell having taken him the day before to Lawrenceburg, where he is being groomed for the fall circuit of fairs.

Prof. Mack has returned to Burlington after a few weeks rustication in his native village, Rising Sun. He will now turn his attention to making arrangements for the school to be opened in the Morgan Academy the first of September. Give him all the encouragement you can in the way of scholars.

John Howlett, an old and esteemed citizen of near Steel's Creek, died Wednesday, after a long illness from dropsy, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Boone county. The funeral took place Thursday from the Beaver Lick, Boone county, church, where the remains were interred.—Warsaw Independent.

In this county matrimony has been at low tide for many months, and unless the marriageable portion of this glorious community revives that custom, the popular ink-slinger who indites the necessary papers, will slowly forget how to formulate them in accordance with the Statutes made and provided in such cases.

During the thunder storm last Wednesday night the lightning struck Dennis Nead's barn near Florence, burning the building, its contents of hay and grain, and a fine stallion. The barn and horse were insured. A few years since Mr. Nead had his barn and two horses burned, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John P. Ryle was on examination last Friday and Saturday, with a view to obtaining a certificate to qualify him as a candidate for County Superintendent of schools at the August election. The examination has been certified to the State Board of Examiners, who will pass upon his qualifications, and if they are sufficient they will issue his certificate.

John J. Huey's fine family horse was ruined last Friday by getting one of its hind feet nearly severed by a mowing machine to which it was attached as one of the team. The near horse starting the unfortunate animal was forced in contact with the knife. The wound may heal, but all the tendons being cut, the horse will be worthless. It was a valuable animal.

The Bullittsville Sunday-school will hold its annual School Picnic, on the 29th inst., at J. J. Rucker's Grove, midway between Hebron and Constance. All other Sunday-schools are cordially invited to attend. Swings, hammocks, and croquet will be had in abundance. Wm. J. Howe and others will address the people upon temperance in the afternoon.

We hear it said that Superintendent Pickett has informed Prof. Mack, that the Common School in this district can not be consolidated with the Morgan Academy, unless every patron in the district is willing. That settles it. Who ever heard of a community as large as a Boone county district being unanimous on any proposition? Such things don't occur this side of the millennium.

It seems that Burlington is destined to survive the summer without enjoying the refreshing delicacy of a base-ball organization. The tobacco patch and wheat field have more attraction for the abundance of muscle that is usually spent on base-ball. Let them claim their own and we will try and jog along through time without the hair raising scenes developed by the manly sport.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Reed, our local dramatic man, is now very busy painting scenery and preparing for a series of entertainments to be given by him in the near future. These entertainments will consist of elementary scenes, comic plays and dramatic readings, all of which have been selected with great care by Mr. Reed, to please the numerous audiences before which he expects to appear. Mr. Reed impersonates more than twenty characters in which he will make some very great changes, each character being well studied. The community can safely anticipate something fine and worth attending, and those who attend these entertainments are sure to enjoy a good, hearty laugh, as the programme is nearly all comical.

Local Option.

At a meeting of the Boone county Central Local Option Committee, held at the Court-house, July 17th, 1886, the following appointments were made:

Elders Howe and Fullilove will lecture at the Sunday-school picnic to be held in John J. Rucker's grove about half way between Hebron and Constance, on the afternoon Thursday, July 29, 1886.

Elder Howe will lecture at Hopeful church July 30, 1886, at 7½ o'clock p. m. instead of at Walton at that time.

Elder Fullilove will lecture at Sand Run church, July 27th at 3 o'clock p. m., and at Taylorsport School-house, July 28, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Elder Keller will lecture at Petersburg, July 26 at 7½ o'clock p. m.; East Bend, July 27 at 7½ o'clock p. m.; Burlington July 28 at 7½ o'clock p. m., and at Walton July 30, 1886, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

H. P. Stephen's appointment to lecture at Gunpowder July 22, 1886 is withdrawn.

Benjamin Stephens, chairman of the Florence district committee, reports as additional committeeman upon his committee, George Foster, colored, and William Huey, colored.

OSCAR GAINES, Chirman.

G. G. HUGHES, Secretary.

For a couple of years Deputy Sheriff German has been trying to capture one William Masters, of Constance, for whose arrest be has a couple of bench warrants issued on indictments for minor offenses, and early last Thursday morning he and the high Sheriff went to Constance to interrupt William's morning slumber by a surprise in the shape of an arrest. Clutterbuck took his position at the front and German, his at the rear of the house. When the Sheriff entered the house, Masters, unobserved, made his exit through a window, and, like a meteor, shot toward the river. German got a glimpse of the fleeing man, and like a heavily charged sky-rocket, started in pursuit, and instanter they both disappeared over the river bank, but Masters had such a start that he made good his escape in the dense willow growth along the beach. This exciting chase took place while Clutterbuck was seaching the house, and he was, therefore, totally ignorant of the sprinting contest his deputy was having on the outside. The Sheriff, coming out of the house just as his deputy returned, asked, "have you seen any thing of him?" German replied: "See anything of him! Thunder and lightning! You ought to have seen our race from here to the river. He is a runner from away back, and don't you foget it either." It's said that when German was coming up from the river that he was "puffing and snorting" equal to half a dozen tow-boats.

On the 4th inst., Robert Masters, of Constance, imbibed too freely, and while in a state of intoxication, repaired to the Christian church at that place where a Sunday-school was in session. Robert indulged in some very unbecoming behavior directly he entered the house, and the officers seeing he was bent on creating a disturbance dismissed the school, Robert not leaving the house, though, until he was ejected, by which time he was rather boisterous and using some very profane and abusive language. The next day after his escapade, a warrant was sued out and placed in the hands of an officer for his arrest; but he eluded the vigilance of the officers until last Thursday, when Sheriff Clutterbuck and his deputy, German, out flanked and captured him in a blackberry patch, and brought him to Burlington and lodged him in castle Cowen, from whence he was taken Friday afternoon and tried before Esquire Oscar Gaines and a jury, County Attorney Tolin prosecuting and H. J. Foster defending. Quite an array of witnesses were present, but only a few of them were put on the stand, but they made a very strong case against the accused. The defendant addressed the jury in his own behalf, and made a very creditable plea for mercy; but the jury thought that a $50 fine was about the proper extent to which to admonish Robert, and not being able to replevy the fine he will languish in the county jail a period of 25 days from last Friday. No doubt Robert now thinks Sunday-school is no place for an inebriated lamb.

Masters is now in jail under the $50 fine and two bench warrants from the Circuit Court, the bail on one being $50 and on the other $100. The unfortunate fellow is badly in the hole and is to be pitied. By the time Robbert lays in the cooler until court, and then has to serve the other fines out, he will be quite a stranger to the citizens of Constance.

[illegible]

Last Wednesday night [illegible] worthy of commendation. We thank them for their pleasing music.

H. P. Stephens' lecture on temperance here last Friday evening, is looked forward to with much interest. His subject is one that should be of great importance to everybody and it is hoped that every one for or against local option, will be present.

Rev. Fullilove gave an interesting lecture here last week, and Rev. J. W. [illegible] will deliver a sermon on the same subject next Sunday evening.

Miss Annie Anderson is visiting in Corinth, and will attend camp meeting at High Bridge while absent.

Miss Lillie Kennedy, of Covington, is the guest of the Misses Darbey.

Miss Mary Haven, of Covington, is a guest of Miss Therese Lassing.

Miss Lillie Sayblers, of Tennessee, is visiting friends here.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Our young friend Charlie McFee, was dangerously hurt by being thrown from a horse a few days since. He was starting to milk, riding a young horse and carrying his milk bucket. Before he got fairly seated in his saddle the animal started to run and threw him across a fence, breaking a rib, a fragment of which pierced his lung. He is doing quite well at present.

Bullittsville can justly boast of one thing. She has the best hay-stacker in the county. As a builder of fancy, shapely stacks, we are willing to put Temp Graves, against any one. His only standing specimen is the one just above the Christian church.

Mr. Stephen Gaines and wife, who have been visiting friends and relatives here for the past few weeks, have returned to their home near Louisville.

Will Riley, who resides near North Bend, had his arm badly mashed by getting it caught in a self-binder. Nothing serious is anticipated.

Tim Westbay paid us a flying visit last Friday. Tim say that of all the places he has ever seen Bullittsville has the safest store-steps.

Mr. G. B. Porche has been canvassing in this neighborhood for a school.

A. S. Gaines took his second lot of lambs to the city the first of the week.

Geo. Kreylich was down on his semi-monthly visit last Sunday.

Dick Stephens "took in" Florence last Saturday and Sunday.

Charlie Basly has recovered from his recent severe illness.

VERONA.

Rev. J. H. Fullilove delivered a very elegant temperance lecture in the M. E. church on the night of the 14 inst., speaking about one hour and a half upon the subject. Our motto is, "Vote Local Option and save your boys." Verona has had local option for several years, still it has not either killed or driven business from our town, but, on the other hand has increased it. Our merchants do more business since local option was voted here than ever before. Last year there were five new dwellings built and one store house, a thing never known before in the history of Verona.

Threshing wheat and making hay is the order of the day. The wheat crop is better in this section than it has been for several years W. E. Sleet has a lot bought to be shipped next week. We understand he is paying from 65 to 68 cts. per bushel.

The pike to the depot still progresses. Nearly all the rock that have been hauled are broken. Keep the good work going, and gentleman, for the sake of all that's good and bad, don't stop hauling rock until you have reached the Baptist church.

Scott Meyers talks of moving his mill from our midst, much to the regret of the neighborhood. Verona is one of the best business points in the county and if such men as Scott leave us we will soon be graded among the dead towns.

Died—At his residence near Verona, on the 11th inst., S. R. McPherson, in the 81st year of his age. He was perhaps the oldest man in the county who was born, lived and died on the same farm.

Miss Mattie Hudson is visiting relatives at Gallatin, Tenn.

Marshall Whitson is convalescent.

Personal Mentions.

Charles Schramm, of Petersburg, is now in California on a brief visit.

Miss Yettie Davis, of Newport, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bange, at this place.

L. B. Stephens, of Richwood, has been very sick for several days. Chills and fever.

Miss Jennie Mitchell, who was the guest of Frank Kirk and wife, last week returned home Sunday.

Mr. Edward Tucker, of Cincinnati, was visiting friends in the Florence neighborhood Sunday.

Misses Orie and Irbie Conner, were visiting their grandparents at this place several days last week.

Dr. L. C. Cowen, of Rabbit Hash, was in town Sunday, being on a professional visit to his brother's child.

Mrs. Hulett's step daughter, Miss Hulett, of Lagrange, is quite sick at her house, where she has been visiting for several days.

Yesterday Constable Moody, of Bellevue, lodged Elijah Harrison in jail in default of $50 bail. Harrison is a colored man, and has been working for Mrs. Polly Bolts for some time, and with whom he had a quarrel on Monday, culminating in his being landed in the county cooler.

Mrs. Runyan returned to her home at Covington Tuesday, after a visit of several weeks with her daughter at this place.

Mrs. Dr. Grant has been on the sick list for several days.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

The Lowell Citizen speaks of a man who married a wife. When the Citizen runs across a man who has married a husband we trust the editor will advise us of the fact by telegraph at our expense.—*The Hawkeye.*

ILL FATED THEATERS.

Number of Theaters Destroyed by Fire Since the Year 1[illegible].

A curious return has been laid before the [illegible] Statistical Society by Dr. [illegible] with regard to the number of theaters which have been burnt down since [illegible]. He gives the total at 6[illegible], of which 51 were burnt down in the last half of the eighteenth century, 31 in the first quarter of this century, 100 from 1826 to 1850, 76 from 1851 to 1860, 103 from 1860 to 1870, 169 from 1870 to 1880, and 114 from 1880 to the end of last year; while three theaters at Detroit, Madrid and Orleans have been burnt this year. The number of persons who have perished in the flames varies very much; for, while 1,010 were burnt to death between 1781 and 1800, and 2,144 between 1840 and 1850, the total was only 241 for the ten years from 1850 to 1860. This is due to the fact that now and again some theater is burnt down while full of people, as was the case in 1794, when 1,000 persons perished in the theater at Capo d'Istria; in 1836, when 800 persons were burnt at St. Petersburg; and in 1845, when 1,670 persons perished in a Canton theater. The worst fires of the last few years have been at Vienna, where 450 people perished in the Ring Theater in 1881, and at Nice, where 70 persons were burnt to death in the same year. Altogether 6,573 persons have perished in the last 135 years, or 48 persons in every year, this being a very small percentage of the whole theater-going population.—*N. Y. Post.*

The young ladies who wear red jackets should be advised in time, and go to the seashore, instead of the country, this summer. Sea-cows don't chase women.—*Lowell Citizen.*

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court,

W. S. O'Neal, Plff.
vs In equity.
John T. Breeden, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the understgned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

GEORGETOWN
COLLEGE

57th annual session begins Sept. 6th, 1886. Situated in the famous "Blue Grass" region, unrivaled for beauty and health. Charming grounds. Prices low for first-class College. Board at cost, at College Boarding Hall. Ten instructors. Degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M., conferred. For Catalogue address R. M. DUDLEY, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

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Land Sale

I will offer at public sale in Bellevue, Boone county, Kentucky,

Monday, August 2, 1886,

96¾ acres of land, a portion of the Gill Rice farm below Bellevue, this land is all in grass and well watered, and has on it two tenant houses and a tobacco barn, much of it is good tobacco land. Terms cash. ED RICE, Agent.

Sale will begin at 4 o'clock p. m.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs — In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

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Take your County Paper.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FARMERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June [illegible], 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real estate, furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,360 [illegible]	
Bills of other Banks	1,000 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	106 [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$911,701 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	[illegible]	
Undivided profits	2,662 12	[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	4[illegible],474 19	
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]	
Due to other National Banks	12,2[illegible]	
Due to State Banks and bankers	[illegible]	
Total		$911,701 [illegible]

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss.
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. KLOENTRUP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

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Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

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PETERSBURG, KY.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
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Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.

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J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
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Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by [illegible]
ARTIFICIAL TEETH [illegible]
OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT [illegible] natural teeth.
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Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
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The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.
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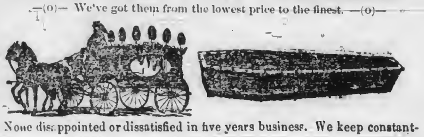

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— ALSO A SPLENDID —
HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

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VERMIFUGE
ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the *sovereign remedy.* Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. Should a child look *pale* and *sickly* from no other cause than *worms,* and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.
Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave when too disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially *mothers* who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms,* for so surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant,* by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it *never fails.* It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.
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Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
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Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue and other information Address JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., Lexington, Kentucky.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

WILD OATS.

Sown in the spring time of the fervent [illegible]
In wild profusion on fate's fallow [illegible]
The [illegible] seed, [illegible] and thistles
And given to him who sows an abundant yield.

All other grains which [illegible]
This only needs the sowing, and [illegible]
And whether sown in [illegible]
The harvest [illegible]

The power of all others [illegible]
This one must garnered be [illegible]
The law is fixed; we must reap what we sow,
And each must gather what himself hath sown.

A cursed seed; and since the fall of man
Its bitter fruit has [illegible] countless years;
We sow it recklessly, and have as ran
But gather it with bitter scalding tears.

—Walter Cooper, in N. Y. Ledger.

A STRAWBERRY FARM.

A Description of the Largest One in the World.

Where Mirth and Industry Go Hand in Hand and There Is No Discrimination Between Male and Female Labor.

Did you ever see a strawberry farm? Not a strawberry bed nor a strawberry patch, but a farm of three or four hundred acres, on which nothing is cultivated but strawberries. Not unless you have been to Florida or somewhere along the southern Atlantic coast, and when you get as far up as Norfolk, Va., you can not only see a great number of strawberry farms, but one of 440 acres, which is the largest of its kind in the world, as Norfolk is the greatest strawberry shipping place in the world. Afar off the delicious odor comes wafted, and a little closer—mind, this is strawberry time—the glow, the picturesqueness, the work and fun are unsurpassed. For nearly all the pickers are negroes, and the negro laughs, sings, shouts and dances at his work. It is a fine, clear May day—for the Norfolk strawberries are in their prime about the first week in May—and half a mile from the strawberry fields one can hear the shrill laughter, the wild cries of the laborers, the hoarse shouts of the overseers, the sounds of music and dancing, as, when a strapping young fellow or a comely dusky maiden have got a good handful of parti-colored tickets, they are pretty sure to make a dash for the rude dancing pavilion and engage in a lively breakdown. Coming out of the skirt of brushwood into the field the scene unfolds itself. The hot May sunshine pours down upon hundreds of men, women and children, nearly all black. The field is divided into long rows and what appears to be bedlam is soon found to be really a wonderful system of order. Every thing goes by the watch of the strawberry farmer, who knows to a minute when the gang-plank will be hauled in of the big New York steamer, puffing and steaming in her dock up the river, her dark hull outlined clearly against the wharves and shipping of Norfolk—who calculates to a second how long it will take the stalwart oarsman to pull the heavy lighters, laden with strawberry crates high above their heads, upstream to the steamer. He knows, too, that the instant it is flashed over the wires that the New Jersey berries have touched a certain figure he can not ship another basket, although he may have thousands of them filled with the luscious fruit. So, from the day he begins to ship until the New Jersey berries come in he has every energy under whip and spur to get the berries on the New York steamer. The negro is not like any other laborer on earth. He will not work unless he is amused. As in the old slavery days when harvest time came the masters furnished ice and whisky and had a banjo in the field, and the head man in the long row with swinging scythes was ordered to sing his reaping song loudly, that the others might join in as the glittering blades mowed down the wheat, so the strawberry farmer of to-day has to keep his hands amused or they will not work. He must allow the rough pavilion to be put up; he must let Josh and Yellow Jack and Sam Jubilee bring their rusty old fiddles and their bones and banjos on the shaky bench for the musicians; he must let a booth be erected where lemonade and candy and tobacco can be bought for strawberry tickets; he must allow a venerable darky with a push-cart to shout energetically the beauty and lusciousness of his wares as he trundles his cart around the edge of the field. The merry, brown-faced laborers look ragged and poor, albeit their pockets are stuffed with tickets—the currency of the strawberry field—but the pickers always wear their old clothes in strawberry time. They have flashy silk frocks and glossy broadcloth at home, but down on their knees or sitting squat on the ground would be death to those sacred garments. The men and some of the women wear big, coarse hats, but among the women the antediluvian slat sunbonnet is by no means superseded, for the colored belle is always careful of her complexion. Each has a tray holding six quart-baskets. When this tray is filled up it is then taken to the paying booth, where the paymaster, with quart-boxes full of red and green tickets, receives the baskets and checks them off. Thus, no distinction is made between male and female labor, and the one that picks the most strawberries makes the highest wages. It is the rule on the large farms not to cash any tickets until after the rush of the strawberry season is over, but the ticket is a legal tender for any thing in and about the strawberry farms.

The laborers are divided into gangs, over each of which is placed an overseer, colored, like the pickers themselves. Sometimes these are surly and disagreeable. But the African being naturally a good tempered creature, they are oftener very jolly fellows. Nothing is more amusing than one darky's assumption of authority over another darky. If a picker is alert and spry, and particularly if she belongs to the gentler sex, the overseer is patronizingly encouraging.

"Ah, sisters" (all are brethren and sisters in the gospel, a negro that isn't a zealous church member being an anomaly), "you'se a makin dem berries fly into de basket. Keep dat up and you'll hab to hire a kyart to haul yo' tickets home."

Mary Jane or Eliza Jane or Belinda Jane shows all her teeth at this, and, with a coquettish toss of her head, "reckons" she won't be turned out of church this year for not paying her dues. Next to the lively Belinda Jane a great hulking fellow is sprawled all over the plants, while he slowly picks half a dozen berries at a time. The overseer bawls out: "Git up dar, you lazy black nigger. Yo' legs' too long and yo' feet's too broad fur dis heah strawberry field. You'se mashin' a peck fur every quart you picks. Yander is de fiddlers scrapin'. Dat foot kin dance quicker'n dat han' kin pick."

The owner of the foot bestirs himself, if he has not been affronted by being called a nigger—a term of reproach common among the negroes, but strictly interdicted among the best class of white people at the South, where the word is never heard. A [illegible] youngster, with [illegible] on [illegible] of [illegible] next under the overseer's eye.

"What you doin' in de heah field, boy? You ought to have a broadcloth coat on yo' back and a beaver hat on yo' head, an' set in de shade in a [illegible] chair. You don't know how to pick strawberries. You is a gentleman, you is. I bet your mammy will have [illegible] with you to make you mind yo' business."

Thus adjured, the youngster slyly exhibits a ragged pocket and shows a bundle of strawberry tickets, and, sticking his tongue out saucily, returns leisurely to his work. Presently, in the midst of his exhortation he comes upon a row half picked. Then he launches out and a perfect hurricane of profanity rages. An elderly sister, who is the president of the Daughters of Rebekah or the Order of the Galilean Fisherman, remonstrates earnestly.

"Bro' Samson, how kin you talk so, an' you a professin' Christian?"

"Sis' Lisbeth, I ain't professin' nothin' in strawberry time. I'se a backslider from de day I see de fust strawberry crate. Now, step 'long lively an' lemme see you clean up after dem good fur nothin' black niggers."

Just then a half dozen pickers came out into the narrow path, with their trays balanced on their heads. Bro' Sampson stops every one, and taking a basket at random, empties it into another basket. This is to see if any are picking green or decayed berries. If they are all right the pickers march off to the paying booth, where the busy tally-keeper checks them off. If not, a volley ensues from Sampson, interspersed with numerous charges of being a "black nigger," which is always sullenly resented. If the berries are not up to the standard they are ruthlessly poured out on the ground, and if one or two of these corrections are not enough the worthless picker is driven out of the field. Meanwhile those that have gone off to the paying booth are making various dispositions of their tickets. Some go for pies, for beer although the negro is not much of a beer drinker—and, if the picker is young and light of heel, with no fear of the "church," to the dancing pavilion. Old time jigs and breakdowns prevail, the negro musicians playing with a wild abandon which generates a catching enthusiasm. Many of the couples are strangers to each other, as strawberry time brings a great influx of negroes from as far as North Carolina, but the steps of acquaintanceship are easy and progressive. A couple paired in the dance are sometimes paired for life. When the engagement is announced they may be seen picking in company and putting all their tickets into a common fund.

As fast as the baskets come in they are put in crates ready to be moved on the big lighters or flat-bottomed boats that lie in the river. All day long the scene is busy, but when the last half-hour comes every thing is accelerated. At a given signal every picker is to stop, as not a moment is to be lost if the lighters are to reach the steamers on time. Already the roar and rumble of the trucks on the wharves can be heard like distant thunder. Probably several loads have already been lightered down, but every load is valuable, and it is highly important not to miss a single one. The capacity of the immense steamers seems limitless, as, although the bulk of the strawberry crates is considerable, their weight is trifling, and they are stowed all over the ship, wherever they can find a lodging-place. Samson is fairly boiling over by five o'clock. He rushes to the dancing pavilion and by dint of coaxing, storming and imploring, breaks up the festivities and gets the dancers down on their knees picking for dear life. Even the musicians are induced at this stage of the proceedings to help. The pie man is warned off the field until the last load is being headed for town. The owner, on horseback or in a light buggy, is giving orders and hurrying things up. The overseers are flying hither and thither, and no longer make jokes or bandy witticisms with the pickers. At last a long blast from the steamer's whistle is heard—that means perhaps that they have a half hour only to get the crates on board. Then every thing is trundled down to the shore, in five minutes the flat-bottomed boats are out in mid-stream meeting other flat-bottomed boats, and taking their place in line when they reach the pier. A great great force of truckmen—all black—are hurrying the heavily-loaded trucks into the steamer's open hold. They have to rush, for sometimes the line of boats extends half across the Elizabeth river, and when the bell rings the gang plank must be pulled in, although it may break the captain's heart to leave so much valuable freight behind, but railroad connections must be made, and no matter how long he might wait the string of boats would only become longer. At last, however, the whistle is heard, and, almost as the plank is hauled in, a few more crates are rushed aboard, and then the big ocean-going vessel pulls out and heads away. Those who have not been able to get their crates on board the fast passenger steamer must now take their chances on the slower freight steamer, which is somewhat risky. Nevertheless it is done with the hope which springs eternal in the human breast of better luck next time. The large shippers do not calculate to sell more than two-thirds and sometimes only one-half of their crops, as with such vast quantities as they raise they must allow a large margin for loss. It is necessary to the health of the plants, though, that every berry shall be picked off of them, so after shipping has ceased and the strawberries keep blushing out among the leaves a second picking takes place, out of which the owner makes nothing, as the strawberries are freely given to the pickers for the labor of getting them out of the way. But some of the same supervision exists lest the plants be trampled to death by careless feet, and some sort of tally is kept to see what the actual bearing qualities of each variety is. This is the strawberry time for Norfolk, for as long as the berries command a high price in New York and Northern cities they are not sold cheap in Norfolk. But when the second picking comes—a week or two after stripping has ceased—then a beggar might live on strawberries. Five cents a quart is a high price when they are cried about the streets—and often the very best can be had for two cents a quart at one's door, which is the usual price for picking. As a quart, however, can be picked easily without moving from one spot in those luxuriant fields, two cents is a very good price for such unskilled agricultural labor, fifty quarts a day not being an unusual figure. As the negro commonly works only that he may enjoy a spell of idleness, it naturally follows after strawberry times, when they are all in funds, that labor is hard to get. The laborers can make enough in the three or four weeks to keep them in a delicious and coveted idleness for as many more. Every employer around about holds his employes by a spider's web in the picking time.—*Chicago News.*

—A great many drummers, when trade is dull, take the liberty of shipping goods without ever receiving an order for them. One of these liberty-taking drummers shipped a firm in Atlanta ten boxes of tobacco a few days ago, and wrote the firm that he took this liberty. The merchant wrote to the drummer that he took the liberty of leaving the tobacco at the station, subject to his order.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

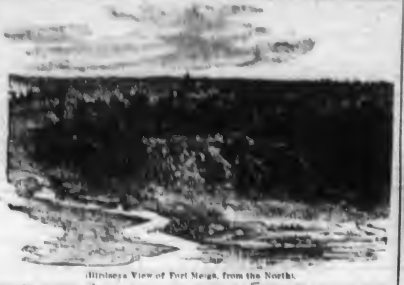
OLD FORT MEIGS.

Present Appearance and Interesting Surroundings of the Historic Spot.

The Present Outlook From the Old Fort.

By [illegible]

Fort Meigs occupies a very pleasing location on the southeast bank of the Maumee river, just above the [illegible] and [illegible] Perrysburg. Standing on its breezy height the visitor [illegible] a sweep of over twenty miles up and down the valley. The location was undoubtedly [illegible] selected as a site for the Fort on account of its expansive outlook, as well as its strong natural defenses, for certainly there is no spot in the State, or in the territory for many miles west and northwest, that will favorably compare with it as a point of extensive observation and scenic beauty. From above for many miles the silvery waters are seen, sparkling and flashing in their rapid flow over their rocky bed, winding among the pretty green islands and past the rich bottom lands covered with ripening grain.



(Birdseye View of Fort Meigs, from the North).

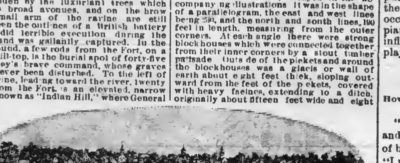
At the foot of the Fort the rapids end and the head of steam navigation commences. The river continues its winding way among the islands and bottom lands, but widens perceptibly after leaving the Fort. The banks are lined with groups of native forest trees, thrifty orchards and vineyards and pretty residences. Ten miles below, over a low lying headland, the church spires and many of the lofty buildings, in the growing city of Toledo come into view.

(Across the Fort, and down the Valley, from the West Angle).

As one stands upon the old fort and drinks in this beautiful vision, he is overcome with sympathizing pity for the savage natives who named the river the "Mother of Waters" and to whom it was so fondly endeared that many brave lives were sacrificed in struggling to retain it from the grasp of the white man.

The outlook from Fort Meigs embraces many miles in extent and every foot of the soil within range of the vision has been made sacred by deeds of heroism in the history of the country. A broad ravine, leading from the fort on the right, affords a glimpse of the pretty town of Perrysburg, half hidden by the luxuriant trees which line its broad avenues, and on the brow of a small arm of the ravine are still to be seen the outlines of a British battery which did terrible execution during the siege, and was gallantly captured. In the foreground, a few rods from the Fort, on a green hill-top, is the burial spot of forty-five of Dudley's brave command, whose graves have never been disturbed. To the left of this ravine, leading toward the river, twenty rods from the Fort, is an elevated, narrow point known as "Indian Hill," where General Harrison located an advance picket guard; it was the site of an extensive Indian cemetery, which fact gave it its name.

(Down the Ravine toward Perrysburg, from the North Angle, looking East; Dudley burial ground on the right, marked by a dead walnut tree).



(Across the river from the Fort, where the main British batteries were planted).

One mile down the river on the opposite side, is the village of Miami—the site of Fort Miami, occupied by the British General Proctor during the siege. Across the river, opposite Fort Meigs, is the town of Maumee, famous in historic lore; occupying a prominent position on a bluff bank, in the lower part of town, were located the British mortar batteries during the unpleasantness, and the outlines are still distinctly visible; on the site of the Presbyterian and M. E. churches were planted the main British gun batteries which did such terrible execution, and were captured by Colonel Dudley's gallant command. About two miles above Maumee is Presque Isle Hill, the scene of the "Battle of Fallen Timber."

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF FORT MEIGS.

Many of the heroes who defended Fort Meigs in 1813 have visited the spot in late years, and have expressed their surprise that the original contour of the Fort has been so well preserved. This is accounted for by the fact that a luxuriant and tenacious sod has preserved the embankments from the effects of storm and rain, and the proprietor of the domain and the patriotic citizens of the community have prevented the sacred soil from being disturbed.

The Fort proper covers a space of about fourteen acres. As one stands upon the ground, the most prominent feature is the grand traverse, extending nearly parallel with the river, from the northeast extremity of the Fort, a distance of 1,100 feet, to the main entrenchments at the opposite point. It was originally built twenty feet wide and twelve feet high; it has since settled about three feet but otherwise still retains its original shape and proportions, and is covered with green sod. This huge embankment was built as a place of retreat, in the event of any of the outer works being taken by storm, and shorter traverses were also erected at right angles with it from the brow of the hill and on the opposite side, extending southward, as a protection from a flank movement of the enemy. Four openings are to be seen in the grand traverse (three of them about twelve feet in width), which were originally covered with massive timber gates, through which the artillery passed; the one nearest the northeast end was larger than the others, having double gates opening directly onto the military road leading from the Fort to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont).

Outside of the grand traverse toward the river bank, about five rods distant from this double gateway, the well which supplied the garrison with water was located. It has long since been almost entirely filled up, still it, however, leaving a deep depression. The spot is marked by a white oak post extending about eight feet out of the ground. This is the end of a stick of timber sixty feet long, brought from Swanton two weeks prior to the great celebration of 1840 as a contribution from the patriotic citizens of that community toward the erection of a log cabin on the Fort in honor of the hero of the hour, General Harrison, who was then the Whig candidate for President. During the night after its arrival, some mischievous young men of Democratic proclivities in the neighborhood upended the stick and dropped it to the bottom of the wall, defiantly planting a hickory bush in the top of it; there the timber has since remained.

At the east angle of the Fort (fronting the large ravine where the British three-gun battery was planted), and extending along the north line of the Fort [illegible] facing the British batteries across the river, the most formidable earthworks were constructed and the [illegible] with their [illegible] although [illegible] their original proportions. The outworks [illegible] blockhouses and batteries [illegible]. A heavy timber stockade [illegible] extended around the [illegible] in the north and east lines, where the [illegible] were erected [illegible] just below the brow of the hill and the tops of the pickets projected outward at an angle of about forty-five degrees in the shape of a chevaux-de-frise. [illegible] along the brow of the bank to the right of the east angle of the Fort there was a double row of these pickets, and the [illegible] from the point to the [illegible] to the right of the east angle, where the single row again commenced.

Outside this stockade 300 sycamore barrels (sections of hollow sycamore trees, cut in lengths of five or six feet and filled with stones and gravel) were held in their places by ropes close to the stockade. The intention was to cut these loose to be hurled down the steep bluff in the event of a storming party attempting to take the fort by assault. There were three outer gates to this stockade for the passage of troops and teams—one at a roadway leading down to the river from about the center of the line running along the brow of the hill, through which the garrison was, for a time, supplied with water; one, to the right of the south angle of the Fort, where the forges and repair shops were located; one, to the right of the east angle, on the military road leading to Lower Sandusky. The line of these stockades can be followed, in many places, distinctly by the depressions in the ground caused by their decay; time, however, has destroyed every vestige of the stockade itself excepting the decayed stumps under the surface.

At the southwest extremity of the Fort was the main defense, constructed after the outer ramparts had all been completed (probably between the first and second sieges). After it was finished the officers' quarters, store-houses and magazine were moved into it from the opposite end of the Fort. The first and second locations of the magazine are marked by mounds, each about three feet high and twenty feet in diameter. The well defined outlines of this main defense are portrayed in the accompanying illustrations. It was in the shape of a parallelogram, the east and west lines being 230, and the north and south lines, 190 feet in length, measuring from the outer corners. At each angle there were strong block houses which were connected together from their inner corners by a stout timber palisade. Outside of the pickets and around the blockhouses was a glacis or wall of earth about eight feet thick, sloping outward from the feet of the pickets, covered with heavy facines, extending to a ditch, originally about fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep. Near the blockhouse at the northeast angle of this stronghold, on the brow of the hill, was the main battery, where Harrison stood watching the movements of Dudley's men over the river.

On the parade ground, about midway between the grand traverse and the outer extremity of the Fort at the brow of the hill, is the officers' burial ground. Lieutenant Walker's grave was surrounded by a neat picket fence and marked by a headstone, erected to his memory by his friends; these, however, have long since disappeared, the latter having been carried off piecemeal by relic-hunters. The small tract in the south part of the Fort, dedicated principally as a burial place for the "Pittsburgh Blues," has been staked off and never disturbed. The field on the river's bank, southwest of the Fort—the burial ground of the garrison—is still enveloped by the green sod which first covered it.

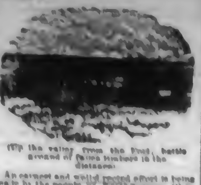
When the Fort was built the timber was cut down on every side for a quarter of a mile or more, in order to prevent surprise from the Indians and also to give unobstructed range to the cannon which defended the Fort. The large, handsome trees growing in the pretty ravine east of the Fort have all grown up since the date of the siege.

Immediately after the close of the war, the town of Orleans of the North (located on the bottom lands, between Fort Meigs and the river) became quite an important frontier point; the town of Perrysburg was laid out by the Government, however, on the elevated banks below, in 1816, and the once pretentious village of Orleans became a thing of the past; it is now known only in history, with nothing to mark the spot where it once existed. The Fort was then garrisoned by forty soldiers, under a Lieutenant; they were withdrawn in May, 1815, and the four heavy cannon, which were there, and the military stores were taken to Detroit by Captain Jacob Wilkinson, in the schooner Black Snake. Since that time Fort Meigs has been left to the sole care of those who owned the estate upon which it is located.

REUNION OF VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 AT FORT MEIGS.

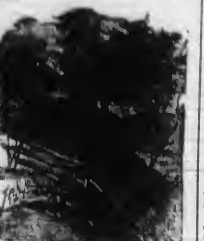
In June, 1870, there was an excursion of veterans of the war of 1812 to Fort Meigs, and quite a number were in attendance. The reception given them by the citizens of Perrysburg was governed by the most unbounded hospitality and reverence for the old heroes, many of whom were then in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. At the head of the column which marched to the Fort was borne an old flag which had waved over the battlements during the siege. It was torn and stained with the smoke of battle and on its lower border was inscribed in gilt letters: "2d Com'd, 1st Squad, 3d Brigade, 1st Div., O. Militia." It was owned by David McCheeney, of Warren County, O., and was in the charge of his father-in-law, Colonel Irvine, during the war. Forty-four of the old heroes were present upon this interesting occasion, among whom were the following: General Leslie Coombs, one of Dudley's men who successfully ran the gauntlet; Peter Navarre, Harrison's celebrated scout; Colonel Charles S. Todd, Harrison's aide-de-camp, and others more or less distinguished.

From these veterans, at the time of their reunion on the old Fort, was obtained much of the information contained in the foregoing description. Unfortunately the only plan of Fort Meigs on file in the War Department at Washington is a sketch made by Joseph H. Larwill, July 10, 1813, the day prior to the opening of the second siege, which is manifestly in part incorrect, although reproduced and adopted by Lossing in his "Field Book of the War of 1812," by [illegible] and by [illegible] Knapp in his history of the Maumee Valley.



(Up the valley from the Fort, battle ground of Fallen Timbers in the distance.)

An earnest and well-directed effort is being made by the people of Northwestern Ohio, and by prominent citizens in every quarter of the State, to locate the proposed Soldiers and Sailors Home upon this spot, which is not only most appropriate, but is in a higher sense and in every other way more eminently adapted to it. On this subject Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Past President of the National Relief Corps, in a well written editorial in the Sunday Journal, dated July 6, says:



(Down the small ravine, off the east angle of the Fort).

"Should the Board of Trustees locate the Ohio Soldiers' Home at this spot, the time is coming when they will receive the plaudits, not only of their own people, but of the Union, which holds in this historic spot a double share."

THE PIANO PLAGUE.

A Berlin Electrician's Humane and Invaluable Invention.

It is no secret, says a continental contemporary, that a private scholar is a ruined man if next door to his residence on the same floor a maiden practices on the piano from eight o'clock to twelve in the morning, and in the afternoon again from three to seven, besides giving performances to friends in the evening. Knocking against the wall, whistling, bombarding the wall with boots, is all of no avail against piano-mania. There has, indeed, hitherto been no remedy, and we are still waiting for a piano tax. Lately, however, a Berlin electrician has helped a tortured friend by means of a piano-killer. Miss Else fled to her loved piano on a lovely spring day; her delight at touching the keys could be felt through the wall, when suddenly—oh, heavens!—the whole piano went out of tune and not a single sound was correct. The girl trembled with fear, and the operators next door heard through the wall how she began to weep, which softened the heart of the electrician, who was, however, furiously attacked by his friend when attempting to restore its music to the instrument, the enraged savant swearing that the tortures which he had endured from the piano were not to be atoned for so easily. The case of Else's piano became widely known, chiefly because now and then the old clear music returned to the keys. The greatest musicians and pianist doctors came in flocks to examine the strange case, but no one could solve the riddle, which was finally explained as follows: A large electro-magnet was put into the room of the tortured savant, and its pole was put close to the wall, against which stood the piano in the next house. An electric battery was connected with the electro-magnet. Whenever a strong stream of electricity was turned on its effect could easily be felt through the wall by the horizontal steel springs in the piano, and although the electricity was not very powerfully felt it was quite powerful enough to put the piano out of tune. Whenever the electric stream was stopped, which occurred as often as the victim of the piano plague went out, the mystical influence stopped and Miss Else could play.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A BERRY RACKET.

How It Is Worked on the Economic and Careful House-Wife.

"My dear wife," he said, as he came and found her crying, while three quarts of berries reposed in a pan on the table, "I need not ask the cause of your sorrow. I know it. About an hour ago a huckster came along here shouting:

"'Berries! Berries! Eight cents a quart or three quarts for twenty-five cents!'"

"It was a glorious opportunity, as you thought, to save a cent, and you rushed out and took three quarts. You had scarcely entered the house when you heard something drop. You stood for a moment like one paralyzed. Then you flung yourself down in that chair and began to kick and squall, and the iron still burns your soul. However, my dear, brace up and let it go. You have bought dozens of quarts of berries this year, and on each occasion the man has measured his big thumb with the berries and beaten you out of a cent and a half. He is bound to get ahead of you in some way, and tears are of no avail. Rather set to work and plug up the hole in a quarter and pass it off on him some cloudy day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Both Told the Truth.

Two men were engaged in a very hot discussion in front of the post-office the other day. Finally one of them blurted out:

"You're a liar!"

"You're another!" was the prompt reply.

A mutual acquaintance who was standing near came forward and said: "Gentlemen, give me your hands. I agree with both of you."

The final settlement of the dispute was indefinitely postponed.—*Merchant Traveler.*

—The attention of a policeman of Leith was attracted one night recently by a sizable brook of port wine, which flowed from the gate of a large warehouse into a neighboring sewer. Making sure that it was good wine and worth saving, the policeman aroused the warehouse manager, and it was found that a large vat had burst its hoops, permitting 1,200 gallons of wine to run out upon the floor, which was flooded to the depth of several inches. Assistance was called in, and some 200 gallons were ladled up and saved, but 1,000 gallons ran away.

—"Yes," said the tramp, "folks may talk about charitable institutions. Nowadays, if a man goes to the workhouse and gets a supper and lodging, he's got to do something in the way of work to pay for it. My stars, sir, I don't call that charity."

HOME AND FARM.

—A dainty dish for breakfast or lunch is made of slices of fresh crisp toast, buttered very slightly. On each slice put salmon and cucumber, or cold meat and chicken, sprinkle with pepper and wrap each slice in a lettuce leaf that has been steeped in vinegar.—*Boston [illegible].*

—A cement very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour intimately with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement.—*Chicago Mail.*

—In advocating the necessity of feeding a cow surplus foods beyond the other needs of the system a correspondent of the Farmers' Review says: "It is calculated that nearly two-thirds of all a cow eats is needed to sustain her as at rest, and all the profit comes from the food not required for this purpose."

—It is one thing to plant corn, potatoes and other crops that require frequent cultivation, and quite another to care for them. If cultivation be neglected planting may be loss, for profit in the crop depends upon prompt and thorough performance of every part of the work until growth is perfected.—*Troy Times.*

—Baked Eggs: Break as many eggs as will be needed into a well-buttered dish, large or small, according to the number of eggs; take care that each egg is whole. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and put a bit of butter on each yolk. Bake in the oven until the whites are set. Then serve out on toast or alone. They are much better than fried eggs.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—For tea, a palatable dish can be fixed of cold meat chopped very fine, hard-boiled eggs chopped with it; over this pour a dressing made of one egg, a small piece of butter, one-half cup of vinegar, a teaspoonful of sugar, all cooked together, and pour over the the meat. When it is well mixed and cold, place spoonfuls of it on small lettuce leaves nicely arranged upon a platter. This, with nice, hot biscuit, some fruit and coffee and bread and butter, is enough for any supper.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Potato Soup: Boil some potatoes, then rub them through a colander into two quarts of hot milk (skimmed milk will do very well); have some finely chopped parsley and onion, add both with salt and pepper, stew three-fourths of an hour; then stir in a large piece of butter and beat two eggs with a little cold milk, stir in quickly and serve with fried bread. There should be potatoes enough to make the soup creamy. A little meat stock is sometimes added to the soup, but it is hardly necessary to do it as it is so very good without.—*Boston Budget.*

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES.

The Cost of the Average Metropolitan Society Swell's Wardrobe.

A tailor who makes clothes for fashionable young men—and fashionable old men, too, for that matter—says that a marked change has come over the methods of some of his customers during the last year or two. It used to be the proper thing for rich men to make contracts with their tailors for a year's supply of clothes at so much per year. They got a new suit and wore it as long as it looked fresh; then they would take it back and obtain a new one in its stead, and so they were able to go through the year in a well-dressed way. It was an English custom that the gentlemen imported, and it was considered quite the necessary way for several years, till suddenly somebody began to suspect that it was not quite as economical as some other plan might be. The same thing dawned on lots of other people soon after, and that ended the custom. A rich man's tailor-made wardrobe on this plan used to cost anywhere from $1,000 to $3,000 per year, in exceptional cases, of course, amounting much higher. It was a bonanza for the tailor, whose hot flatirons seldom failed to make a creased suit returned by one customer bright and fresh enough for another.

Now rich men are paying for their clothes as they get them, at so much per suit. The old style, which did not amount to more than a renting of the clothes, and which went under on the score of economy, makes way for a new scheme, which, if the tailors are to be believed, is a good deal more expensive.

"The average swell in New York society," says the writer, "is spending now from $1,500 to $2,000 a year on his tailor if he is cutting any figure at all. Men do not know much about the cost of clothes and the expenses of manufacture. Show a man a coat that costs $20 and another that costs $70, and he will seldom hesitate to pay the $50 difference to get the higher-priced garment."

A physician, who is known up-town as the attendant upon some well-known families, was presented some time ago by an English manufacturer with a piece of cloth for a pair of trousers. He took the cloth to his tailor and ordered it made up. When the pantaloons were sent him a bill came with them for $30. He dropped in to pay the bill, and with a smile that seemed based on the well-grounded belief that his tailor had blundered he pointed out the figures and suggested that somebody had made a mistake. The tailor looked the bill over and said he guessed not; the bill was all right. Trousers of that sort were worth $30.

"But I furnished the cloth," persisted the doctor.

"Oh, the cloth. That is a matter of small consequence," said the tailor. "We never charge for the cloth. Our fit and our reputation are what make pantaloons cost in this establishment."—*N. Y. Times.*

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Pedigree a Better Guide in the Selection of Animals Than Appearance.

It is remarkable how closely a half-blood steer will sometimes resemble a full-blood. Usually there are marks, especially about the horns, that unmistakably indicate the inferior blood coursing in the veins of the animal. But occasionally one is met that may deceive, by its external appearance, even the sharpest expert. This shows how hard it is to judge an animal on its own individual merit, which is the favorite idea with many. This is all very well, as far as it goes, but unless something is known about pedigree, it is very easy to be grossly deceived. The outcome, if this is the only guide in selecting for breeding purposes, may be very disappointing. The likeliest looking bull or cow may breed the most unlikely calf; and right here comes in another point that is almost as deceptive as judging the animal wholly on its individual merits. The young may not give any sure indication of what they will ultimately develop into. An ungainly, scrawny-looking calf may develop into one of the most beautiful and valuable of animals; while an admirably well-formed and pleasing-looking calf may grow up to be an object of sore disappointment. Instead of preserving its regular proportions, it may fill out in a most unaccountably angular shape. Here apparent individual merit again fails to be a reliable guide. We must know something about the blood in order to reach any thing like a satisfactory conclusion. It is a better guide than individual appearance by itself.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

How Pale You Are

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not always pleasant to hear, but still the [illegible] a kindly one. [illegible] female weakness [illegible] Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" [illegible]

A brand new school-teacher has just [illegible] is not a bit of bric-a-brac.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Special attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere in this paper, of H. H. Green & Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. They make a specialty of treating Dropsy and its complications. [illegible]

There is increased movement in boots and shoes this year. All the [illegible] body is going in for out-door exercise.

"I Love Her Better than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

Young housekeeper (to butcher)—"Are they spring lamb chops?" Butcher—"No, mum; they're mutton chops."

Better results are derived from Hall's Hair Renewer than from any similar preparation.

If you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will cure you.

Why is a good base burner lamp like a good husband? Because it never goes out at night.

There is a Means of Eradicating local disease of the skin that can be relied on, viz: Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

An attached couple that are always separating—a pair of shears.

Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two or three days. Try it.

"All the world's a stage," but the fare does not suit every body.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

When is an umbrella like perspiration? When it passes through the pores.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

An itching for notoriety is not enough to secure a niche in the temple of Fame.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 20.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common [illegible]
Choice Butchers [illegible]
HOGS—Common [illegible]
Good Packers [illegible]
SHEEP—Good to choice [illegible]
FLOUR—Family [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red [illegible]
No. 3 red [illegible]
Corn—No. 2 mixed [illegible]
Oats—No. 2 mixed [illegible]
Rye—No. 2 [illegible]
HAY—Timothy No. 1 [illegible]
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf [illegible]
Good Leaf [illegible]
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess [illegible]
Lard—Prime steam [illegible]
BUTTER—Choice Dairy [illegible]
Ohio Creamery [illegible]
APPLES—Prime [illegible]
POTATOES—new, per barrel [illegible]

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago [illegible]
No. 2 red [illegible]
Corn—No. 2 mixed [illegible]
Oats—mixed [illegible]
PORK—Mess [illegible]
LARD—Western steam [illegible]

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wisconsin winter [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red [illegible]
No. 2 Chicago Spring [illegible]
Corn—No. 2 [illegible]
Oats—No. 2 [illegible]
PORK—Mess [illegible]
LARD—Steam [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 [illegible]
Corn—Mixed [illegible]
Oats—Mixed [illegible]
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess [illegible]
Lard—Mixed [illegible]
CATTLE—First quality [illegible]
HOGS [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 2 red [illegible]
Corn—No. 2 mixed [illegible]
Oats—mixed [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

Flour—A No. 1 [illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red [illegible]
Corn—mixed [illegible]
Oats—mixed [illegible]
PORK—Mess [illegible]
LARD—Steam [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
$3. SILK STITCHED BEST KID BEST TANNERY CALF BOTTOM SEWED

THE ONLY BAGGER IN THE WORLD. $50 REWARD will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger, which we offer cheap. Circular and Price List mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, Ohio.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH. Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPIUM HABIT absolutely cured. [illegible] Dr. [illegible]

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. [illegible] Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.
DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. RADWAY'S THE ONLY GENUINE Sarsaparillian Resolvent! The Great Blood Purifier For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases. [illegible] Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent. [illegible]
DIABETES CURED! [illegible]
DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y., Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Dr. Radway's Pills.

DROPSY TREATED FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Eleven Years Past, Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. [illegible] Epilepsy (fits) positively cured. [illegible] H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. D's., 250½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE WASHBURN GUITAR is the finest toned and most durable in the world. [illegible] LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

3,000 Agents Wanted for the New Book, GLADSTONE-PARNELL AND THE Great Irish Struggle [illegible] HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Cincinnati, O.

I CURE FITS! [illegible] Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WEEKS SCALE WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y. [illegible] U. S. STANDARD SCALES [illegible] SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

100,000 ACRES OF CHOICE KANSAS LANDS in Ellis, Trego, Rooks & Graham Co's. For Sale on Easy Terms. [illegible]

12 DOLLARS [illegible] SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] PAYNE & CO., 48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS. [illegible] HOFFMANN BROS., 146 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers [illegible]

LADIES—Health and Beauty [illegible]

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. [illegible]

FENCE MACHINE [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.
UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago. [illegible]
GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. [illegible] REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Glendale, O.
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn. [illegible]
TELEGRAPHY [illegible] VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A. N. K.—E. 1092

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886. NUMBER 38.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

Albany, N. Y., Celebrates Its Two Hundredth Anniversary With a Grand Procession.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Bayard and Whitney Join in the Exercises—Governor Hill Delivers the Oration.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

ALBANY, July 23.—The citizens, visitors and strangers here yesterday gave themselves up to the one task of celebrating the incorporation of the city two hundred years ago. At midnight the announcement of the arrival of the anniversary was begun by the ring of bells, and until daylight men, women and children swarmed the principal streets, blowing horns and singing. Small cannon were fired at frequent intervals, and bon-fires were lighted in many of the wide streets. Thousands of persons remained up all night, and in the morning were as ready to start in on the celebration as though they had had a good night's rest.

The first important event of the morning was the arrival of President Cleveland. The Burgess Corps marched to the West Shore depot and awaited the coming of the train. The train steamed into the depot a few minutes after six o'clock. Mayor Thatcher, on behalf of the city, bade the President welcome. Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont, like the President himself, looking bright and fresh. The party were immediately escorted to coaches. The Burgess Corps then took up the line of march, and the Presidential party were driven to the Governor's mansion. Governor Hill, on the arrival of the party at the Executive Mansion, received them as his guests. The Governor delivered a lengthy speech. He related the story of Heinrich Hudson's voyage in the "Half Moon," in 1609, and told in detail the events which led up to the present celebration.

After breakfast President Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel Lamont, went to Secretary Manning's residence. The President and Mr. Manning remained in conversation together for an hour and then the former returned to the Governor's mansion. The President, Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Colonel Lamont, escorted by Mayor Thatcher and the members of the Anniversary Reception Committee, left the Executive Mansion at 10:30 o'clock and entering carriages were driven down to take their places in the procession. Governor Hill, escorted by members of the reception committee, followed a few minutes later.

The order to march was not given until eleven o'clock, although ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the head of the procession to move.

The First Division was under command of General Robert S. Oliver. Troy, Newburgh, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, Whitehall and Schenectady were represented by detachments of troops in this division. The First Regiment, of Philadelphia, also marched in this division.

Major General George S. Treadwell, commanded the Second Division. It comprised a number of G. A. R. posts from various cities of the States. The First Regiment and Tibbett's Veteran Association, of Troy.

The Third Division was commanded by Captain F. W. Cantwell. In it were the Rose Guards, of Philadelphia, the Albany Jackson corps, St. Joseph's Cadets, the Peck Zouaves, of Johnstown, M. J. Severance Cadets, and disabled members of the Albany Republican Artillery, the latter in carriages.

Major E. D. Ronen commanded the Fourth Division. It comprised the Albany Burgess Corps and their veterans, Mayor Thatcher and other city officials, the Bi-Centennial Committee, members of the Legislature and other invited guests.

The procession was the finest ever seen in Albany. President Cleveland rode in the Fourth Division, in an open carriage, with Secretary Whitney. Immediately after the procession the President and party went to the large rink on Lark street, which was already densely packed by an audience.

The exercises at the rink did not begin until 2:15 o'clock, although twelve o'clock was the hour assigned for beginning. The overture from William Tell by the orchestra was followed by a prayer by Bishop Doane. Governor Hill then delivered the oration of the day, after which Mayor Thatcher attempted to announce the next thing on the programme, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" The President arose, bowed and sat down again in his chair in the center of the platform beside Governor Hill. This did not satisfy the audience and the calls were renewed with added vigor. Finally the President arose, and advancing to the front of the platform said:

CITIZENS OF ALBANY—I come here to-day as an invited guest to a family reunion. I desire to be modest and not mingle too freely in the congratulations and celebrations which belong more properly to you. I do not wish to sound a single note of discord, but I have heard so much of the Dutch and of this being a Dutch city, so much talk of the olden time and of the customs, that when I remember that I dwelt two years among you I wonder whether I am in the right place or not. At the risk of creating discordance, I will say that in my time Dutch was not the language of the town. The people spoke English, and to me the words in English of kindness that I will never forget. I am glad, however, that you have got your charter. When I lived here, it was, I think, under a charter, but according to my remembrance, it was a charter passed by the Legislature of the State in the first year I spent here and approved by me. I must not detain you longer, but I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of the kindness with which you have received me, and from repeating the homely and old-fashioned wish, may the citizens of Albany and their descendants see many happy returns of the day.

President Cleveland spoke in clear ringing tones and his remarks were received with applause. When he sat down the audience called upon Secretary Bayard for a speech and he said a few words. Secretary Whitney also gracefully yielded to a similar demand.

At the conclusion of the exercises President Cleveland, Secretaries Whitney and Bayard and ex-Mayor Banks, drove to Secretary Manning's residence, where they remained about one hour. They then drove to the Governor's residence where, together with Secretary Manning, Francis Kernan, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Rufus W. Peckham, Colonel Lamont and others, they dined with the Governor.

Apprentice Glassblowers' Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The annual session of the Apprentice Glassblowers' Association began yesterday with forty delegates present. William Koehler, of Baltimore, is president; G. L. Loveake, of Glassburg, N. J., vice president; William Maddon, of Clayton, N. J., secretary, and John D. Dwyer, of Frankfort, Pa., treasurer. The day was devoted to a discussion of trade matters and the advisability of their joining the Knights of Labor as a body. They finally resolved to become members of that organization. The convention represents five hundred glassblowers. The Eastern division comprises Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Canada.

Destitution in Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Hon. A. Wedell, from St. Johns, N. B., arrived Wednesday evening, to confer with the Government as to some means of relieving the destitute poor on the Newfoundland and Labrador coast. Over 500 families are starving, while in Labrador at least 1,000 families are in the worst state of destitution. One hundred and twenty persons have died so far. The glass, the first of July, stood at zero. A large number of starving fishermen from Indian Harbor have just arrived to implore food from the Government and assistance for friends left behind. No crops can be grown. The chances are that 1,000 people will have died before another month.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

The Mexicans Are Massing Troops at Paso Del Norte—Uncle Sam May Have to Whip Mexico Again.

EL PASO, TEX., July 23.—The excitement on both sides of the river among the Mexicans as well as the Americans has been so great that both Governments have concluded, for the purpose of allaying it, to conduct further negotiations secretly and without publicity. Meanwhile soldiers continue as thick as blackberries in Paso Del Norte. The sleepy old place wears as martial an air as possible for such a relic of antiquity to assume. In marked contrast to this nervous exhibition of military power in Paso Del Norte and in contrast to the eager and excited interest taken in this international question by the citizens of El Paso, is the supremely calm indifference of Uncle Sam, who is drowsing at Fort Bliss, within a few hundred yards of the hostile hills of Mexico, on the other side of a shallow mountain stream. To look at Fort Bliss, nobody would imagine that within one mile of it a hostile city was bristling with armed men breathing fiery vengeance against the hated Americans. Surreptitiously a train load of troops from Chihuahua, that was massed as was announced last night arrived at Paso Del Norte. The Mexicans are perfect adepts in keeping their intended military movements quiet. Care is taken that whatever of a tangible nature really does transpire in military circles, is immediately brought to the knowledge of the Government at Washington. It is becoming more evident that Mexico is determined not to give Cutting up. Rumors on the streets of Paso Del Norte are to the effect that a train-load of troops with artillery is coming up from Chihuahua. It begins to look in this section like war.

Nearly Frozen to Death in a Refrigerator.

SOUTH NORWALK, CT., July 23.—Yesterday Wilbur Ayers, a provision dealer, went into his large patent meat refrigerator while his clerks were at dinner, and in some way the door slammed behind him, and he was locked in with the temperature at zero. Mr. Ayers weighs 200 pounds, but he soon began to feel sleepy and realized that he was freezing to death. He threw his body violently against the door many times, and succeeded in widening a crack in the inside plank, tore out the layer of charcoal between, and after repeated trials broke the outside plank, crawled out and fell in a heap on the floor, where he was found by one of his customers. His muscles in the right side were severed, and his ribs and arms paralyzed, while his body was one mass of bruises.

Increased Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes a report up to June 30, from which it appears that the total collections for the year were $116,902,845. The total collections for the previous fiscal year were $112,421,121, showing an increase of $4,481,724. The increase was made up as follows: $1,581,055 on spirits, $1,500,274 on tobacco, $1,445,949 on fermented liquors. This amount was reduced by a decrease of $25,000 on banks and bankers, and a decrease of $20,554 in miscellaneous receipts.

Fatal Explosion of an Oleomargarine Tank.

CHICAGO, July 25.—In Armour's oleomargarine factory this morning a large tank on Forty-third street and Packers' avenue became overcharged with steam, and exploded with frightful force, sending its boiling contents over five men, while two others at thirty yards distance were injured by flying debris. Thomas Dolan has died from the effects of his injuries and James Bailey is not expected to live. The damage to the building is about $5,000.

A Brave Widow.

LEWISTON, ME., July 25.—Yesterday morning Kate M. Pincin, a war widow, drew her pension money in Augusta. While counting it she saw an ugly-looking man watching her. Passing through a deep wood, on her return from Gardiner to East Monmouth, the same man drove past her, seized the horse by the bridle and demanded her money. Mrs. Pincin coolly leveled a revolver at the man's head, forced him to mount his buggy, turn around and retreat towards Gardiner. Then she whipped up her horse and drove home.

Two Brothers Killed by a Constable.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—In Graves County, Ky., the two Crittenden boys, under arrest for stabbing Alvin Wheeler, attempted to escape by knocking Constable Milton down. Milton shot and killed one and mortally wounded the other. The Crittendens attacked and cut Wheeler seriously for reporting them for selling liquor without a license.

Killed by Hornets.

OAKLAND, ILL., July 25.—Miss Hattie Johnson, of Brushy Fork, went out to gather blackberries yesterday. While doing so she knocked down a hornet nest. The hornets, enraged, stung her in not less than a hundred places, causing her body to swell to twice its natural size in less than an hour. The doctors say that she can not live.

The Craze to Jump Off the Big Bridge.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Henry J. Sweeny, of No. 118 Baxter street, this city, was prevented from jumping off the Brooklyn bridge to-night. Sweeny is seventeen years old, and when locked up he said his only purpose was to outdo Brodie and possibly make some money.

The Way They Steal in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Mrs. C. R. Jaynes had a hand-satchel containing money and diamonds valued at $7,000 forcibly taken from her to-night while passing by the Leland House, in the full glare of the electric light. The thief has not been caught.

The Dime Museum Catches Him.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stephen Brodie, the man who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, is out on bail; he will be exhibited in a dime museum.

The Drouth in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The wide-spread and long-continued drouth in the Northwest has seriously injured the crops. The pastures in all the Northwestern States are reported as short, and in large sections ruined. In portions of Wisconsin the cattle are given feed owing to an inability to obtain sustenance in the dried-up pastures.

Absconders Return.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—Charles H. Brown and John Grimsley, two of the absconding township trustees, have returned to Washington, Davies County, Ind. They declare their purpose to remain and face the music.

Poisoned Meat.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—Several persons have died at Hutchinson, Minn., from eating meat supposed to contain poison. The butcher from whom it had been purchased, in order to prove it wholesome, gave some to his two children, who died.

Grain Ruined by a Storm.

PORTLAND, DAK., July 25.—The *Pioneer Press* says: It is estimated that the grain ruined by yesterday's hail storm in this section will aggregate 750,000 bushels, which at present prices means a loss of $450,000.

Killed for Refusing to Treat.

PITTSBURGH, July 25.—In a fight at a German picnic Henry Hans was instantly killed by having his skull crushed in with a large bowlder. Thomas Illhart and Gus Dollar were seriously but not fatally hurt. The fight was caused by Hans and his friends refusing to give a party of unknown roughs beer, which they demanded without pay. The assailants escaped.

Forty Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—An explosion occurred in the Government magazine near this city to-day, killing forty persons and wounding a large number. The buildings were entirely destroyed.

CANADA

Actively Engaged in Preparing Her Defenses.

Every Port on the Pacific Coast is to be Immediately Fortified.

MONTREAL, QUE., July 23.—Great interest in the work of fortifying the Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast has been aroused. The graving dock at Esquimault on Vancouver Island, has been completed, the contractors having just handed it over to the Government, and it is now proposed to fortify Esquimault. There is an insignificant battery there at present, but it is intended to erect a first-class fortress as a set off to the great Russian fortress of Petropolaupski in the Northern Pacific. Colonel O'Brien and a corps of Imperial engineers from Halifax have passed through Montreal on their way to British Columbia. They will survey Esquimalt and Victoria Harbor with other points covering the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's part at the Pacific, namely, Vancouver City. Sites for several forts will be selected immediately, and the armaments will be shipped from England at an early day. It will be remembered that the first freight sent over the Canadian Pacific railroad was a train of munitions of war, sent by the Imperial authorities from Halifax to Port Moody, B. C., which occupies only eight days in transit. The British Government having adopted the Canadian Pacific railroad as the military route between England and the East, is deeply interesting in seeing that the railroad harbor on the Pacific is properly protected, and it is believed that millions will be expended almost immediately in that quarter by the Imperial and Canadian Governments jointly. The Canadian Minister of Militia, Sir Adolph Caron, has gone to England, and it is believed his mission has largely to do with the arrangement of the terms on which Canada and England will co-operate in the construction of those important military works. It is said in well informed circles that Canada and England will jointly erect the work, that England will furnish the armament, which will be first-class, and that Canada will supply the garrison in times of peace. It is also understood that in connection with the defenses there will be the most modern torpedo service in the entrance both north and south of Vancouver Island.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Pittsburgh and Adjacent Country Damaged to the Extent of $350,000.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 26.—Shortly before noon to-day a rain-storm passed over Allegheny and this city. For half an hour rain and hail descended in torrents, doing immense damage, threatening a repetition of the great Butcher's Run flood, whereby thirty-seven lives were lost, and of which to-day is the twelfth anniversary. The lower portion of the two cities suffered the greatest damage. Cellars, first floors of dwellings and store-rooms were flooded; fences and outhouses washed away. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. A number of streets are impassable, and trains on several railroads have been temporarily abandoned on account of slides and wash-outs. The damage is estimated at nearly $200,000. No loss of life has as yet been reported. The damage by this morning's storm will probably reach $350,000. The storm was the most severe known for many years. From almost every town along the rivers reports are coming in of great damage. Houses were flooded and struck by lightning, crops destroyed and trees and fences washed away. Almost every railroad entering the city suffered from land slides and washouts. Whole fields of wheat and corn have been destroyed, and at one point near Evans City a strip of woodland seventy-five yards wide by three-quarters of a mile long was leveled by a tornado.

A Druggist's Mistake.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Early this morning, Mrs. Andro Bartoli, an Italian woman living on Broadway, near the great Newburg Rolling Mills, sent her son to J. A. Bartlett's drug store, near by, for ten cents worth of cream tartar and the same amount of sugar of milk. Three children were ill and the drugs were for them, the mother also taking of the medicine. Instead of sugar of milk the druggist gave the lad arsenic, and to-night the mother is dead and three children are not expected to recover. The druggist is crazy with grief.

A Crank After Logan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing man was found prowling around General Logan's house. He refused to believe the servant's statement that the General was absent from home, and finally, becoming very much excited, drew a revolver and threatened to kill some one. He was arrested and taken to the station house where his language showed him to be a man of education, although evidently insane.

Starving Fishermen.

BOSTON, July 26.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., states that there is dire distress from want of food among the fishermen of Labrador. Out of two hundred persons in Astoria a hundred have died. There is great suffering and mortality in other places, including the northern coast of Newfoundland.

Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It is not now probable that any more public building bills will be passed this session of Congress. Sixty of these bills are now on the calendar, and about thirty have been passed during the session, some of which have been vetoed, and some of which have not yet passed the Senate.

Anarchist Sympathizers Meet.

CHICAGO, July 26.—A meeting of two thousand sympathizers of the Anarchist prisoners was held to-night. A strong force of police was present, but there was no disturbance.

Another Dynamite Bomb Found.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Another big dynamite bomb, supposed to have been prepared for the Haymarket riot, has been found in this city.

Canada's Population Still Increasing.

BRIMFIELD, ILL., July 26.—J. W. Harrington, of this place, has decamped to Canada, after victimizing his neighbors out of several thousand dollars.

—The military balloon establishment at Meudon, France, has been placed on a permanent footing. Designs, construction and training will be carried on there, while every engineering college will have a balloon department, and a company in each engineer regiment will have ballooning duties assigned it.

—It has been estimated that coca is used by 10,000,000 of the human race, betel nut by 100,000,000, chiccory by 40,000,000, coffee by 100,000,000; 300,000,000 eat or smoke hashish, 400,000,000 use opium, 500,000,000 use tea, and all the known peoples of the earth are addicted to the use of tobacco.

—Here is a conundrum which the sporting fraternity is puzzled over just now: A and B are matched for the best three in five; A wins the first two; what are the chances that A will win the third?—*Chicago Sun.*

—A young man at Paris, Ky., eloped with a young lady from the theater while her brother who had her in charge went out "to see a man." What a moral for Kentuckians!—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

NEWFOUNDLAND

Hundreds of Dying and Starving People Cry for Help.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 23.—Hon. A. Wedell, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived last evening to confer with the Government as to some means of relieving the destitute poor on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, along the northern coast of Newfoundland. Over 500 families are starving, while in Labrador at least 1,000 families are in the worst state of destitution. One hundred and twenty persons have died so far. The glass the first of July stood at zero. From Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, to Cape Mugford, on the Labrador coast, there is one solid barrier of ice, and no fishing has been possible. A large number of starving fishermen from Indian Harbor and Sandwich Bay have just arrived to implore food from the Government and assistance for friends left behind. No crops can be grown. The chances are that 1,000 people will have died before another month if help is not afforded.

A STRANGE STORY

Which Seems Strongly Flavored With a Touch from Joe Mulhatton.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—A strange story comes from near Bradford Junction concerning Simon Wilcox, a farmer, who blasphemed his Creator for the destruction of crops by a hail-storm. Wilcox had been an enthusiastic church member, but lost his faith when he surveyed the ruin in his field last Tuesday. In the midst of excited cursing he was paralyzed, and could not leave the spot. His neighbors found him, but could not release him. Their reports are probably exaggerated. They say that he was surrounded by an intense heat, and that no one could approach him because of it. A pole was brought to push him out of the heated circle, but the pole was burned off. Toward night he fell unconscious, the heat disappeared, and he was picked up a raving maniac.

Dragged to Death.

WEBB CITY, MO., July 23.—The little ten-year-old stepson of John Brinkley, last evening, was leading a Texas pony of doubtful disposition to water by a long rope halter. The animal became unmanageable, and the little fellow determined to conquer him, wound the rope around his wrist. The horse gave a plunge, throwing the child up in the air, and whirling around a few times, started at full speed over the hill. The mother of the boy was standing in her yard and saw the horse start and her son being dragged over the rocks, while his body was bouncing up and down, and heard his screams and cries for help as he passed near her in his course, but was powerless to help him. The horse was finally stopped by Jim Carr. The lad died in an hour and a half after being taken to his home.

Albany's Bi-Centennial.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Albany people have given themselves up, body and soul, to-day to the task of celebrating the incorporation of their city by Governor Thomas Dongan, just two hundred years ago. The uproar that broke loose at midnight, when the bells announced the arrival of the anniversary, continued until daylight. Men, boys, and even women, went up and down the principal streets blowing horns and singing until morning came. Men and boys organized themselves into marching bands and went from one part of the city to another, blowing two or three horns together and stopping before hotels and private residences and giving impromptu serenades. Small cannon kept up their salutes and bonfires lighted up the principal streets, and the red fires' glow was reflected from the skies above until they paled in the gray of approaching morning.

A Treasurer Defaults for Half a Million.

BOSTON, July 22.—The directors of the Lowell Bleachery Corporation removed Samuel H. Snelling from the office of treasurer, which he has held for twenty-seven years. A committee to investigate his accounts said he has been guilty of grave irregularities, anywhere from $200,000 to $500,000. The capital stock of the corporation is $550,000, but this is no indication of its wealth, for the assets are far in excess of that figure. It has suspended him pending an investigation.

Michigan Secured It.

DETROIT, MICH., July 21.—Detroit and Michigan are perhaps more directly affected by the new extradition treaty with England than any other city or State, because of the close proximity to the Dominion, which enables criminals to escape there. The suggestions for the treaty were drafted by Edwin F. Connolly, a lawyer of this city, who was then chief of police, assisted by Prosecuting Attorney Robertson. These two gentlemen brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Frelinghuysen.

The Indians Got Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Captain Lawton, with his command, surprised Geronimo's camp on the Youngi river, about 130 miles southwest of Campas Sonora, or nearly 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary line, capturing all the Indian property, including a large quantity of dried meat and nineteen horses. The warriors escaped.

Henry Berg on Inoculation.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Henry Bergh declares that small-pox, cancers, tumors and other forms of disease are resulting from vaccination, the whole principle of which is wrong. He denounces the Pasteur remedy as a humbug.

Too Much Rain.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 22.—Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado are suffering from heavy rains and washouts, the Arkansas river being higher than at any time before in twenty years.

A Mormon Convicted of Perjury.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 22.—Ambrose Greenweld, a Mormon pillar, was convicted to-day of perjury. The case has been a sensational one, and Gentiles are rejoicing over the outcome.

Respite from the Gallows.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Governor Marmaduke has granted a respite until August 6 to John Smith, who was sentenced to hang to-morrow with Joe Gump, at Gallatin, Mo., for the murder of Wm. C. Gladson, of Monroe County, Iowa. The Governor granted the respite in order to examine some new evidence in Smith's case. Gump will be hanged to-morrow.

Wages Voluntarily Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The Pennsylvania Tube Works Company, employing several hundred men, have voluntarily advanced the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

Two Boys and a Tin Box.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Herman Jacobs and Ed Kroncke, two boys, found a round tin box while playing in an alley, and attempted to open it by striking it with an axe, when a frightful explosion occurred, mangling the boys in a terrible manner. The box is supposed to have contained dynamite, and was probably a relic of the Anarchist riots.

World's Bicycle Record Beaten.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—Wilfred H. Barber to-day beat the world bicycle record by ten seconds, making a mile in three minutes, fifty-one seconds.

Shot by Her Baby Brother.

MARSHALL, ILL., July 22.—At Hazel Dell, a village just over the west line of this county, in the south-east corner of Cumberland, Winnie, the twelve year-old daughter of D. H. Sanford, of that village, was shot by her five-year-old brother, who was playing with a gun. The ball passed through the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

It Was Loaded.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Wilbur Ryan, nineteen years of age, while fooling with a revolver to-night, shot and killed Fred Kallsmyer, a lad twelve years his junior. He made the fatal mistake of supposing that the pistol was not loaded. The boys were cousins.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—SENATE.—Memorials of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and China were presented, setting forth the injurious effect of the outrages on Chinamen. A House bill was reported adversely, proposing to loan tents to veteran associations, the War Department having no tents on hand. A number of veto pension bills were reported back. The Payne bribery case was postponed temporarily for the oleomargarine bill. The rate of tax was reduced from five to two cents. Several other amendments were adopted and the bill finally passed—yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]. The sundry civil bill was called up and temporarily laid aside for the Payne case. After some discussion it was agreed to publish the three reports in the Record. At [illegible] p. m. the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hatch, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, denied the assertion of Mr. Ingalls in the Senate to-day that he was personally interested in the oleomargarine bill. Senate bills were passed for the construction of bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in and the river and harbor bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and read in detail. A motion to strike out the New York harbor amendment was voted on, 88 to 81. The point of no quorum being made, the committee rose. Mr. Morrison reported back his resolution to adjourn July 28, and pending action the House at 5 p. m. took a recess, the evening session being for the consideration of bridge bills.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Knights of Labor in favor of the Oklahoma bill and land bills. The Payne bribery case was taken up and considered, Messrs. Pugh, Hoar and Logan speaking. Mr. Teller then took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn shortly before 6 p. m.

HOUSE.—The concurrent resolution to adjourn July 28 was agreed to 115 to 36. Thursday and Saturday of this week were set apart for the consideration of the bill to increase the navy. The river and harbor bill was sent to conference with all the Senate's amendments non-concurred in. The inter-State commerce bill was opposed by the Northern Pacific forfeiture, and the former prevailed—yeas 112, nays 89. At 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, when the inter-State commerce debate was continued.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the Civil Service Commissioner for all changes in the rules and violations thereof since March 4, 1885. The legislative appropriation bill was reported from conference with certain disagreements which were insisted upon, and returned to conference again. The calendar was taken up and several pension bills passed, together with bills for the erection of public buildings at Clarksburg, W. Va., Springfield, Mo., Lynn, Mass., and Nebraska City, Neb. The naval appropriation bill was reported from conference committee and agreed to. The Payne bribery case was resumed. Messrs. Teller, Sherman, Eustis and Frye speaking. At 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Evarts is to be followed by Mr. Hoar.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the bill prohibiting the passage of special laws in the Territories was agreed to. The oleomargarine bill was reported back with Senate amendments. A number of committee reports were made. The inter-State commerce and the navy increase bills were laid aside, and the House went into committee of the whole on revenue bills, in order to reach the oleomargarine bill. A number of measures were laid aside after votes and incidental debates up to 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Blair rose to a question of personal privilege, and explained his connection with the attempted collection of a $200 fee in a pension case. A resolution on the fisheries question, instructing the Committee on Foreign affairs to make an inquiry, was submitted by Mr. Edmunds. The Payne case was taken up and debated by Messrs. Call, Evarts and Hoar. An investigation was finally refused by a vote of forty-four to seventeen. The sundry civil bill was taken up and considered until 6 p. m., when a recess was taken until 8 p. m. The same order of business was continued.

HOUSE.—A resolution setting apart to-morrow night for public building bills was recommitted, with instructions to amend it for land forfeiture bills—yeas 138, nays 93. The oleomargarine bill was reached, and, after a short debate, passed as it came from the Senate—174 to 75. The Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Price was called up. On motion to adjourn the Republicans refused to vote, and the case was withdrawn. The river and harbor bill was reported and returned to conference. A conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, and at 5 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—SENATE.—A resolution of Mr. Edmunds' was passed directing the Committee of Foreign Relations to investigate the subject of Canadian seizure of our fishing vessels. The rest of the day and evening were spent mainly on the appropriation bills.

HOUSE.—The new naval ship bill was passed. The evening session was devoted to land grant forfeiture bills.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—SENATE.—A bill was passed directing the Commissioner of Labor to make investigation in regard to convict labor. A joint resolution was placed on the calendar proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to alcoholic liquors. The resolution discharging the Finance Committee from consideration of the Morrison surplus resolution was laid over on the statement that it would be reported to-morrow. The President was called upon for information in regard to the detention of Editor Cutting by Mexico. The deficiency appropriation bill was considered. The fortifications and naval bills were reported. The Senate went into executive session at 4 o'clock and took a recess at 6 p. m. until 8 o'clock. At the night session there was no quorum and pension bills were considered in open session.

HOUSE—The legislative bill was reported from conference, and the amendment providing for Senators' clerks objected to—yeas 96, nays 121. Further conference was ordered. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture was taken up and debated until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous News.

PROF. E. LEON, of Mansfield, O., crossed the Grand Chasm at Tallulah Falls, Ga., on an inch and a half rope, fifteen hundred feet long and suspended from cliff to cliff, at a height of twelve hundred feet above the rapids. Four thousand people witnessed the feat.

AT Mt. Jewett, Pa., John E. Thompson shot and killed in cold blood John Yohe, a young bar-tender, against whom he had a grudge. The murderer surrendered to the officers, with the understanding that he would not be lynched.

COLONEL FRED GRANT denies all knowledge of any disagreements between Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris.

WHILE attempting burglary at Milwaukee, on the night of the 25th, Frank Dunn, a notorious St. Louis thug, was shot and arrested. He is under indictment at Kansas City for murder. With two pals he tried to commit highway robbery in Kansas City, and when the victim resisted, shot him dead, as also an officer who went to the latter's aid.

—Mrs. Henry Dorman, of New Haven, Conn., went to a museum and took her two-months old baby with her. While watching the play being given on the stage, Mrs. Dorman felt the child move convulsively in her arms, and within two minutes the little one was dead. The mother fainted and had to be carried from the theater. The child was apparently as well as usual when it was taken to the museum. The death was undoubtedly due to heart-disease.—*Hartford Post.*

—The London *Electrician* is the authority for a new and easy method of relieving the toothache. It says that if a thin plate of zinc be placed on one side of the gum and a silver coin on the other side, with the aching tooth between them, and then the edges of the metals brought together, a weak galvanic current will be established that will cure the pain. It looks possible, and is the sort of thing that one could easily get somebody to try.

—"Fashionlets" is a horrible word coined by an exchange. It is usually found at the head of a column of paragraphs about how to cut things bias, shirred plaits, etc.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

All the large manufacturers have been buying, and with more activity than in any recent week. The strongest grades in the Burley category have been medium grades of fillers leaf and in colory lugs. Low and high grades being without new features. Dark and heavy styles have not varied much, if in any degree, since last report. Low grades have been slow as usual, but domestic and foreign styles of leaf above that category have been steady and if possessed of any special quality they have been firm. Crop advices have been highly favorable, and in some of the upper counties topping has begun. The crop is probably in a clean, healthy condition in all quarters. We advance Burleys [illegible] for good lugs and medium to good leaf. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:—

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 75@ 3 75
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	7 [illegible]@ 8 75	10 [illegible]@12 50
Selections	[illegible]@10 50	[illegible]@15 50
Wrappers	12 [illegible]@18 [illegible]	16 [illegible]@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

WILL SATTERFIELD and Travis Hart, two young men living four miles south of Owingsville, got into a fight, which terminated in Hart receiving four knife wounds, which will kill him.

ALBERT EDWARDS, brakeman, had both legs crushed by an engine at Glencoe while switching his train. He was taken to Louisville.

THE Champion Ice Company's factory in Covington was partly burned; loss, $15,000. Four horses in the stable were burned. The ice-making machine was uninjured.

CHARLES TAG, of Covington, killed himself in his house in the absence of his family at Dayton, O. Too much liquor.

A *Courier Journal* special from Frankfort says that T. H. Woodward, a traveling man from Louisiana, died there a few days ago from the effects of an overdose of chloral taken to allay an attack of toothache.

UNCLE IKE PARKER, a stanch Democratic negro, who stood over seven feet high, long in the employ of E. D. Standiford, of Louisville, died a few nights ago.

POINDEXTER, White and Taylor, colored, convicts at the Eddyville penitentiary, while working in the quarry, a few days ago, made a break to escape. The guards fired and shot Poindexter in the hip, inflicting a serious flesh wound. He and White were captured. Taylor fell at the fire, but rose up, and afterward made good his escape. Poindexter was sent from Louisville, with a sentence of sixteen years for murder.

GREAT excitement exists in Greensburg over the marriage of old man Bishop, aged seventy years, to Rella Boston, aged seven years four months and seven days, under false pretenses. The child-wife was taken before the grand jury a few days ago. Her testimony was not of any importance, and her answers were entirely childish. Bishop can not be found, but he is thought to be in the neighborhood. Rella Boston, or Bishop as she calls herself, is slightly built, is small even for her age, being forty-five inches high, has red hair and dark eyes, is intelligent looking, and is, in fact, very bright. David Judd, the preacher who solemnized the rites of matrimony, was brought in on a bench warrant, on the 22d. He is a very old man, and very feeble. He says he married them according to law, except filling up the marriage certificate. He will be indicted for marrying a girl under lawful age. The limit of the law is twelve months in jail and $1,000 fine in such cases. An attempt will be made to place the unfortunate little girl in an orphan asylum.

CAPTAIN HARRISON BROWN, aged seventy-eight years, died at his home in Woodford County, a few days ago.

JOSHUA WOOSEY has been appointed postmaster at South, Edmonson County.

THE Louisville Exposition Bill allowing exhibits, etc., to be imported free of duty, was reported favorably to the House a few days ago.

THE Daviess county fair begins October 13, and continues four days.

A HORRIBLE story comes from Oregon, Oldham County. Six months ago a man named Watson took charge of the district school there. He appeared educated and gentlemanly and made a favorable impression with parents and scholars. Every thing went smoothly until a few days ago, when it is alleged he detained three of his pupils—little girls seven, eight and nine years of age—after the other scholars left. When the room was cleared he locked the door and deliberately maltreated the three children. He let them go home about dusk and they told their parents. A mob was organized at once to lynch the brute, but he escaped, going to Sulphur Station, five miles distant. News of the outrage had preceded him and a crowd caught him there, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree and gave him 100 lashes. He was then given five minutes to leave the country and made the most of his time, cutting through the woods. The little girls are all in a precarious condition.

A LARGE Maltese cat was seized with hydrophobia the other afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Stokes, West Market street, Louisville. It attacked a small child of Mrs. Stokes, but before it could inflict any wounds a young man, George Buckle, came to the rescue, and knocked it in the head with a shovel. The cat revived in a moment, and sprang upon Buckle's shoulders, scratching his face and biting his ear. Buckle threw the cat to the floor and killed it with a few more blows from the shovel, but about an hour later was taken violently ill. His mind was erratic late that night, but Dr. Griffiths, who examined the patient, said the bite would not be fatal.

J. B. MCKENZIE, who took charge of the postoffice at Hopkinsville, a few days ago, is the first Democrat who has held the position of postmaster there for twenty-five years.

A RATHER curious accident befell Mr. Wm. Saffarans, who lives near Russellville. Some years ago, from some cause he had his left leg amputated about eight inches from the hip joint. The other day he had started to town in his buggy, and had gotten out to open the gate, still holding the reins, when the horse was attacked by flies and ran away, knocking him down and dragging him some distance. The stump of his leg was broken just at the hip joint.

IN Harlan County Alexander Bailey was waylayed and killed by unknown parties.

BOURBON COUNTY'S wheat crop is estimated at 180,000 bushels—about one bushel for each acre of land in the county.

JORDAN JONES shot and killed Isaac Russell at Alton, Anderson County, the other afternoon. Both parties were negroes. The immediate cause was a dispute over cards, though it is said there was an old quarrel between them. Jones has not yet been arrested. About two years ago there was a similar killing, for similar causes, within a stone's throw of this same spot.

THOMAS DARLING, aged twenty, committed suicide at Dr. Wiley's residence, Milton, by taking a dose of arsenic. Disappointment in a love affair was the supposed cause.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

Details of the Anarchist Scheme of Bloodshed and Ruin.

Several of the Followers of the Red Flag Turn Informers—Their Startling Recital—Strong Evidence Against Spies, Fielden and Lingg.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Nine police officers and three private citizens gave evidence yesterday on behalf of the prosecution in the trial of the Anarchists. Two important points were made. First, that Fielden fired on the police with a revolver about the time the bomb was thrown; second, that Spies as early as February, 1885, had been working as an organizer for armed revolution which was to begin with the seizure of Chicago about May 1, 1886, when an attempt to enforce the Eight-Hour law would leave thousands of working men idle and ready to join in a scheme promising rich results in the way of plunder. Spies attempted to get the officers of the Knights of Labor Assembly of Grand Rapids to join the scheme, and the president of that assembly, Luther V. Moulton, was the most important witness on the stand yesterday. The evidence that Fielden fired on the police was abundant and conclusive, and seemed sufficient in itself to put a halter around the neck of that individual. Detective Bonfield testified to arresting Spies and Schwab, and said that in an interview with Spies, after his arrest, on the Haymarket tragedy, he (Spies) stated that he approved of the method used to exterminate the police, but thought it premature—that the time had not arrived to start the revolution. The witness exhibited a number of dynamite cartridges, fuses, revolvers, a dirk made from a file and other things which he found secreted in the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Spies' paper, and the organ of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In yesterday's proceedings in the trial of the Anarchists the evidence tendered by the prosecution was the most important, but at the same time the least sensational yet offered. This, at least, in the opinion of State's Attorney Grinnell. The prosecution occupied most of the forenoon session in proving that the riot at the McCormick works May 3 was instigated by a few Anarchists led by Spies; that Spies, after inciting that riot, wrote and circulated inflammatory and lying accounts of the outbreak, with intent to incite the working-men of the city to further riot; that it was in defiance of the active opposition of the leaders of the strikers that Spies and his gang captured the meeting which immediately preceded the McCormick riot, and incited that meeting to attack the non-union working-men; and, generally, that that riot was directly the work of the Anarchists in the carrying out of their plot to sack and plunder the city, as described in the testimony of the witness Moulton the previous day.

The testimony presented in the afternoon clearly proved that Spies was the writer of the mysterious "Ruhe" notice in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, that being the signal for the opening of the revolution by the armed forces of the Anarchists; that Spies and Schwab were directly responsible for the incendiary screeds in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*; that Spies was the author of the "Revenge" circular; that Spies, Neebe and Schwab, directly, and the other prisoners, indirectly, were responsible for the circulation of murderous Anarchistic literature, such as Herr Most's "Science of Revolutionary Warfare;" and that, altogether, the Haymarket riot, the McCormick riot, the throwing of the bomb, the publication of the *Alarm* and *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the issuance of incendiary circulars and proclamations, and the manufacture, storage, and distributions of explosives were all an integral part of a general and premeditated plot for the murder or overthrow of the police force and all law-abiding citizens, and the seizure of the city by the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Only two witnesses were examined in the Anarchist trial yesterday—William Seliger and his wife. Seliger lives in a small house on the rear of the lot at No. 442 Sedgwick street, and it was in this house the bombs were manufactured. The afternoon of May 4, the date of the explosion, some forty or fifty bombs were made at Seliger's. The prisoner Lingg who lodged at Seliger's, seems to have been the chief worker, five or six others, of whom Seliger was one, acting as his assistants. Lingg had previously practiced making bombs and casting bomb-shells. For tubular bombs he used sections of metal pipe of an inch to one and a half inches in diameter; for spherical bombs he cast leaden shells in a cup-shaped mold, melting the lead in a ladle on the kitchen stove. Small iron bolts and nuts were imbedded in the dynamite, and each shell sealed with a fulminating cap and fuse attachment. It was unquestionably one of these bombs that was thrown in the Haymarket.

The forty or fifty bombs made that afternoon were packed in a trunk and carried to No. 58 Clybourn avenue about 8 o'clock by Lingg and Seliger. Here they were distributed, the box being left in a rear room where each Anarchist could go in and help himself. Several conspirators equipped themselves with bombs, all of them being at the same time armed with revolvers and the deadly three-sided file-dirks. Lingg and Seliger armed themselves like the rest. The two proceeded to Larrabee street police station. They consulted on whether they should immediately throw bombs at that station or attack Webster avenue station first. Lingg was eager to begin; Seliger was cowardly and held Lingg back. Lingg had been detailed to attack these stations—to make such a "disturbance" on the North side that the police would be prevented from massing at the West side, where the principal disturbances were to be made. The two conspirators tramped between the two stations and eventually saw the Larrabee street patrol-wagon loaded with police starting off to the scene of the Haymarket explosion. Lingg then excitedly prepared to throw a bomb at the patrol-wagon, but by a trick of his more cowardly companion was delayed in his object until the wagon had driven off in safety.

The witness acknowledged he was afraid of his life, and so had written a letter, the substance of which was that Schaack had extorted information from him under threats. He swore that this was untrue; that he had been a voluntary informer, hoping to escape by making a clean breast of all he knew. He had never been promised immunity for making the statement. The cross-examination further showed that Lingg knew beforehand that there would be an explosion at the Haymarket meeting, and was anxiously awaiting tidings at the time it occurred. The witness had been in jail or in hiding almost all the time since, being afraid of an attack by one of his quondam brethren.

Seliger's examination occupied almost five hours, and then his wife took the stand and corroborated the chief facts of his testimony. The only new thing in her evidence was that Lingg tried to make a hiding-place for the bombs within the wall of his room, and that she prevented him. She acknowledged that she hated the whole business, and would have been glad to throw all the bomb-makers into the street that Tuesday afternoon.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Yesterday's evidence at the Anarchists' trial very materially forwarded the case for the State. The prosecution occupied the day in producing proofs of the bloodthirsty mouthings of Spies, Parsons, Schwab and Fielden at the lake-front and other meetings. The fact that the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office was the central distributing point of Anarchist supplies, including dynamite, arms and revolutionary literature, was further emphasized by the introduction of the load of dynamite and other explosive materials found there.

The first witness yesterday was M. H. Williamson, a newspaper reporter, who testified to the action of the Anarchists on the occasion of the opening of the new Board of Trade building. Parsons and Fielden, speaking from the windows of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, had offered to lead an attack with bombs and all other available weapons on the large stores of the city, Marshall Field's and C. P. Kellogg's being mentioned as proper places to begin with. The Board of Trade was also proposed as an object of attack, and Board of Trade men were to be murdered because "they were the scoundrelly robbers of the working-men and had built that edifice from the earnings of the poor." Parsons and Spies showed the witness bombs and dynamite in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office. The witness testified to various meetings where dynamite had been preached by Spies, Fielden, Parsons and Schwab. Parsons explained to the witness the methods of street warfare with bombs and boasted of the strength and perfect organization of the Anarchists of the city.

Several witnesses testified to Anarchist supplies found in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and an expert in the use of explosives gave testimony as to experiments he made with the dynamite seized at the office of the paper and showing its powerful character. Officer Walsh, who appeared with a bandaged head, having been shot during the Haymarket riot, detailed the substance of a speech made by Engel one Sunday afternoon last February at an open meeting at No. [illegible] Milwaukee avenue. Engel advised the crowd to save up a small sum, so that each might be armed with a three or four dollar revolver, that kind "being good enough to shoot police with." John J. Ryan testified to speeches made by Spies, Parsons, Schwab and Fielden at various times when rifles, pistols and dynamite had been recommended. Parsons had stated that twenty-five cents' worth of dynamite would demolish the Pullman building, and advised that act. Harry Wilkinson, a reporter, testified to stories told him by Spies as to the use of bombs and dynamite, and the condition and objects of the organization in the city. Joe Gruenhut, of the City Health Department, described as a Socialist and writer of Socialistic literature, had introduced the witness to Spies, and had been present at the principal interview. Spies told what was to be done and Gruenhut fixed the date it would occur—May 1 or within a few days thereafter, when many working-men would be idle through an attempt to enforce the Eight-Hour law.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Yesterday's evidence in the Anarchist trial was largely of a corroborative character. First came a burly saloonkeeper named Hein, whose testimony went to show Neebe's knowledge of and partial responsibility for the famous "Revenge" circular. Gustav Lehman, one of the Anarchists, described the manufacture of the bombs at Lingg's lodgings and his visit to Neff's Hall, where they were distributed. Lingg gave him a small satchel, containing bombs, fuses and caps; also a tin box filled with dynamite. Witness took the articles home and hid them in the woodshed. He became scared during the night, and got out of bed and carried the stuff away out on a prairie where he left it. He afterwards took a detective to the spot and it was recovered. The Carpenter's Union, to which witness belonged, gave a dance last March, and the proceeds were taken by Lingg, with the sanction of the union, and a quantity of dynamite was purchased. Lehman testified to hearing Engel, in a speech, give instructions as to how bombs could be easily and cheaply made.

Several witnesses testified regarding the Socialistic demonstration at the time the new Board of Trade building was dedicated.

State's Attorney Grinnell stated that he would have read the translation of the platform of the International Working-men's Association and Herr Most's book, which had already been placed in evidence. Captain Black objected to the reading. It was finally decided that the documents might be presented, and Assistant State's Attorney Furthman read in a loud, clear voice the platform adopted in Pittsburgh and published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The platform begins with a tirade against the capitalists, in which they are denounced as the spoilsman of the laborer. The working-men, it goes on, are forced to commit murder and other crimes through capitalistic oppression. The screed finally gets down to business, and says that the working-men can hope for no arbitration through the ballot or peaceful arbitration. There is but one method—force. It advises organization and preparation for the inevitable conflict between capital and labor, and calls for revolutionary and national activity. It demands the building up of a free society, founded on a communistic organization of production, and an organization of the educational system on an equal basis for both sexes.

Mr. Furthman next began to read Herr Most's book, "Science of Revolutionary Warfare." The translated copy is a large pamphlet of forty-nine pages, and the reading occupied the remainder of the afternoon. The author goes fully into the use of dynamite, and explains the best way to explode it. The whole work is written in that bombastic style for which the arch Anarchist is noted, and advocates the killing of the police by dynamite, gunpowder, the knife or prussic acid, the most deadly of poisons.

A DARING FEAT.

A New York Newsboy, on a Wager of $100, Leaps from the Brooklyn Bridge and Is Unharmed.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stephen Brodie jumped from the Brooklyn bridge yesterday afternoon into the East river. Shortly after two o'clock a lumber wagon was noticed passing over the bridge with two men riding in it. Something in the air of one of the men attracted the notice of a police officer, and he watched the wagon as it went on. When about one hundred feet east of the New York tower, and near the third lamp-post one of the men stood up and took his coat off. He looked around, and carelessly said to the driver: "Well, here goes for luck." He stepped from the wagon to the rail, and without hesitating a second jumped off. Less than twenty people were near at the time. The man fell down straight to the water, 120 feet below, striking in a bunch, but with his feet first. He sank from sight and reappeared a moment later with both hands at his chest as if in pain. A skiff, which was hovering near with some men in it, rapidly came up and took the man in. The boat was pulled to the foot of Dover street and landed.

In the meantime three police officers of the bridge squad had run around and down to the pier. They arrested the man and took him to the Oak street station. He did not seem to be much injured by his terrible fall and walked along without any assistance, followed by a mob of cheering boys and men. The leap was the result of a $100 wager.

A WHALE STORY.

An Ocean Steamer Strikes a Sleeping Whale and Cuts the Cetacean Monster Half in Two.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Netherland steamer Waesland, which left Antwerp on the 11th and arrived here Thursday morning, reports that at noon on the second day out, and just after the Waesland left the channel, a whale was seen floating on the water directly in the vessel's course. No attempt was made to avoid it, as the natural impression was that it would get out of the way of its own accord. It declined to move, however, being fast asleep more likely, and the steamer's sharp iron bows struck full and fair about midway of its length. There was a perceptible shock to the vessel and an immediate checking of her progress. Passengers and deck hands ran forward to see what was the cause of the trouble, and found that the whale, which was fully eighty feet long, had been cut half way in two, and lay dead and fast caught on the bows. It was necessary to stop the ship and back off to disengage the carcass, which, when freed, drifted astern. None of the officers of the ship had ever witnessed a similar occurrence, although it is by no means an unheard-of one. Ships have struck sleeping whales before, and on several occasions have suffered damage from the collision.

Sad Accident.

BOSTON, July 24.—The merry party which left here Wednesday on the Grand Army of the Republic special train for San Francisco was shocked by the sudden death of one of its members. When the train was crossing the Hudson river, Thomas J. Carey, of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 11, stood on the platform. In some manner he missed his footing in the darkness and fell through the trestle into the river, seventy-five or eighty feet below, and was drowned.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y JULY 28, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election 1886

For Circuit Judge
WARREN MONTFORT
For Commonwealth's Attorney
JOHN S. GAUNT
For Circuit Clerk
W. L. RIDDELL
For County Judge
K. H. BAKER
For County Attorney
S. W. TOLIN
For County Clerk
M. T. GARNETT.
For Sheriff
J. H. CLUTTERBUCK.
For County Superintendent
J. P. RYLE.
For Surveyor
W. E. VEST.
For Jailer
SAMUEL COWEN.
For Assessor
G. M. RILEY.
For Coroner
Dr. A. A. MURAT.

THE camp meeting season is now in full blast.

IT now begins to look as if we are going to have the usual amount of summer heat. The dog-days are near at hand, and old Sol is relentless in his efforts to keep things "a bilin'."

EDITOR BELL, of the Georgetown *Times*, has recently visited the Cumberland falls with a piscatorial excursion, and he gained flesh so rapidly that it kept his valet busy sewing on buttons and enlarging his breeches.

ALL those elected to office next Monday should bear in mind that the law requires them to execute their bond within thirty days after their election. A failure to execute the bond in the prescribed time defeats your election.

THE Switzerland county, Indiana, river townships, will vote on the proposition to subscribe money to assist in building the Ohio River Railroad. Ohio county will follow suit with her river townships on the same propositions.

A PROPOSITION is before the Board of Aldermen of New York, the object of which is uniting into one municipality the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Long Island City and several other adjacent cities and towns.

THE two Houses of Congress have not yet agreed upon pensioning the Mexican soldiers. Each branch of Congress appears to be willing to pass a law for that purpose, but it must be one of its own dictation, consequently nothing can be accomplished.

WE have received the initial number of the *Enterprise* published at Corinth, Grant county, and edited by J. R. Garrett. It is a well gotten up seven column folio, and if it is kept up to the standard of the first number, it will be a first-class local paper. Success to it.

SOME of the principal streets in Cincinnati have been ripped up for repairs, while the leading daily journals of that city are having a ripping fight over the street improvement matter. When Cincinnati begins to live at peace with herself, the millennium will dawn.

JOHN A. LOGAN and Murat Halstead will probably not speak now when they pass by. Logan's speech in the Senate on the Payne investigation was devoted to Halstead, who has all summer in which to review Logan. The fun has commenced. "Lay, on McDuff," &c.

FROM our exchanges we learn that the wheat crop all over the State is yielding fully up to the expectation before the crop was harvested, while in many localities it exceeds the most extravagant estimates previous to threshing. Verily the staff of life is now abundant in Kentucky.

THE New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent represents that a conspiracy, on the part of Randall, Carlisle and Morrison, to defeat and break down the administration, has been discovered. It is a very incredible story. It is more probable that a conspiracy has been formed to break down one or all of these men.

THE commission to which was referred the Arthur-Desha trouble in the twelfth judicial district, decided that W. E. Arthur was the regular nominee for Circuit Judge. The commission was composed of very able men, but it did not require any vast amount of ability to arrive at the proper conclusion in that contest.

DURING the first half of the present year 1,7[illegible] miles of new railroad track have been laid in the United States, and it is estimated that [illegible] of the year [illegible] will reach [illegible] [illegible] Kansas [illegible] with [illegible].

AS Walnut [illegible] [illegible] Mrs. Martin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

SINCE the advent of the [illegible] Buckner [illegible] [illegible] his time [illegible] to the study of the complications of the [illegible] battle and a correct and neat adjustment of the clean triangular lines. The General now has something else to nurse besides his gubernatorial boom, and which is of a very recent birth.

THE Democrats of the Eleventh district, in session at Somerset, unanimously resolve as follows: "We believe each State should have the right to regulate and control its educational system free from Federal interference," and Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester, unanimously resolves that the convention does not know what it is talking about.

THE Short-horn breed of cattle are coming in contact with quite a formidable rival in the Herefords, which have been very successful in the show rings in the West. The owners of the Herefords will invade the territory of the Short-horns this fall, and compete with them for Kentucky premiums, and unless the famous herds of Bluegrassdom are in the best of shape they may expect to be outshown by the new comers.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the announcement of Esquire F. M. Howlett, of the Hamilton district, as a candidate for County Commissioner. He is one of the few who can not do a dishonest or a dishonorable act, and has deservedly acquired the appellation of "Old Honesty" among the people with whom he has been associated all his life. If he is elected the people will have secured a watch dog for the treasury, and one that can be relied on to be heard from every time any thing appears the least crooked. He is one of the best men in the county for the place.

JUDGE COLE delivered a ringing charge to the Rowan county grand jury the other day, picturing in vivid colors the future of Rowan unless a halt is at once called and the law enforced. If the business requires it he is going to hold court at Morehead all summer, and if the grand jury heed his charge and the petit juries have the courage to do their duty, not a few hangings will be the result, while the penitentiary will receive a liberal reinforcement. A half dozen or so legal hangings in Rowan county is a procedure much needed there, and a healthy state of morals won't reach that section until these necktie matinees are liberally patronized.

JUDGE F. A. BOYD, late of Campbell county, but later of Boone, and now of Campbell county again, is a candidate for County Judge, and the State *Journal* published in Newport booms the Judge as follows: "Self praise is half scandal, but when a citizen comes before the public and asks to be elected to a high and responsible position, he should have at least a *few* friends who would work and act for him. This is not the case with Judge F. A. Boyd. He alone has to sound his own praise and he alone of all others is the only honest man (by his own say so) to be found for the office of County Judge. His idle prattle about being elected comes from a diseased brain and when the votes are counted he will probably have three votes—the Court-house Commissioners."

IT is but a short time till those who desire to send their children to a school other than the public school, will commence determining what schools they will patronize. In this connection we would like to call attention to the Morgan Academy, which will be under the control of Professors Whitehead and Mack, who desire to build up a good school at this place. Before deciding to send your children out of the county nothing will be lost by conferring with these gentlemen and ascertaining whether or not it will be to your advantage to patronize and assist in building up a good school at home. This county is in a condition demanding a school on the order of that for which the Morgan Academy was built. The people of the present are as earnest advocates of education as they were at the time a good school was kept up here. What has been done can certainly be done again.

An Act to Prohibit the Sale, Barter, Loan, Giving and Traffic in Spirituous Vinous and Malt Liquors in Boone County

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person [illegible] [illegible] presented by him.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the County Judge of Boone county, or the trustees or council of any town in said county, or other tribunal or authority in said county to grant or issue any license to any person or persons, or corporation to sell any spirituous vinous or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof in said county, or in any town or towns in said county or elsewhere therein, and any such license shall be void.

SEC. 3. The foregoing section I shall not prohibit any regular practicing physician from prescribing or supplying any patient under his treatment with any such liquors as far as he may, in good faith deem the same necessary as a medicine for the proper medical treatment of such patient. Neither shall it prohibit a regular druggist from filling, in good faith, any prescription for such liquors, made out and signed by a regular practicing physician, stating that it is for medical use, and the quantity, and for whom. No prescription shall authorize but one sale, and every prescription shall be filed and preserved by the druggist. Neither shall said section apply to any distiller who sells only in quantities of not less than 36 gallons at any one time to said county.

SEC. 4. Before the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be enforced in the said county, an election shall be held therein to take the sense of the legal voters of said county on the question whether spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold therein? Said election shall be held on the first Monday in August, 1886, and the officers holding the election at that time for county offices shall take the vote on said question. The County Clerk of the said county shall furnish poll books for each voting precinct in said county, with two columns, one to be headed "For the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors," and the other, "Against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors." In these columns the vote shall be entered as polled. Those voting against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be construed as voting in favor of this Act. The officers conducting the election shall certify the result and cause and cause the poll-books to be returned the county court clerk's office within three (3) days after the election, and the same officers whose duty it is to compare the vote and polls for candidates voted for at said election shall, on the same day, compare the polls and vote on this question. And if it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast on this question are against the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, they shall make a certificate of the fact, showing the vote given; and they, or a majority of them, shall sign the same and deliver it to the clerk of the county court forthwith, and the same shall be preserved by him as part of the records of his office, and shall be spread with its endorsement at large upon the order book of the county and this act shall be in force fully in said county in all its provisions from the delivery of the said certificate to the said clerk, who shall endorse thereon the date and time of its delivery to him.

SEC. 5. That if this Act fails to be put in force in said county, then those districts and parts of said county wherein the sale of liquor is not allowed under previous laws or the Act known as the "Local Option Act," shall not be effected by this Act; but the previous laws and acts prohibiting the sale therein shall remain in force as if this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 6. That any licensed granted in said county, authorizing the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, after the approval of this Act by the Governor, shall become null and void at the time the provisions of this Act prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors go into effect in said county.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force and after its passage.

STATE NEWS.

Some wheat in Shelby yielded 60 bushels to the acre.

Madison county claims the best corn crop in the State.

The Greenwood miner episode last winter cost the State $110,000.

The Henderson Company of State Guards has unanimously resolved to disband.

More than the usual amount of hay has been saved in the county this year.—Crittenden Press.

Two thoroughbred fillies from the Fleetwood stables at Frankfort, have been sold for shipment to Japan.

A Bourbon county farmer harvested 180 bushels of blue-grass seed from eight acres of land—22 bushels to the acre.

Martin McGary, of Henderson, had his thumb bitten by a negro tery, about a month ago, and [illegible] he died of blood poison.

[illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] will have a front of 130 feet and a depth of 210. It will be nine stories high and will cost $[illegible]

Crops are needing rain. An [illegible] farmer remarked to us that if it didn't rain within ten days the corn in the bottoms would be cut short at least one half.—Crittenden Press.

The wheat crop is yielding remarkably well this year, but the price is distressingly low for the producer. In fact, the farmer can't afford to raise wheat for less than a dollar per bushel.—Owen News.

Sam Lewis, of Glasgow, has a dog that can beat any ordinary man worming tobacco, catching and eating the little worms, while he throws the large ones away after the manner a terrier does a rat.

Col. Adam Renaker estimated his this year's wheat crop at 800 bushels and when threshed out proved to be an agreeable surprise to the Colonel, for instead of 800 it turned out to be 1,500 bushels.—Cynthiana Democrat.

Wm. Lindsay requests us to say that Judge Montfort being willing, the first order made at the November term of the Owen Circuit Court will be appointing him Master Commissioner of the court, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.—Owen News.

An Oldham county pedagogue attempted to sacrifice the virtue of 3 of his little girl pupils, for which the enraged citizens gave him 100 lashes on the bare back with a wagon whip and fired him out of the county, telling him that if he returned he would be hung.

Flemingsburg Times-Democrat: "A pear tree in John McGrath's yard was completely withered by lightning as to its leaves and fruit; while the trunk showed no signs of an electrical discharge. It was green and growing the day before, but seemed to have all the sap evaporated."

Willie Drane and John Thomas had two fields of wheat, one of which produced 50 bushels to the and one 40 bushels. S. H. Calloway has a field of about 10 acres that he says made about 40 bushels to the acre. The wheat generally in this part of the county ranged from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre. There never was known such an extraordinary yield.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

A couple of prominent gentlemen went "a fishing" the other day in Howard's Creek, and when they arrived at the piscatorial base of operation they discovered that all their minnows were dead. They were in a quandary; no plebian in sight to employ to drag the creek and both non-swimmers and having no fondness for cold water, it was distressing. As a last resort, the eldest barrister disrobed to a nude state and went grappling for minnows with a silk handkerchief, when lo! and behold, looking toward the high bank, he discovered a bevy of feminine beauty taking telescopic views of him. He dropped his miniature seine and struck for the shore, but made a misstep and plunged into the soft mud up to his shoulders. The aspect was grand and the curtain went down.—Lexington Press.

One of the greatest curiosities seen in Lexington for a long while was that which excited a large crowd of witnesses at the K. C. depot yesterday afternoon. The curious freak of nature was a little white child about three years old, whose body contained a head of enormous size, both in length and circumference. The head around the forehead measured fully twenty-six inches, and was twenty-four inches long. Taken altogether it was as large as three ordinary heads of children of the same age. From inquiry of its father as to the supposed cause of the wonderful freak, he gave no other reason than its father and mother were cousins. The child was not an idiot, as is generally the case with such freaks, but remarkably intelligent, and talked freely. The father, Mr. D. T. Graw, and family were moving from Grant county to Clark.—Lexington Transcript.

WE republish the whisky law by request. We have ascertained since Monday that it was approved April 14, 1886.

State Politics

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Lexington Press.

[illegible] [illegible] Hon. W[illegible] [illegible] Maddox, of Pulaski county.—[illegible] Journal.

The convention at Somerset on the sixty-seventh ballot nominated Maj. W. H. Pope, of Barren, [illegible] [illegible] Frank Wolford in Congress from the eleventh district. Maj. Pope is a lawyer of prominence, a good speaker and possessed of a fortune.

A convention at West Liberty Thursday, September 2nd, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress and for Board of Equalization. Hon. W. P. Taulbee will not be opposed for Congress, but the woods are full of candidates who desire to equalize things.

Hon. Robt. Boyd, of London, and Col. A. H. Clarke, of Owsley, have received the Republican nomination for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, respectively, in the Fifteenth Judicial district. Col. Clarke is a fearless man, and if Boyd will back him, in the event of their election, there will be a better administration of justice in the mountains than under the present Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Robert M. Vest,		Plff.
vs	Notice of sale in Equity	
Ida Sechrest, &c.		Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will on Thursday, the 19 day of Aug., 1886, at 1 o'clock I shall proceed to offer for sale in front of Hadleson's store in Verona, Kentucky, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments the following property, to-wit:

A portion of the James Vest farm near Verona, this county, and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Warsaw and Crittenden road; thence s 85 e 22.17 chs. to a Black Walnut tree; thence 15 w 17.84 chs. to a fallen Hickory and White Oak, a corner with Joseph Anderson; thence s 7 75 chs. to a stone; thence s 58¼ e 2 73 chs. to a stone corner with the land owned by C. Benson thence n 78¼ e 10.68 chs. to a stone a corner with lots No. 2 and 3 in the division of the land owned by Jas. Vest; thence n 37¼ w 5.84 chs. to a stone; thence n 78¼ e 35.64 chs. to a stone in a line of Robt. Vest; thence n 51 w 12.57 chs. to a leaning White Oak; then n 80 w 13 chs. to a stone; then n 2 12 chs. to the beginning containing 63 acres 3 poles.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. [illegible] Noel,		Plff.
vs	In equity.	
John T. Brown, &c.		Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, [illegible] [illegible] Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Verona [illegible] Johnson's Adm'r,		Plff.
Verona [illegible]		Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Vennosa Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c.		Plffs.
	In equity.	
L. L. Northcutt, &c.		Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr.		Plff.
vs.		
Thos Vests' heirs, &c		Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, Com

Land Sale

I will offer at public sale in Bellevue, Boone county, Kentucky,

Monday, August 2, 1886,

86½ acres of land, a portion of the Gill Rice farm below Bellevue, this land is all in grass and well watered, and has on it two tenant houses and a tobacco barn, much of it is good tobacco land. Terms cash. ED RICE, Agent,
Sale will begin at 4 o'clock p. m.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

57th annual session begins Sept. 6th, 1886. Situated in the famous "Blue Grass" region, unrivaled for beauty and health. Charming grounds. Prices low for first class College. Board at cost, at College Boarding Hall. Ten instructors. Degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M. conferred. For Catalogue address R. M. DUDLEY, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.

IN THE WORLD

The Best AND Cheapest

College FOR A Business Education.

Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges at the World's Exposition for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. [illegible] For circulars address W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY,

Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Take your County Paper.

THE COMBINATION FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston,		Plff.
vs	In equity.	
Alonzo Gaines, &c.		Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.

J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun.
☞Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf 36

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] [illegible] will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

[illegible]

Primary Department	$1 [illegible] per month
Intermediate	[illegible]
Advanced	[illegible]
Academic	[illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, [illegible] and History, Latin, Greek and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to taught. [illegible] [illegible] in French, Drawing [illegible] [illegible] if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per week. For further particulars address,

T. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of [illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the [illegible] Southern Railroad. [illegible] acres of timber and is all [illegible] land, [illegible] under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of [illegible] rooms [illegible] and all necessary outbuildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, 1 cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

I. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,

ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.

☞Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.☜

W. E. VEST,

COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office

AURORA, INDIANA.

I. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.

LANDRAM & HUGHES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.,

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,

RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

DR. E. A. IGOE,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

RISING SUN, IND

Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. W. TOLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
53-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,

Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT [illegible]

[illegible]

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Calladon, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Jos Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Fettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
of
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Bell & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!

TOBACCO

Shippers and Raisers, you can buy

Tobacco Hogheads,

Set up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS

At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 129 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SEVERNS, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

DeLAND & CO'S

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and Intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

HANOVER COLLEGE

Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th. Classical and Scientific courses, with Preparatory Department. Open to both sexes. No Saloons. Expenses low. Beautiful and healthful location, on the Ohio, near Madison. For Catalogue, address PRESIDENT FISHER, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

Subscribe for the RECORDER.

Nashville College, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Correlated with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department. Splendid new building. Ample Faculty. Music, Art, Calisthenics. Health. Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

W. J. Cowen announces [illegible] as a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Burlington district.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Walton as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] Petersburg as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Burlington as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of [illegible] as a candidate for County Commissioner at the August election 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] of Richwood as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. M. [illegible] of Hamilton as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the August election 1886.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] Walton [illegible] as a candidate for [illegible] election, Judge of the Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

W. H. Baker and his grandson made us a brief call yesterday.

The jail has four occupants, two of whom are colored men.

Last Sunday was the day to sow turnip seed. Did you sow?

The blackberry crop this year surpassed any for several years.

The crops of blackberry jam and jelly are very promising. Condition, 100.

For the past month the passenger traffic on the Conrad line has been very good.

If Grafton wins his race at Cleveland this week, the Recorder will burn its old hat.

Rev. Quackenbush preached at the Universalist church Sunday morning and evening.

The latest feminine foolishness is a bed spread made out of the backs of old kid gloves.

Next Monday is the regular August election day. A full team of county officers will be elected that day.

This part of the county has been billed for the Aurora fair which commences on the 17th of next month.

For sale—About 40 barrels good, white corn in crib on farm near Big Bone Grange Hall.

Mrs. F. Garrison.

The dramatic company has commenced rehearsing for the entertainment it will give during the session of the Teachers' Institute at this place.

Bellevue has a splendid base ball club, and for amateurs they put up a very strong game. May success continue with the team during the season.

The floor in the court-room is sadly in need of repair, and will probably be among the first business to which the Commissioners will direct their attention.

Mr. A. G. Winston was not in attendance at the July term of the County Court, being the first term of that court he has not attended for a quarter of a century.

There was a city picnic at Parlor Grove Sunday, attended by about 12,000 people. From accounts fighting was the principal amusement, there being about 8,000 fights.

Rev. J. W. Graybill, pastor of Richwood and Union churches, will preach on the subject of temperance at the Presbyterian church in Florence next Sunday, Aug. 1st, at 4 p. m.

To make room for an immense stock of fall and winter goods, H. F. Blase, 510 Madison Avenue, Covington, has slaughtered prices on suits made to order. Paste this in your hat.

If the bridge on the Bellevue pike, near town, is not repaired shortly, the company will likely be responsible for some body's life, and have to pay ten times as much as it would cost to fix the bridge.

If A. M. Acra gets a patent on his apparatus for keeping a cow's caudle appendage from annoying a fellow while extracting the lacteal fluid, it will be a bonanza for Mit—no patent churn business about it.

Next Saturday will be the last picnic given at the Erlanger Rink, and under the management of Kirb Conrad a pleasant time is assured to all who may attend. Music by Thompson, of Cincinnati. All are invited.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

Little Miss Annie Garrison celebrated her seventh birthday last Thursday by a party which was enjoyed very much. Among the little Misses present were Hattie and Ella Painter, Hettie Riddell, Viola Hammon, Gracie Grant, Essie Conner and Jessie Piper.

The Latonia Agricultural Association will hold its first annual fair on the Latonia Jockey Club grounds, from August 25th to 28th inclusive. The premiums in every department are very liberal. Write the secretary, E. C. Hopper, Covington, Ky., for a catalogue.

When we mentioned the board of Examiners of teachers for this county, in our last issue, we were not aware that W. E. Clutterbuck, of Florence, was one of the examiners. The board was in session last Saturday, there being five white and one colored applicant for certificates.

John P. Ryle, Democratic nominee for the office of County Superintendent of schools, has been granted his certificate by the State Board of Education, which settles the question as to his eligibility to the office. He has undergone two examinations since nominated, receiving a certificate under each.

To the [illegible] of Boone [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] of Boone [illegible]

[illegible] W. H. & [illegible]

The [illegible] that [illegible] Florence [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] that we have not heard of [illegible] now.

We [illegible] the death of Mrs. Allen, wife of B. M. Allen, [illegible] Miss [illegible] and [illegible] died on the [illegible]

Saturday evening as John McGuire and his son Wood, were returning from the [illegible] of [illegible], they [illegible] Woolper. Noble received several flesh wounds from a knife in the hands of Wood McGuire, and Sunday morning he came to town and swore out warrants for the arrest of the McGuires. Monday morning the officers went in search of the parties, but the one who used the knife had "skipped," the old man being the only one arrested. He was tried Monday and acquitted.

I did not address the people at Gunpowder last Thursday as it was announced I would, for the reason that the town hall had been previously engaged. The audience at Union was large and attentive. Circumstances interposed so my engagement at Sand Run church was postponed and transferred to Rucker's woods on Thursday next, the 29th, upon the occasion of the Bullittsville Sunday-school picnic. The opponents and friends of local option are cordially invited to attend.

H. P. Stephens.

To interrupt the monotony of ones slumbers at night, there is nothing we can call to mind that equals three or four horses—each carrying a screechy old yoke—ambling about on the pavement beneath the window of your bed-chamber. The clank of their metal bound hoofs and the wheezy notes of their yokes, with an occasional snort, are productive of a harmony of sounds which are ravishingly delightful at the dead hour of night. Everybody should turn horses out on the streets at night that all may enjoy the delightful serenades they are capable of giving.

About two o'clock one night last week some one attempted to break into the residence of Miss Jessie Glen, who resides alone near the Methodist church across the street nearly opposite H. P. Stephens'. The front door was tried first, and hearing the noise Miss Jessie got up and asked who was there, but no answer came and the burglar left. She retired and in a few minutes the person returned and made another attempt, when Miss Jessie ran up stairs, and throwing open a window gave the alarm to which some of her neighbors responded but the thief had fled.

Sunday afternoon as Edwin Beemon and his wife were crossing the bridge on the Petersburg pike near the residence of Mr. A. O. Hall, the horse ridden by Mr. Beemon broke through the bridge, throwing him and falling against the horse ridden by his wife, came near knocking it off of the bridge. The horse finally extricated its hind legs and escaped with no serious injury, while Mr. Beemon was considerably jarred up. This bridge has been a dangerous old structure for a long time, and somebody is or should be responsible for such accidents. It is a small bridge and it would cost but little to put in a safe condition, and the parties under whose supervision the bridge comes had better be looking after it.

Monday was the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stephens, which event was celebrated by a reception of many of their friends from both far and near. The marriage ceremony was performed by Revs. J. W. Howe and G. W. Dunlap, after which a supper was served. The guests spent a very pleasant evening, the younger portion remaining until a late hour, when they reluctantly departed for their homes, leaving many good wishes for the affable host and hostess. The presents were numerous, many of them very handsome and useful, the entire range being from the "sublime to the comical." Crowded columns preclude a more extended notice. The following is the list of presents:

Lawn Set, 5 pictures, 3 paper racks, 2 towel racks, 3 brackets japan, 2 french plate mirrors, 4 japanese banners, and 1 splasher, 12 hand painted napkin pins 1 whisk broom and holder, 2 scrubbing brushes, 2 cake spoons, hand painted, 1 salad fork and spoon, rolling pin, ink stand, decorative match safe and cigar holder, salt holder, sugar barrel top, knife and fork box, decorated butter paddle, wine set, pair decorated wooden shoes, 6 chairs, camp rocker, cherry and leather, 2 tables, cherry and ebony, painted bowl, broom, minature high chair, mikado basket, 2 buckets, patent churn, tub and wash board, 3 bowls, 2 potato mashers, paddle, horse brush, peck measure, lemon squeezer, glove stretcher, 2 blacking brushes, waiter of flowers, decorated linen receiver.

Mr and Mrs. H. P. Stephens desire through the Recorder, the same medium of their general invitation, to express general and hearty thanks to their many friends, not less for their presence than their presents. They may rest assured that life's desert will be relieved with many an oasis by memories awakened by such varied and useful souvenirs. They desire especially to thank Messrs. Mack and Piper and Misses Gardner and Kirtley, and Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. F. Riddell, and all others, who so courteously and well anticipated the want of every guest. May health and happiness attend all our friends as generously as they wished for these blessings to us.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stephens

After [illegible] the track [illegible] is a very bad condition, the Florence [illegible] gives the following account of the races won by Grafton.

[illegible] Grafton [illegible] Endymion [illegible] Grafton [illegible] Pilot Boy [illegible] Freddie J [illegible] Kitty Silver [illegible] He won the heat handily. Time, 2:31.

Second heat. Grafton was now selling [illegible] and the field [illegible]. Grafton had his [illegible] when they got the word, and made a break before the turn was reached. Pilot Boy led at the quarter, Grafton second, Freddie J third. The three had quite a race to the half, where Grafton went again, and Freddie took the pole, with the Boy second. Grafton made another play for the lead, but broke near the three-quarters where Freddie was still leading, with the Boy a good second. Going around the upper turn, and just before they squared away for home, Freddie's driver began to lift his charge. He used the whip in the stretch, but the Boy beat him by a head just at the wire, Grafton third. Time, 2:27¼.

Third heat. Pilot Boy had won the confidence of the buyers and had the call at $50 to $24 for the field. They got away well. Grafton and Endymion made their usual breaks before the stretch was reached. Pilot led at the quarter by two lengths, with Freddie J second. It was the same at the half. Pilot Boy and Freddie were even at the three-quarter, with Grafton coming fast. He made a break on the upper turn, but caught well, and after an exciting finish won the heat by half a length, Pilot Boy second. Time, 2:26¼.

HAD A CLOSE CALL.

Fourth heat—Grafton was once more favorite, selling for $25 and the field $12. Just after they got the word Grafton went to a break, and began to sway and surge over the track. Tom Dickerson, his driver, tried hard to straighten him out, but he was headstrong, and pulled in so close to the fence that the sulky wheel struck it. As the frail thing rebounded, the wheel flew high in the air and Dickerson fell to the ground. One of his legs became entangled between the spokes, and a shudder ran through the stands as Grafton plunged away at a thundering gait. Dickerson was dragged several yards when he finally freed himself. Grafton ran across the track and the sulky struck the opposite fence with a crash, and the horse, now thoroughly wild, started through the rest of the rest of the field. There was a scattering, and Crawford had to lose his position with Endymion, and ran him over to the fence to avoid being run over. Grafton went once and a half around the track, and when opposite the entrance to the track from the stable, made a desperate leap over the drawbar. The sulky caught on the fence, and Grafton fell heavily. In the meantime the other starters kept going and Pilot Boy won the heat by several lengths, having led throughout the mile, with Kitty Silver second. Time, 2:29¼.

Fifth heat—After Grafton had been unharnessed, and helped to his feet, he was found to be badly skinned up and bruised some, as well as blowed out considerably. The judges allowed him to start again, as the accident was unavoidable, and Dickerson, though quite lame, decided to drive him. In the betting he was still the favorite. The heat developed the fact that the runaway had helped to steady him considerably. They were sent away the second time down to the wire. Pilot Boy broke and fell back at the turn. Grafton also made a few jumps, but caught well, Endymion did likewise Kitty Silver lead to the quarter. Then she flew up and Grafton assumed first place. He was two lengths in advance of the party at the half, five lengths at the three-quarters, and won the heat just as he pleased by three or four lengths, Endymion second. Grafton won first money, Pilot Boy second, Kitty Silver third and Freddie J fourth, Crawford claimed fourth money with Endymion. He finished fourth in the third heat, but after a great deal of argument, and some confusion on the part of the judges, Kitty Silver was given fourth place, and Endymion set back to fifth for running. This slight change knocked him out. The time of the heat was 2:29¾.

Personal Mentions.

Gaines Rice spent Sunday with his parents.

George Barlow, of Gunpowder, was in town Saturday.

Mr. Orvill Williams is at his son-in-law's, H. P. Stephens.

The Misses Winston, of Hebron, and Mrs. Alonzo Gaines were in town Saturday.

Miss Mamie Riggs, of Covington, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Dempsey.

J. Wood Riggs and family, of near Constance, was visiting Cy Riddell and family Sunday.

Mrs. Kate Zinns and daughter, Miss Laura, of Riverside, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Cy Riddell.

Mrs. M. S. Rice and Mrs. B. P. Rice, of Covington, are the guests of Benjamin Rice and family.

Harry Hoggins and wife arrived from the west last Wednesday and are the guests of his relatives at Florence.

Rev. C. C. Forbes, of Springfield, O., [illegible] with his relatives.

Deputy Sheriff [illegible] and Miss [illegible] were visiting in [illegible] Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Annie Phelps, daughter of Hon. [illegible] Phelps, [illegible] of Lexington, is visiting [illegible]

Miss Lucy [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] neighborhood, have been visiting at [illegible] for several weeks.

Miss [illegible], Daughters of Hon. J. A. [illegible] returned home [illegible] very pleasant visit to friends in the Southern part of the State.

A. H. Vorhees, of Indiana, was over a few days ago. [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] how long he lives in [illegible]

J. [illegible] Revill went to Georgetown Saturday afternoon, returning Sunday evening. [illegible] the Cumberland.

Local Option. Business Views

The question to be decided at the poll at the August election is: Shall licensed saloons be authorized in Boone county? Simply this and nothing more. Not as some have said, Shall drug stores monopolize the traffic. The vote in August, whether one way or the other, does not alter in the least the law governing drug stores, or if it does, it is by further limiting the right of drug stores to sell. But it is claimed that the drug stores, and physicians, of the county will violate the law and sell to all that want whisky. This is pretty hard on the druggists and the doctors. For my part I do not believe they are such a bad set of fellows as the saloonists and their advocates charge. One thing is sure the license law is violated oftener than any other law ever enacted. I can answer for our druggist and doctor, the charge is simply unwarranted and ridiculous, I do not suppose that druggists in Boone county are less honorable than elsewhere. Danville, Ky., with licensed saloons arrested 140 men drunk and disorderly in one year, the last year of license. With drug stores and no saloons, only one arrest in the year. The police court in Elizabethtown, Ky., was in session more days in one week with saloons than in a year without.

But a comparison of counties will make this plain. Bullit county has had local option 13 years. Meade is near the same size; less than 600 acres difference in land and not 100 voters. Meade is but a few miles from Bullit. Meade county with 17 licensed liquor dealers in '85 was a pauper county $1,230. Bullit county with no license was a revenue county $3,150, But it may be claimed that the school fund drawn by Meade more than by Bullit made the difference. Not so.

When we go to the school fund the figures are reversed. Bullit county paid in a school fund of $4,362 32, and drew out for schools $4,786. As to schools Bullit is a pauper $425 81. Meade paid into the school fund $6,137 41 and drew out for schools $5,818 56. Meade is a revenue county $762 31.

If Meade is a revenue county for schools why not for other purposes? Look at these figures: Bullit paid witnesses in criminal cases $17; Meade $109. Bullit paid jailer $152, Meade $613. Bullit paid juries $667, Meade $1,047. Guarding and conveying criminals cost Bullit $21,50, Meade $80 45. The full result is: Meade draws from the State Treasury, revenue proper $1,230, Bullit pays in $3,150. Total difference $1,-180 between Meade county with 17 barrooms and Bullit with none.

Now look at Owen county with license in 1878, a pauper $5,460; with local option 1885, a revenue county $7,-462; difference in Owen between license and local option $12,922. As to school Owen was revenue nearly $1,000, but a pauper as to ordinary expenditures.

See Hardin county with 40 bar-rooms in '77, a pauper $9,256. Local option in '85, was revenue $2,154, difference $11,-410. Hardin was revenue as to schools $550, pauper as to ordinary expenses, $9,255.

I close with one question, where do nearly all the criminal cases of Boone county come from?

J. H. Fullilove.

Bellevue, July 20, '86.

The Other Side.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

Allow me to say a few words to my brother farmers and laborers. There is much said about how we shall vote in regard to local option, so called; but in the end it is prohibition.

Now, suppose we help to bring it on ourselves, what will the result be? Why corn was used in Kentucky this year to make 44,000,000 gallons whisky. Suppose this amount of corn had been thrown on the market or fed to stock. It would have had a bad result. If prohibition is carried throughtout the country, we will have to burn our corn, as some of the talkers say.

The local optionists say it only includes Boone county. But how is it they had a tyrannical law passed to suit themselves which excluded one part of the voters from receiving any advantage in case of success. By this means they will not vote. Here they will be mistaken. They will not vote for a law that says I cant loan my neighbor a pint of whisky. Now, let all of us go to the polls and vote against prohibitionism.

Forty years ago we had an "ism" that asked to come to a certain line, and when it got there it chose to step over, and that will be the way with the prohibitionists; give them Boone county and they will want Kentucky.

Now, all farmers and laboring men should not vote for a law that will cut short the demand for their products, or throw laboring men out of work.

There is no profession but what has something to do with the manufacture of whisky, from the stave cutter, the teamster and deckhands and hundreds of others too numerous to mention.

We do not believe in drunkenness, but a man must work for his own interest. If it is to a man's interest to get drunk let him get drunk; if not, let him keep sober—that is his business.

If a man eats too much watermelon and dies with cholera, must we stop raising watermelons? I say no; give me more watermelon.

With these few remarks I will close, hoping the citizens of Boone county will vote against this first step to prohibition.

A Farmer.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

The Sunday school at Pleasant Valley is [illegible]

[illegible] are all done with their [illegible]

[illegible] neighborhood [illegible]

Miss [illegible] is visiting [illegible]

Preaching at [illegible] Sunday in August, by Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] and every Thursday night at the [illegible] hall. These meetings are quite interesting.

RABBIT HASH.

Aunt Betsy Marshall is very poorly at this writing.

Dr. Cowen is having some repairing done on his house this week.

The wheat around this vicinity has been threshed—yield very good.

Deputy Sheriff Howard was in the precinct this week but made no arrests.

Albert Kelly, of Waterloo, was visiting his brother, E. T. Kelly, this week.

Several from this place went on the excursion to Frankfort, last Saturday, returning Monday.

Uncle Billy [illegible] and wife, of Rising Sun, were visiting their daughter at this place last Thursday.

We have four candidates for Magistrates B. H. Ryle, Wade H. Ryle, A. G. McConnell and J. J. Stephens.

Misses Jessie and Bertha Batchelor after spending a week with their cousin, Mrs. Hade Wilson, returned to their home in Lockland, Ohio, last Monday evening.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Don't forget our picnic.

Miss Taylor, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Miss Mary Corn.

Miss Spears, of Lexington, is visiting Miss Pearl Gaines.

Cassius Cropper and family are visiting friends and relatives here.

Threshing is the order of the day. John Stephens has the largest crop in these parts.

Miss Emma Brady is in this neighborhood, seeking stolen property. No trace of it has yet been found.

Misses Cleveland, Vickers and Nelson, three charming young ladies of the Blue Grass region, spent last week with Miss Mary Cropper. They were the recipients of special attention, being entertained at a party almost every night.

Alonzo Vaughn since his return from Western Indiana, is a very hard working youth. He rises promptly at half past 2 and deals out butter and eggs until 9 o'clock. His trip served him well, filling him with inspiration and giving him energy anew.

'Tis said to be fashionable to revert to ancient customs and manners. Our city always keeps up with the times. Her latest attempt is the use of the common two horse jolt wagon instead of the buggy. Let "Pa" and "Ma" take seats in the front of the wagon, the children arrange themselves on the floor. Then let "Pa" drive by the village store, while one child begs Ma for a new pair of shoes, another asks Pa to get her some tulu, one or two are singing and the rest are fighting, and you will have a spectacle as autique as fashion can dictate.

Miss Pauline Kirtley has just closed quite an interesting class in the art of painting. The class was composed of young ladies, among whom was Miss Bettie Gaines, who is now well skilled in the art; also Miss Laura Gaines who is now ready to receive orders. After the closing exercises, the class headed by its teacher, made a raid on the village store. Being all arrayed in their commencement costumes and of course looking so lovely, they completely overcame our clerk who "set 'em up" like a good little boy. After indulging in candy, tulu and the like, they decided, that it would not do to leave town without calling on our druggist, whom they found in a good humor. He invited them in and treated—we can not say to what, as your correspondent was not permitted to join the party. But you may "bet your bottom dollar" it was a merry crowd when it left town.

A Sunday-school and temperance picnic will be held all day Thursday, next, the 29th, at Rucker's Grove, just opposite James Riley's residence, on the Hebron and Covington pike. There will be swings and croquet for the children; hammocks for the young folk; a basket dinner for everybody and a temperance talk for all. There will be a refreshment stand under the control of James L. Riley and the ladies of the school, at which can be had creams and lemonade, the proceeds of which are for church purposes. All Sunday-schools are invited to attend in a body and as individuals to participate in the enjoyments and exercises of the day. Come, and welcome everybody to that which shall be pleasurable, and let us demonstrate "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Bullittsville S. S.

A few weeks since Gaines Rice was at home on a visit, and one night some one entered his bed room and took his pocket book out of his pants but dropped it on the floor where it was found next morning near the door. That night his sister, Miss Fannie, heard a noise in the room, and went in, thinking he might be sick, but, upon finding him sound asleep, concluded she was mistaken as to the location of the noise. Having returned to her apartment, she heard his door close, and shortly after the yard gate was shut when some one walked on the pavement. Then she thought her father was up, stirring around, and dismissed the matter from her mind. Next morning the finding of the pocket book, brought up the subject, when it was ascertained that neither Mr. Rice nor his son had been up during the night. It was at once evident that some body had entered the house during the night, and that the intruder was in Gaines' bed room when his sister was in the room to see if he was indisposed. Nothing was taken.

Mr. Cud Williams and one of his gentlemen friends, who were the guests of H. P. Stephens and wife for several days, left yesterday.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank

AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, June 2nd, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts [illegible]

Overdrafts [illegible]

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation [illegible]

U. S. Bonds on hand [illegible]

Due from approved reserve agents [illegible]

Due from other National Banks [illegible]

Due from State Banks and bankers [illegible]

Real estate, furniture & fixtures [illegible]

Current expenses and taxes paid [illegible]

Premiums paid [illegible]

Checks and other cash items [illegible]

Bills of other Banks [illegible]

Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies [illegible]

Specie [illegible]

Trade Dollars [illegible]

Legal tender notes [illegible]

Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., 5 per cent circulation [illegible]

Total [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in $300,000 00

Surplus fund [illegible]

Undivided profits [illegible]

Nat'l Bank notes outstanding [illegible]

Individual dep'ts subject to check [illegible]

U. S. Dep. [illegible]

Due to other Nat'l Banks 12,257 05

Due to State Banks and bankers 17,333 [illegible]

Total [illegible]

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss:

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. Kleinstrup, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.

Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.

PETERSBURG, KY.

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky. | J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.

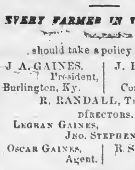
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Legran Gaines, B. L. Rice.

Jno. Stephens.

Oscar Gaines, Agent. | R. S. Cowen, Assessor



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AND

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Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,

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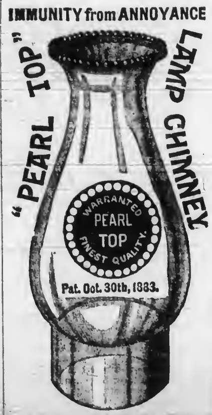
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

City Flouring Mills

—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH [illegible]

OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT [illegible]

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.

[illegible]

MONITOR

OIL STOVE

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JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.

James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.

The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

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—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

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ALSO A SPLENDID

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is [illegible] Worm Confections, [illegible] manufactured all over the country [illegible] B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor [illegible] are most frequently the result of [illegible] feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, [illegible] the teeth, then be assured these symptoms [illegible] of worms.

VERMIFUGE

[illegible] caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond a doubt that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first symptoms of worms, for so surely as they exist, they can be safely and speedily removed from the most delicate infant, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.

Messrs. Schwartz & [illegible] J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.

THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

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Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

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Spring Wagons.

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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON

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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

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Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue and other information Address JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., Lexington, Kentucky.

TAKE

THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & BALL, Publishers.

[illegible], : : KENTUCKY

BETTER THINGS.

Better to smell the violet cool than sip the glowing wine;
Better to hark a hidden brook than watch a diamond shine.

Better the love of a gentle heart than beauty's favor proud;
Better the rose's living seed than roses in a crowd.

Better to love in loneliness than to bask in love all day;
Better the fountain in the heart than the fountain by the way.

Better be fed by a mother's hand than eat alone at will;
Better to trust in God than say: "My goods my store-house fill."

Better to be a little wise than in knowledge to abound;
Better to teach a child than toil to fill perfection's round.

Better to sit at a master's feet than thrill a listening state;
Better suspect that thou art proud than be sure that thou art great.

Better to walk the real unseen than watch the hour's event;
Better the "Well done!" at the last than the air with shouting rent.

Better to have a quiet grief than a hurrying delight;
Better the twilight of the dawn than the noonday burning bright.

Better a death when work is done than earth's most favored birth;
Better a child in God's great house than the king of all the earth.

—*George Macdonald.*

ROMANCE OF A LETTER.

How It Followed a Gloomy Lover Over the World.

I.

The evening train from New York to Newark was flashing across the meadows, when a young man, who had been sitting with hat drawn over his brows, apparently thinking deeply, started up, hastily thrust his hand into his inner coat pocket, and, with an exclamation, drew out a dainty letter, addressed in feminine hand.

"Just as I expected!" he grumbled. "Of course, I forgot it! Why didn't I think of it before we left Newark! I might have mailed it there. Now, there's nothing to do but to tell Clara that I forgot it. And, of course, it is important, or she would never have hurried it off with that blot on the corner."

"Waverly!" called out the brakeman.

The young man arose, and, with the letter in hand, left the car. At this moment a carriage, containing a lady and gentleman, drove up to the station.

"There's Willis," exclaimed the young man. "He must be going to the city; I'll get him to mail it. Hello, Willis! Going into town?"

"Ah! Bennet, how are you? Yes, my wife thinks she must hear Salvini to-night. Any thing I can do for you?"

"Why, yes; if it would not trouble you. This letter was handed me this morning, and, as usual, I forgot to mail it. It is quite important, and if you'd just drop it in a box for me, I'd be greatly obliged."

"Certainly. No trouble at all."

Mr. Willis took the letter, put it in his inner breast coat pocket, and hurried away to his train, which had just arrived. Charlie Bennett passed down the board walk to his home, feeling that the possible result of his forgetfulness would never occur. A week later a small company was assembled in Mr. Willis' parlor. A young married lady who had that day found in her husband's pocket a letter that she had given him several days before to mail, made the statement that she believed that every man in the room had in his pockets missives that he had been intrusted with and had wholly forgotten. Mr. Willis denied the charge, and offered to prove that, as far as he was concerned, at least, it was an unjust accusation. One by one he emptied his pockets of letters, which were all addressed to himself except the last, a delicate letter, with a tiny blot on one corner. This bore the address of "Henry Milford, No. 123 West —— street, New York."

A look of astonishment crept over his face, followed by one of dismay, as he recalled the day that Charlie Bennett had intrusted him with an important letter to mail. This must be the one, though he had not noticed the address. Followed by peals of laughter, he hastened from the room with an indefinite desire to do something, he scarcely knew what, to rectify his error. What should he do? Should he harness up at this late hour and drive two miles to Newark, just to mail this letter, or should he walk over to the station on the chance of finding some one going to town? Just at this moment he saw, in the moonlight, a man hurrying along the walk toward the station, and recognizing a neighbor, he said:

"Oh! Mr. Grey, is that you? Are you going to town?"

"Yes, I am going to Boston, and I am in a hurry to catch the night train. Any thing I can do for you?"

"Why, yes; if you will just mail a letter for me, I will be obliged. You can drop it in a box as you go along. It will not delay you."

"Oh, it will be no trouble at all."

So, once more the letter was placed in a breast pocket and started for New York. It was destined, however, to take a much longer journey. Mr. Grey found himself pressed for time, and, in his haste, entirely forgot the letter. Returning home one morning, ten days later, he caught sight of Mr. Willis, taking the train for New York. The sight of him recalled the forgotten letter. Stepping to the office window, he addressed the agent, who stood inside:

"I say, Smith, I want you to do me a favor. Will you give this letter to some one who is going on the next train? It is a very important letter, and must be mailed at once."

"I'll attend to it. Harris always goes in on the next train. He'll take it."

"Tell him not to forget it."

"Oh, he won't forget. He's always doing errands for somebody."

Much relieved, Mr. Gray continued homeward, and Mr. Smith put the letter up over his desk, where he would be sure to see it when Mr. Harris came. But, for some reason, Harris did not come. Smith, catching sight of the letter the next morning, concluded that, as he was going to town in the afternoon, he would not intrust it to any one else, for fear it might be forgotten, as Grey had said it was important. The letter was therefore consigned to Mr. Smith's pocket just before he went to dinner.

As he arose from the table his wife remarked:

"You are not going to town with that coat on! Leave it here, and I will sew on those buttons while you are gone."

Obedient to the wishes of his wife, Smith put on his Sunday coat, forgetting to transfer his papers from the old one. While Mrs. Smith was working upon it, the papers fell to the floor. She picked them up and carefully laid them in a drawer, where they remained until Smith asked for them, several days later. Looking them over, he discovered the letter to Henry Milford.

"Now, that is too bad! I must give this to the first person that goes to town to-day."

It chanced that the first person that appeared was Charlie Bennett. To him Smith went with the letter.

"Bennett, I wish you'd mail this for me. It's been in my pocket a week now."

Bennett took the letter, and, glancing carelessly at it, recognized it as the very letter given him by Clara three weeks before.

"Where did you get this?" he asked, rather abruptly.

"Grey gave it to me to mail a week ago. I meant to give it to Harris, but didn't see him. Then I thought I'd mail it myself, and forgot it. Do you know any thing about it? I hope there's no harm done."

"Oh, I guess it's all right. I only asked because I know the man to whom it is addressed. I'll see that it is mailed."

"It's a shame!" said Bennett to himself, "that I did not mail this when it was first given to me. This is why Clara has been looking so down-hearted for the last three weeks. Poor girl! Well, it will soon be all right now."

The attempt to mail the letter was this time successful, but it was not so soon "all right" as the brother had prophesied.

The day before Clara Bennett had given her letter to her brother, she had received one signed, "faithfully yours, Henry Milford," and which, after an avowal of love, had closed with these words: "If you receive this with favor, give me permission to come to you; but if in your heart there is no response to my words, silence is the only answer I desire."

Clara's answer was brief. It consisted of but one word: "Come."

Henry Milford waited very patiently for a week, after sending his important letter. But as day after day passed, and no answer came, he considered his suit as lost, and, in despair, concluded to accept an invitation from an uncle to visit him on his ranch, in California. Robert Allison, an intimate friend, and a young lawyer, had tried in vain to dissuade him from this step; for he knew no reason why Henry should become moody and despondent all at once, and throw up his hopes of business success and promotion, and start off to California. But his arguments were unavailing. Henry would go.

"Where shall I forward your letters?" asked Allison, as they shook hands at the station.

"There'll be none to forward," was the ungracious reply.

"But I shall want to write to you myself. Where shall I address you?"

"I'll write you after I get settled," was the surly answer.

Henry turned abruptly away and stepped into the car. A second later, he turned back, and grasping his friend's hand, said, in a husky voice:

"Good-bye, old fellow, and forgive my rudeness. I hardly know what I am saying, but I won't forget that you have been a true friend to me in these dark days."

"Good-bye," responded Allison, trying to speak in a cheery tone. "You are a little bilious now, but the free life of a rancher, in 'the glorious climate of Californy,' will bring you out all right. I shall expect glowing letters from you soon."

"I wonder what ails the fellow?" he soliloquized, as he went home.

As he entered his boarding-house, the servant girl met him in a flurry.

"Oh, Mr. Allison," she exclaimed, "here's a letter for Mr. Milford. Can't you get to him before he goes away?"

"He's already gone, Jennie, but I'll send it to him."

Weeks passed, and Henry Milford seemed in no hurry to fulfill his promise of writing. When the letter did come, it was a breezy one, telling of their happy, unconventional life, but contained no word about himself. It closed with these significant words:

"You need mention me to none of my friends. I have done with civilization."

You may be sure that Allison lost no time in replying. The envelope in which he inclosed both his reply and the dainty letter of the unknown, bore across one end the words: "If not called for in ten days, return to Robert Allison, attorney-at-law, — Park Row, New York."

II.

A bright, beautiful May day was drawing to a close, as a traveling carriage drew up before the hospitable door of John Milford, stock farmer, California. The occupants were a portly middle-aged Englishman, wrapped in various "top coats" and shawls, and a young man, who seemed to be in great pain, and was evidently unable to alight.

"'Ello, 'ere, cahn't you lend us a 'and?" shouted the portly individual to the herdsman, who stood near, looking curiously at the stranger. "'Ere's a young man that 'as broke 'is leg. Cahn't you give 'im a lift?"

John Milford himself heard the summons, and, appearing, bade "the boys" bring the stranger in. The elder gentleman, who gave his name as "Holliver 'Awthorne, of Hivy Lodge, 'Ertfordshire, Hengland," made all due explanations.

"You see 'e would go leaping over the beck, and fell in. 'E couldn't get up; so Tummas, 'ere, and I, we 'elped 'im into the phaeton. Then we came 'ere, for we couldn't go on wi' the poor man groanin', and we not knowin' but 'e'd broke both 'is legs, you know. 'E'll 'ave a doctor."

"Doctors are not so easy to get in these diggin's," said a bystander, "but here's old Peter; he's a nateral bone setter. He'll fix 'im up all right."

Old Peter, rough as he looked, proved both skillful and gentle. He said that the injury was a severe sprain, not serious, but it might prove tedious, and require absolute rest for weeks. Mr. Hawthorne did not hear this statement with equanimity.

"Now, I cahn't stand that, you know. We've only time to reach San Francisco before the steamer sails. I say, why don't you give 'im some brahndy or gin? Talk about there's no doctors, and you can't get a decent drink of alo. No, Meacham, if you're not able to go day after to-morrow, I'll 'ave to go without you. That's all there is about that."

"But, Mr. Hawthorne," expostulated the young man, "you can't go alone."

"I!" exclaimed the irate old man. "You think you're the only chap that can endure living with a crusty old curmudgeon that's traveling for 'is 'elth. But 'ere's what'll alleviate the anguish of livin' with me, sir." And he slapped his pocketbook resoundingly.

In this dilemma, old Peter came to the front.

"There's the old man's nevy," said he to young Meacham. "He hain't been here long, but mebbe he'd go with the old feller. He might find him sort o' amusin'. He'd be as good as a circus to me."

Henry Milford would not have been recognized by his New York friends. He was sunburnt and rough-looking. He wore a slouch hat and his trousers were tucked into his boots. But there was that in his bearing that told Meacham that he was not as rude as his exterior.

The young fellow broached the subject of Henry's taking his place. "Mr. Hawthorne's not disagreeable to live with; he pays well. He blusters sometimes, but he soon blows himself out. Come, say you will take my place."

The proposition was unexpected, but its very novelty had a charm for Henry; and, after some discussion of the matter with his uncle, he offered himself to Mr. Hawthorne, and was accepted as his traveling companion. Several days after their departure, a letter reached the Milford ranch, addressed to Henry. His uncle turned it over with a perplexed face.

"I'm sure I don't know what to do with it," he said. "I'll ask Meacham."

The young man knew the route that Mr. Hawthorne had proposed to take.

"He intended sailing at once for Yokohama. I believe I'd forward the letter there. Just write on it: 'Care of the English or the American consul.'"

Poor Clara's much-traveled letter reached Yokohama in due season and was sent to the English consul.

After remaining some days in his hands uncalled for, it was passed on to the American consul, where it remained a month, and was then returned to Allison, at New York. Great was his surprise to receive his letter again, bearing the post-mark "Yokohama." He could also see that it had been to California. There was nothing to do now but wait until Henry himself reported.

Several weeks later a letter came to Allison, post-marked "Vienna, Austria." As it seemed to be the continuation of a former story, Allison concluded that the previous letters must have miscarried. It closed with these words:

> Mr. Hawthorne didn't like Japan, so we did not stop on those flowery shores. Our stay here promises to be prolonged, so write me, care United States consul. When I shall return to my native land is a problem I do not try to solve. So long as I and my agreeable employer are so "'appy as we are at present," as he would say, we shall probably remain in partnership. He has a formidable tour marked out. St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Rome, Moscow, Paris, the Alhambra and the Holy Land, in about this order, I believe. So, you see, we have years of travel before us. Will write you when leisure and inclination coincide.

Allison answered this letter at once, and, without opening the former one, which he had laid away on his desk, inclosed it and its inclosure in a larger envelope, that also bore his name on the end.

III.

Time passed—three months, six months, a year, and no word came from the wanderer. It never occurred to Allison that his letter had not been received. But such was the fact. After his usual erratic manner, Hawthorne suddenly determined to leave Vienna for St. Petersburg. While journeying through the Suez canal, they had made the acquaintance of an English spinster, a Miss Winthrop, accompanied by a very pretty American girl, as traveling companion. Milford felt a languid interest in the girl, but he had a suspicion that his employer was more than interested in Miss Winthrop. These ladies suddenly appearing in Vienna, the acquaintance was renewed, and Milford was not at all surprised when Mr. Hawthorne announced that he did not, in the least, care to go to Russia, but believed that it would be for his health to seek a more genial clime. This opinion seemed to be the result of learning that the ladies were going to Rome for the Easter festivities.

"We might go to Rome for Heaster, too," said Mr. Hawthorne. "It would be a deal more Christian-like than spending that 'oly time among those beastly Russians."

Milford did not like to seem to be following the ladies, but the more he opposed the Italian trip the more determined Mr. Hawthorne became.

"Like as not I'll never 'ave a chance to see a Hitalian Heaster again, and I'm going. You can do as you please."

Of course, the young man pleased to accompany his employer. The days in Rome passed very pleasantly in sightseeing. The two gentlemen acted as escorts to the ladies. Mr. Hawthorne and Miss Grey would wander away by themselves, returning to the hotel hours after Milford and Miss Winthrop, with some strange story of getting lost, to which the elder lady would listen with an incredulous smile, while Milford was forced to admit that the smitten Englishman was superior to the national prejudice against Americans.

One day Henry took a little jaunt with several Americans, leaving Mr. Hawthorne as sole escort for the ladies. It was quite late when he returned to the hotel, at the door of which he met an acquaintance, who greeted him with:

"Hello, Milford, you didn't go with your party! Miss Grey looked charming! Expect to go to Florence myself next week. How soon do you go?"

With a careless remark, Milford passed on to his room, to find it true that Hawthorne and the ladies had gone to Florence, leaving word for him to follow. The hasty note left for his instruction contained this closing sentence: "Went to the United States Consul. Saw a letter for you and ordered it forwarded."

After greeting his friends the next morning in Florence, Milford said he would run out to the consul's and get his letter.

"You won't find it," said the old gentleman. "I ordered it sent on to Switzerland."

Milford sat down, disappointed.

"Why didn't you bring it with you?" asked Miss Grey.

"Never thought of it, I assure you. It would 'ave been the easiest thing in the world, now wouldn't it? But it never entered my 'ed. Thought we had to order letters forwarded. Believe I'd forwarded my own, if there'd been any there."

"To what place in Switzerland did you order it?" asked Milford.

"I think it was Zurich, and we'll hurry forward and overtake it."

But Milford would not consent to shorten the stay in Florence on account of a mythical letter, and manifested no more anxiety in regard to it. But Mr. Hawthorne had a secret anxiety concerning that very letter. He was not so sure that he had ordered it to Zurich, and the more he thought about it the less certain he became. These fears proved well grounded. The letter was not at Zurich, and the consul was sure it had never been there. Mr. Hawthorne grieved so over its loss that Milford could bear him no ill will.

"Father," said the son of the consul at Carlsruhe one day, "this letter has been here so long that I don't believe it will be called for. Would it not be well to return it to the writer? It is addressed to Henry Milford, and is to be returned to Robert Allison, New York."

"Papa," exclaimed the youngest daughter of the consul, "that must be the Mr. Milford we met in Zurich. You know he told us of a letter that had gone astray somewhere."

"Yes, I remember it. They were going from Zurich to Paris. We'll send it there."

But Hawthorne did not go to Paris. He had a long walk with Miss Grey one afternoon and decided to go at once to "'Ertfordshire, Hengland," and prepare "Hivy Lodge" for a new mistress, a charming American girl, who would brighten up its many ancient halls, and add a new beauty to its many attractions. And Milford must go, too, and remain until Mr. Hawthorne had been legally transferred to the care of Mrs. Hawthorne. So, one day, at Miss Winthrop's quiet home in Camberwell, the transfer took place, and the bride and groom departed, with smiles and tears, for their home at Ivy Lodge. Then Milford felt himself honorably released from his duties as traveling companion. Three days after he sailed for America.

IV.

One morning in September, Robert Allison found, among his letters, one addressed in his own hand to Henry Milford, and returned to him as the writer thereof. It bore marks of travel, and frayed edges and innumerable postmarks, legible and illegible. While still examining it and endeavoring to decipher the many legends it bore, a hearty voice broke in upon his occupation:

"Well, old fellow, how are you after so long a time?"

"Ha! Milford!" exclaimed Allison, "where under the sun have you come from, and how is it that this letter has come back to me?"

Bewildered, Milford gazed at the letter, and then, catching sight of his name, he seized it, and, in his turn, began to scan its exterior.

"Can this be the letter that I have been playing tag with? When did you write it? Did you send it to Vienna?"

As he spoke, he tore open the end, and out fell the letter that had been to Yokohama and back.

"What is this?" he exclaimed.

And, not waiting for a reply, he hastily tore that open also, and Clara's long-delayed missive lay in his hand.

"Where did you get this?" he asked, turning almost fiercely upon his friend.

"It came for you the day you left for California. As soon as you sent your address, I forwarded it to you. It came back to me from Yokohama. That is all I know about it."

With trembling fingers and blazing eyes, Milford opened the letter. Only one word met his gaze, the one word "Come," signed "Clara." For a moment his head swam and blackness came before his eyes. Then, recovering himself, he said:

"Pardon me, Rob. I have had a severe blow. I am stunned. Let me go away. I will see you again as soon as I feel better."

The letter had reached its destination, after more than two years of travel by land and sea, in the old world and the new. Is it necessary to follow it farther?

At a quiet wedding party a few months later the bridegroom said to his best man: "You cheated me out of two years of happiness, Charlie."

"But I gave you a year of foreign travel at the expense of some one else. You ought to thank, instead of blaming me."

Milford glanced at Clara as he answered:

"I thank the postal system that made your carelessness insufficient to wreck my lifelong happiness."—*Cosmopolitan.*

FEMININE FANCIES.

Spicy Gossip About Trifles Comme il Faut.

Epicures of Baltimore eat salad of rice and hominy with cold game.

Try restoring the color of faded plush goods by brushing with chloroform.

Ladies continue to wear little fancy rings, set for the most part with small but very bright gems.

Gold thread for embroidering comes both coarse and fine. The Japanese gold thread is least liable to tarnish.

The fancy now is for wedding breakfasts, just as they do in England, with toasts to the bride and groom, responses and all the rest.

There is a tendency to cluster rings again, a favorite being a large colored stone in the center with small diamonds set around it, or vice versa.

Take a cow's horn or any horn, have it tipped and rimmed with brass, hang it on the wall with a ribbon and it makes a unique vase to hold a single choice flower.

A pretty new brooch, representing a cluster of hazel-nut leaves and fruit, consists of gold leaves and cups frosted over with small diamonds, while the nuts are formed by a brown enamel.

A bracelet pleasing to very young ladies consists of a single gold band on which is hung a round or square charm of rock crystal. Sometimes these open in half like a locket, and show a four-leaved clover between the two layers of crystal.

There appears a decided and growing tendency again to decorated watch-cases for ladies. Not only are cases seen with the raised wire-work decoration, but there are cases beautifully enameled, and cases in the center of which appear a group of gems.

Oatmeal water is admirable for improving the skin. Pour boiling water over a few spoonfuls of it and let it stand a few hours. On retiring wash the face and neck freely in the starchy water and dry without wiping. It is more conveniently used for a full bath when inclosed in a bag.

The "Hangman's Rope" pattern introduced last season in Paris, and patronized to some extent because of a curious superstition that the hangman's rope in gold is a lucky thing to have about, is seen here formed into bangles and bracelets, and also twisted into brooches. A bracelet seen simulated a rope, one end of which was untwisted showing the strands. Rings are also formed of this gold rope.

A favorite present from the groom to the bride is a jeweled brooch or lace pin, and, when money is no object, a pair of earrings or bracelet, or both, are added. At a recent wedding in this city the bride wore diamonds, a gift of the groom, valued at ten thousand dollars. A necklace and pendant is another favorite present. Sometimes a watch becomes the gift, and occasionally a ring. Whatever the form of the gift, if gems are in it, these are supposed to represent the ladies' preference, whether it be rubies, sapphires, diamonds or pearls.—*N. Y. World.*

QUEER FISH.

Finny Idiots Who Grow in Size But Never Attain Real Maturity.

Most of our English flat fish lie consistently on one side, and that the left; they keep their right eye always uppermost. But the turbot and the brill reverse this arrangement, having the left side on top and colored, while the right side is below and white. Two other fish, known as the fluke and the megrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect. But in no case are these habits perfectly ingrained: now and then one meets with a left-sided sole, or a right-sided turbot, which looks as though a great deal were left to the mere taste and fancy of the individual flat fish. Some have taken to lying most frequently on one side and some on the other; but it is interesting to note that when a normally right-sided individual has happened to lie with his left side uppermost that side becomes colored and distorted, exactly the same as in his more correct brethren. This shows how purely acquired the whole habit must be. It points back clearly to the days when flat fish were still merely a sort of cod, and suggests that their transformation into the unsymmetrical condition is merely a matter of deliberate choice on their own part. Indeed, there seems good reason to believe that many young flat fish never undergo this change at all, but swimming about freely in the open sea assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as leptocephalic. I don't mean to say that all leptocephali are originally the offspring of flat fishes, but some probably are; and so a word or two about these monstrous oceanic idiots and imbeciles may not be here out of place. Lolling about lazily in the open ocean a number of small, long, ribbon-like fish are frequently found, quite transparent and glassy in appearance, with no head at all to speak of, but furnished with a pair of big eyes close beside the tiny snout. They are languid, boneless, worm-like creatures, very gelatinous in substance, and looking much like pellucid eels without the skin on. For a long time these leptocephali (as they are called) were supposed to be a peculiar class of fishes, but they are now known to be the young fry of various shore-hunting kinds, which have drifted out into the open ocean, and had their development permanently arrested for want of the natural environment. They are, in fact, the fish idiots, and though they grow in size they never attain real maturity.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE VETO POWER.

Republican Congressmen Have Forced the Chief Executive to a Free Use of a Constitutional Weapon of Defense—Bayne's Abuse—Mr. Cleveland's Capacity to Treat Details.

The President's vetoes of pension bills have been constant, and in almost every case his statement of reasons has been conclusive. In some instances there may be good reasons for reconsideration. But the action of the President shows a devotion to duty and a resolution not to suffer injustice to be done to the people by careless appropriations of public money, which will receive the most general and hearty approval. Here are some illustrations of the vetoed bills:

> "Simmons W. Harden got a bill passed granting him a pension for enlargement of the heart, which he asserts was the result of falling out of a wagon fourteen years before the disease developed. The bill granting a pension to Abigail Smith was vetoed because it gave her a less amount than she was already receiving. Another instance of careless legislation is shown in the veto of a bill for the relief of Andrew J. Hill, when the papers show that the claimant's name is Alfred. James Butler's bill was vetoed because he was never in the army; he enlisted on August [illegible], got leave to go home to bid his friends good by, fell into a cellar and broke his leg en route, and was discharged September [illegible]. Harriet Welsh's bill was vetoed because she admitted she married the man for whose service she claims a pension when she had another husband living undivorced. John W. Ham was drafted into the army; he was enrolled, and the next day started for home; he fell off his horse, broke his ankle, and was not placed on the rolls of his regiment. James P. Chandler applied for a pension at the Pension Office because he was run over by a wagon in 1865. This was denied him. Then he entered another application on account of bronchitis. This was also denied. Then he made a third for rheumatism, and that was denied also. Finally he went to Congress, and got a bill passed on all three of his claims."

There are many others quite as extraordinary. To prevent such waste of the public money is a simple duty of the President, and the attacks which have been made upon him for discharging his duty are exceedingly discreditable to those who make them. The attacks proceed upon the general assumption that any man who was a soldier is entitled to have his claim for relief honored in full in the precise form in which he makes it, and without regard to the facts. Of course nothing could be more absurd.

Many of the bills are laws of Congress overriding the decision of the Pension Bureau. The President acts, therefore, as a judge of appeal, and decides upon the facts in evidence, recapitulating them in his message. The assertion that the constitution does not contemplate this kind of detailed revision of the acts of Congress by the Executive is idle and wholly unfounded. To the extent of the veto the President is made a most important part of the legislative power, and he acts under the precise obligation that binds any member of Congress. His duty requires him to consider details quite as much as the duty of the Representative requires him to do the same thing, and when it is obvious that details have been neglected by Congress, it is the especial duty of the Executive to correct the result of the neglect. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, in his extraordinary vituperation of the President as "this man" who was almost transcending his authority, and "no better than any other American citizen, and not the equal of any man who periled his life and went out to save the Union," wholly forgot that he was speaking of an officer of the Government who acted under obligations quite as important and binding as those of Mr. Bayne himself, and that even if the President had been a shirk and a coward—which he was not—that fact is not a reason that Mr. Bayne and his associates should be allowed to take money improperly from the public treasury. The reasons of the President's vetoes are submitted to the country, and the country will judge whether they are well founded. No honorable soldier will think him unfriendly to soldiers because he refuses to countenance dishonest claims even when preferred in the name of a soldier; and every good citizen, conscious that the President is an honest man, and that the country is not ungenerous to the soldiers, will support him in his defense of the just rights of all the people.

There is a general feeling that the veto power should be used sparingly. But it would be better to say that Congress ought not to furnish frequent occasions for its exercise. The number of President Cleveland's vetoes is great, but they all affect what is substantially the same act of legislation, an act of infinite details, namely, the granting of pensions. The veto power is one of the most important and valuable checks of our Government. It belongs to the system which wisely separates the republic from the simple democracy, or the constant, immediate rule of the majority. It is a power provided by the majority for its own restraint, and nothing proves more completely the wisdom of our popular government than the fact of the adoption by the majority of provisions which prevent hasty action. The President does not intend to slight his duty, and he has announced that he will consider all bills carefully before signing them. He gives fair notice that he will not be hurried, and Congress has learned that his words plainly express his purposes. His duty is largely a duty of detail. His ability is shown by his disposition and capacity to treat details. It is a quality of great administrative ability. It is sometimes contemned as the sign of a routine officer. But it is the quality which distinguished Gladstone as a financial Minister, and it was a striking trait in Napoleon. The two chief executive functions in our Government are the appointment of agents through whom to execute the laws, and the approval of laws to execute. They are both matters of detail, and to object to careful Executive attention to them is to object to the Executive office. The exercise of the veto power by President Cleveland has been neither reckless nor unjust. It has been due to a sincere desire to secure wise legislation, and it has been careful, intelligent and patriotic. The more it is considered by the country, the more warmly it will be commended.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Straining at Gnats.

Republican criticism of the Democratic Administration is essentially mean and contemptible. The organs of the opposition have been driven to small business. So successfully have the heads of the Executive Department met the responsibilities of office and so faithfully have they acquitted themselves, as a rule, that those who, out of their desire to restore the Republican ascendency, must needs find some fault in the present order of things, are forced to make mountains of scandal out of the most inconsequential mole-hills of error. These censors convict themselves of envy, malice, prejudice and venality. Having gone gunning for big game and finding none, they, in excess of their disappointment, expend their powder recklessly and viciously upon the landscape at large, or seek to knock over that which was despised in the ardor and high expectation of the start. The small fault of a small clerk gives occasion for columns of editorial mock-indignation, and individual exhibition of common human weakness on the part of the humblest employe of a great department raises an awful din among the conspiring magpies.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

—A new Connecticut fancy is "sunset teas," given out of doors.

A GREAT CONTRAST.

The United States Senate as the Old Man of the Sea in Dragging Down Good Legislation.

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress is particularly interesting in showing very important points of difference between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate. Whatever may have been the sins of omission on the part of the former, and the neglect to carry out certain measures of reform in fulfillment of platform pledges and in accordance with the earnest desires of the people, the House evinced a spirit of economy, and lent in many notable instances its hearty co-operation with the reform work of the Administration. It responded heartily to the appeal of Secretary Lamar and Land Commissioner Sparks for legislation to correct the widespread abuses and swindling connected with the public lands. It displayed commendable zeal in furthering Secretary Whitney's plans for the construction of a navy worthy of the Nation, and spoiled many a seductive job brought before it, backed by a powerful and unscrupulous lobby.

On the other hand, the Republican Senate exhibited a wanton disregard for the interests of the public and endeavored to thwart the economical and conservative policy of the lower House. The Republican Senators made a stout fight for the steamship subsidy lobby, and nothing short of the unbending, determined opposition of the Democratic House defeated this shameless waste of the people's money. The Senate neutralized the efforts of the House to reform the land laws and save what remains of the public domain from the harpies who are after it. The Anderson bill, requiring the immediate adjustment of railroad land grants was so altered by the Senate that it became to all practical purposes null and void.

The repeal of the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land laws was also so manipulated by the Republican Senate that the situation now is worse than before and more favorable to the land grabbers. Secretary Lamar called the attention of the country to the importance of repealing those laws. In regard to the Desert Land laws the Secretary said: "Good government seeks to secure to the citizen the undisturbed enjoyment of his natural rights. Among these is the enjoyment of his lawful acquisitions. Land, lawfully acquired, is among the most important of his possessions. Its security depends upon the certainty of its title, litigation and contention depreciate its value, disturb the peace, waste the means and mar the prosperity of a community or nation. Laws exist on the statute books which violate these principles and are objectionable. The Desert Land acts are subject to this criticism. Fraudulent titles to good lands, have been the result of these acts. I would, therefore, suggest their repeal."

The Democratic House acted in accordance with this suggestion, but the Republican Senate blocked the desired reform. Shameless extravagance, amounting to open robbery, has been shown by the Senate in the pension bills, in the vast increase to the River and Harbor bill and in other unnecessary additions to other appropriation measures. Not only is the Republican Senate eager and willing to squander the people's money, but it resents, with indecent spleen, any interference on the part of the President to protect the treasury. Mr. Charles Northoff, an experienced and observant Washington correspondent, who can not be accused of partiality towards the Democratic party, thus alludes to the conduct of the Democrats and Republicans in both Houses:

> The cry of the Republicans in the canvass of 1884 was that if the Democrats were allowed to come in they would do too much—they would carry the country to the dogs. The complaint now is that they have not done enough. They have certainly omitted to do some things which needed doing, and which, no doubt, they would have done had they controlled both Houses. But the skillful and unscrupulous obstruction of important measures by the Republicans in the Senate shows that, no matter how active, determined and united the Democrats might have been in the House, their measures would have been defeated in the Senate. They have certainly not been a harmonious party in the House, but if they had been that would not have helped them, as many instances prove. What is to the credit of the Democrats is that they have done no harm and have allowed the Republicans to do no harm, and they have shown in the Administration and in Congress the disposition to deal honestly with the people's affairs.—*Albany Argus.*

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

—The pension bills vetoed by the President would have taken $120,000 a year from the treasury.—*Alta Californian.*

—The administration of the Government has been in Democratic hands, and the result is a general economical improvement which Republicans themselves are forced to recognize.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Matthews was rejected on the theory that no negro has the right to be a Democrat. The colored friends who went to Washington in his behalf were informed that Republican Senators do not recognize Democratic negroes, do not concede their freedom of political opinion, and do not propose to reward what they consider apostasy by sanctioning their promotion under a Democratic Government.—*N. Y. Star.*

—The step taken by Secretary Lamar to prevent officers and employes of the Interior Department from using public money for private business is a proper one. Hereafter each and every disbursing officer in the Interior Department will have to make a weekly cash report which will be sent to the treasury. This will obviate discrepancies such as have arisen for years and have been injurious to the Government.—*Buffalo Times.*

—President Cleveland vetoed another pension bill the other day, that of a man named Ross, who had been dead since February last. In life Mr. Ross had struggled hard to get his claim for a pension allowed by a Republican commissioner, but failed. The only cause assigned for the veto of the bill was the death of the man the bill aimed to help. Perhaps the reason was insufficient from a Republican standpoint.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—The Republican notion of colored citizenship is blind and unreasoning allegiance to the Republican party. White men alone have the right to exercise the privilege of an American citizen in voting as they please. Should the negro dare to disobey his Republican masters he is considered as ineligible to any office, and when, as in the case of Mr. Matthews, the question of confirming his appointment comes before a Republican body, it is decided at once, without any disguise, on the beautiful principle of the right of Republicans over the political opinions of the colored race.—*Albany Argus.*

—According to the *Novosti* a man has just died in the St. Petersburg poor-house at the age of one hundred and twenty-two; he had been an inmate since 1818. He retained his senses to the last. Indeed, it was only about four years ago that he seemed to fail at all, having till then enjoyed excellent health. There is still living in the poor-house a soldier's wife, who is shown by documentary evidence to be fully one hundred years of age.

—Whale fisheries are established all along the coast of Oregon and California, and numbers of whales are taken in their migrations down the coast, while whales have been taken up north with harpoons in them belonging to San Diego and Monterey whalers.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

The Only Art Which Animals, Fools and Idiots Are Able to Appreciate.

A saying among the Arabs asserts that the song of the shepherd fattens the sheep more than the richest pasture. The milkmaids of the Highlands of Scotland sing to their sulky cows to restore them to good humor. The Frenchman encourages his oxen to exert themselves by singing pleasant songs. A camel-driver often stimulates his fatigued beast to step out with renewed vigor by playing on an instrument. Seals have been known to follow a boat in which some one was playing, and hunters often take advantage of the animals' musical taste.

Darwin, generalizing from these and similar facts, says that "the perception, if not the enjoyment, of musical cadences and rhythm is probably common to all animals."

It does seem that music is the only art which animals, fools and idiots are able to appreciate, and the explanation is, probably, that music rests on a physical basis common to all living creatures.

Some animals show a liking for certain musical sounds, and a dislike to others. A lamb is mentioned by Rev. J. G. Wood which delighted in lively tunes, but abhorred slow compositions. It would show its pleasure when a polka was played, but the moment it heard "God Save the Queen," it would set up a continuous baa-baa, and silence the musicians by provoking laughter.

A Scotch lady could always put her pet rabbit into such a rage by playing the harmonium, that it would fly at the instrument and scratch its legs. If, however, she went to the piano, and played on that, the rabbit would give vent to his delight by running round and round the music-stool.

Some dogs howl all the time a hand-organ is played, and many men would, if they were as free to express themselves as a dog is. A dog is mentioned who had such an antipathy to violin music that he would yell dismally the moment a hand was laid on the bow.

Mr. Darwin tells in his "Descent of Man" of a bull-finch which had been taught to pipe a German waltz. When the bird was introduced into a room where other birds were kept, and he began to pipe, all the linnets and canaries ranged themselves on the nearest side of their cages, and listened with the greatest interest to the performer.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Little four-year-old was in a state of nervous excitement during a violent thunder-storm a few days ago. Running to her mother she laid her head in her lap and sobbed. "Oh, mamma, I'se so 'fraid of thunder." Seeking to quiet her, her mother responded: "You should not be afraid, my child. Thunder is God's voice." This soothed the child, and she went about her play. In a few moments another thunderbolt was heard. She dropped her playthings, and in an awe-struck voice inquired, "Mamma, what did God say then? Somefin' awful?"—*Hartford Post.*

Is it Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

AT the Japanese village: Visitor—"Is land dear in Japan?" Japanese—"No, but the ground rents are awful." Visitor—"What's the cause of that?" Japanese—"Earthquakes."—*Texas Siftings.*

Five Hundred Dollars

is the sum Dr. Pierce offers for the detection of any calomel, or other mineral poison or injurious drug, in his justly celebrated "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They are about the size of a mustard seed, therefore easily taken, while their operation is unattended by any griping pain. Biliousness, sick-headache, bad taste in the mouth, and jaundice, yield at once before these "little giants." Of your druggist.

A MAN seeing on a dentist's sign: "Teeth extracted without pain," remarked: "I never could get any teeth extracted without payin'."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

HALL'S Hair Renewer is cooling to the scalp and cures all itching eruptions.

For ague, bilious, intermittent, break-bone, and swamp fevers, use Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE Fall River *News* says a new yarn mill is to be started there. Wonder what they want another newspaper there for any how!—*Lowell Citizen.*

SHUN OINTMENTS AND LOTIONS for skin diseases, cuts, sprains, bruises, &c., and use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

"BY their works ye shall know them."—Watches.

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

AFTER all this world is a dangerous place—very few get out of it alive.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

IF a brooklet is a little brook, what is a goblet.—*Springfield Union.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

TOBACCO leaves—The cigar stumps that are thrown away.—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 27.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS—Common	4 20	@ 4 50
Good Packers	4 60	@ 4 90
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 40	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 50	@ 3 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74	@ 75
No. 3 red	70	@ 73
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 41
Oats—No. 2 mixed	29¼	@ 30
Rye—No. 2		@ 55½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 60
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@ 11 37½
Lard—Prime steam	6¼	@ 6⅜
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	10	@ 12
Ohio Creamery	15	@ 18
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—new, per barrel	1 25	@ 1 50
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 25	@ 2 82½
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 85¼
No. 2 red	84⅝	@ 84⅞
Corn—No. 2 mixed	41	@ 48½
Oats—mixed	37	@ 43
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 62½
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 70
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Red		@ 75¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring	73¼	@ 73¾
Corn—No. 2	40⅛	@ 40¼
Oats—No. 2	27	@ 27¼
Rye		@ 51
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD—Steam	6 52½	@ 6 55
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 00	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	81	@ 83¼
Corn—Mixed	45¼	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed	37	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4 87½	@ 5 00
HOGS	6 25	@ 6 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 71¾
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 29
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 71
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 33
PORK—mess		@ 11 00
LARD—steam		@ 6 00

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DYSPEPSIA
Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC
Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite and aids the assimilation of food.
Rev. Wm. H. Presson, 1119 Underhill St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years. Was not relieved until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured me."
Mr. [illegible] W. [illegible], Justice of the Peace, Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with Indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.
DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
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I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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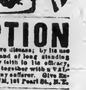

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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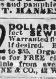

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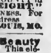

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A.N.K.—B. 1093

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886. NUMBER 39.

GREAT STORM.

It Swoops Down Upon Columbus, Ohio.

Rolling Mill and Many Other Buildings Wrecked—Workmen Dangerously Hurt.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—A regular tornado struck this city this afternoon. Buildings were unroofed, trees uprooted, chimneys blown over, windows knocked out, streets flooded, sewers washed in, and sad havoc generally was played. The most serious damage occurred at the Columbus Rolling Mill, in the northwest part of the city. This building, a frame structure 300 feet long by 110 feet wide, covered with a slate roof, lies an indescribable mass of ruins. There were only thirty-five men employed about the mill. The wind was sweeping over the open ground from the northwest with tremendous fury, bending trees and filling the atmosphere with debris of all kinds. There was a great, roaring sound, and the next minute the great ventilator on top of the roof was lifted up and dropped down, falling through the roof. A moment later the roof itself was up in the air as if by magic. The employes, when they heard the cracking of the roof-timbers, made a wild rush to get out of the building, and most of them succeeded, although when they got out they scarcely knew where to go, the air was so full of flying pieces of slate and other debris. Edward Blackly had a miraculous escape. He was in the center of the building, and, being unable to get out, took refuge under a large beam. The roof came down with a crash, but, strange to say, Blackly escaped uninjured, the beam protecting him from the falling timbers. Seven or eight workmen were severely, and two or three dangerously wounded. The immense brick structure used as a union depot was also greatly damaged. Almost the entire roof was carried away, and, remarkable as it may appear, with the hundreds of people in the depot at the time, but one is known to have sustained serious injuries.

THE LINE DRAWN.

New Hampshire's Supreme Court Opposed to Salvation Army Street Parade.

CONCORD, N. H., July 30.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision denying the right of the Salvation Army to beat a drum in the streets of any city, town or village of the State. The statute forbids drum beating except under the command of a military officer. The defendants claimed that they were acting in obedience to the dictates of their consciences and as an act of religious worship. The court held that this was no defense, and that no act of religious worship can be allowed to disturb the public peace or violate reasonable police regulations.

It Was Good Dynamite, Sure Enough.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A dynamite exploding excursion party was organized to go out on the lake this morning, to test some Anarchist bombs found in different parts of the city. A stream of water six feet in diameter shot 100 feet into the air when they were set off. For twenty feet around the surface of the lake was convulsed, notwithstanding the fact that the dynamite had been lowered some twenty-eight feet in the water. Hundreds of fish were thrown into the air with the stream, and the surface was covered with dead ones.

Home Rule in Wales.

LONDON, July 30.—Hand bills demanding home rule are being circulated throughout Wales. The circular says: "The time has arrived when Welshmen should have the right to govern themselves. The Parliament at London make laws, not for the benefit of Welshmen, but for the enrichment of landlords and idlers. Welshmen demand the privilege of making their own laws; they demand free education, the abolition of landlordism and the disestablishment of the Church."

Attempt to Force the United States.

BOSTON, July 30.—A Portland special to the *Advertiser* says: The action of the Canadian Government, in closing the Bay of Chaleur to American fishermen, is believed here to be an attempt to force the question of the three mile limit into the present controversy between Canada and the United States, as well as to force the United States toward opening its markets to Canadian fish, in whatever settlement of the question is hereafter made.

Heavy Mail-Pouch Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Post-office officials are investigating the theft of a mail pouch, en route from New York to St. Louis, containing about $20,000 in money and other papers and property, the whole being valued at $80,000. The robbery was committed about a month ago, and it is thought between New York and Pittsburgh.

The Cholera in Europe.

LONDON, July 30.—Cholera reports: Trieste, 9 new cases, 5 deaths; Fiume, 1 new case, no deaths; Manduria, 26 new cases, 6 deaths; Bologna, 15 new cases, 5 deaths; Ravenna, 10 new cases, 3 deaths, and 20 new cases and 7 deaths elsewhere.

Detroit is Growing.

DETROIT, July 30.—The new city directory has just been issued, containing 76,064 names, or representing a population of not less than 220,000, an increase of 12,000 over last year.

A Dead Anarchist.

ERIE, July 30.—The dead body of a man supposed to be Schnaubelt, who threw the bomb at the Chicago Haymarket riot, has been found in the bay here.

Bitten by a Rat.

MATTOON, ILL., July 30.—Joseph Lindsay, a fourteen-year-old boy, while taking a rat from a trap, was bitten twice on the arm. His life is despaired of.

Experimented With a Revolver.

MATTOON, ILL., July 30.—Jack Brading was experimenting with a new revolver, when it went off, giving him a fatal wound in the side.

Removal of Chief Justice Chase's Remains.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The removal of the remains of Chief Justice Chase to Cincinnati will not be made until September or October.

Guarding the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President to-day vetoed the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Missouri.

An Entire Family Drowned.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., July 30. Ferdinand Steinmetz and wife and children were drowned yesterday near here while crossing Nemeh river. They were riding after a team of mules which became frightened at a wet spot on the bridge and jumped into the river, thirty feet below.

Natural Gas Found in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Natural gas has been discovered at Dundas, Calumet County, the second instance in the history of Wisconsin. One of the workmen lowered a lantern into the shaft shortly after the gas began to escape, when an explosion occurred which badly burned three men.

After Editor Stead.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Evening News* says that the parents of Eliza Armstrong, the young girl who figured so conspicuously in the *Pall Mall Gazette* exposures, have arranged to bring suit for $40,000 damages against Mr. Stead, the then editor of the *Gazette*, its publishers and General Booth, of the Salvation Army. The claim will be for libel on the girl's parents and for assaulting the child.

Eloped With a Reformed Gambler.

MACON, MO., July 30.—Mrs. Ida Graves, young widow, daughter of Rev. Thomas Wilcott, Methodist minister, eloped with a reformed gambler named Forrest, who had been conducting revival meetings in her father's church.

PLAYING WAR.

A [illegible] Sham Battle at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Aug. 1.—Yesterday was the "sham battle," and the crowd in attendance was estimated at forty thousand. The evolutions and movements in the sham battle were splendidly executed, and the glory and horror of war were portrayed more vividly than ever before, save upon the field of actual conflict. Regiments, in lieu of companies, were opposed to each other, and the spectators got as excited as the actual participants. When the twelve pieces of artillery and the gatling guns opened fire, half the [illegible] [illegible]. Old veterans [illegible] and tears coursed down their cheeks as they remembered how they had [illegible] encounters of real fighting at Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh. Civilians [illegible] of the regular army, as it was the most realistic exposition of the noise and blaze of battle he ever saw. The glittering arms, dancing plumes, awful din and roar and [illegible] cry, with an everlasting crack of gun, made the welkin ring. The boys did [illegible], and no wonder. No accident happened, and the whole affair went off successfully in a magnificent style. Thirty of the militia were overcome by the heat during the engagement, and one died to-day.

HEROIC DEATH.

A Young Woman Saves Three Persons From Drowning, and Going Back After the Fourth is Seized and Dragged Under.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 1.—A Butte, Montana, special, gives the particulars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of that city, in a heroic effort to save the lives of others. For a year past she has been conducting a cattle ranch on the Upper Sun river. With her old mother she was encamped on the bank of the river when Judge Armstrong, with his wife, daughter of fifteen years, son of twelve years, and a spinster sister, attempted to ford the river with a four-horse team. The horses became unruly, ran into deep water and spilled the family into the rapid current. None of them could swim. Miss McArthur seeing the accident, plunged in and saved the son, daughter and mother. Going back for the sister she was seized in a death grip by the drowning woman and both were lost.

Irish Riots.

BELFAST, Aug. 1.—A riot occurred last night between Orangemen and Catholics. A band of music marched through the streets at about seven o'clock on its way to meet several hundred children belonging to Protestant Sunday-schools, who were returning from an excursion. The band was followed by a large crowd which greeted an assemblage of Catholics, who were waiting on Carrick hill to see the procession, with a series of groans mingled with taunts and jeers. The Catholics replied to this obnoxious salutation with a shower of stones, and the mob accompanying the band retaliated in return. The police were soon upon the ground and endeavored to disperse the crowd, but the number of Orangemen rapidly increased and forced the Catholics from the hill. They then turned their attention to a big tavern, kept by a Catholic named McKenna, which they completely gutted, leaving not a pane of glass unbroken nor an article of furniture intact. The police made frequent charges upon the rioters, but were in every case repulsed by showers of stones, and many of them were severely hurt. Leaving McKenna's Hotel a wreck, the rioters attacked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics, battering down doors, smashing windows and tearing up fences and shrubbery. The police again charged the crowd, but the mob tore up the pavement and hurled volley after volley of stones thus obtained at the officers, driving them from the scene. The police rallied, and were ordered to fire into the mob, which they did with guns loaded with buckshot. The rioters then fell back sullenly, disclosing the fact that many of them had been hit and some seriously wounded. The police fought with terrific bravery and at fearful odds, scarcely one engaged in the fight escaping injury. Many of them were badly cut with knives and pieces of glass in the hands of the rioters, and some of them were almost entirely stripped of their clothing.

Fatal Prize Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A prize fight took place at Rhondda, Wales, on Saturday, between two well known bruisers named Evans and James. Thirty-two rounds were fought, during which both combatants were frightfully pounded. James was declared the winner, and Evans was carried from the ring unconscious, with blood flowing from a hundred cuts, and his face battered out of all semblance of a human visage. He was placed in a carriage and driven to his home, but died from his injuries before reaching there.

Cowhided at the Church Door.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 1.—Dr. Dinke Walter, a prominent German druggist, was assaulted and vigorously cowhided by William Reger as the former was entering the German Lutheran Church this morning. The affair created great excitement in the church, the women and children fleeing in all directions. The trouble grew out of alleged slander of Reger by the druggist. Both men are prominent German citizens.

Against the Jesuits.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—Another popular demonstration has been made in Callao against the Jesuits remaining in Peru, and has been followed by one in Lima. Petitions to Congress are being sent in praying for their immediate expulsion.

Election Judge Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—John Tosney, judge at the notorious Fourth Ward, A, convicted of putting two hundred fraudulent ballots in the ballot-box, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. "Kid" Dickson, indicted for repeating, was acquitted.

The Deadly Gas Well.

RIPLEY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Edward P. Kingsley and his son John, while passing a gas well last night with a lantern, the gas ignited and both father and son were fatally burned. The derrick was blown to pieces by the explosion.

Church Wrecked by Dynamite.

ST. CLAIR, PA., Aug. 1.—Dynamite was placed under the Baptist church and exploded, completely wrecking the building.

Profits at Sing Sing Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The profits of Sing Sing Prison for the month of June were $5,000.97.

Verdict of a Colorado Jury.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 1.—In the District Court yesterday afternoon Frank Mason, charged with murder, was acquitted. According to the evidence the murdered man applied opprobrious epithets to Mason. The jury in its verdict declared that any one who called another man such names deserved killing.

Aged Lady Drowns Herself.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Margaret Schroeder suicided at Haubstadt, Ind., by drowning in a cistern. She was seventy years old.

Killed by a Horse.

HAUBSTADT, IND., Aug. 1.—Anton Geiser, a merchant here, while riding along near the railroad station, was thrown from his horse and three ribs broken. He managed to regain his saddle and rode a short distance when the animal stumbled, and throwing Geiser, fell on him, crushing the breath from his body and fatally injuring him.

Corn in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Fully one-third the counties of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas report that corn, while showing the effects of the drouth, has not been seriously injured, and will make a fine yield if rain should come in time.

WONDERFUL.

A Michigan Man Brought Back to Life

By the Rubbing Process After Decomposition Had Set In.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH., Aug. 2.—Asa Campbell is one of the best known citizens of Charlevoix town and county. For years he was engaged in active business here, and acquired a competency. About twelve months since Mr. Campbell was stricken with paralysis, and has suffered excruciatingly most of the time. Two weeks ago his malady developed more alarming symptoms, and his family was in constant attendance upon him. Friday he died. There is no question as to this—he died, and his physician, one of the most regular of regular practitioners, admitted the fact. Mrs. Campbell, as a dernier resort, sent out for Mrs. Sweetland, a metaphysical "curer," temporarily located in this city, and that lady promptly responded to the call. However, when she reached the house decomposition had already set in, possibly growing out of the nature and complexity of the disease from which Mr. Campbell had suffered, and the stench emitted from the body was fearful. Mrs. Sweetland, who is an intelligent, sad-eyed lady, ordered disinfectants to be liberally applied about the rooms, and she placed herself beside the corpse. For twenty minutes she gently rubbed the body, muttering prayers or incantations meanwhile, and then the dead man's eyes opened. He tried to speak, but was unable. The rubbing process was continued twenty minutes longer, at the end of which time the corpse sat upright, and in three hours he was chatting with his family. Mr. Campbell is now enjoying greater freedom from pain than at any time since his first illness, and his physician, who admitted that he was dead, expresses himself as non-plused. Mr. Campbell is unable to express his feelings while in a state of death. He says he left the earth, but it is impossible to say or describe the place to which he journeyed.

MAN'S ENDURANCE.

The Frightful Ordeal Through Which a Wounded Man Passed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A knife-thrust under the eye that James Doyle received in a fracas at an early hour on Tuesday morning was, in the opinion of the doctors of the Governor Hospital, one of the most desperate that ever came to their notice. The knife entered at the inner angle of the orbit and penetrated the lachrymal bone, passing downward, backward, and slightly inward, in all three-and-a-quarter inches. The house surgeon says that the blade must have entered as far as the messial line, and, gliding along the vomer bone, struck the body of the sphenoid bone, which is very hard and turned the tip of the blade. Before Doyle was brought to the hospital one of his friends attempted to extract the knife, and in doing so broke it off at the rivet. To remove the blade was very difficult. Dr. Brendon procured a common file and made a small groove on both sides of the blade, and, with an instrument known as a "lion" forceps, began to pull. The doctor is a muscular young man, weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and he had to use his full strength, with both hands on the forceps, to remove the knife-blade, while the night orderly firmly held the patient's head between his hands with a vise-like grip. Doyle never winced during the terrible ordeal, but bore his sufferings with admirable bravery. The knife-blade was turned over to the police.

TEXAS MOVING.

The Men Who Gave Rassuras to His Death Promptly Arrested.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., Aug. 2.—By special order of Governor Ireland to County Attorney Kelso, complaint was received against County Judge Hoffstetter, Sheriff Oglesby, Deputy Sheriff B. Diaz and Franco Mondragon for being concerned in the illegal capture and delivery of Francisco Rassures to the police of Piedras Negras. The first three-mentioned individuals were arrested and placed under a bond of $1,000 each to appear before Justice Dunn. A meeting held at the court-house this afternoon passed resolutions strongly indorsing the action of Governor Ireland in the premises, and thanking him in the name of Maverick County, for coming so promptly to the relief of its people.

Is It Cholera?

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., Aug. 2.—Two persons have died in this city within twenty-four hours from what appears to be well-defined cholera—A. M. Van Hauter and Mr. Van Dry. The former was taken ill yesterday forenoon and died at 7 o'clock in the evening. The latter was sick about the same length of time. Considerable excitement prevails, and the matter is being looked after very closely by leading citizens. It is thought to have been induced by the absence of any sewerage system in this city, and the continued dry, hot weather. For nearly three months there has been no rain to speak of.

Yellow Fever Vessel at Ship Island.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Information was received to-day that the Norwegian bark Agnes Campbell, which arrived at Ship Island Quarantine Station Thursday night, from Aspinwall, lost on the passage and since her arrival at the station, six men out of a crew of twelve of yellow fever. Two of the crew died on the evening of her arrival, and were buried on Ship Island. One other has been taken sick since the vessel arrived, and there are now four cases on board, leaving only the captain and two men on duty. The infected vessel is undergoing strict quarantine.

Cheap Ocean Travel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Red Star Line has caused a sensation among the ocean steamship people by carrying steerage passengers from Antwerp here for $15, and from here back for $21. The agents of the principal other lines running to the continent held a long meeting this afternoon and formed an indefinite sort of a combination against the Red Star. This will result in a reduction of rates to figures below the Red Star rate, although formal announcement of such a lowering has not yet been made.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2.—Typhoid fever is raging at West Elizabeth, near this city. Over two hundred cases are reported.

—Forty years ago Josiah McCoy left his home in Portsmouth, Va., and his parents never heard of him again. Twenty-five years later his brother Frank settled in Savannah. The other day the brothers, who are now sixty and seventy years old, met for the first time in forty years. The runaway Josiah has become a flourishing orange-grower in Florida.—*Washington Post.*

—Sixteen years ago Asbury Park, on the New Jersey coast, was not in existence; to-day it is one of the largest summer resorts in this country, besides being the permanent home of a large number of people. It has seven churches, a fine public library, two public halls and has an assessed valuation of $2,000,000.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A tall, handsome Marseillais applied for an appointment as bass singer at the opera. "How far down does your voice reach?" "Three notes deeper than the thunder."—*La Caricature.*

—The temperatures of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston bear a striking similarity this summer.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

An American Citizen Kidnaped and Shot by a Mexican Rival in Love.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 30.—Francis Rasures, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested and surrendered night before last without a hearing by County Judge Hoffstetter, upon demand of Chief of Police Mondragon, of Piedras Negras, Mex., that he was a horse thief, was taken from the Mexican prison eight hours after his incarceration, carried two miles below Piedras Negras, with his hands tied behind him, and brutally shot and buried at the command of Mondragon. The secret underlying this infamous outrage is that Rasures had won the affections of a woman of whom Chief Mondragon was enamored. Mondragon swearing vengeance, detailed two of his trusty lieutenants one night to murder his rival. Rasures badly disabled his assailants and escaped to Eagle Pass. Mondragon, however, determined his removal, trumped up a charge of horsetheft against him and had him extradited and shot. The night that Rasures was delivered to the Mexican authorities Mondragon left for Saltillo, not, however, before having delivered orders to his lieutenants to execute Rasures. The victim in a pathetic letter appealed to United States Consul Lynn to save him, saying he was an American citizen, guiltless of any transgression against any law, and that Mondragon had had him arrested to gratify his vengeance. This letter was delivered to Consul Lynn ten hours after its author had been basely shot. Consul Lynn has telegraphed the facts of the case to Secretary Bayard.

YUM, YUM!

Bohemian Epicures Feast on Roast Dog Till They Get Sick.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—A Bohemian living in the suburbs butchered a fat dog yesterday and served it up at a feast, to which several of his countrymen and countrywomen were invited. They all ate heartily of the flesh, considering it a luxury. Nearly all who partook of the meat were taken sick, their symptoms resembling those caused by poison. The doctors think some of them will die. The affair has caused a sensation among other Bohemians, who have dogs in process of fattening for the table.

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 29.—There was a wholesale jail delivery at Wheeling yesterday. While the officials were eating dinner twelve of the prisoners, including a number held on serious charges, scaled the walls and escaped. The fugitives boarded a Baltimore & Ohio freight train for this city, and when they arrived here this morning they were met by a posse of police, and ten of the twelve recaptured without trouble.

The Deadly Rattler.

OAKLAND, ILL., July 29.—While gathering berries with several other ladies near this city yesterday, Mrs. J. Hausen was bitten by a rattlesnake. Her screams called the attention of her companions, who went to her assistance. She was placed in a wagon and started for her home, but before she arrived she died. Her left limb, which was bitten, swelled to enormous proportions before death ensued.

A Queer Case.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Newark justice has issued a warrant for the arrest of Frank Gleeson, a seventeen-year-old son of highly respectable Brooklyn parents, on a charge based upon a remarkable story told by his mother, to the effect that he has left his home and is detained away by Mrs. Husk, a forty-year-old woman, at New York, who has been possessed of a strong infatuation for him for several years.

Texas Wants Gore.

AUSTIN, TEX., July 29.—Applications to raise volunteers are pouring in on the Adjutant-General, who also has information that the Mexicans are re-inforcing the El Paso Del Norte garrisons.

FORT WORTH, July 29.—Texans are itching for war. Local military companies in every city are drilling. The howl is for war.

Turkey Again Arming.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Turkey is making large additions to her armament. Herr Krupp has received a large order from the Government, and a Turkish officer has gone to his works, at Essen, to oversee the manufacture of the guns. It is proposed to purchase 400,000 American rifles.

The Devil Assuredly Did So.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., July 29.—Emanuel Chorazo, aged sixteen, cut off his stepmother's head with an axe this morning while she was dying. He says she refused to let him go to the circus yesterday, and the devil told him to cut her head off. He is in jail.

St. Louis Street-Railways.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A movement is on foot to unite all the street railroads of the city under one management. There is a proposition to entirely abandon horse-power for cables, and reduce the fare from five to three cents.

Knoch Tragedy Unraveling.

DETROIT, July 29.—Frank Bergh has been arrested in Cleveland for connection with the Knoch tragedy of last December, in which the family of four persons were murdered and afterwards burned.

A Confederate Pensioner Restored.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has signed a bill restoring a Confederate soldier to the pension rolls at $17 a month. The bill was passed through both houses of Congress.

Grain and Fruit Damaged.

SHARON, PA., July 29.—A terrible destructive storm raged here to-day. Damage to grain, orchards and buildings by the hail was very great.

Jew and Gentile---Cupid is Blind.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A Jacksonville (Ill.) special says: Nellie Goodwin, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. W. R. Goodwin, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, eloped last night with Meier Weil, son of a prominent Jewish clothier of this place, and were married. They have fled to parts unknown.

Heavy Broom-corn Crop.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The broom-corn crop of Coles County, Ill., the present year is reported by the Assessors as footing up an area of 16,000 acres, the largest of any county in the State. The growth is healthy.

Trying Aerial Navigation.

PARIS, July 29.—M. L'Hoste, the aeronaut, and M. Mangot, an astronomer, ascended from Cherbourg to-day in the former's new balloon Torpilleur, which is provided with a steering and propelling apparatus. They intend to make a two-days journey.

A French Duel That Killed.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—In a duel to-day at Liege, between Artillery Lieutenant Sauvoge and Dr. Freile, an army surgeon, four shots were exchanged, and with his fourth fire the lieutenant killed the doctor instantly, by shooting him through the heart.

Postal Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Postal Telegraph has been completely re-organized by foreclosure and sale. Old mortgage bonds and stocks are wiped out and a new $5,000,000 company formed. No obligations exist. Mackay is the principal owner, and its lines will be extended to the Pacific Coast.

Believed to be the Missing Conant.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The body of a man was found in the water at Coney Island beach this morning. It answers the description of S. S. Conant, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, who disappeared a year ago. The underclothing on the body was marked "S. S. C." Conant was last seen alive at Coney Island.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—SENATE.—The House surplus resolution was reported back with amendments. Seven vetoed pension bills were reported back. Mr. Blair gave notice he would call them up on Thursday for action.

HOUSE.—The sundry civil bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. The conferees [illegible] committee on the river and harbor bill reported a continued disagreement and the House instructed the committee to insist upon the striking out of the Hennepin Canal, Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, the Mississippi River Commission and the [illegible] Flats improvement items. The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up and the House substitute, forfeiting all lands west of Bismarck, agreed to—yeas 154, nays 63. The Senate bill as amended was then passed—yeas 180, nays 45. The Inter-State commerce bill was called up and a motion to agree to the Senate bill rejected. Pending final action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—SENATE.—The river and harbor bill was reported from conference. A continued disagreement with the House was ordered and the bill returned to conference. A bill was reported to refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims. It was placed on the calendar. The fortifications bill was then taken up, debated and passed. The surplus resolution was taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Conferees on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill were appointed. The legislative appropriation bill was agreed to in committee of the whole, the House receding from its objection to the Senators' clerks. The sundry civil bill, with Senate amendments was then considered and returned to conference. The report on the legislative bill was adopted in the House, and at 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—SENATE.—The proclamation of the Governor of Utah, relative to the violation of the marriage laws in that Territory, was presented and referred. A resolution to authorize the continuance of the Pension Office investigation during the recess was placed on the calendar. A number of House bills were reported from committee. The Morrison surplus resolution as amended, was then considered. Messrs. Allison, McPherson and Sherman favored the amended resolution, and Plumb, Vest, Beck, Teller and Jones opposed it.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Tex. The general deficiency bill, with Senate amendments, was considered in committee of the whole. A conference was ordered, and Messrs. Burns, LeFevre and McComas were appointed conferees. Vetoed pension bills were called up, but their consideration was opposed by Mr. Reagan, who wanted the Inter-State commerce bill brought up, and finally it was agreed that the pension cases on the calendar be considered and voted upon, and then the Inter-State commerce bill should be taken up. The House refused—105 to 86—to pass a vetoed pension bill for the relief of Andrew J. Wilson, and at 5:15 p. m. took a recess until 8 p. m. for private bills.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A secret session was held after the reading of the journal, and the nomination of Solicitor General Jenks confirmed. The Senate amendments to the House bill providing for the appointment and compensation of a District Judge for Alabama were reconsidered, and amendment fixing District Judges' salaries at $5,000 a year was stricken out. Another amendment, prohibiting the appointment of relatives by Judges, was also stricken out on the point of order that the amendments were general, while the bill itself was local. A resolution to appoint a committee of the Senate and House to report a plan for celebrating at the capital the four hundredth anniversary, in 1892, of the discovery of America went over until to-morrow. A resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for a report at the next session on the wheat statistics of the world was adopted. The Morrison surplus resolution was taken up and considered. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected. Mr. Sewell offered as an amendment the bill for the receipt of trade dollars at their face value, and this was adopted. Attempts were made to lay the resolution on the table and then strike out the enacting clause, but both failed. The resolution and amendments were finally passed by a vote of 42 to 20. The naval increase bill was called up, amended, passed and conference ordered. The Senate, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed for the construction of public buildings at Santa Fe, N. M., and Springfield, Mass. Vetoed pension bills were taken up. The House refused to pass the bill granting a pension of fifty dollars to the widow of General Hunter over the President's veto by a vote of yeas, 111; nays, 108. Also the bill to pension Mrs. Anderson—yeas, 119; nays, 95—not the necessary two-thirds in either case. The other vetoed bills on the calendar were postponed until December next. The Reagan Inter-State commerce bill was taken up. It was passed—yeas, 180; nays, 41. The river and harbor bill was reported from conference, and the House at 5 p. m. took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—SENATE.—The Committee on Finance was authorized, during the recess, to continue the investigation of undervaluations in the customs service. The House bill to extend the free delivery system was reported back and placed on the calendar. A resolution was offered instructing the President to ascertain, by correspondence with foreign nations, their intentions with regard to silver. The Indian tradership investigation was authorized to continue during the recess. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg land forfeiture bill was reported back. Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Beck were appointed conferees on the surplus resolution. The House bill to regulate the packing and selling of cut tobacco was considered and finally recommitted to the Committee on Finances for further consideration. At 2:40 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—The President's veto of the public building bill for Springfield, Mo., was read and referred. The river and harbor conference report of an agreement recognizing the Hennepin canal, New York harbor, Potomac flats, and other Senate amendments were rejected by the House—yeas, 102; nays, 135—and a further conference was ordered. A joint resolution extending the appropriations until August 10, was reported from the Committee on Appropriations by Mr. Randall, but its consideration was objected to and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Blanchard and Henderson at their own request were excused from further service on the river and harbor conference committee, and Messrs. Glover and Markham appointed in their places. The House, on motion of Morrison, non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the surplus resolution, and a conference was ordered. Messrs. Morrison, Breckinridge and Hiscock were appointed conferees. The Fortification Appropriation bill was reported back, with the recommendation that all the Senate amendments be non-concurred in. Mr. Butterworth moved the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment establishing a plant at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia. Pending action, the House, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—SENATE.—The sundry civil bill was sent back to conference. Senator Blair tried to get a vote on some of the vetoed pension bills, but failed. Mr. Evarts explained his resolution for an international conference on the silver question. The bill to tax fractional parts of a gallon of whisky and to permit the withdrawal of spirits for fortifying wines was passed. The conference on the general deficiency bill report was agreed to. At 2:20 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:35 adjourned until 10 to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The bill to increase the naval establishment was agreed to with the Senate amendments. A resolution was passed extending appropriations to August 5. The conference report on the sundry civil bill was received, and points of difference insisted upon. The Senate bill increasing the pension of soldiers who lost an arm or leg in the service was passed—167 to 51. At 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

—The "mint house" in Boston existed thirty-four years, or thereabouts. All the coins issued from it bore the dates 1652 or 1662, the same dies being probably used through all the time of coining there. Some coins had been made for Virginia as early as 1644. Copper coins bearing the figure of an elephant were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1694. Coins were also struck for Maryland, bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore.—*Boston Globe.*

—A new building material, for which remarkable fire-resisting qualities are claimed, as well as superior hardness and adhesiveness and applicability at all temperatures, is called "asbestine." It is proposed to make it a substitute for plaster as at present mixed, because it requires no hair, and it is represented not to crack under the influence of fire, as ordinary plaster does, and will therefore prove a check to the spread of flames.

—In the visitors' book at a Swiss hotel we find the following entry under the heading profession: "Young lady in search of a husband." How intensely practical.—[illegible]

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Burley tobaccos have had a large healthy movement, with prices ruling somewhat higher in common and low medium grades of leaf and in lugs and trash. Other grades are quotably unchanged, but firm, with the solitary exception of light rolling kinds. There have been complaints of drouth from several sections and apprehensions are apparently justified, but probably no important definite damages have been sustained. The growth, especially on rolling or hilly lands, has been checked, and there is some talk of buttoning. The crop is in a clean, and, with these exceptions, healthy condition. We reduce dark and heavy stripe 25c from common lugs to common leaf, and advance Burley 25c from trash up to medium leaf, inclusive. We quote 1885 tobacco as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$3 00@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 50@ 3 00	4 75@ 5 25
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 25	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 00	6 50@ 7 25
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 25	6 25@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 50	8 75@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	10 50@12 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	11 00@13 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	18 00@22 00

Miscellaneous Items.

MAYOR PEARCE, of Maysville, is becoming a terror to evil doers. Sixteen negroes were tried before him the other day for riotous conduct and fined $50 apiece and costs, amounting to over $800. The crowd banded together, armed themselves with pistols and guns and started out to do up some white boys, against whom some of their number had a grudge. Some desperate criminals were in the gang, and the white boys did well to keep out of their way. Two of the gang, George Wilson and Henry Green, are wanted in Cincinnati for crimes recently committed there, and will be turned over to the police of that place as soon as they work out their fines. They are a tough lot.

A COLORED barber of Henderson, named Lloyd McFarland met with a very strange accident a few days ago, which resulted in his death a few days later. McFarland, who had but one leg, was standing on the river bank in the upper portion of the city, conversing with a friend and bracing himself with his cane. The cane in some way slipped into a hole, and McFarland fell backward, the cane entering his body and rupturing his lower bowels. He was conveyed to a neighboring house and a physician was summoned, who said a surgical operation must be performed or he could not recover. He refused to submit to an operation, and suffered terribly from the time of the accident to his death.

THE monument erected to the memory of James Francis Leonard, the first practical sound-reader in telegraphy in the world, was dedicated at Frankfort, recently. A large number of distinguished people were present.

POMP ARNETT, colored, was shot and killed by his brother, Rice Arnett, at Zion. The quarrel which precipitated the murder, arose from Pomp's alleged intimacy with Rice's wife. Pomp was drunk when the killing occurred. The murderer is in jail.

AT an early hour the other morning two fishermen, who were rowing in a skiff under the Sand Island bridge, Louisville, heard a shriek from above, and looking up saw the body of a man whirling rapidly through the air. In a twinkling the man had gone head first into the river, and the fishermen waited for him to come to the surface, which he did in five seconds, spluttering and floundering like a porpoise. He was quickly gathered into the boat and taken ashore, where he was found to be quite drunk. His name, it seems, is George Hart, and his home is Salem, Ind. He arrived in Louisville the day before, and fell among the Philistines. They filled him gloriously full of liquor, and he started aimlessly over the bridge in a very hilarious condition. He had not gone very far before his hat blew off in the river. In his drunken idiocy he thought it would be a funny thing to jump in, after it, and he jumped—a distance of about ninety feet—and was not injured. He would have certainly been drowned, however, but for the timely arrival of the two fishermen. The fall into the water would have killed him any way but for his drunkenness.

GEO. W. CLAYTON, who tried to jump an outgoing train on the Kentucky Central, at Covington, the other day, and had his feet mashed by the wheels, has since died. He had suffered amputation of his feet, and death resulted from this and the previous nervous shock.

THE other night Levi Chambers an Internal Revenue Store-keeper, who is a victim of somnambulism, got out of his bed at his hotel, in Louisville, dressed himself and walked out on a little veranda. The veranda gave way and he was precipitated to the sidewalk below, a distance of forty feet. His right leg was broken above the hip and his face badly cut and crushed. Chambers is an elderly man and has suffered a great deal from rheumatism. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

THE other night the depot at English, Carroll County, a station on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line, was burned. Origin of the fire unknown. T. M. Jones ran a general country store in the depot, and lost every thing. The post-office was kept in the building, and it was burned.

THE city of Frankfort will be one hundred years old next October, and her citizens propose to celebrate the event on Wednesday, the 6th of October, 1886, with such unique and imposing ceremonies as become the capital city of a great State. In addition to a dozen or more centennial orations and poems by the most distinguished orators and poets of the age, in which such men as Colonel John Mason Brown, Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, Judge John M. Harlan, Governor T. T. Crittenden, United States Senators J. C. S. Blackburn and G. G. Vest, and James B. Beck, Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, and Mayor H. T. Stanton and Dr. Robert Morris will likely participate, and the usual amount of centennial odes and songs by the lovely women of Frankfort and Central Kentucky, there will be other features of this centennial as unique as they are attractive.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch states that a young man named Henry Bailey was shot and killed by unknown parties in Harlan County, while he was washing his face. His brother was shot and killed in the same way about two weeks before. The reason for the extermination of persons in that part of the country who wash their faces is not given.

THE jury in the case of Hornbuckle, on trial at Russelville for the murder of George Finch, was out for six hours, and failing to agree, was discharged. The jury stood four for acquittal and eight for imprisonment for a term of years.

LOUIS BANKS and Geo. Bates, colored, broke jail at Versailles, a few days ago, and made their escape.

CRAIG TOLIVER and Cook Humphreys, whose names have been closely identified with reports of the disorders in Rowan County for several years past, were each arrested a few days ago by order of Judge Cole. When searched, neither man was found to be armed. They were put under bonds of $500 to keep the peace and then discharged.

THE post-office at Apple Tree, Breathitt County, has been abolished.

MRS. CINDERELLA PARSONS, aged nineteen, committed suicide at Dublin, by taking morphine. A family quarrel caused it.

THE RIGHT OF VETO.

A Constitutional Weapon Used to Check Careless Legislation—President Cleveland's Wise Use of It.

When the first constitution of Ohio was formed no veto was given to the Governor, and this is about the only State where he does not sign bills passed by the Legislature. In 1802 the Jefferson party had a majority in the convention to form our organic law, and, being jealous of executive encroachment, they denied him all participation in the business of legislation, and, after an experiment of fifty years, the framers of our present constitution retained the old provision. No serious consequences have resulted, and the people are satisfied. The qualified veto given to the President in the Federal constitution has, as a rule, been wisely and judiciously exercised. It enables the Executive to interpose to prevent violations of the organic law, check hasty and ill-advised legislation and protect his prerogative from legislative encroachment. After returning a bill with his objections, a majority of two-thirds in each branch of Congress can make it a law without his consent. His power is not absolute, but qualified, and hence not dangerous.

President Jackson, and subsequently President Tyler, vetoed acts of Congress to establish a national bank. They were violently and vehemently denounced at the time, but their interposition of executive authority has been accepted and approved by the people. They were content to wait for the sober second thought of the intelligent patriotic masses to approve their action. President Hayes vetoed the bill remonetizing silver, and it was very promptly passed over his veto.

In the last day of his official life he vetoed the act providing for the refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. The next Congress reenacted the law, and it was approved by the President.

The greater virtue in the veto power is that it gives the President authority to check hasty and ill-advised legislation, and our present Executive has popularized this constitutional provision as it never has been before. He has been styled the veto President. His brief messages returning pension and appropriation bills to Congress without his approval met with the warmest commendation of the people. Presidents heretofore have usually approved such acts of Congress as a matter of course. President Cleveland signs nothing without an examination. If a bill does not challenge his approval, he refuses his signature and briefly and clearly gives his reasons. He is aware of the fact that on "private bill day" in Congress only those attend who have cases to be considered, and that "you vote for mine and I will vote for yours" is sufficient to secure the passage of both without regard to merit. While he wishes every person who is entitled to a pension to have it, he is determined to prevent dishonest raids upon the treasury.

The objections to making appropriations for constructing post-offices where convenient and suitable accommodations can be had at an expense less than the cost of taking care of a Government building after it is erected will be warmly indorsed by the people. Tax-payers feel that they have a President who will do his duty without fear or favor.

Many justify these appropriations in order to empty the treasury of its large surplus. The Democratic doctrine is that there should be no surplus in the treasury, that taxes should be reduced so that only enough money be taken from the pockets of the people for an economical administration of the Government. If public buildings are constructed in all places like Zanesville and Dayton the money required to keep them in order will make high tax levies necessary in all future time.

President Cleveland is a Democrat, and repudiates the Republican doctrine that high taxes make the people prosperous, and the larger the appropriations the better for the country. He is daily growing in favor with the people. He will make the veto power very popular if he continues his good work.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Cleared by a Republican.

The following is a report made by Senator Hoar to the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the material submitted by the Ohio Legislature in the Payne case, which material Mr. Hoar as a committeeman examined and analyzed:

"I have examined the evidence forwarded by the House of Representatives of Ohio. The investigation was under a resolution directing an inquiry as to the charges that four members of the present Legislature, being also members of the last, were guilty of being induced by corrupt means to vote for Mr. Payne. These charges were not sustained and the committee so report. But the inquiry took a wider range. There was evidence tending to show that Mr. Payne's name was not publicly suggested as a candidate for Senator until after the State election; that it was not very prominently suggested until shortly before his election in January; that many persons who had been supposed to favor Pendleton voted for Payne; that there was a widespread belief that corrupt means were used to procure the result; that one member was offered a large sum of money for his vote; that there were hearsay statements charging corruption as to several others; that two members of the Legislature received large sums of money about the time of the election, of which being called as witnesses they gave no satisfactory account; that the principal managers of Mr. Payne's canvass, Paige, McLean, Huntington and Oliver H. Payne, did not testify before the committee. But there is no evidence tending to show the bribery of any member unless as above stated; there is no evidence to connect Mr. Payne, the sitting member, with these transactions, and none tending to show that the result was changed or affected by such means."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.).*

Rule in the Household.

It is to be expected that parents will do their duty to their children, and so very few commands to parents are found until Paul bids them not to provoke their children to wrath. But it is not so much to be expected that children will naturally be obedient to their parents. So the duty of obedience of children is put even into the Decalogue—"Honor thy father and thy mother"—and the New Testament repeats it, and declares that its promise of long life makes it the first commandment with promise. We don't remember any command in the Bible for parents to obey their children; and yet, if the public impression does not err, there are a great many cases nowadays in which the order is reversed, and it is the child that orders the parents about, and rules the household. If children do not obey it is the parents' fault. They should have begun before the child could talk, and taught it that its whims are not to be respected, that its crying will not force submission, but that it is the subordinate and must do as it is told. The parent who abdicates his authority insures a miserable household, and ruins his child.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE AUTOGRAPH RAGE.

How the President Bends Philosophically to the Unceasing Demand in This Line.

The small boy with the autograph album is a prominent and busy figure about the capitol now. The rage for autographs, it seems, will never cease. Great people from the President down through the various grades of public life are constantly pestered for their autographs. Every day the visitor to the White House may see a pile of letters upon the desk of one of the private secretaries with the abbreviation "auto" written upon each envelope. It means that they contain requests for autographs. The number of these letters received at the White House in a year may be counted by thousands. Those that come now, contain not only a request for the President's autograph, but some of them ask for that of his bride. These latter requests are seldom complied with, for while the President has thought it proper to yield to the demand for accurate portraits of Mrs. Cleveland, and has consented to their sale under certain restrictions, it has not been thought advisable to encourage the public in a miscellaneous demand for autographs. The President continues, however, to give a few minutes occasionally to gratifying the requests of the many applicants for this class of favors. The President is a good deal of a philosopher, and after entering the White House decided that he could do more to grant personal pleasure to a large number of people in a brief space of time by receiving those who called to pay their respects, and writing his autograph for those desiring them, than in any other manner; and while he does not particularly enjoy this sort of thing he submits gracefully. So the hand-shaker and autograph fiends are generally successful in their raids upon the President. Not that anybody can march up to him at any time and successfully demand his autograph, but that the reasonable requests received by mail are generally responded to. Usually these letters are laid away until a pretty good lot of them accumulates, and until the President has time to attend to them. Charley Lefler, the President's usher, is the autograph hunter's friend. The letters are turned over to him, and when he can catch the President with a moment of time to spare he lays a bundle of cards before him, and he writes "Grover Cleveland, Grover Cleveland" until his arm gets tired or his other and more important duties take his attention. Then Charley takes the precious autographs and distributes them by mail to the applicants. Often there are personal applications by the owners of autograph albums, and they are generally directed to leave them with Charley, who presents them at the same time he does the cards for the President's sign manual.—*Cincinnati Times.*

DEMOCRATIC DROPS.

——The more the private pension bills are examined, the worse they look.—*Providence Journal (Rep.).*

——The Blaine organs are still trying to stick knives into General Logan. Such are the sweet phases of Republican harmony.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——Extravagance Blair's attempt to act as the whole Senate Committee on Pensions is one more illustration of his unrivaled genius for self-asinification.—*Buffalo Times.*

——Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Sherman and Evarts constitute a very dismal group of Presidential aspirants. They are like a man who, with his nose flattened against the window-pane, peers wistfully out and sees nothing but fog.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

——The failure of General Logan to stem the tide which turned sometime ago in favor of General Fitz John Porter marks another stage in the downward course of the "bloody shirt." In another campaign it will be valueless as a political factor.—*New Haven Register.*

——The President has given evidence that he is not practiced in double-dealing or deceit, and that he means what he says. If he shall succeed in effecting an actual and final divorce between the offices and machine politics, he will be entitled to the appellation of a real reformer.—*Chicago Journal (Rep.).*

——Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is the par excellence champion of the red man. But when the President by a veto undertakes to preserve the red man's land from being gobbled by a railroad corporation, Dawes' Senatorial worship of corporations and his partisan dislike of the President are too much for him and he sacrifices his Indian proteges without a scruple.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——It is quite plain that Woodpulp Miller, the so-called Senator from New York, will have very hard work in securing pledges from candidates for the assembly the coming fall. The New York *Tribune* is opposed to his re-election and says: "He is the champion of a great swindle in the Senate, which is not for the benefit of New York or any interest of New York." But no man who is entitled to an opinion is disappointed with the figure Miller has cut in national politics. The poor fellow might have done well in the Assembly, but when he went to the United States Senate he was over his head.

The Probable Ohio Programme.

It must have been a weak array of facts indeed that would not demand of three such stalwart partisans as Senators Teller, Evarts and Logan an investigation in the interest of Ohio Republicans and general party capital. But the proofs submitted for their consideration were too flimsy, and, despite the appeal of Senator Sherman, the special pleading of Congressmen Little and Butterworth, and the wild tomtoms of the one hundred Republican editors of Ohio, these three Senators had to join four Democrats in dismissing the charges of Editor Donavin from the consideration of the Senate.

It is now in order for M. Halstead to make the evening sky lurid with the hot breath of his fiery indignation. From the Western Reserve to the slums of Hamilton County the one hundred Republican editors of Ohio should make the State resound with denunciations of Teller, Evarts and Logan—false Senators and recreant Republicans. There will be a "hubbub wild" in Buckeyedom for nine days; M. Halstead will run up the flag of secession and loosen his moorings to the Union; Senator Sherman will fume and Ben Butterworth will bellow, and then—Ohio will take every thing that comes in her way.—*Chicago News.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESD'Y, AUG. 3. 1886

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
[illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]

The President has [illegible] the Oleomargarine bill.

Last Saturday [illegible] county voted local option by 300 majority.

In the Erlanger, Kenton county district, local option was defeated last Monday.

The total registration in Louisville for 1886 is [illegible] against 18,418 in 1885 and 19,[illegible] in 1884.

The time of holding the Falmouth Fair has been changed from August 31 to September 11th. It will last five day.

The dog days will find Congress in session, while the River and Harbor Bill threatens to throw the entire crowd into the hydrophobia.

In the South, Mexico is making faces at Uncle Sam, and in the North Canada is shaking its fist at him, and if they are not careful he will take them across his lap.

The annual gold mine canard in this State is on its rounds. The yield is about $10 to the ton, about an average yield for the Kentucky gold mines heretofore discovered.

No, it is not hot enough for us. We like it about 120 in the shade. Now ask a fresh one.—Georgetown Times.

Change your course, or you will get your likes.

Secretary Manning and his wife have gone to Watch Hill. The Secretary's health has steadily improved, and his friends believe that permanent recovery is now almost certain.

On the 15th of next month the Assessor is required to commence assessing property under the new Revenue law. His books have to be completed by the first of January.

County political campaigns are again a thing of the past, and by the time the smoke disappears the sovereigns will enlist in the Congressional canvasses, several of which will be warmly contested.

The twenty-first annual State Convention of the Kentucky Sunday-school Union will meet at Frankfort on the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month. All Sunday-school workers are invited to attend.

Texas is very much agitated over the arrest and detention of editor Cutting, one of her citizens, by the Mexicans. If something is not done to appease her wrath, Texas will mop up the earth with Mexico.

Clem Bishop, the old brute who married Retta Boston, a seven-year-old child, in Green county, has been captured, and is now in jail at Greensburg. He pleads ignorance of the law in justification of his offense.

For this county the State Board of Equalization reduced the assessed value of land fifteen per cent., and increased personalty, nine per cent. which reduces the total amount of taxable property in the county to $4,561,994.

We would be glad to see the people of this county take enough interest in the Morgan Academy this fall to give it a liberal patronage and encourage the gentlemen who will have charge of the school. It is favorably located, and the county can and ought to sustain a first-class school there.

In his description of a picnic given by the ladies of the Royal Templars of Temperance, a Pennsylvania editor used such loving phrases as "ugly guzzlers," "lowsy headed, red nosed female women," and the result was about a dozen of leading ladies of the society, interviewed the aforesaid editor with as many cow-hides, after which they hung him in effigy. He don't accept complimentary tickets to any more entertainments run by ladies.

There comes from Frankfort a rumor that Hon. John D. White, a calm and peaceful citizen of Jefferson county, will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district. Before his reformation, Mr. White was known to fame as "The Howling Raccoon from the Mountains," or "The Wild Man from Away Back," but he has lived a life of such sylvan peace and beauty since his retirement from politics that we decline to give any credit to the rumor that he desires to once more feed upon Congressional husks. Maj. Botts will not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. White we feel assured.—C.-J.

The Commonwealth can see nothing worthy of praise in the record made by the present Congress, and what it says in [illegible] has a very peculiar sound [illegible] Democratic journal. [illegible]

Washington dispatches are made to say that Speaker Carlisle and leading Democrats are in good spirits over the present session's work. What has the Democratic House done for the party or the country? [illegible] appropriations and its [illegible] [illegible] adopted any substantial measure of relation [illegible] great public interest. On the contrary, it is understood that the Democratic leaders of the House have been scheming to frustrate the policy of the Administration apparently for no other reason than to make the renomination of Mr. Cleveland impossible.

The Courier-Journal's Washington correspondent views the record of the present Congress from a very different standpoint than that of the Commonwealth. He says:

"When a review is made of the work of the present session it will be discovered that with the exception of the defeat of the Morrison Tariff Bill, the record made by the Democratic party is a very creditable one. The Speaker, Col. Morrison, and other gentlemen prominent in the leadership of the House are in good spirits over the condition of things. The appropriations have been less than they were at last session, and a great deal less than in the Forty-seventh Congress when the Republicans had control. No jobs have been allowed to get through the House, as far as is known, and none will be during the remaining hours of the session. The situation is now such that there will not be the usual six suspension days, if any, previous to adjournment, and a good many bills that otherwise stand a show to be considered will be cut off. There is a good deal of satisfaction in certain quarters over the virtual defeat of the River and Harbor Bill, as there are several jobs in it as amended by the Senate. Another subject of congratulation to the leaders is the passage of the Northern Pacific Land grant Forfeiture Bill, by which many millions of acres of land are restored to the public domain. There are other good features of the Democratic record which the lull following the rush and hurly-burly of the closing hours of the session will afford an opportunity to review in detail."

There is a very great difference of opinion existing between the above two quoted paragraphs, and the last comes from a source probably the least biased by prejudice.

A Mysterious Shower of Rocks

The inhabitants of Mundy's Landing, on the Kentucky river in, Woodford county, are considerably worked up over the charge of showers of stones descending in their midst. Several persons have been severely hurt and roofs of houses made to rattle like musketry. The scene and location of these mysterious visitations are at and near the home of Mrs. Lucretia Mundy, widow of Lowry Mundy, who died from the effects of poison administered, as charged, by his wife and Dr. Davis, the latter now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for being guilty of the poisoning, and Mrs. Mundy now under indictment as accessory to the murder.

The first notice taken of the falling stones was on Monday last, when parties picking blackberries in a patch some distance from the Mundy mansion were surprised at the dropping of small stones in their midst, and continuing to descend at intervals. Their surprise changed to alarm, and with buckets and berries they beat a hasty retreat from the patch. The next day, Mrs. Davis, when about 100 yards from the house, was struck severely on the arm by a stone from some unknown direction. Miss Annie Mundy was also hurt, and very severely, by a descending stone upon her head. Miss Eva Munday the next day was hit and slightly hurt. A negro man (Henry) was struck and knocked over a cliff, which came very near ending his career. Saturday and Sunday several negroes were struck, one or two of them being severely injured. The people of the neighborhood, of course, are stirred up. Some think it the work of some malicious individual, or individuals, who are creating the sensation. Others think it of the supernatural order. But whether from natural or unnatural causes, all are of the opinion that it is a very strange affair.

A great many people have been in town to-day from the section mentioned. Your correspondent has taken pains to talk with several intelligent, cool and unsensational gentlemen, who say that they don't understand the matters, and think that these occurrences are very mysterious. Several houses besides the Davis-Mundy mansion have been struck, and the stones descend perpendicularly, and not horizontally as if thrown by the hand of an individual.—Ex.

Boone is a local option county, and last Monday she so proclaimed in no uncertain tone.

Gold in Kentucky.

A Special to the Louisville Post, from Greenwood, Ky., [illegible] July 28th, says: For the past three months there has been a party at work opening and exploring what they claimed was gold, silver, lead [illegible]

Outsiders have given but little attention to them, thinking there was no silver or valuables [illegible] Pulaski county or the Cumberland mountains. Mr. J. O. Bowman, an old and good citizen of the county, who is the leader in the work, was here yesterday, and your correspondent had a short talk with him. He says he has had the opening of these mines in view for nearly 30 years, but not having the money that was necessary he could not get the assistance he needed until a few months ago. He is now working on the land owned by Andy Hansinbothum, located about fourteen miles from this place in the Cumberland mountains. He had a lot of the ore assayed at Washington several weeks ago which was reported to him as being worth $10 per ton. Since that time he has been able to purchase more tools, and has been pushing the work, and says the ore improves in quality each ton.

STATE NEWS.

The grass is parching up, and crops badly need rain.—Owen News.

Hogs are selling in Fayette at $4 per hundred. Cattle $3 to $4 per cwt. for common.

Every day now the value of the corn and tobacco crops of the county is diminishing.—Crittenden Press.

A field of wheat belonging to the Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, made a yield of 43 bushels to the acre.

On Sunday night dogs killed 30 fine sheep for John Gest, of Fayette. This makes 78 he has had killed this year by dogs.

The blue grass seed crop in Clark county amounted to about 150,000 bushels. Local dealers are offered 30 cents per bushel for it.

Nearly all the wheat sown in Clark county last fall is unfit for seed, owing to the fact that it is mixed with bearded wheat.

John Simpson, living near Taylorsville, had a valuable horse ruined by some brute who broke into the stable and cut out the horse's tongue.

A married man at Versailles the other night dreamed he heard his baby crying and jumped out of a second story window. His injuries are not serious.

New counterfeit dollars are in circulation. The impression is almost perfect. The dollars are thicker than the genuine, and the halves are lighter in weight.—Paris True Kentuckian.

It is generally conceded that wheat raised on land which was cultivated in tobacco the previous year, yields more per acre and weighs out better than that raised after any other crop.

W. S. Faut, of Fleming county had an average yield of over 38 bushels of wheat from a 14 acre field. He sowed about two bushels of salt per acre on it during the dry weather in March.

In the case of Warren Graves vs. the Cincinnati Southern Railroad (plaintiff had a valuable mare struck and killed by a train) the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $300.—Georgetown Times.

W. W. Goddard has 20 acres of the finest tobacco in Central, Ky., with good large leaves in healthy condition and as fine as a fiddle and as soft as a Chamois skin. He says he will be satisfied with the prices he realized last year.

Hon. A. S. Berry has received a letter from Speaker Carlisle, saying that the Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill appropriating the sum of $50,000 for the extension and improvement of the present barracks.

The State of Kentucky will receive $150,000 through the killing of Bureika by Luther Ricketts, near Blue Lick Springs on July 14. Bureika has no relatives living, and his property will revert to the State. So says a Maysville dispatch.

Huntington is meeting with much trouble in Boyd and Greenup counties in securing the right of way for his railroad. Land owners refuse to accept the terms offered by Huntington. If the cases go into court, work will be delayed.

That Louisville politicians need watching, may be gathered from the fact that one house was given as the residence of forty voters, when in fact, only five legal voters resided there. A Louisville politician is a slick citizen.—Shelby County Times.

The flux is said to be raging in Magoffin count, and several deaths reported. In the Upper Grassy section of this county there are a great many cases, and a few deaths. People should be careful in their diet or it may become an epidemic.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

A sensation has been caused in Lexington, Ky., by the first volume of [illegible] M[illegible]'s [illegible]. He [illegible] his domestic [illegible], and [illegible] several prominent ladies of that city as being the cause of the marital trouble that have wrecked his life.

For some time past some [illegible] of the [illegible] and the gamblers of Paducah have been operating in Illinois on the opposite side of the river. Sunday has been a great day for them. Sheriff Carr and a number of deputies made a raid on them, and captured about twenty.

The best average of wheat in this county have been made on land following oats. We note that our exchange on the north side of the river claim that wheat raised on land which was cultivated in tobacco the previous year, yields more per acre and turns out better than that raised after any other crop.—Danville Advocate.

Last Saturday morning as Mr. Jim M. Boone was hauling a hogshead of tobacco from his barn to be shipped, the tongue broke and upset the wagon, throwing the tobacco over a bluff and into Severn Creek. The hogshead was valued at $200, which is comparatively a complete loss. The tobacco was on its way to the Peper tobacco warehouse at St. Louis.—Owen Democrat.

On Friday night last Mrs. O. J. Thurmond, of Junction City, was awakened by some noise, and without disturbing her husband she arose to see what produced it. Lighting the lamp she discovered a negro man crouched under the bed where Mr. Thurmond was sleeping. Without letting the negro know that she had seen him, she coolly went to the bureau drawer, where a Smith & Wesson pistol is kept, and procuring it, she deliberately leveled it at the negro's head, but unfortunately it failed to fire, or there would have been one negro less. All this was but the work of a moment, and she hated to awake her husband before she secured her game, but when the treacherous revolver failed to perform its mission, she screamed for Mr. Thurmond, when the negro jumped out of the window and made his escape. Mr. T. by chance that night had left $100 in his pocket close to where the negro was concealed, and it is thought the colored gentleman knew it was there and was trying to appropriate it to himself. The negro kept something over his face all the time, and Mrs. Thurmond failed to identify him.—Stanford Journal.

State Politics.

The election of Speaker Carlisle to succeed Senator Beck in the United States Senate is being discussed among the politicians of Louisville.

The Democratic Committee of the Eighth Congressional District has decided to hold a convention at Danville, August 5th, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Hon. J. B. McCreary will probably have no opposition.

There are now only three districts in the county in which whisky is sold, and vox populi served notice Monday that they must suspend the traffic within their limits.

The programme for the Frankfort, Ky., centennial celebration, which is to take place October 6th next, boiled down is as follows: "Frankfort's centenial will be celebrated October 6, on which occasion Col. John Mason Brown will deliver the principal address and Maj. Henry T. Stanton will read an original poem. Ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden and United States Senator Geo. G. Vest, of Missouri, and Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, all natives and former residents of Frankfort, will deliver addresses, and Hon. B. J. Peters, of Mt. Sterling, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, will give a recollection of the bench and bar." The remainder of the day will be consumed in consuming the native fluid of the State.

VALUABLES IN TRUST.

The Precautions Taken by Safe Deposit Companies to Preserve Property Entrusted to Their Care.

With the approach of summer begins the accumulation in the vaults of the safe deposit companies of great piles of family silver-plate, jewelry and valuable property and papers which the householder about to depart on his vacation fears to leave at home, trusting to the vigilance of the police.

"We have now in our vaults," said Safe-Superintendent Clark, of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, last week, "some four thousand packages, the value of which I could not begin to calculate, for I don't know what they are really worth. People who leave their property in our charge rarely assess them at their full value, so thoroughly do they feel convinced of their absolute safety. Lately we have added a new precaution in the shape of a shock for the possible sneak-thief."

"Do you have visits from sneak-thieves?"

"We have had some. For instance, you are coming to visit your property. As you enter the gate to the vaults you pass the gatekeeper, who recognizes you by the password. With you enters a well-dressed man who has just accosted you with some simple remark about the weather, to which you have replied in the same simple manner, and the gatekeeper, thinking he is a friend of yours, allows him to go by with you. [illegible] you are [illegible] any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] all to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] pack it [illegible] and ask him if it is his. He [illegible] that it is, thanks you, walks off as if on other business and might escape from the building before you could give an alarm. But the gate is closed and can only be opened on the outside [illegible] of the password. This gate is also one of our [illegible] [illegible]."

"Make [illegible]"

"[illegible] An [illegible] could [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] that when that door is closed I can direct a current of electricity through its steel bars sufficient to kill a man instantly. By the time it was broken down our safe doors would be closed and bolted and then we wouldn't care for any mob. What do people deposit with us? Oh, well, it would be difficult to say. We don't ask what are the contents of their trunks. We do not take furniture. I wish we did. I would like to make arrangements so that when a family are going abroad or out of town they should give us notice and we would undertake the packing and the removing to our vaults or warerooms of the complete home contents. Then when the family are coming back, they should let us know and we would replace everything as we found it. Of course it would be a great undertaking, but it is only a small increase of duty and responsibility after all. Perhaps it may be interesting to you to know that the findings on the desks, tables and floors during nineteen years amounted to nearly $3,000,914, all through the carelessness of safe renters. With the exception of an inconsiderable amount of bonds, coupons and money, as well as a diamond necklace and a few watches, the whole of this large amount has been restored to its rightful owners."

"We receive for safe keeping," said the Secretary of the Guarantee Company, "valuables of all descriptions, such as coupons, registered and other bonds, deeds, mortgages, coin, plate, bullion, jewelry, clothing and other personal effects, assuming all liabilities. And I can assure you that our deposits are of the most varied description. We have a most perfect system of identification by which it is almost impossible for any but the right owner to obtain possession of the property intrusted to our charge. We have first of all a guarantee delivered to the owner and a password known only to the owner or such person or persons as he may choose to tell it to. Then we have as complete a description as possible of the owner and we require him to sign his name.

"Here is an example in point. A short while ago a lady came here and asked for certain property. She produced the guarantee and gave the password. I thought I recognized the face, but still I did not feel altogether satisfied in my mind about it. I got our description book, and then put this singular question to her:

"'You are not so old now as you were when you deposited this property; can you explain this?'

"'Oh, yes,' she replied; 'it was my mother; but she is sick in bed, so she gave me the pass-word and asked me to do her business for her.'

"Of course that accounted for the strong likeness which had struck me at first. However, I had to tell her that unless she produced an order, correctly and fully filled out by her mother, I could not give her admission to the vault."

In both of these companies' buildings watchmen patrol night and day, fully armed, and the faithful performance of the duties is insured by detectors and electric time-clocks. In a thousand and one unlooked-for and unexpected places alarms, police calls and apparatus for severely punishing those imprudent enough to lay their hands where they should not be, are hidden. Fire is combatted on the principle that prevention is better than cure by a method of heating by steam generated by boilers under the street and isolated from the main buildings.—Philadelphia Times.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplate building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. F. O'Neal, Plff.
vs. In equity.
John T. Breeden, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs. In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, Com

Land Sale

I will offer at public sale in Bellevue, Boone county, Kentucky,

Monday, August 2, 1886,

96¾ acres of land, a portion of the Gill Rice farm below Bellevue, this land is all in grass and well watered, and has on it two tenant houses and a tobacco barn, much of it is good tobacco land. Terms cash. Ed Rice, Agent.

Sale will begin at 4 o'clock p. m.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

57th annual session begins Sept. 6th, 1886. Situated in the famous "Blue Grass" region, unrivaled for beauty and health. Charming grounds. Prices low for first-class College. Board at cost, at College Boarding Hall. Ten instructors. Degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M., conferred. For Catalogue address
R. M. DUDLEY, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
The Best and Cheapest College in the WORLD for a Business Education.
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. [illegible] Graduates in Business. [illegible] Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. Short-hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy specialties. No Vacation. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For circulars address W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY,
Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. BOOK of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Take your County Paper.

THE COMBINATION FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and servicable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.
J. H. Clore, Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun.

☞ Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf 36

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

[illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

[illegible]
J. C. M[illegible],
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of [illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, on the Cin. Southern Railroad. The farm has [illegible] timber and [illegible] land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two-story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address
L. B. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - E - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND

Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal Instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
38-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

LUMBER.

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For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—[illegible]
Jailer—[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Morat, Constance
Supt. [illegible] of Schools—[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the [illegible] Monday in April and first Monday in October, [illegible] Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; W. L. [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible] Monday [illegible] Judge; [illegible] County Attorney; [illegible] Clerk; [illegible] Sheriff; [illegible] Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Petersburg—[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] fourth Saturday. [illegible] Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and [illegible] Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Carley, Constable.

Union—M. P. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and [illegible], Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Banton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Rouse, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. N. Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

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GROCERIES, &c.
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J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. H. Hill & Co.
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Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

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Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
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AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. Scruggs, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Best in the World.
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Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th. Classical and Scientific courses, with Preparatory Department. Open to both sexes. No Saloons. Expenses low. Beautiful and healthful location, on the Ohio, near Madison. For Catalogue, address PRESIDENT FISHER, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

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Connected with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department. Splendid new building. Ample Faculty. Music, Art, Calisthenics, Health, Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

The fair season has opened

Quite a change in the temperature Monday evening

Harvest is once more over, and the boys are glad you bet.

The election throughout the county Monday was very quiet.

The ice cream season will soon be over and then comes the oyster supper.

The Baptist have had their church papered and a handsome new pulpit put in.

A few persons attending the Teachers' Institute can secure entertainment at Cy Riddell's.

Mr. Jame Metcalf has presented his daughter, Miss Susie, with a fine Everett piano.

A very fine rain fell here Saturday morning, and the farmers' spirits at once went up to 100.

Sam Jones and Sam Small took up their quarters at Loveland camp grounds last Sunday.

See J. C. Clore's professional card in this issue. He has located at 65 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The south end of the county is now in need of rain, the corn being at a stage requiring a rain to make it.

Prof. Whitehead returned Monday, and is assisting in the preparation for the entertainment to be given during

For a good suit of clothes at a very reasonable price, go to H. F. Hase, 540, Madison Avenue, Covington, Ky.

In this issue you will find the advertisement of David B. Morrison's mill and lumber yard at Constance. Read it.

For sale—About 40 barrels good, white corn in crib on farm near Big Bone Grange Hall.

Mrs. E. Garrison.

Old Mrs. Katy Did and the entire family have returned, but have made no improvement in the quality of music they furnish.

Jas. Westbay opened up the watermelon trade here last Friday with quick sales and small profits, and a few tomatoes thrown in.

The indications are that Boone will have a good corn crop. Providence seems to have looked after that crop especially for some time.

Strayed—About 4 weeks ago, 2 ewes and 3 lambs. Information as to their whereabouts thankfully received by Charles Macrander, Gunpowder post-office.

The colored people had a picnic in Walton's woods last Saturday. The unsettled condition of the weather in the forenoon prevented a general outpouring of the multitude.

The Bellevue base ball club beat the Aurora club last Saturday in a hard fought game in a score of 6 to 5, and on Monday they defeated a Burlington nine in a score of 12 to 10.

The Recorder is under many obligations to Mr. John P. Ryle, of Rabbit Hash, for a fine river perch, presented one day last week. John has had pretty good luck fishing with a trot line.

Three or four smaller boys proprietored a peanut, ice cream and lemonade stand in the Court-house yard last Monday, from which they administered to the wants of those who hungered and thirsted.

From the best information we can obtain, the tobacco crop throughout the county is very indifferent, and those who planted the weed are greatly discouraged. A good prospect is an exception in Boone.

The watermelon season is now dawning and the probabilities are that the gentlemen of the medical profession will see their business revive. They have been enjoying quite a rest from their labors for a time.

The Bullittsville Sunday-school picnic was largely attended last Thursday, and every body present spent a very pleasant day. Revs. Fullilove, the two Howes and H. P. Stephens were the orators of the day.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

The Board of Directors of the Latonia Agricultural Association have revoked rule No. 10 page 5 of catalogue, reading: "No animal will be allowed to compete for more than one premium except in pairs, heards and sweepstakes."

When it clouds up and commences thundering some of the female population at once prophecy a dire calamity; and let a tramp amble through town and the night following they sleep with one eye open, anticipating the town will be raided by burglars.

The Local Option Central Committee of Boone county, composed of the Chairmen of the various district committees are requested to meet at the Court-house in Burlington, on Saturday August the 7th, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. Oscar Gaines, Chairman.

The editor of the Rising Sun Local has recently made a trip with an excursion party up the Kentucky river to Frankfort. He was much pleased with the scenery along the Kentucky river, and in the last issue of the Local he tells his readers all about the sights he saw, and insists that they go see them.

Profs. Whitehead and Mack request us to say that those who have subscribed for the repair of Morgan Academy will please leave their subscriptions with Joe C. Revill or Dudley Rouse as early as convenient, as the work on repairs has been begun. Any favors from others who have not subscribed will be thankfully received, as there is not half enough subscribed to complete the repair.

Dr. [illegible] and Miss Lena [illegible], married Monday, at the bride's home [illegible], [illegible] county. The doctor and his bride will take a tour through the East visiting all the principal cities. They [illegible] to-day where they will [illegible] their friends at the [illegible] House.

One night last week Mrs. [illegible] heard some one trying to open the window [illegible] when she woke [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would wait and see if a second attempt would be made and it was but a short time until he heard a very suspicious noise on the back porch, but when he reached there he could see no one. He discharged his pistol several times, and was disturbed no more.

Coming home from the city Tuesday of last week and when they reached the big stone culvert on the pike coming up the hill from Constance, Mr. Allen Souther and [illegible] [illegible] stopped their horse to let it rest, when a loose horse came running down the road, frightening it and causing it to back the wagon off the pike and down the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feet. The horse fell over backward in the [illegible], getting up pulled itself calmly out of the harness. The wagon cover was badly mashed up, but fortunately Mr. Souther and his son got out of the wagon before it was wrecked.

On the 28th ult., coroner Murat and a jury held an inquest on the body of Fred Auk, who was drowned in the Riverat Parlor Grove on the 28th of July. The jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the dead body before us is that of Fred Auke, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, who came to his death by drowning on the evening of July 25, 1886, the drowning being accidental."

Samuel Sederburg, who saw Auke in the river says he could have been saved had he not been making such dangerous demonstration with a pistol, which he still had in his hand when the body was found.

When we say that Hon. N. S. Walton lost his horse by playing croquet in Burlington the other day, we would not have you believe for an instant that his prowess as a player prompted him to wager the animal on the result of the game. Nay. He only took his horse to a blacksmith shop, which the excitement consequent upon a close game caused him to forget, and when he and his companion, Legrand Gaines returned to the buggy which was some distance from the shop and croquet grounds, they were astonished to find the buggy but no horse. They were seen in solemn consultation for some time, when Legrand was heard to say: "Nathan, you took the horse out and to the shop!" Nathan responded: "Why that's a fact, Legrand." They very unconcernedly went to the shop and got the horse, and left town, not forgeting to pay for the shoeing, thinking no one was aware of the dilemma they had been in.

The election Monday passed off very quietly, there being a pretty good vote cast. The vote not being counted until to-morrow we are unable to give any official figures. Enough is known to know that Cropper, Hinds and Howlett are elected Commissioner, a good team.

In this district Ott Gaines and W. J. Cowen were elected Justices of the Peace.

At Bellevue M. B. Green and Joshua Rice were elected Justices. Mr. Green has been elected Justice of the Peace in his district for a time to which the mind of man runneth not to the contrary.

Only one district in the county voted against local option, to wit, Bellevue by a majority of 23 votes. The majorities are as follows:

Against Whisky—	
Verona	82
Walton	63
Burlington	46
Florence	50
Taylorport	9
Petersburg	12
Union	35
Rabbit Hash	58
Beaver	73
Hamilton	12
Total	423
For Whisky—	
Bellevue	23
Majority	400

The following is taken from last Saturday's Commercial Gazette. The Hensleys mentioned there in live down on Woolper, and Mrs. Laura Riddell, in Burlington, wife of Cyrus Riddell:

"Judge Force rendered an interesting decision which distributes about $50,000 among the heirs of Abigail Lewis. The title of the case was Frances Tolin, vs. Seth C. Foster, executor. The action was brought for a construction of an item in the will of Abigail Lewis, who died in 1884, and for an order as to the disposition of the residue of her estate. The will was drawn by the testatrix herself. The item in question was as follows:

"If, after these bequests are paid, with all other expenses, there should be anything left, it shall be applied to the support of aged men and women without regard to nationality, creed or color."

Judge Force held that this item is too vague to permit of distribution of funds under it, and he, therefore, declared it void. No institution or charitable organization claimed under it, and it was not thought that the testatrix referred to any Cincinnati institution, for she was well informed as to all of them, and to some she left bequests. The probability rather is that she contemplated providing for a new institution, upon a broad and catholic basis, but she expressed her desire in so general a way as to make it impossible to carry it out. The residue of her estate now goes to her heirs in the following proportions.

Frances Tolin one-twelfth, Hespey A. Gibbs one-twelfth, Joseph C. Hensley one-twelfth, Clifton L. Hensley one-twelfth, Samuel Hensley one-twelfth, Laura Riddell one-sixth, Catherine F. Zinns one-sixth, Robert V. Foster one-sixth.

The case was argued fully for the heirs by Chas. H. Stephens, and briefly by T. D. Lincoln. Wm. Strunk made the argument for the executor and handed up a brief."

Personal [illegible]

John I. Bruce is [illegible] quite [illegible] some [illegible].

[illegible] Murat and John Meators, of Constance, were in town Saturday.

Mrs. O. P. [illegible] accompanied her [illegible] and sister home last Friday.

Mrs. J. W. [illegible] and family returned from W[illegible] last Thursday.

[illegible] Hooper and wife, of Hebron, [illegible] Sunday with Mr. Cowen and family.

Rev. [illegible] [illegible], wife and child are visiting relatives in this part of the county.

Misses [illegible] and Josie McGarvey, of Cincinnati, are visiting relatives at this place.

Misses [illegible] and Kate [illegible], of Florence, were visiting Mrs. Lillie Hall Wednesday.

Miss [illegible], of Hancock, Ill., is visiting friends and relatives in the Bellevue neighborhood.

Miss Katie Walton, who has been visiting in Illinois has returned home after a very pleasant visit.

Mrs. Tim Westbay and Miss Louisa Hall, who were visiting relatives in Cincinnati last week, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Zinns and children, except Miss Laura, returned to their home at Riverside, Friday, after several days visit to her sister at this place.

M. S. Rice, of Covington, spent Saturday with his father near this place. His wife and his brother Perry's wife, returned home with him.

J. H. Walton, of Waterloo, was in town Friday. He was looking so well that his friends did not recognize him until close enough to speak.

J. A. McPherson, a prominent citizen of Dry Ridge, Grant county, was in town last Friday, on business pertaining to his father's estate.

John Crisler, one of nature's noblemen from the Pleasant Valley Gunpowder neighborhood, was in town the other day, having just emerged from a protracted period harvesting, but none the worse the wear because thereof.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMABURG.

John C. Tanner and family, of Ludlow, spent Sunday with S. J. Rouse.

Miss Ottie Carpenter, of Covington, has been visiting Rosa Utz and Eva Beemon for some time.

Miss Harriet Strafer and brother, of Cincinnati, and Miss Effie Seaman, of Covington, have been visiting Miss Octavia Rouse for several weeks.

Miss Eva Stephens, of Covington, and Mr. Syrene Ware, of Danville, Ky., were married in Covington a few days ago, and have been the guests of friends at this place several days.

VERONA.

W. M Carlisle is now superintendent of our Sunday-school.

Some of our lads attended camp meeting at High Bridge last Sunday.

F. W. Bishop was in town last week trying to establish a public library. The books he represents are from our leading authors (?)

The busy time is about over with the farmers now. Lets all make up an excursion to Mammoth Cave, Niagara Falls, or other places of interest.

Did you all go to the election, get on a "tear" return home and then sow your turnips? If not, it is useless to expect a good crop, for that's the way to bring turn-ups.

Funny to see. -A Good rain. A pike in Verona. E. E. Fry attending Catholic church. Marshal Whitson looking so lonely. W. H. Dickerson talking to his beloved. W. E., training his horse to rack. Orren Curtis sweating and writing to his would-be better half.

UNION.

Miss Lillie Corbin is at home from college.

Wm. Gatson is entertaining relatives from Bourbon county.

Perry Corbin, of Colony, Kansas, is spending the summer with relatives

Miss Annie Krout, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, is the guest of Miss Therese Lassing.

Mrs. Harde and family, of Covington, spent last Sunday with friends at this place.

Miss Mary Gedge, of Covington, and Mrs. Converse, of Louisville are guests at F. Dickey's.

Mrs. L. L. Herndon and Miss Willie Parish, of Georgetown, spent last week with Mrs. Herndon's parents here.

Will Riley, a young Baptist preacher, of Owen county, preached two very eloquent sermons here last week. He being a native of Boone we feel proud of his success.

A lady's gossamer with initials worked in red, in the hem in front, was taken by mistake at H. P. Stephens' wooden wedding, and the owner will be glad if it is returned to Mr. Stephens.

The Cyclonian Literary Club met met with Miss Nannie Bristow last Friday evening. The club is in a very lively state now, and bids fair to live long and prosper. The next meeting will be held at L. W. Lassing's beautiful place, "The Meadows," the members giving a pic nic.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Miss Anna Phelps is visiting friends here.

Joe Cleveland, of Ludlow, spent part of last week fishing at Owen Kirtley's.

J. L. Riley was kicked by one of his horses while at Chester Park last week.

We are glad to see Charlie McFee out again. He says it was a close call.

Ben Stephens, of Florence, was the guest of John Stephens one day last week.

Messrs Tom Brown and Harry Stanhope, of Lexington, visited the Misses Graddy Friday evening.

Hubert Walton had one of his eyes badly hurt last Friday night by "some dog-gone thing getting in it."

The greatest curiosity in this vicinity is a big, black, two-story silk plug hat flying around with a little boy by the name of Dick Stephens under it.

Bettie and Willie Gaines, and Mary and Lee Cropper, were visiting friends and relatives in Union last Saturday and Sunday. They report a jolly time.

[illegible] [illegible] last [illegible] After [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] the guests were [illegible] [illegible] to the dining-room where they were greeted by an elegant supper. This over the company amused itself with music and dancing while somewhat [illegible] from the [illegible] night [illegible] two gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] quietly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], old story [illegible] It was an affair not soon to be forgotten.

ROWING AT OXFORD.

The Training Required to Meet Its Ancient Rival, Cambridge.

Great interest is generally shown throughout the country in the month of March in the preparations that are made at our two chief English universities for the annual boatrace, but few of those that read the newspaper accounts of the daily practice of the crews know how much energy and time have been devoted by their individual members to acquiring the skill which will qualify them for a seat in the "varsity eight." Hence we propose here to give a short account of rowing at Oxford, and the different college races that a man has almost invariably taken part in before he is even tried for "the 'varsity."

The academical year commences with the October term, and it is in that term that the majority of the freshmen come into residence; accordingly, this is the time chosen by the captains of the various college boat-clubs for testing the rowing capabilities of the freshmen of their college, and "coaching" all those who wish to go in for boating. Every afternoon during the greater part of this term, the captain and other members of the college eight may be seen standing upon the stern of "tub-pair" or four, instructing and exhorting their crews, as they paddle swiftly down to Iffley lock, or toil up again against the swollen stream. Towards the end of the term, the men who have been coached in this way are formed into regular crews; and after one or two weeks' practice together, these crews row against each other in "tub-fours" for the Silver Challenge Oars, or some prize given by the college boat-club. Passing over to the next, that is the Lent term, we come to the first eight-oared college races, which at Oxford are better known as the Torpids. In these races, the colleges compete against one another for the honor of first place or "head of the river." No man who has rowed in his college "eight" in the previous year is eligible to row in his Torpid: the majority of the crew consist of men who have received coaching in the October term, and have taken part in the four-oared races described above.

The first week or two of this term is occupied by the captain in selecting and arranging his crew; when that is made up, regular practice is the order of the day, for the most part on the stretch of water between Oxford and Iffley, but occasionally varried by a "long course" to Abingdon, a distance of seven miles. Coaching is done by members of the "eight," who run with the boat along the towpath, shouting at the top of their voices to the different members of the crew, and sometimes, when the floods are out and the towpath is covered, splashing through water nearly up to their knees. Practice of this kind is continued daily, no matter what the weather is, until the races take place, which is usually about the middle of the term. Each college is represented by one boat, and in some cases by two boats, so that there are generally from twenty to twenty five boats entered, and these are divided into two divisions. The races occupy six days, each division rowing once each day, the second division always commencing. The boats are placed one behind the other in the order in which they left off the year before, with a clear space of about two boat-lengths between each. The object aimed at by each boat is to overtake the boat in front and bump it. If successful in doing this, these two boats at once draw out of the way, and leave room for those following to pass; and on the next day they change places. The head boat of the second division is called the "Sandwich" boat, and rows again the same afternoon at the bottom of the first division, in this way forming a link by which a boat may pass from one division to the other.

Having paddled down to their respective positions, the boats are turned and preparations are made for the race. A line attached to the bank is held by the cockswain, and this, with the assistance of a waterman with a long pole, helps to keep the boat in position and prevents it drifting out of its place. Meanwhile the first signal-gun has been fired, and the crews are divesting themselves of jackets and mufflers. Soon the second gun is heard, and there is now one minute before the signal to start is given. What an anxious minute that is, so much depends upon getting off well, especially with a crew in which many of the men are rowing in one of these bumping races for the first time. A bad start causes flurry and unsteadiness in the boat, and then there is sometimes a risk of being bumped before the men settle down together to a long and even stroke. Bang! The starting gun has fired, and off go the dozen or more boats in a long line: the towpath is crowded with men running with their respective college crews, shouting, blowing horns and making use of every conceivable instrument of noise to urge on and encourage their representatives. By the time the barges, which are crowded with spectators, are reached, great gaps will have appeared in the line, as most of the bumps take place below; though here, too, some times, a most exciting race is witnessed, when some boat, almost overlapped by its rival, is seen struggling to reach the winning post without being bumped. Nor is this bumping so easy as it might at first seem; but a good deal of skill is required on the part of the cockswain to effect it. In the first place, there is always the danger of making the shot too soon, in which case the boat, missing the stern of the one in front, shoots half-way across the river, and thereby loses a great deal of ground. Again, when one boat is overlapping another, the cockswain of the first, by pulling his rudder towards the bow of his rival, can cause such a wave of water to wash against the latter as to ward off for a time the actual bump; then, by a judicious spurt on the part of his "stroke," when the rudder is again straightened, he may be enabled to draw away and steer his boat in safety past the winning-post.

These races conclude the rowing for this term, though sometimes the last few days are spent in coaching the best men from the Torpid on "sliding seats," by way of preparation for the next term's practice for the "eight."

We now come to the summer or May term, the pleasantest term of all as far as boating is concerned. The most important races during this term are those in which the college eights compete. They are carried out in exactly the same manner as the Torpids described above, the only difference being in the kind of boat used. The Torpids row in what are called clinker-built or gig-boats, whose keels have a small [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]. The "eights" are rowed in smooth, keelless boats, the bottom somewhat resembling that of a small canoe, and fitted with sliding seats, by which the stroke can be lengthened and more use made of the legs. The extremities of the boat are covered with canvas, to prevent the water washing in over the side. The crew of a college eight is composed of the best men the college can muster, all of course being members of the club.

The races, as we mentioned before, are arranged in the same way as those in which the Torpids compete, though perhaps more interest is shown in the eights; and as they come off at a pleasanter time of the year, and are undoubtedly one of the sights of the university, the spectators include many more strangers. The 'varsity "sculls" and the 'varsity "pairs," the former open to any member, and the latter to any two members of the 'varsity boat club, conclude the rowing at Oxford for this term, though it should here be mentioned that two or three of the boats that have shown themselves above the average in the eight-oared races, often keep in practice for Henley regatta, which takes place soon after the close of this term.

We have now given a brief description of a year's college rowing at Oxford, that is, rowing in which a college competes with members of its own or other colleges. Starting again with the October term, we propose saying something about rowing for the 'varsity, the chief event in which is the annual race with Cambridge. There is, however, one college race not yet mentioned, which takes place in the October term, namely, the 'varsity "Fours," open to all the colleges. For this event there are not generally more than from six to eight boats entered, as considerably more skill and watermanship are required than for the college eight. The boats used, though of much the same construction as the latter, are of course smaller, and therefore more difficult to sit; moreover, they do not carry a cockswain, the steering being done by one of the crew with his feet, by means of wires connecting the rudder with a lever attached to his stretcher, so that, by moving this lever with his foot to one side or the other, a corresponding motion is given to the rudder. This race takes place in the first half of the term, and immediately afterwards the work of selecting a crew for the inter-university boat-race is commenced.

By the middle of the term the crew is generally settled upon, and on Ash Wednesday they go into strict training. The old theories of training on raw meat, etc., have quite died out; a plentiful supply of plain, well-cooked food is allowed, but only a very moderate amount of liquor, and smoking must be entirely knocked off. For breakfast and dinner the crew meet together in each other's rooms, each man entertaining the rest for one day in turn while they are still at Oxford. Lunch is only a light meal. The rowing is almost entirely done during the afternoon. Ten days or a fortnight before the time fixed for the race, the crew go up to Putney to complete their practice on the tidal water and the course over which the race is to be rowed. Their doings here and the race itself need no description in this paper. Their daily practice on the London water, the time they occupy in rowing over the course, even their very movements are watched and recorded by the daily press. Suffice it to say that this notoriety is not at all desired by the members of the crews, and that, owing to the inconvenience and obstruction it sometimes causes to their practice, the proposal to hold the race on other and quieter waters has been more than once discussed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Joel C. Clore was in town monday. He is now a full fledged attorney.

A very large crowd attended the picnic at Silver Grove last Saturday, and everybody had a delightful time tripping the light fantastic toe and shaking the heavy heel.

The Baptist S-S Convention in session with the church at Florence last Friday and Saturday was well attended, and the exercises are reported quite interesting and instructive. The excessive heat was the only thing that marred the pleasure of the meeting.

Lost—A blue silk umbrella, between Henry Terrill's residence and the Aurora Ferry. The handle is gold and silver with "Mrs. H. P. Kitchel, Winton Place—Christmas, 1885," engraved upon it. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to me at Petersburg, Ky. Mary E. Terrill.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. B. F. Crisler.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. Third Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Robert M. Vest, Pltf.
vs | Notice of sale in Equity
Ida Sechrest, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 19 day of Aug., 1886, at 1 o'clock I shall proceed to offer for sale in front of Dickerson's store in Verona, Kentucky, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months equal installments the following property, to-wit:

A portion of the James Vest farm near Verona, this county, and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Warsaw and Crittenden road; then s 85 w 22.17 chs. to a Black Walnut tree; then s 4¼ w 11.83 chs. to a fallen Hickory and White Oak, a corner with Joseph Anderson; then s 7.75 chs. to a stone; then s 38¼ e 2.73 chs. to a stone a corner with the land owned by C. Benson then n 78¼ e 10.68 chs. to a stone a corner with lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the division of the land owned by Jas. Vest; then n 37¼ w 3.84 chs. to a stone; then n 78¼ e 35.68 chs. to a stone in a line of Robt. Vest; then n 54 w 12.57 chs. to a leaning White Oak; then n 89 w 13 chs. to a stone; then n 2 12 chs. to the beginning containing 68 acres 3 poles.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with those terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON,
In the State of Kentucky at the close of Business, June 3rd, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Bank		[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real est., furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,0[illegible]	
Bills of other Banks	[illegible]	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Trade Dollars	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	43,[illegible]
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible],701 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	22,732 12	52,732 12
Nat'l Bank notes outstandin		4[illegible]
Individual dep'ts subject to check	435,478 10	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Due to other N'tl Banks	12,237 05	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	17,454 09	5[illegible]
Total		$[illegible],701 80

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

James S. Wayne, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 1886.

A. Kleemeyer, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

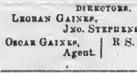
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
[illegible]
should take a policy at once.

J A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
Legran Gaines, B. L. Rice.
Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent. R S. Cowen, Assessor



AURORA
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE
WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

City Flour [illegible]
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

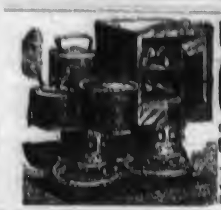
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.
[illegible]
L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal.
[illegible]

MONITOR
OIL STOVE



GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
Cooking for whole Family 5c. a day
If not sold by any Hardware Dealer in your section, write us for Illustrated Circular
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
D. B. BAYLESS & CO.
[illegible] W. [illegible]
CINCINNATI, O.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Green
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.
The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

COME : SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the *sovereign remedy.* Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children* often look *pale* and *sickly* from no other cause than *worms*, and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.

VERMIFUGE

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are most constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for so surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

New Franklin, Howard Co., Mo.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, *Pittsburg, Pa.*,
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

Cambridge, Md.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. M. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
—DEALERS IN—

Carriages, Buggies
— AND —
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
— SHORT NOTICE —
We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STATE COLLEGE of KENTUCKY.
Eighteen Professors and Instructors.
Agricultural and Mechanical, Scientific, Engineering, Classical, Normal School, Military Tactics, Commercial and Preparatory Courses of Study.
COUNTY APPOINTEES RECEIVED FREE OF TUITION.
Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue and other information Address JAMES K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., Lexington, Kentucky.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & BALL, Publishers.

[illegible] : : KENTUCKY

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT"

"I would have thee be ambitious,"
[illegible]
[illegible] the stairs
Mount fortune's dizzy ladder
What could make my heart grow sadder,
[illegible] to darling old papa?"

[illegible] year after,
[illegible] dance and laughter
By Hymen's torch they wandered in the abode of wedded bliss,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] paths beneath them and sunny skies above.

Very simple is the story
Of how he climbed to glory
[illegible] the maiden and the father
[illegible]
He just pulled himself together,
Worked through foul and stormy weather,
Meanwhile raising peachblow vases in the State of New Jersey.
—*[illegible], in Judge.*

CLAY'S EXECUTOR.

His Affectionate Tribute to the Famous Orator.

Mr. Harrison has not been without distinguished honors in his lifetime. He was appointed, without solicitation, Secretary of Legation to Spain, when the unfortunate William Barry was sent as Minister to that country. Mr. Harrison declined the place, and Mr. Barry died at Liverpool as soon as he had crossed the Atlantic. He was also nominated by the President to the United States Judgeship of the Territory of Arkansas. For prudential reasons this was declined, but the President refused to withdraw the nomination. Congress adjourned before the matter was acted upon. But perhaps the highest distinction is that he was the organizer of the present common-school system of Lexington, and over which he was superintendent for many years. At a recent school celebration hundreds of the pupils of these schools flocked to the residence of the "grand old man" to do him honor, and, be it said, no honor could have been shown him in which he could have taken an equal pride.

Mr. Harrison's memory of past events is very distinct, and upon nothing in the past does he take so much delight in dwelling as upon Henry Clay and his associations with him. Clay was a Whig and Harrison a Democrat, but, nevertheless, Clay was his idol. For his character he had the profoundest admiration. "Many times he would come into our office," said Mr. Harrison, "when he was at home from Washington, and talk of the great events which were transpiring and in which he had taken such an eventful part. But he never spoke with vanity. His allusions to himself were modest. His conversation was simple in every respect, but there was always something in his manner difficult to describe which impressed his hearers with the loftiness of his character. I used to feel when he came into the room, no matter how trivial were his remarks, that I was in the presence of a being greatly gifted. The feeling his presence affected me with was his possession of power. I said one day to my partner, Mr. Hunt: 'I don't know how it is with you, Mr. Hunt, but Mr. Clay never comes in here that I am not at once affected by his presence, even before he has spoken a word.' Mr. Hunt acknowledged that he had experienced a similar feeling, and Mr. Hunt was himself a person of great character and of the highest type of manhood.

"As a man of business," continued Mr. Harrison, "Mr. Clay was scrupulously exact. He sometimes would say: 'Harrison, I have no money with me, and I want to borrow a dime. I will return it to you in the morning when I come in from Ashland.' The next morning he never failed to walk in with a silver ten-cent piece between his fingers to liquidate the debt. 'I am quite sure,' I often said to him, 'Mr. Clay, that you borrowed that from Mrs. Clay just before you left home, and that you have carried it between your thumb and forefinger all the way to this office for fear of forgetting it.' Sometimes," continued Mr. Harrison, "he would send me from Washington a power of attorney to indorse his name upon notes drawn by his son James. Well, I had nothing to do with the amounts. I simply obeyed instructions, without keeping a memorandum of the amounts or number of the notes. On Mr. Clay's return home he would at once begin looking into his business affairs. Calling his son, he would inquire how many notes Harrison had indorsed for him, and their amounts. James being unable to tell, having taken no account of them, his father would exclaim: 'I am amazed at you, James. Suppose I should suddenly die without having made provision for the payment of these debts. Go at once, my son, obtain a correct memorandum of these notes, and bring it to me immediately, that I may make provision for the payment.'

"The most singular way, however," said Mr. Harrison, "in which Mr. Clay exhibited this business precision was in his methodical preparation and arrangement of his affairs before fighting a duel. Invariably he spent some time in the inspection of his accounts, and drawing up a complete memorandum thereof deposited it in care of Mrs. Clay, to be brought to light in case he should be killed. This was curiously instanced after his fight with Humphrey Marshall. Both gentlemen were members of the Kentucky Legislature. Clay was an advocate of the American system, advocating the wearing of homespun and other American fabrics in preference to goods of foreign importation. Marshall was a Federalist and suspected Mr. Clay of demagoguery. He made some remarks about Clay which caused the latter to issue a challenge. In the duel Clay was shot in the leg, and was confined to his bed for some time. While in this condition a builder who had recently finished a house for Mr. Clay called to obtain a settlement. Mr. Clay requested Mrs. Clay to bring forth the memorandum he had left with her. It was found to contain an exact statement of the account between Clay and the builder, and upon that the settlement was made."

Clay's emotional nature was a theme upon which Mr. Harrison loved to dwell, and in the recital of instances illustrative of this his own emotions sometimes got the best of him. "Clay's power as a speaker," said Mr. Harrison, "was in his effect upon the emotional nature of his audience. I well remember one very remarkable instance of the exercise of his power. It was upon the trial of Charles Wickliffe, son of Robert Wickliffe, the father-in-law of General William Preston, for killing the editor of a Democratic newspaper named Benning. The latter had published an anonymous attack upon his father, and when Charles went to ascertain the name of the author the editor declined to give it until the writer's permission was obtained. Hot words were exchanged between the men, when Benning suddenly rose from his seat and went toward a lobby between the front and back rooms of the office. Wickliffe, who had been in the office before in search of Benning and had gone through this lobby into the back room, knew that an army musket stood there against the wall. At the moment Benning started back Wickliffe thought he was going for the musket, in which case his life would be in immediate danger. He forestalled this by drawing his pistol and firing, killing Benning instantly. The trial lasted several days. Mr. Clay was the last speaker for the defense. As the evening was then far advanced when he was called upon to [illegible] the court, he suggested that it would be better that the court and jury be allowed to rest and that the court adjourn till next morning. The suggestion was accepted, and court adjourned accordingly. Judge A. K. Woolley, a relative of Wickliffe's, went to Mr. Clay and invited him to spend the night at his house, where he could have a quiet room to consider his argument, go to bed when he pleased, and be up bright and fresh in the morning. Clay accepted the offer. He retired to his room about ten o'clock. Judge Woolley occupied a room opposite Clay's in a long corridor. He retired late, and noticed that Clay's light was burning, and that the great advocate was pacing the floor, muttering to himself. Some hours later Judge Woolley again went to Clay's door. Clay was still pacing the floor, and speaking. He was going over his argument to the jury. The next day the court room was crowded with the foremost people of the city to hear the concluding arguments in the now celebrated case. Before Mr. Clay arose a stillness had come upon the house and all eyes were turned upon him. His face began to take on an expression of powerful emotion, and his eyes moist and [illegible]. Slowly he arose from his chair, his legs trembling and his knees knocking each other. As he straightened himself to his full height tears were trickling down his cheeks, and already the strength of his own feelings had affected those of his audience, and especially of the jury. Before having spoken a word he had won attention and sympathy. It was on the Fourth of July, and a celebration was being had at a wooded spot out on the Richmond pike. I well remember the closing words of Mr. Clay's speech. Said he: 'This is the day upon which every American celebrates the birth of his country's liberty. We hear the notes of preparation for that patriotic event, the mention of which thrills every American heart. Turn him loose, and let him share with us the joy of this glorious anniversary.'" As Mr. Harrison finished, his own eyes filled with tears, and his lips trembled as he spoke the concluding words. Charles Wickliffe was acquitted.

The position of Mr. Clay upon the question of negro slavery had been misunderstood, in the opinion of Mr. Harrison. He was instinctively opposed to slavery, but was opposed to a sudden freeing of the slaves. His idea was to establish colonies in Africa or one in the West of America, to which slaves, emancipated by a gradual system, could be sent and protected until they were able to stand alone. The following extract from Mr. Clay's will illustrates this and is certainly the most authentic expression of his opinion upon this question:

"My will is, and I accordingly direct, that the issue of all my female slaves which may be born after the 1st day of January, 1850, shall be free at the respective ages, of the males at twenty-eight and of the females at twenty-five, and that the three years next preceding their arrival at the age of freedom they shall be entitled to their hire or wages for those years or the fair value of their services to defray the expenses of transporting them to one of the African colonies and of furnishing them with an outfit on their arrival there; and I further direct that they be taught to read and write and cipher, and that they be sent to Africa. I further will and direct that the issue of any of the females who are so to be entitled to their freedom at the age of twenty-five shall be deemed free from their birth, and that they be bound out as apprentices to learn farming or some useful trade, upon the condition also of being taught to read, to write, and to cipher. And I direct, also, that, the age of twenty-one having been attained, they shall be sent to one of the African colonies, to raise the necessary funds for which purpose, if they shall not have previously earned them, they must be hired out a sufficient length of time.

"I request and enjoin my executors and descendants to pay particular attention to the execution of this provision of my will. And if they sell any of the females who, or whose issue, are to be free, I especially desire them to guard carefully the rights of such issue by all suitable stipulations and sanctions in the contract of sale. But I hope that it may not be necessary to sell any such persons who are to be entitled to their freedom, but that they may be retained in the possession of some of my descendants."—*Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BEAUTIFUL SEVILLE.

An Ancient Spanish City Full of Attractions for Historians.

Travelers only pass a day or two at Cordova to see its monuments and recall the memories of Roman, Arab and Goth; of Boabdil, who passed part of his captivity here; of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of Columbus, who came here to lay his plans before the King and Queen during the campaign of Granada. They pass on instead to Seville, which has memories of like antique interest, and of every Spanish monarch, including the present Isabella; has many monuments, and a climate regarded as one of the most perfect in the world. And while Cordoba has but forty-two thousand inhabitants dwelling over the ashes of its past millions, Seville has three times that number, and is therefore able to add all the modern conveniences to its facts of history and its fascinations of romance. Good hotels are only to be found in the largest cities in Spain. Seville has one or two of the best. Its drives are pleasant. The country about it is lovely. From the Giralda, the tall Arab tower which the cathedral has preserved for its bells, can be seen the Guadalquiver, filled with shipping, the broad plain, the evergreen foothills and the snowy mountains. Its streets are broad, and its public places are set exclusively with orange trees, whose fruit, though it is not in his abundance exceedingly tempting to the native, has a singular attraction to the stranger as he passes under the low-hanging branches. Queen Isabella has a palace here, to which she likes to come now and then. If Alfonso had spent more of his time here his life might have been prolonged. Byron wrote his "Childe Harold" of the delirious climate and bright-eyed senoritas of Seville, whom he described as at once the most charming and the wickedest in the world. The old Moorish palace called the Alcazar is of magnificent proportions, and would be considered wonderful, were not the Alhambra, which it endeavors to imitate, still in existence. It has been successively occupied by all the Spanish monarchs since Charles V., and its gardens, which are of great extent still, have their summer-houses, alleys, shaded nooks and even their trees haunted by great memories.—*Albert Sutliffe, in San Francisco Chronicle.*

—John Yesterday wants to-day the sum of seventeen dollars and forty-five cents from this Government together with interest thereon. Yesterday's claim is in every sense of the word a claim of yesterday. The debt was incurred February 14, 1793. The interest now is many times greater than the original debt. Yesterday's claim is one of those that go on "Yesterday, to-day and forever."—*Detroit Free Press.*

FIXING THE GUILT.

Progress of the Trial of the Anarchists at Chicago.

Evidence Adduced Showing Them Guilty of Conspiracy to Murder, Burn and Pillage—What the State Has Proven.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, July 27.—In the Anarchists' trial yesterday Detective Johnson was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by counsel for defense, but his evidence given on Saturday remained unshaken. Joseph Gruenhut, city inspector of factories and tenements, was the next witness. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that given by the reporter Wilkinson on Thursday last. Gruenhut was present at ten interviews between Wilkinson and Spies, in which the latter gave an account of the preparations made by the armed section and their movements with [illegible] on various occasions, also of the plans adopted for street warfare. He also proved that Spies wrote the "Revenge" circular and corrected the proof. His evidence also tended to show that the mass-meeting in the Haymarket was planned by the Anarchists ostensibly as an eight-hour meeting, but really as an "indignation" or riot meeting to denounce the police.

Counsel for the prosecution then read various incendiary articles from the *Alarm*, Parsons' paper, all of them bearing on the use of dynamite as the means for the coming revolt of the masses. The articles were objected to by the defense on the ground that they were signed communications for which the editors were not responsible, but the court held that the question of whether they were printed or copied as matters of news or indorsed as editorial opinion was for the jury to decide.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In the Anarchists' trial yesterday a number of reporters and detectives testified further regarding the incendiary utterances of Spies, Parsons and Fielden at the Haymarket meeting. One witness swore that he saw several revolvers waved in the air during the cheering which followed certain remarks of the speakers. Percy English, a reporter, took notes of the speeches in shorthand. These he read on the witness stand and they fully corroborated former testimony on this point.

On cross-examination English stated that he had heard Parsons, Spies and Fielden speak frequently. He thought their speeches on the night in question rather more mild than usual. They did not say that night that they were going to use force then. Parsons said they were not ready, and Spies said the meeting was not called to incite a riot. Heard Captain Ward's words calling on the crowd to disperse, but did not hear Fielden say "There come the bloodhounds," or "We are peaceable."

The stories told by Detectives McKeogh, Haas and Mr. Hammerseau proved beyond much chance of contradiction that the bomb-throwing and shooting by the Anarchists commenced simultaneously, and both occurred before the police had fired a shot.

H. M. Thompson, an employe of Marshall Field & Co., was called to the stand and said he was handed a "Revenge" circular on the night of May 4, and went up to the Haymarket meeting. He asked a Mr. Brazelton to point out the speakers. Just then Schwab came along and was pointed out. A little later Spies got on the wagon and called for Parsons. Witness continued:

"Then he got down, and pretty soon I saw Spies and Schwab enter the alley near Crane Bros.' place. I was standing close by them and I heard the words 'pistol' and 'police.' I heard either the word 'pistol' or 'police' twice. Then I heard Spies say: 'Do you think one is enough? Hadn't we better get some more?' I passed along by, and later I heard Schwab say: 'Now, when they come we will go for them, and Spies said 'I don't think they will dare bother us.' Then a third man joined Spies and Parsons, and the three seemed to crowd up together. I saw Spies pass something to the third man, and he put it in his right-hand pocket. Then they separated and went into the crowd."

"Did you see that third man after that?"

"Yes, I saw him on the wagon."

"Look at that picture and say if it looks like the third man." [Handing witness a photograph of Schnaubelt.]

"Yes. I should say that is a picture of the third man I saw with Schwab and Spies, and on the wagon. His whiskers were longer then, I think, though."

The testimony of this witness created quite a sensation in court, and the defendants in particular were intensely interested. They craned their necks forward to catch every word. Counsel for the defendants consulted for several minutes before beginning the cross-examination. Finally Mr. Foster took hold of the witness and tried by a long and rapid fire of questions to shake his testimony. Witness said he could not understand German. The conversation he heard was in English. He did not hear them say anything about Schwab going to Deering to make a speech; didn't hear Spies ask if one speaker at that meeting would be enough. The question by Spies: "Will one be enough," in the conversation overheard by witness, might, he supposed, have been with reference to the meeting at Deering. He would swear positively that he saw Spies and Schwab talking together that night. Spies used both of the words "pistol" and "police." Mr. Foster questioned the witness closely about where Spies and Schwab went, and learned that they went together on Randolph street as far as Halsted and then came back. Witness said he followed them closely up there and back, a distance of about five blocks. He passed them at Union street on the way back and heard Schwab say: "Now when they come we will give it to them." He could not say to whom Schwab had reference. Spies answered him saying: "I do not think they will bother us." When he got back to the corner of Randolph and Desplaines he saw the two still talking together, and that was the last he saw of Schwab, but saw Spies get on the wagon. This was about twenty minutes past eight o'clock. When they got back to the streets just mentioned they met the third man, Schnaubelt, who came from the east, as if from around the corner to the alley. Witness was on the sidewalk facing Spies, and about ten feet distant from him when they stopped and entered into conversation. Mr. Foster, in an excited tone, asked witness why, if Spies was facing him he did not see him. Witness calmly replied that he might have seen him. At that time witness did not hear a word from any of them. He saw Spies hand Schnaubelt something but could not tell what it was. He next saw Schnaubelt on the wagon, and he stood there about an hour. Witness was not present when the bomb exploded.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the Anarchist trial yesterday Harry Gilmer swore that he entered Crane's alley while Fielden was speaking at the Haymarket meeting; that there was a little knot of persons in the alley; that a man came from the wagon to the alley just immediately after a cry of "Here come the police;" that this man lit a match and touched it to a fuse held by another man; and that this latter man flung the burning fuse and its attachment out into the street. The man who lit the match he identified as Spies; the man who held and threw the bomb he identified by a photograph as Schnaubelt. Fischer he identified as one of the little knot of persons in the alley; and he believed Schwab was the man at the end of the wagon whom Spies had spoken to before coming into the alley. The cross-examination failed to shake the witness in any point, but tended rather to make him more emphatic in his statements. The evidence in one respect is strongly corroborative of Witness Thompson's story. It goes to prove that Schnaubelt had the bomb in his possession.

The evidence of the afternoon, though of a most important character, seemed mild coming after Gilmer's testimony. A common smelting furnace of cheap construction which Lieutenant Quinn found in Engel's basement was brought into court. It consisted of a zinc or galvanized iron cylinder about three feet high by nine inches in diameter, resting on four iron legs. On each side near the bottom were inserted thick rectangular iron pipes, intended for the introduction of an air blast, and at right angles with these was a small spout through which the molten metal would run off. Engel told Quinn that he understood the machine was for making bombs, and that a man whose name he didn't know, but whom he had heard make a speech on bomb-making, had left it there four or five months previously. Captain Bonfield explained the working of the furnace, and said that so far as he could see it had never been used. A tinner named Mahlendorf testified that he made the machine for Engel about a year ago.

Then came Officers Schuttler and Lowenstein, who testified to Lingg's arrest and to the stuff captured at the house where he lodged. A bucketful of bombs, a cigar-box filled with cartridges, a lot of metal, solder, bolts and nuts, shells and carpenters' tools, and a cold chisel, metal drill and small iron pot were brought into court, all of which had been found in Lingg's bed-room, besides another extra big revolver and a Winchester rifle. His trunk was also brought in. After the police brought the trunk from Lingg's lodgings to the East Chicago avenue station they found it had a false bottom, and the space between the false and real bottom was found to be filled with dynamite. The belt-nuts found in his room are exactly similar to the one that [illegible] at the Haymarket explosion.

CHICAGO, July 30.—States Attorney Grinnell said yesterday morning that he thought he would complete his testimony this evening. The defense will use about ten days, but the State has considerable evidence in rebuttal. The defense will attempt to impeach the truthfulness of H. M. Thompson and Harry Gilmer.

Harry Gilmer, the witness who testified on Thursday that he saw Spies light the fuse and Schnaubelt throw the bomb, comes of a good family. His father was Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, formerly Governor of Virginia and member of Congress, and afterward Secretary of the Navy, when he was killed together with Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, David Gardiner and several others, by the bursting of [illegible] on board the frigate Princeton during a pleasure excursion on the Potomac, February 28, 1844.

In the trial yesterday Dr. J. B. Murphy gave a graphic and harrowing account of the effects of the bomb and the sufferings of the wounded and dying. He had attended nearly thirty of the victims of the explosion, some of them at the Desplaines street station and others at the hospital. Describing in detail the wounds of the chief sufferers, he told a ghastly story of mangled bones and ragged, quivering flesh, the shattered bodies of those who caught the full force of the exploding shell. Some pieces of shell that left but a small surface wound had torn great jagged tunnels through lungs, liver or intestines, while others that had torn off inches of surface flesh had left the internal organs untouched. The technical description of the sufferings of Jacob Hansen, Timothy Flavin, Lawrence Murphy, Nicholas Shannon, Thomas Redden and Bernard Murphy were extremely painful to many of the listeners, and moved some of them to tears.

A quantity of clothing of the murdered and wounded policemen was exhibited, bearing blood stains and bullet holes and rents torn by pieces of shell. They were identified as the garments worn by the unfortunate policemen who fell at their posts of duty at the Haymarket. Captain Black opposed this exhibit, but the State's Attorney said that he ought to be satisfied if they did not bring in men on stretchers, dead and dying, to show the deadly work of the prisoners.

Police Captain Schaack described an interview with Lingg the day the latter was arrested. Lingg freely confessed he had made dynamite bombs and intended to use them against the police. He had bought the dynamite in a store on Lake street, had learned how to use it from Herr Most's book, and had experimented successfully with some bombs of his own make. Captain Schaack then described his experiments with some of Lingg's dynamite, and exhibited as evidence of its power the broken metal and plank already referred to. The bombs, cartridges, fuse, etc., were also put in evidence.

CHICAGO, July 31.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the State's-Attorney informed the judge and jury in the Anarchists' trial that he had tendered all his evidence against the accused, with the exception of some formal matter, which he proposes to put in this morning. An adjournment was then taken until to-day. The strength of the case against the accused can now be fairly estimated.

States Attorney Grinnell claims that the State has proven: (1) That there were in Chicago an organization of Anarchists whose purpose was the destruction of life and property and the subversion of social order. (2) That this organization existed in Chicago for over two years and that the eight prisoners were active members of it. (3) That the accused prepared for the social revolution by the manufacture of dynamite bombs, by drilling, arming and organizing. (4) That it was determined to inaugurate the revolution on or about the 1st of May, 1886, taking advantage of the labor troubles likely to occur at that time for the purpose. (5) That the night preceding the Haymarket explosion the insurrection was finally determined on, the signal agreed to, the weapons distributed, and the plan of operations for the slaughter of the police and the sacking of the city arranged. (6) That in pursuance of these plans the bomb was fired which killed and wounded so many of the policemen, and that the Anarchist conspirators on trial had guilty knowledge of the intention to throw it, assisted in its manufacture and caused it to be exploded.

In the proceedings yesterday morning Mr. Ingham read from Herr Most's book a description of an infernal machine to burn down buildings. This apparatus is described as of wonderful efficiency and dirt-cheap. It is read to secure the admission as evidence of the tin cans spoken of by Detective Jansen, who saw them exhibited at 54 West Lake street. The court is not sure the contents in both cases are the same and Officer Coughlin of the Chicago avenue station is put on the stand to prove the character of the compound. He experimented with one can by means of a fulminating cap. He tried to explode the can but failed then he attached a fuse and an explosion followed. A quantity of burning liquid, much resembling vitriol, was distributed in all directions, a stream was thrown five or six feet high and for a space of ten feet in all directions the grass was set on fire, and it burned for fully five minutes.

Charles B. Prouty, formerly manager of a gun-store, testified that Engel and his wife came to his store last fall and wanted to purchase two hundred revolvers of a certain pattern for use by some society. Witness could not get them, and the would-be purchasers said they would go some place else.

Prof. Haines, a practical chemist, who is at present professor of chemistry at Rush Medical College, testified to a chemical analysis of the pieces of bomb extracted from the bodies of the wounded and dead officers, and to a similar analysis of pieces of the bombs and other implements found in Lingg's room. He proved that the fractional percentages of lead, tin, iron, antimony and zinc—the constituent parts of the Haymarket bomb—were the same as those of the bombs confessedly made by Lingg. Prof. Delafontaine, another expert chemist, corroborated Prof. Haines.

Mr. Grinnell then stated that he had now tendered all his evidence except some more articles from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which the translators were at work on, and some formal evidence as to the place of Degan's death. As the defense did not care to open until the State had quite finished an adjournment was taken until this forenoon.

SWEDISH DETECTIVES.

Two Representatives of the Scandinavian Government Do a Good Bit of Work in America.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In the spring of 1885 the Swedish Government made discoveries of corruption and fraud in its revenue service by comparison to which America's own Babcock ring exposure some dozen years ago was as a trifle. It was found that during the three years prior the Crown had been robbed of nearly 8,000,000 kroners, a sum approaching $2,000,000. These frauds had all been perpetrated in the extreme southern portion of the Scandinavian peninsular, where the great distilleries were centered. A complete expose was made through Lieutenant J. Eklund, chief of the National secret service. The highest officials of the treasury and scores of the revenue agents were implicated. Many of the arrested officials suicided in their cells, while others of their number and many distillers, who proposed to contest the prosecution, heavily bribed their employes and shipped them to America. At the first trial the Crown met a check through the inability to procure convicting evidence. Witnesses could not be found, and in the spring of this year the National authorities were forced to the conclusion that those parties sent to America must be secured. July 11 J. Ekland, Police Commissioner of Sweden, and J. G. H. Tengblae, one of the most competent operatives under the Crown, arrived in Chicago and succeeded in ferreting out fifteen or twenty fugitive witnesses, whom they have taken back to testify. All of those taken from America are given guarantee of immunity from prosecution, and are promised the extra expenses of travel back and forth with 1,000 kroners reward each.

A Mail Pouch Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The postal-car which left New York for this city June 28 had among its mail a pouch containing about $20,000 in money and drafts, bonds, checks and other valuable papers and property valued at $80,000. At Pittsburgh the mail passed into the hands of Chief Clerk Ferald, who signed the receipt for the various pouches without inspecting them, the time being too short to do so. On arriving at Indianapolis Mr. Ferald found that the pouch mentioned above was missing. He immediately reported the robbery, and detectives have been working on the case ever since, to no avail, however.

The Train-Wreckers Held.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 31.—The examination of the Missouri Pacific train-wreckers at Wyandotte was concluded yesterday, and all were bound over to the District court, now in session.

HOME AND FARM.

More than half the diseases so prevalent among farm horses are due to improper attention to the common laws of sanitation.—*Exchange.*

The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations to prevent milk fever is bad. The food should be regular not forced.—*Western Rural.*

A farmer who had considerable experience with breeding live stock says that three colts can be grown on the same feed that is required for two calves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The *American Agriculturist* says that "buckwheat is one of the most valuable grains both for human food and for feeding animals. It is only slightly inferior to rye in nutritious matter, having much the same character as a food, and containing very nearly as much nutriment as oats."

—One of the meanest of mean weeds is plantain. It can not be eradicated completely except by measures equivalent to wearing out, root, leaf and branch; then seeds are left in the soil to make repetition of the process necessary before extermination of the pest is effected.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A contributor to the Boston *Transcript* gives the following remedy for salt rheum in the hands: Prepare a strong infusion of yellow dock root and take a wineglassful night and morning. An infusion of the leaves of the beech tree, used as a lotion, will give relief. I have known of three severe cases to have been cured by this simple remedy. In my own case I took the yellow dock for three months.

—You should keep a disused coal-oil barrel half full of the strongest lye, into which to drop every bone that comes from your table, or else pack them in alternate layers with unslacked lime. They will become so brittle that you may have them broken fine and spread them broadcast; and the lye, if you have used that, can be diluted with many times its bulk of water and be applied wherever potash would be serviceable. This liquid, or soapsuds, is the surest possible dressing for cauliflower and cabbage.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Milk Soup: Take four large potatoes, peeled and cut in quarters, one onion cut up, put them into two quarts of boiling water, with two ounces of butter, one-fourth ounce salt or pepper to taste; boil till done to a mush; strain through a colander, and rub the vegetables through with a wooden spoon; return the pulp and soup to the saucepan, add one pint of milk and put it on the fire to boil; when it boils, sprinkle in by degrees three tablespoonfuls of crushed tapioca, stirring well all the time. Boil frequently for fifteen minutes, and serve in a hot soup plate.—*Albany Journal.*

NATURE'S ECONOMY.

Wonderfully Displayed in the Construction of the Human Frame.

We may see glimpses of the great system of general regulation which guards nature from overdrawing her accounts in connection with the arrangement of living things. Not only in beings of high degree, but in animals of low estate, do we meet with illustrations of the economy of power and the saving of needless expenditures of force and energy which dame nature practises. The study of human anatomy, which, of course, is one in many points with the comparative science as applied to lower life, reveals not a few instructive examples of this saving tendency in life's ways. The human head, for example, is nicely balanced on the spine. Compared with heads of lower type, this equipoise forms a prominent feature of man's estate. The head mass of dog, horse or elephant requires to be tied on, as it were, to the spine. Ligaments and muscular arrangements of complex nature perform their part in securing that the front extremity of these forms should be safely adjusted. But in man there is an absence of effort apparent in Nature's ways of securing the desired end. The erect posture, too, is adjusted and arranged for on principles of neat economy. The type of body is the same as in lower life. Humanity appears before us as a modification, an evolution, but in no sense a new creation. Man rises from his "forelegs"—arms being identical, be it remarked, with the anterior pair of limbs in lower life—and speedily there ensues an adaptation of means to ends, and all in the direction of the economical conversion of the lower to the higher type of being. The head becomes balanced and not secured, as we have seen, and thus a saving of muscular power is entailed. Adjustments of bones and joints take place, and the muscles of one aspect—say the front—of the body, counterbalance the action of those of the other aspect, the back; and between the two diverging tendencies the erect position is maintained practically without effort. So also in the petty details of the work nature has not been unmindful of her "saving clause." We see this latter fact illustrated in the disposition of the arrangements of foot and heel. One may legitimately announce that man owes much to his head; but the truth is, he owes a great deal of his mental comfort and physical economy to his heels. The heel bone has become especially prominent in man when compared with lower forms of quadruped life. It projects far behind the mass of foot and leg, and thus forms a stable fulcrum of support whereon the body may rest. Here again, economy of ways and means illustrated.—*Longman's Magazine.*

WATERING PLANTS.

How and When Pot Plants Should Be Given Water.

Some people attempt to keep pot-plants without giving them any water at all; the result is familiar to every one. Usually, however, the earth in the pot or box is kept soaked and very much in the condition of an ordinary swamp. It is even said that malaria has resulted from living in rooms containing house plants, owing to the damp soil. We have ourselves seen dead overgreens pulled out of boxes full of mud. A gardener's journal gives utterance to the following timely remark: Watering plants is one of the most important things in the culture of house plants, and very special care should be devoted to it. Plants ought not to be wet until they need it. It will be evident that they require wetting, if on taking the earth from the pot it crumbles to pieces like dust; a sure sign is to knock on the side of the pot, near the middle, with the finger knuckle. If it gives forth a hollow ring, the plant needs water; if there is a dull sound, there is still moisture enough to sustain the plant. Plants must not be wet more than once or twice a day; on dry, clear days they require more water than on damp, cloudy days. On the other hand, the earth must not be allowed to dry out entirely, for that is also very injurious. In wetting them the water must be poured on in such a way that it will run out again through the hole in the bottom of the pot. If the earth gets too dry, it is best to place the pot in water so that the water will saturate the the dirt very gradually. They may be watered at any hour of the day, except when the sun is shining on the pot or has just left it; for the earth gets hot when the sun shines on it, and then if cold water is poured on it, it will cool off too rapidly. The best time for watering flowers in summer is the evening, and in winter noon is best. Well water should never be used, but always use either rain water or brook water.—*Boston Transcript.*

MOURNING IN COREA.

A Native Gentleman Explains Why He Has Remained a Bachelor.

In walking through the streets of Seoul one often meets with figures clothed from head to foot in a grayish-yellow sackcloth, with bright yellow hats, or rather broad-brimmed straw baskets on their heads, men, moreover, who further disguise their identity by holding a strip of sackcloth stretched on pieces of stick in front of their faces. These are mourners. In the year 1882 a Japanese traveler who landed on the northeast coast found the officials and all the inhabitants in this lugubrious masquerade. They were in mourning for the Queen, who was supposed to have been murdered, but who, after the people had worn sackcloth half a year for her sake, emerged safe and sound from the hiding-place where she had taken refuge from the pursuit of her wicked father-in-law, Tai-on Kun. For a Queen it is customary to mourn twelve months, for parents and near kinsfolk three years. What a deep influence this prescriptive usage has upon the life of the people is illustrated by the following story of an aged bachelor who was asked why he had never taken a wife. "My parents, as well as myself," he said, "were desirous that I should marry, and a suitable young lady being found, our betrothal took place. Then my future father-in-law died, and we had, of course, to wait three years. I had hardly put off my mourning when I had to bewail the loss of my own poor father; necessarily here was another term of three years' waiting. When these were up the mother of my future wife took sick and expired, and thus we were obliged to delay our marriage another three years. Lastly, I had the misfortune to lose my own dear mother, which naturally caused a further adjournment. So that, as four times three makes twelve, that number of years had passed over our heads and made us both the older. At this time my betrothed fell ill, and as she was at death's door I went to pay her a last visit. My future brother-in-law met me at the door and said: 'Although you are not formally married, yet perhaps I may for this once look upon you as man and wife; come in and see her.' I had hardly entered and been face to face with my poor wife than she breathed her last. When I saw this all thoughts of marriage fled from me, and I have remained a bachelor ever since."—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

PRESERVING BOUQUETS.

How Flowers Can Be Kept Fresh for a Long Time.

The following is a description of the process by which a bouquet of flowers can be preserved fresh for a long time: A vessel of water is required; the vessel should be large enough to allow the submersion in it of a plate or dish holding the bouquet to be preserved, and a bell glass to cover the bouquet. The dish or plate should contain no moss or other material; the water should be limpid and quite pure. Place the plate at the bottom of the water, and on the plate, submerging it, place the bouquet, which is maintained in an upright position by a weighted base previously attached to it. This being done, the bouquet is covered with a bell glass, the rim of which ought to fit exactly to the flat part of the plate; the bell glass should be entirely filled with water, and without the least air bubble. Then, all raised together, plate, bouquet and bell glass filled with water, and placed on a table, carefully wiping the exterior, but leaving on the plate, around the base of the bell glass, a little provision of water which prevents the entrance of air. The flowers in this condition will be preserved in all their freshness for several weeks, and their beauty is increased by a great number of bubbles of gas produced by the respiration of the leaves, and which attach themselves to the petals, appearing like pearls. The edge of the plate and the water that it contains should be concealed by a light bed of moss in which are set some other flowers. In the evening, by artificial light, a bouquet, thus arranged produces a charming effect.—*Vick's Magazine.*

American Naval Engineers.

Men who remember forty years back can recall the time when in both the British and American navies the engineer was considered as but little above a common sailor, a sort of blacksmith afloat to be kept in coventry by the officers. But that state of affairs vanished with the progress of steam and the realization on the part of the government and the service that there was as great a demand for skill, pluck and trained intelligence in the engine-room as on the quarter deck. Americans woke up to this truth before it dawned on the English mind, and to-day there is no class in the service more intelligent, more deserving or more respected than the engineers, who are as thorough gentlemen and as agreeable men of the world as the most learned and traveled admirals.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Talk is cheap!" said old Uncle Darius, sneeringly, to impecunious nephew, who was telling what great things he was going to do. "Not always, uncle," responded the nephew. "I'd like to know when it ain't cheap," snarled the old man. "When you employ a lawyer to talk for you, or do your own talking through a telephone," triumphantly said the nephew.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—An Armenian version of the hymn, "I am a wandering sheep," was translated into English as to its title by a native for a traveler who heard some children singing it at Constantinople, thus: "I was a misled mutton."

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 40
HOGS—Common	4 00	@ 4 40
Good Packers	4 65	@ 4 95
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 40	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74½	@ 75
No. 3 red	70	@ 73
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43	@ 43½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	28	@ 28½
Rye—No. 2	54	@ 55
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 40
Good Leaf		@ 8 90
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard—Prime steam	7	@ 7⅛
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	16	@ 18
APPLES—Prime	1 15	@ 1 25
POTATOES—new, per barrel		@ 1 00
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 25	@ 2 82½
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 85⅜
No. 2 red	85⅜	@ 85½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@ 50
Oats—mixed	37	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 62½	@10 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 05
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Red		@ 76⅜
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75	@ 75½
Corn—No. 2		@ 44
Oats—No. 2		@ 27⅜
Rye		@ 52½
PORK—Mess		@10 05
LARD—Steam		@ 6 92½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 00	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	84½	@ 84¾
Corn—Mixed	47⅞	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 40
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7½
CATTLE—First quality	4⅜	@ 4⅞
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 73½
Corn—mixed		@ 39½
Oats—mixed		@ 25½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 71
Corn—mixed		@ 46
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—mess		@10 50
LARD—steam		@ 8 00

—An old farmer at the optician's was in a curious difficulty in choosing spectacles. "I am far-sighted in one eye and short-sighted in the other," he explained. "Do you think you can fit me out? This short-sighted eye has done all my hard work for years, and I want to ease it a spell. When I read I use that eye, but it can't see anything in dropping corn. Then I have to use my far-sighted eye, and after planting for a time it gets so tired I have to close my eyes occasionally to rest them. But the most uncomfortable part of the whole trouble is seeing things half way between. If I hold a book half way, the short-sighted eye can't see, and it ain't far enough for the far-sighted eye. I'm afraid you'll have an awful trouble in adjusting those glasses."—*Chicago News.*

—A floating item avers that there is no nutriment whatever in beef tea made from extracts.

For the Ladies.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster,
Making every burden light;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Darkest hour to May-dawn bright.
'Tis the deepest and the cheapest
Cure for ills of this description;
But for those that woman's heir to,
Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."

Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

PAT—"Be jabers, what harrud toimes! If I had me loife insured I'd take it."—*Chicago Journal.*

HALL'S Hair Renewer always gives satisfaction, and is indorsed by our best physicians.

As a stimulant to the stomach, liver and bowels, the safest remedy is Ayer's Pills.

THE moth exhibits much taste in dress.—*Boston Transcript.*

I Had a Dreadful Cough,

and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health *completely* by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bear similar testimony.

THE great trouble with a buzz-saw is that it never wears false teeth.—*Lowell Citizen.*

* * * * Delicate Diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BANG is something to a door—especially when it is on a pretty girl.

WHAT'S THE BEST DISINFECTANT and remedy for skin irritations and defects? GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

OYENS & Co. run a bakery in Buffalo.—*Buffalo Express.*

FRAZIER AXLE GREASE lasts three times as long as others and saves horses and wagons.

WHY is a doctor never sea-sick? He is used to see sickness.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

IT actually improves the bicycle record to have it broken.

TIRED OUT!

At this season, nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

—THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. [illegible]

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE

[illegible]

$3. SILK STITCHED. BEST KID. BEST TANNERY CALF. BOTTOM SEWED.

ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS

[illegible]

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. [illegible] Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, [illegible] $60. [illegible] JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS [illegible] LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED [illegible] WONDERFULLY QUICK [illegible]

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

100,000 ACRES OF CHOICE KANSAS LANDS [illegible] W. T. MANLEY, 155 Washington St., Chicago.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886. NUMBER 40.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

The Sage of Greystone, Departs This Life.

Death Comes Suddenly to the Aged Leader—The Country Loses One of Her Foremost Statesmen.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone this morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usually good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was slightly better, and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse, and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles F. Simmonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few minutes before Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the south chamber of the mansion, overlooking the Hudson.

The last hours of the deceased statesman were peaceful and painless. For several months past Mr. Tilden had enjoyed unusual health for him. He had gained in flesh thirty-five pounds in six months. He used his yacht Viking frequently, and took long carriage rides daily. His face was familiar to the people of Yonkers, and he frequently drove through the streets of the city. The last time he went out was on Sunday, when he was driven out by his faithful coachman, Denis O'Hara, attended by his valet, Louis Johansen, both of whom have been in his service for years. Saturday he was taken with a slight chill while sitting on a porch overlooking the Hudson river, and was removed to his room where he was attended by his friend and physician, Dr. Chas. F. Simmonds, of New York, who is stopping on the neighboring estate of Black Browne. The cold settled in Mr. Tilden's bowels and stomach, causing vomiting and purging. With medical aid he felt much better on Sunday, and went out in his carriage. Monday and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night Mr. Tilden was taken again with the same symptoms while in the parlor, and was supported to his room by his valet and private secretary, George E. Smith. On reaching his room the ex-Governor experienced considerable trouble in breathing. This alarmed his friends, and Dr. Simmonds was called. The patient was suffering from nausea and diarrhea, and was in great distress. The difficulty ceased after a while, and he was placed in bed. Later he was assisted to an easy chair. Dr. Simmonds remained with him all night. Early this morning Mr. Tilden began to grow worse, and was again placed in bed. The generation of gases in his stomach and bowels distended them and caused a failure in the action of the heart. A second attack of the difficulty in breathing occurred, and Dr. Swift, of Yonkers, was called in consultation at 7 a. m. He arrived at Greystone at 8 o'clock, but Mr. Tilden was then beyond the reach of all medical skill. The two physicians consulted together, but nothing could be done. No words were uttered by Mr. Tilden after Dr. Swift's arrival. He remained conscious to the last. The labored breathing grew fainter and more feeble, and at 8:45 a. m. the face of the dying man began to change. The ashen pallor of death slowly crept over his countenance. His eyes slowly closed and his muscles relaxed, and at 8:50 a. m. he breathed his last.

At the time of his death the only persons in the room were Drs. Simmonds and Swift, Miss Anna Gould, a relative, the amanuensis of the dead statesman, and the faithful valet, Louis Johansen. The room in which Mr. Tilden died is on the second floor on the south side of the residence, over the parlor. In the room is a bay window, which overlooks the river on the southwest.

The members of the family who are out of town were at once notified by telegraph of the sad event. Mrs. Pelton, a sister of the deceased, is at Narragansett Pier. The widows of his brothers, Henry and Moses, are at the Tilden homestead at New Lebanon, N. Y., with Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, jr. Miss Susie Tilden, a niece, is also at New Lebanon. Miss Ruby Tilden, her sister, is visiting friends in the upper part of the State. Andrew H. Green, ex-Comptroller of New York City, a protege of Mr. Tilden, and who was educated in his office, was also notified by telegraph. The absent members of the family are expected to arrive to-night.

As soon as the news of ex-Governor Tilden's death reached Mayor J. Hartley Bell, of Yonkers, the flags on the city buildings were placed at half-mast. The feeling of regret is universal. Many of the inhabitants were acquainted with Mr. Tilden, and all speak well of him.

The funeral arrangements were placed in the hands of undertaker Franklin A. Rigby, of Yonkers. Private Secretary Smith said this afternoon: "The death of the Governor was a great shock to us all. He had been quite well for several months. This morning he did not seem to know that he was dying, and made no allusion to it. He retained consciousness until the last. He died through exhaustion. Governor Tilden never had, as has been frequently stated, any attack of paralysis. He had a fall some years ago, and this, together with rheumatism, crippled his right arm. However, he used it in writing and in signing checks. He had passed most of the time at Greystone for some years. He had not been in New York since March. The house in Gramercy Park has been in the care of a man and two female servants. He was a man of very active mind, and it has been difficult to get him to take that rest and quiet that he needed at his age. He has had a throat trouble for years, which caused an impediment in his speech. It was difficult to understand him on that account. It troubled him more particularly on lying down. In spite of it all he went out daily driving, and used his steam yacht Viking frequently in trips to Sandy Hook and other points. He passed much of his time in reading, and had probably one of the finest book collections in this country. His reading was of a general character and embraced matters pertaining to other countries. His last cruise in his yacht was last Wednesday, when he went down the Bay."

Ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green arrived at Greystone at 7 o'clock to-night. He told a reporter that the funeral arrangements would not be made until Mrs. Pelton, the sister of Mr. Tilden, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Hazard, arrived from Narragansett Pier. They are expected to-morrow. He said that nothing could be said at present about the will or the disposition of the estate. Three of Mr. Tilden's nieces arrived to-night from New Lebanon in company with Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, jr., Mrs. Swan and the Misses Susie and Ruby Tilden. It is expected that the funeral will be held at Greystone, and that the interment will be at New Lebanon in the Presbyterian Cemetery. The arrangements have not, however, been decided upon. The remains have not been placed on ice yet, but are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Pelton.

The common council of the city of Yonkers met to-night and passed resolutions of regret and sympathy for the family of the dead statesman. Ex-Governor Cornell called at Greystone to-day.

As soon as the death of Mr. Tilden became known to the country at large, telegrams began to come in from his leading political and personal friends.

Mr. Tilden rarely put his hand to paper; the last time was to write the telegram of condolence to the father of Hubert O. Thompson. The last letter which he signed was written to Secretary Daniel Manning, who was the last guest whom he had entertained at his house. Mr. Manning was there for a week, and left about eleven days ago. For some months past Mr. Tilden has busied himself with the composition of a family record of the Tilden family. He traced the line back to John Teldon, who lived in the Vale of Telden, County of Kent, England, in 1463. Some of the family still reside there. Mr. Tilden completed this work last week, and on Monday of this week he dictated the preface—his last dictation. In it he says the record was compiled from information picked up here and there, jotted down and tossed into a drawer. These he had placed together by the aid of memory and from what help he could get from others. He wrote, he says, because he thought it might be of use to the younger members of the family as it showed them that they sprung from an honest, sturdy race, of whom they could be proud. It will thus be seen that Mr. Tilden's mental vigor was unimpaired by his long illness. His appetite was good, and he ate as much as most men. He dined regularly with the family, and only differed from them in that he ate at more frequent intervals. He was perfectly able to masticate his food. He rarely ate vegetables, but was fond of fruit.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born on February 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia County, and was therefore 72 years old. He leaves one sister, the mother of the late Colonel Pelton, and several nephews, children of his brothers, Moses and Henry Tilden. He graduated at Yale College, and having studied law in the University of New York, was admitted to the bar of the metropolis. He achieved a reputation for great legal skill, particularly in railroad litigation. Having interested himself in local and State politics, he was made chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, a position he held for thirteen years. In 1846, and again in 1872, he was a member of the State Assembly, and in 1874 was elected Governor of the State by the Democratic party. In June, 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis as candidate of the party for the Presidency. At the election in November, Mr. Tilden received a majority of the popular vote, but the vote in the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Oregon and Florida being disputed, great popular excitement ensued, and the two political parties were forced to agree upon a compromise. A commission was appointed of five Senators, five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and five Representatives. This commission divided on party lines, and voted eight Republican to seven Democratic; and by their decision the disputed votes were given to Rutherford B. Hayes, the opposing candidate, who was declared elected President by a majority of one electoral vote. In 1880 Mr. Tilden was again in question for the Democratic nomination for President, but declined in a letter read before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Since that period he had lived in retirement.

A CHINESE HOUSE.

The Patriarchal Encampment of the Entire Family or Clan.

In her new book on China, Miss Gordon-Cumming gives this description of a Chinese house of the better class: It covers so much ground, and there are so many open halls, consisting chiefly of pillars and ornamental roofs, scattered promiscuously about, among paved court-yards, decorated with flowers in pots, and then there are walls pierced by oddly-shaped portals, formed like octagons, or circles, or even teapots, and all placed at irregular intervals, never opposite one another; and then shady morsels of garden, with all manner of surprises in the way of little ponds, and angular bridges and quaint trees. Then somehow, quite unexpectedly, you find yourself in brightly ornamental suites of small rooms, which seem to have been originally one great room, subdivided by partitions of the most elaborate wood carving, and furnished with beautiful polished blackwood and hangings of rich materials.

Such houses are, in fact, the patriarchal encampment of a whole clan, to which all the sons and brothers of the house bring their wives, and there take up their quarters, living together apparently in very remarkable peace.

We were received by our host and half a dozen gentlemen of the family, and for some time we sat in a fine open reception hall, drinking pale straw-colored tea in its simple form, and playing with a nice little son, the hope of the house. Presently our host (who is very friendly to foreigners, and, from intercourse with them, is less punctilious than most Chinamen on the matter of being seen speaking to his women folk) led us aside and presented us to his most kindly and courteous old mother, who conducted us to her apartments, her son accompanying us. He then introduced us to his little bride, aged thirteen. His matrimonial ventures have so far been unlucky, two previous wives having died very early. This one seems a nice, bright little lady. She was very highly rouged, as was also her sister-in-law. Another sister, being indisposed, was not rouged, nor was the mother, and therefore pleasanter to our eyes; but the Canton ladies love to lay on the color thick. There is no deception about it! It is good, honest red, laid thick upon the cheek, and carried right round the eyebrows. The latter are shaved to refine their form. They can not understand why English ladies should refrain from such embellishment. Only when in mourning do they refrain from its use, and one notable exception is that of a bride, who, on her wedding day, may wear no rouge, so that when her red silk veil is removed and the fringe of pearls raised, her husband, looking on her face for the first time, may know for certain what share of beauty unadorned has fallen to his lot.

But of all eccentricities of personal decoration the oddest, I think, is that of gilding the hair, which, I am told, young Canton girls do on every full-dress occasion. Certainly I do remember a time when some English ladies powdered their hair with gold dust; but then they owned golden locks to start with, whereas these are all black and glossy as the raven's wing.—*Chicago Times.*

THE ORANGEMEN.

History and Strength of the Order in the North of Ireland and Elsewhere.

The society of the Orangemen was founded in 1795. The first lodge was formed in Armagh, and the name was taken in honor of King William III., Prince of Orange. The object of the society was avowedly to uphold Protestant institutions and interests and thus to counteract the Roman Catholic secret association known as "the defenders." The two opposed societies were soon involved in fierce hostility, as nearly all of the peasants belonged to one or the other, and wherever they met in any numbers fighting and riots were sure to occur. The order waned somewhat in the early days of the century, but in 1827, when the Duke of Cumberland became Grand Master, it revived. In 1828 and 1829 a number of fights occurred which were suppressed by the militia with difficulty. In 1835 the British parliament ordered an investigation of the association. It was found that thirty-four regiments of the army had Orange lodges; that there were 145,000 Orangemen in England and 125,000 in Ireland. As the order was declared subversive of the peace of communities, Orange clubs in both England and Ireland were broken up in conformity with a resolution of the House of Commons. Orangeism was revived, however, in 1845, and still exists largely in the British islands, though its processions there are forbidden by law. It was introduced into British America in 1829, and as its meetings are not illegal there its political influence is very great and its membership enormous. A number of lodges also exist in the United States.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A curious mixture of races was recently observed in a Buffalo street-car. A Chinaman with a laundry package, a darky with a whitewash-brush, an Indian with a basket of sassafras, an Italian with a bag of peanuts, an Irishman, a Dutchman and a genuine American dude made up quite a "congress of nations," as the circus bills say.—*Buffalo Express.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—SENATE.—The general deficiency bill was reported from conference and agreed to. A resolution to extend the appropriations was objected to and went over. A reported resolution to adjourn August 4 went over on objection of Mr. Hoar, who wanted his bill for "National inspection" considered first. A vetoed pension bill was taken up and considered. The debate was interrupted in order that the amendments to the fortification bill could be insisted upon and a conference committee appointed. The river and harbor conference report was then submitted, interrupting the pension debate again. Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of the bill. It appropriates $11,473,900, or about $570,000 less than when it passed the House. The conference report was agreed to without a division. A vote was taken on the vetoed pension bill of Mary J. Nottage, and it failed to get the necessary two-thirds—yeas 26, nays 19. The Romeiser pension bill was then taken up, and on the statement of Senator Wilson, of Maryland, that it had been vetoed under a misapprehension, was passed over the veto unanimously. At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

HOUSE.—The President's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill was read, also his message transmitting the papers in the Cutting case. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented, and after it had been read filibustering was resorted to to prevent a vote. The report was finally adopted—yeas 121, nays 98. The report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill was read and agreed to. The conference report on the surplus resolution was submitted, to be printed in the Record, Mr. Morrison giving notice he would call it up hereafter. The Sundry Civil bill was then reported and adopted—yeas, 128; nays, 26. At 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—SENATE.—The Grant relics, presented in a collection to the United States by W. H. Vanderbilt, were accepted by joint resolution. An attempt to take up bills on the calendar was opposed by Mr. Edmunds on account of the lateness of the season and the amount of work the President had before him. The backbone land grant was made the special order for the second Monday in December. A bill was passed extending the system for immediate delivery to all articles bearing an immediate delivery stamp. The bill to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens was passed and sent to conference. An attempt to get a vote on a vetoed pension bill failed, the measure being postponed until the first Wednesday in December. Another was taken up, but the vote—yeas 19, nays 15—discovered no quorum present. The Morrison surplus resolution support was taken up, and after discussion, agreed to without a division. The Senate at 6 p. m. adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of Samuel J. Tilden. A resolution from the Judiciary Committee to investigate the Union Pacific Railroad management was objected to by O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. The Senate amendments to the fortifications bill was disagreed to and conferees appointed. The Morrison surplus resolution report was called up and discussed. It was adopted—yeas 120, nays 63. The Cutting resolutions were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and discussed until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die this afternoon. The session covered 241 days. The total number of measures that passed both houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total 806 became laws with the President's approval, 181 became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him; 113 were vetoed and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. Mr. Morrison (Ill.) offered a resolution in the House, before adjournment, granting the committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the West permission to sit during the recess, with all the powers granted to it in the original resolution providing for its appointment. Adopted. The Senate bill accepting the Grant relics was passed; also the Senate bills appropriation of $50,000 for completion of the public buildings at Ft. Scott, Ark., and $150,000 for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, Cal.

Miscellaneous News.

A BAND of twenty-six gypsies arrived in New York on the 8th. They are recruits for the Stanley tribe, near Dayton, O.

IN case of trouble there are enough Mexican soldiers at El Paso del Norte to eat up the little company of U. S. troops at Fort Bliss. Cutting, the editor, cause of all the wrangle, has been sentenced, and will be sent to Chihuahua.

RUMORED that U. S. Minister Jackson has resigned.

REPORTED from New York that three bond calls of fifteen million dollars each will soon be made.

AT Delphos, Ind., Christ. Kluerhaus was kicked on the head by a horse and almost instantly killed.

THOS. HOBBS and son, who murdered two men on the 7th near Birdseye, Ind., were captured by a posse, who lynched them, and riddled their bodies with bullets.

BY a collision between two trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Limestone Station, Ky., Engineer Henry Deffenbach, Fireman Lou Ballard, and Brakemen J. W. Campbell and Jerry Shay were killed, and John Higgins and Charles Harris were badly injured.

MASKED men entered farmer Furher's house, Pittsburg, Ill., bound him hand and foot and decamped with his valuables.

CAPTAIN WALLACE W. HALL, late of the U. S. Secret Service, was shot dead by his wife, at Chicago, while intoxicated. She claims it was accidental.

DR. GERNER, President of the State Board of Health, is in Pittsburgh, investigating the causes of the typhoid fever epidemic now raging on the South Side. He reports the sewerage bad and the water impure. Seven new cases of fever and two deaths were reported on the 8th.

THE Appellate Court at Chicago has sustained the will of the late W. F. Storey, proprietor of the *Times.*

COLONEL ROBERT ALLEN, a U. S. Quartermaster General in the late war, died at Geneva, Switzerland.

FRIENDS of the late Hubert O. Thompson deny rumors of suicide.

THE President, on the 6th, appointed Thomas Cooper to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eight District, of Illinois, and Nelson F. Acres to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas. The above were among the nominations upon which the Senate failed to act.

GENERAL BLACK, of the Pension Department, has been asked to resign to accept the Austrian Mission.

JOHN SMITH, murderer, was hanged at Gallatin, Mo., on the 6th.

—A very young masher was paying his addresses to an actress of a certain age. "Why, my dear sir," said the latter, "what are you thinking of? People would take me for your mother." "Oh, what does that matter?" replied our young hero, "we will only go out in the evening!"—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—"I'm a regular blamed fool," said a husband to his wife, when he had done some foolish thing or other, as it is usual in all well regulated families. "It isn't necessary to put up a sign, my dear," she responded, so fervently that there didn't seem to be any necessity for continuing the conversation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A man wanted a horse to ride in the park. "Do you want a spirited animal?" asked the livery man. "No, not very." "What do you want, then?" "I want a horse that looks a great deal more spirited than he really is."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Pittsburgh colored woman was heard informing a neighbor that the last storm frightened her so that she "shook like an ashpan."

THE AERIAL PROBLEM.

New Principles Applied—Electricity as a Factor in Solving the Difficulties.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The success of the aeronaut L'Hoste and his companion in making in a balloon the journey across the channel from Cherbourg to London has caused no little excitement. It is the first successful attempt to reach a point determined on beforehand. Germany and Russia have both for some time been pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war or otherwise. They ignore the idea of the inflated gas bag, which is enormous in size, difficult to fill in war, and floats at the mercy of every current of air, a huge mark for the first gunner who can hit and bring it to the ground. Baumgarten, in Germany, and Baranovski, in Russia, have adopted the principle of the inclined plane pressed against the air, and thus capable of making some attempt, at least, to regulate its own course. In the kite the force that presses the inclined plane is the hand of the boy acting through the string. In the sail of the boat the resistance of the water to sidelong motion keeps the sail pressed again the wind. In the flying machines of Baumgarten and Baranovski the pressure is given by an engine carried by the machine and acting by means of fans. The difficulty was the weight of the engine and fuel, but with the developments of practical knowledge of electricity accumulators have been built which supply the maximum of weights. If the attempt should prove successful, the problem of flying in still air would be solved. But whether man shall ever be able to ride the storm is another matter.

WISCONSIN MOONSHINERS.

A Large Number of Illicit Stills Operated by So-Called Farmers.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—The United States revenue officers are about to make a raid on a large number of illicit whisky stills reported to exist in the woods of Manitowoc County. The mountaineers are said to have flourished there for years, having been enabled to avoid suspicion by representing themselves as farmers. They have raised their own grain for whisky distilling purposes, and have smuggled the product to various parts of the State, where they have readily disposed of it to saloon-keepers. One of the principal secret distilleries is owned by an old woman, and she is said to have made a fortune out of it.

A Remarkable Accident.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 5.—A remarkable thing happened at the Wyoming race track to-day. The driver of Ike Shultz was making the three-quarter mile turn in the 2:30 race, when one of the traces and the belly-band broke. All the harness fell off the horse and he became greatly agitated. The driver maintained his seat by holding on to the reins, the latter taking the place of the traces. The spectators were horror-struck at the sight, and when the horse and driver passed under the wire the utmost quiet reigned. The horse was finally brought to a stand-still at the quarter-mile pole.

Red River Raging.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Aug. 5.—The Red river has risen twenty feet since yesterday afternoon. The rise swept away and destroyed all the work that had been done on the Santa Fe railway bridge. An immense trestle work that had been built across the river for use until the bridge should be completed, was carried away. One of the boats, containing an engine, was lost, and a pile driver and engine were carried down the stream and sunk. It will be several weeks before work on the bridge can be resumed. The river is higher than ever known before.

The Dead Statesman.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Pelton visited Greystone to-day and gazed long on the face of her dead brother, Mr. Tilden. Under the manipulations of the undertaker Mr. Tilden was made to look better in death than he has looked for years. The following will probably serve as pall-bearers at the funeral: Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary Manning, ex-Mayor Cooper, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Governor Hill, ex-Senator Thurman, Secretary Lamar and Chas. A. Dana.

Ticket Office Robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 5.—The Ohio and Mississippi ticket office in this city, was entered by burglars, and the agent's desk robbed of $150 in greenbacks and $5,000 in mortgages. The mortgages were the property of the agent, H. H. Beecher.

Mississippians Ready to Fight.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 5.—An enthusiastic mass meeting was held here this evening for the purpose of indorsing the action of Secretary Bayard and Governor Ireland in the matter of the recent trouble with Mexico, and offering the State's quota of volunteers if required.

Enlisting Men for a War With Mexico.

SHAMOKIN, PA., Aug. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Nields, late of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has recruited one hundred men here, and offers their services to the United States Government in the event of a war with Mexico.

Japan Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The first treaty of Japan with any nation is one with the United States concerning the extradition of criminals, and which will make Japan a poor refuge for fugitives from American justice.

Reward for Rev. Haddock's Assassin.

DES MOINES, IA., Aug. 5.—Governor Larrabee has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Rev. M. Haddock, the defender of Prohibition, at Sioux City Tuesday night.

Rag-Pickers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The rag-pickers and scavengers of this city have struck against the junk dealers, demanding an increase in prices.

The Wheat Crop of Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAS., Aug. 5.—The following is a synopsis of the forthcoming crop report of the month ending July 31: Winter wheat, area harvested, 987,000 acres; estimated product, 12,360,000 bushels. Grade very good. Spring wheat, area, 83,000 acres; probable product, 926,000 bushels.

Becoming Alarming.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—Twenty-five new cases of typhoid fever and three deaths were reported on the South Side to-day. There are over two hundred cases in all, many of them serious.

The Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The fortifications appropriation bill, after passing both Houses of Congress, failed in conference. The Senate conferees were willing to reduce the total appropriation made by the bill to five million dollars, but this proposition was not acceptable to the House conferees, and consequently there will be no fund available for the preservation and repair of fortifications during the recess.

Extensive Cigar-Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Nine thousand hands are involved in the New York cigar-makers' strike.

What Constitutes a German Libel.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The editor of the *Boersen Zeitung* has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and 6,000 marks fine for detrimental remarks about a wagon factory.

Fire Losses in July.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The fire loss for July in the United States and Canada is estimated at $10,000,000—much greater than the average loss in the month for twenty-eight years.

Killed for Eighty Cents.

PIONEER CITY, MO., Aug. 5.—Last night Wm. Rex was shot dead by a Mr. Linsey in a quarrel over Rex being asked to pay 80 cents.

AT GREYSTONE.

The Body of Samuel J. Tilden Prepared for Burial.

The Preparations for the Sage's Funeral About Completed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The morning opened rainy and all is quiet at Greystone. The preparations for Mr. Tilden's funeral to-morrow are about completed. The undertaker has had the white drapery removed from the catafalque, which is to be removed to the drawing room and draped in black. Men are at work draping the parlors and drawing room with black cashmere. The embalming of the body was quite successful. Mr. Tilden's face looks natural and peaceful and looks upon the bier in the stillness of death as if he were in a refreshing slumber. The business men of Yonkers have concluded to close their stores to-morrow from 10 to 12 o'clock, which will be the time occupied by the funeral services and the solemn procession in going from Greystone to the Hudson river depot. The common council of Yonkers have adopted resolutions of condolence and deprecate the loss of such a worthy and upright citizen. It is proposed that the mayor and common council attend the funeral in a body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The President will leave Washington this evening for New York to attend the funeral of Mr. Tilden to-morrow. Acting Secretary Fairchild and a number of other officials will attend the funeral.

Barbed Wire's Rival.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—Charles Rogers, a Pittsburgh mechanic, has just patented a device which it is said will revolutionize the barbed wire fence business. The invention is for barbing metallic strips about three-quarters of an inch wide. The machine barbs a cut ranging from one-quarter to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. A machine capable of producing sixty miles of this barbed metallic strip per day can be built for $300. Machines for the same purpose now in use, which are practically owned by a monopoly, cost $25,000 apiece, and are only capable of producing thirty miles of the wire per diem. A company has been formed with a capital of $300,000 to erect a plant in this city which will be begun in a few days. A firm in Kansas City offers to take the entire output for a year.

A Kansas Tornado.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 6.—A telegram was received here last evening stating that a cyclone had struck the town of Hartland and demolished twenty houses and done great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe tracks and telegraph wires were prostrated for two miles west of the town. The extent of the damage has not yet been learned, but the dispatch stated that no one, so far as known, had been seriously injured. The storm reached other towns in the vicinity of Hartland, but the wires being down, its effects can not be learned.

Two Mexicans Hanged by Soldiers.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., Aug. 6.—At dawn yesterday a strong escort of Mexican cavalry stopped at Matamoras and took Juan Saldova, the leader of several revolutionary bandits recently captured, and Trinidad Ortez, a wild youth of good family, who is implicated in the killing of a young rancher named Garcia, for his pistols and horse, from the barracks of the Fourth Infantry out into the country and hanged them. Saldova was formerly a horse-thief, and Ortez, who had been a rural guard and a policeman, had a bad record.

Montana Cloud-Burst.

FORT KEOGH, M. T., August 6.—Word has been received from Simmons' sheep corral, on the American fork of the Mussel Shoal, that a cloud-burst occurred there Monday evening, which destroyed eight hundred sheep. The cloud exploded at the head of Dry Run Creek, and came pouring down in a solid wall twenty-two feet high, carrying off nearly the entire herd and almost drowning a herder. The carcasses of the animals are strewn along the river for a distance of sixteen miles below the scene of disaster.

Six Young Men Drowned in the Lake.

SARNIA, ONT., Aug. 6.—The pleasure yacht Cruiser was caught in the storm of Sunday night and wrecked on Lake Huron. She had a crew of six young men, all of whom were drowned. The yacht had come ashore at Port Franco with the bodies of Hope McKenzie, Fleming McKenzie and T. A. Tefer lashed to it. The bodies of W. J. Sinclair, Wm. Vidal and Walter C. Morrison have not yet been recovered. All the young men belong to the first families of Sarnia and vicinity, and held prominent business positions.

Central America to Join Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 6.—The *Commercio Del Valle*, published in this city, prints a letter in its last issue from its correspondent in the City of Mexico to the effect that the Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Central American Republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala are now in that city arranging a plan for a union of those States into one confederation, with the ultimate view of annexation with the Mexican Republic.

The Texas Way.

MATTOON, ILL., Aug. 6.—Scott Dowling and D. A. Robinson, a Texas gambler, got into a fight. Robinson struck Dowling, when the latter responded by firing his revolver at the belligerent Texan. The ball entered Robinson's abdomen, and his recovery is doubtful.

Pittsburgh Epidemic Abating.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 6.—Six new cases of typhoid fever and two deaths were reported to-day. The epidemic seems to be abating.

National Encampment G. A. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—At the National Encampment, G. A. R., here, ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was elected Commander-in-Chief. The encampment next year will be at St. Louis. A resolution in favor of a pension of eight dollars a month to every surviving soldier and sailor of the war was defeated.

Hail-Storm Destroys the Tobacco Crop.

JANESVILLE, WIS., Aug. 6.—A hail-storm in the tobacco belt this afternoon did a great amount of damage. Some fields north and west of the city are entirely ruined, and many planters have lost all hope of saving any of the crop.

Horrible Railway Accident.

JACKSON, MICH., Aug. 6.—The body of an unknown man was mangled in a frightful manner on the Air-line branch yesterday. The remains were scattered along the track for about a mile. Both legs and both arms and the head were separated from the trunk. The head was found to be but slightly disfigured, and the victim may be identified from the face.

A Cherokee Choked.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 6.—Kit Ross, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged to-day at Fort Smith for murder, committed in Indian Territory.

Asleep on the Track.

BUNKER HILL, ILL., Aug. 6.—Richard Roessel, sixteen years old, was run over by a freight train to-day, near here, and killed. He had sat down on the track to rest, falling asleep.

$60,000 for the Parnellites.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 6.—Rev. Dr. O'Reilly this morning cabled to the treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary fund in London $60,000 to sustain the Parnellites in their struggles for the redress of Irish grievances.

Love and Jealousy.

WALLACETOWN, PA., Aug. 6.—James McClain shot and killed Ella Davis to-day, and then shot himself. Jealousy.

THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

Two Men Float Through in a Cask Before no Less Than Fifteen Thousand People.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a cask to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by Wm. Potts and Geo. Hazlett, two coopers, who were employed in the same shop with Graham who made the initial trip about three weeks ago. The barrel boat was ten feet long, conical in form and built of the best barrel staves. It was supplied with a keel, rudder screw, wheel and a turret with glass covered peep holes. About 300 pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing through the most turbulent waters, clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the cask. Each man likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvas sling made fast to staples. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canada side. A row boat towed the cask to a point just above the Cantilever bridge, where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenston, on the Canada side, five miles further down the river. The entire voyage occupied fifty-five minutes. The feat was witnessed by not less than 15,000 spectators.

MUTUAL MISTAKES.

In the Darkness Father and Son Fill Each Other With Buckshot.

ANTSVILLE, MO., Aug. 8.—W. A. Brockman and his son Richard engaged in a hunt last night for thieves which resulted disastrously to both. The father, after his family had retired, loaded his shotgun and concealed himself in the bushes near his beehives to guard them from the ravages of thieves, by whom he had recently been robbed. After he had been on duty for a while his son concluded that he would guard the hives, not knowing that his father was engaged in the occupation. He loaded his gun and walked to the door, where he stood and listened, and, hearing some one moving around in the bushes, fired and shot his father in the breast. The latter, thinking he had been shot by a thief, returned the fire, filling his son's face with buckshot. Both are seriously wounded.

Burial of Samuel J. Tilden.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Samuel J. Tilden was buried yesterday afternoon at Lebanon, N. Y., the home of his youth. The services were short and simple. The casket was made in Oneida, and consists of two parts. The interior is of copper with glass doors its entire length. The interior is decorated with white tufted satin; the outer part is of red Spanish cedar, and is plainly ornamented with oxidized silver. The plate bears simply the name of Samuel J. Tilden. The pall-bearers were: Samuel J. Randall, John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Smith M. Weed, Chas. A. Dana, Dr. George L. Miller, Wm. Allen Butler, Daniel Magone, J. B. Trevor, Dr. Charles E. Simmons and Aaron J. Vanderpoel. President Cleveland and Cabinet attended the services at Greystone.

The Cholera Severe in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Cholera is now raging in Yokohama and Tokio, Japan. In the former place it is worse than ever before. During five days (July 15 to 20) the cases have averaged over 100 daily; deaths fifty. There is every reason to fear that it will spread further, as the atmospheric conditions are at the present time favorable to the propagation of epidemics. The weather is the hottest experienced since 1871. Up to date only two foreigners have been attacked, both of whom died. The better classes of foreigners and natives are comparatively free from the disease.

Mexicans in Texas.

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., Aug. 8.—A heavy force of Mexican Revolutionists crossed the river into Texas on Thursday night. A troop of the Eighth United States Cavalry was ordered yesterday from Ringgold Barracks to pursue and disarm them. Four hundred Mexican troops arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, Friday night, and planted cannons so as to command Fort McIntosh, on the American side of the Rio Grande.

After Natural Gas.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The Standard Oil Company has leased about fifty square miles of territory in Erie and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania, and will put down about fifty gas wells with the intention of piping the gas to this city. Two wells which are being put down in the Lebanon Valley yielded oil in paying quantities.

Chicago Socialists' Picnic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Chicago Socialists picnicked to-day at Sheffield, Ind. Five thousand people were present. Dr. Schmidt addressed the crowd, exhorting them to stand by the doctrine of Socialism and to transmit it to their children. Twenty-three passenger coaches conveyed them to the grounds. The affair was got up to aid the defendants in the Anarchists' trial.

Advertising Agents Attached.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Allison & Smith, through Kramer & Kramer, their attorneys, yesterday sued Edwin Alden & Bro., the advertising agents, for $3,481 on an account. The firm's notes have passed unpaid the past few days, it is said.

Remarkable Pugnacity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Two drunken New Yorkers fought on a pier and in their struggles fell into East river. They continued fighting in the water. Both were rescued—one in a dying condition. The other was arrested for causing his antagonist's death.

Tramps Burned to Death.

RED WING, MINN., Aug. 8.—Sheldon & Co.'s elevator, at Egglestou, burned last night. The burning debris fell upon the railway track, and the U. P. freight train was thrown from the track after the engine had passed, and seventeen cars, loaded with merchandise, were burned. Of nine tramps in a box car, four were burned to death, three seriously injured and two escaped.

Postmasters Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The President has reappointed J. C. Riley postmaster at Cincinnati, and W. H. Gillispie, postmaster at Dayton, O.

Postoffice Robbers Captured.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Four men broke into the Astoria postoffice last night and began forcing open the safe. They were surprised by a number of officers who had obtained warning of the intended robbery. A lively interchange of shots between the burglars and the officers followed. One of the burglars was wounded, and he and one of his comrades were captured and locked up. The other two escaped. None of the officers were hurt.

Part of Our Navy Going to China.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The United States steamer Essex will store her magazine at Ellis Island with powder to-morrow and then proceed to join the China Squadron.

The Mystery Still Unsolved.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 8.—William Horrigan, arrested for the murder of the Kuoch family at Woodmere, Mich., has been released, and the mystery is as great as ever.

Forest Fires Raging.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Forest fires are raging in Marathon and Clark Counties, Wisconsin. Spencer, a town of one thousand people, was burned out. Loss, $200,000.

Miners Killed by Falling Rock.

PLYMOUTH, PA., Aug. 8.—Josiah Richards, aged forty-one years, and Griffith R. Thomas, aged seventy-one years, miners, were killed by a fall of rock and coal in the Boston mine yesterday.

WAR IS CERTAIN.

[illegible] What the People of El Paso Believe.

Prisoner Cutting Makes an Appeal to the Governor of Texas.

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 9.—Editor Cutting received information yesterday that he would be taken to Chihuahua on the south bound Mexican Central train. He feared that he would be massacred on some pretext if they took him away from the border and his friends have busied themselves in his behalf. The following telegram was sent by the prisoner to the Governor of Texas:

"Hon. John Ireland, Governor of Texas.

"As a citizen of Texas, I ask of you the protection that my friends assure me you can and will extend to me.

"A. K. CUTTING."

A body of well armed and determined men has been organized on this side and are ready for duty at a moment's notice should anything requiring their services occur. The men are under the command of cool minded officers and will not precipitate an outbreak. The Mexicans continue to fear that a force will cross the river and have an additional force on duty. The soldiers in the barracks were paraded through the streets during the evening, when a great many Americans, as is the custom, had crossed the river. It is very evident that the officials and people of Chihuahua believe the Government of the United States will back down. They think our State Department will be satisfied by Minister Mariscal's efforts, and will submit to the punishment of Mr. Cutting. The conviction and sentence of Cutting in the face of a peremptory demand of the American Government for his instant release, has produced a profound sensation here, and has occasioned exciting comment and much uneasiness in El Paso. The feeling is prevalent that our Government has taken a position that it can not back down from and that war is certain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Secretary Bayard, speaking to a special correspondent last night of the Cutting case, said he saw no reason why a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty should not be reached. He has been assured that such was the desire of the Mexican Government. Mr. Bayard himself feels strongly in the matter, and said with much impressiveness that he considered the principle involved in the Cutting affair to be one of the gravest importance, and one as to which the whole country, without reference to party, should be a unit. The personal merits or demerits of Cutting himself has nothing to do with the matter. It made no difference whether he was an angel of darkness or an angel of light, but it did make the greatest possible difference to the American people whether the contention raised by the State Department in his case should be maintained or not.

Extensive Forest Fires.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—For an almost uninterrupted distance of nearly one hundred miles north of Stevens' Point, along the line of the Wisconsin Central, forest fires are raging and hundreds of men are fighting the flames, seeking to save the towns and villages hemmed in by them. The complete destruction of the town of Spencer is fully confirmed, and the loss is now placed at $300,000. Several hundred people are destitute and homeless. At Colby, a few miles distant, fire is raging on two sides. It required the desperate efforts of the entire population to save the village.

Newspaper Advertising Agency Assigns.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Edwin Alden, proprietor of the Newspaper Advertising Agency, assigned this morning to Attorney A. M. Warner, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $150,000; assets at from $50,000 to $80,000. The cause of this assignment is the attachment by Smith & Allison, of printing material used in the Alden bindery, and the refusal of the Fourth National Bank to longer carry the firm's paper. This refusal was on Saturday. Considerable money has been lost recently and helped to hasten the assignment.

Mr. Tilden's Will.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read at Greystone this afternoon in the presence of all the relatives except those in the West. The document is a long one, containing about 10,000 words, and would occupy about five columns in nonpareil type of any one of the great dailies. Mr. Tilden left an estate valued at $5,000,000. One-third is left to relatives, the rest to establish libraries and other institutions for public benefit.

Geronimo at It Again.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., Aug. 9.—Details of a raid by Geronimo's band, near Ures, have been received. A wagon train was attacked and four Mexican teamsters killed. The Indians then raided near Mineas Pietras, and killed two wood-choppers and disappeared in the direction of Caueja, stealing horses and committing other depredations. The country is aroused, and ranches for miles around are being abandoned.

English War Vessels Coming.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The British corvettes Pleides and Tourmaline, have been ordered to join the North American fleet, owing to the continuance of the Canadian fisheries dispute. The nature of their instructions is not known, but it is surmised that they are sent by the request of the Commander of the North American squadron, who desires their presence merely as a matter of precaution.

Fred Douglass' Successor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Matthews, the colored Democrat, whose nomination to succeed Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for this district was rejected by the Senate, to-day was reappointed to that office by the President.

Cholera Increasing.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The cholera returns since the last report show: In Barletta, 120 new cases, 53 deaths; Brindisi, 11 new cases, 6 deaths; Bologna, 8 new cases, 6 deaths; Ravenna, 10 new cases, 3 deaths; Venice, 6 new cases, 1 death; elsewhere, 51 new cases, 12 deaths.

Cowboy Cavalry Volunteers.

KIOWA, KAN., Aug. 9.—Two hundred volunteers for a cowboy cavalry battalion organized here to-day, and will offer their services to the Secretary of War, awaiting marching orders to Mexico.

—Be sure you understand the import of the commands you make, and that your child understands them, before you exact obedience. Be not selfish in your requirements, but consider whether they are really for the best good of the child.

—When a man takes two cigars from his pocket, puts one in his mouth and offers you the other with the information that they are two for a quarter, you can generally make up your mind that he is going to smoke the twenty-cent one.—*New Haven News.*

—The greatest fortress in the world from a strategical point of view is the famous stronghold of Gibraltar. It occupies a rocky peninsula jutting out into the sea about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

—A giant Canadian civil engineer attracted considerable attention recently. His weight was 680 pounds and his height seven feet ten inches.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

—Flax has been sown in eight counties of Nebraska by way of experiment, to see if it will not be more profitable than wheat.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been somewhat more favorable to sellers, and prices have ruled more generally full. The proportion of dark and heavy styles on offer has increased. The market for Burley tobacco has varied but slightly in tone or prices though the action has been more favorable to sellers. Dark and heavy styles have been pulling up from a partial relapse, and we note gains in prices from trash up to good leaf. Lugs and common medium leaf probably have the principal advantage from the gain. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full-weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

THE dead body of a man supposed to be James Simpson, a Union County farmer, was found near Henderson, a few days ago, lying under a bridge, from which he had evidently fallen.

HON. JAMES B. MCCREARY was renominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the Eighth Kentucky District.

A DIFFICULTY occurred near the depot in London late the other evening between Emmet Beatty and George Smith, railroad section hands, which resulted in Smith receiving a painful and probably mortal shot wound in the neck, and Beatty a slight knife wound in the hand. Beatty was arrested.

THE Superintendent of Public Instruction furnishes the following school statistics:

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 5, 1886. }

White per capita for school year 1886-87..$1 65
Colored per capita for school year 1886-87.. 1 65
White census for 1886-87.... 538,969 Increase ... 14,695
Colored census for 1886-87.....102,837 Increase 3,183
Total census..............641,806
Total increase..............17,878 00

JOS. DESHA PICKETT,
Sup't Public Instruction.

IN the Holbert Precinct, in Floyd County, the other afternoon, James Stephens and Burrell Spurlock quarreled, when the former whipped out a revolver and shot the latter, inflicting a mortal wound. The physicians say Spurlock can not recover. Stephens fled.

THE temperance people of Shelbyville will contest the legality of the vote by which local option was defeated in that district recently.

THE Illinois Live-stock Commission has adopted a resolution recommending Governor Oglesby to remove the present quarantine restrictions from the counties of Pendleton and Harrison, Ky., evidence having been received that pleuro-pneumonia had been fully eradicated in those localities.

WESLEY BELL, colored, while going to his work the other morning at Louisville, was run over by an engine and killed. The locomotive ground him into a frightful mass.

JOHNNY KOCHENROTH, five-year-old son of ex-policeman Kochenroth, Louisville, was frightfully mangled by a ferocious bull-dog a few days ago. The child's hat blew off and fell near the dog, which was gnawing a bone. Johnny started to recover his hat, when the dog seized him by the thigh and literally chewed him up. The boy's cries attracted help, and when he was rescued the dog's jaws dropped blood. Officer Romser and several citizens gave chase after the dog and killed him. The child was quickly put under surgical treatment, and proved to be horribly mangled. He may not recover. The dog showed no signs of rabies.

CORONER DEGRUYTER held an inquest on the body of a young Pole named Joseph Jadovski, aged about twenty-three years, whom he found lying dead in a rude shanty about a mile back of Covington. Sadovski and a fellow-laborer named Thomas Bieyer had been employed by Frank Funcke, a Cincinnati contractor, in digging sand from a bank near the shanty, and while at work the bank crumbled upon them. Blayer was fortunately in such a position that he was enabled to escape the crushing mass of earth, but his companion was buried under it, and when dug out shortly after he was dead from suffocation.

THE bricklayers of Maysville struck on the 7th. All Union men were ordered to stop work pending the settlement of the difficulties.

A WATERSPOUT at what is known as "Brushy Flats," McLean County, a few days ago, did considerable damage. The surrounding country was overflowed, fences and bridges swept away, and the corn and tobacco crop of the entire vicinity was totally destroyed. The rush of water from the smaller branches was so strong that large numbers of saw-logs were swept away from Van Over's mill to the narrows bridge. While the waters were at the greatest height James Cecil, who was assisting David Kelley in his effort to save a raft of saw-logs, stepped on a log, which, being insecure, turned, throwing him into the water. The swift current carried him under the raft, and he was drowned. His body was recovered.

THE State Board of Equalization has adjourned after effecting an equalization of the assessment of the 119 counties of the State. It fixed the value of the State at $311,000,000. The assessors had returned it at $195,000,000. According to the revised valuation land in Fayette, Bourbon and Woodford counties is the best in the State, being valued at $62.50 an acre. Jefferson County comes next at $60, then Kenton at $50, and Campbell at $45. You can buy yourself poor in Perry County, where land is only worth $1.50 an acre. In Rowan County land is worth $2.50 an acre, the board having increased the assessors' return 37 per cent. In Bath County the valuation is fixed at $25 an acre, an increase of 70 per cent. over the figures at which it was returned.

AT the home of his mother near Carlisle, Solomon Royce and Nancy Tanner, a colored woman, quarreled about some birds, when Royce hit her with a club in the presence of her husband, Henry Tanner, who made at Royce with an open knife, but was suddenly stopped by Charles Royce, a brother, who shot Tanner in the left side and breast, killing him instantly. Royce is a man of some means, and well connected, has a wife and six children. Royce has been placed in jail under heavy guard for fear of a mob by negroes, who are much enraged.

PERRY SMITH, twenty years of age, was thrown from a wagon at Bowling Green and killed.

R. R. EVANS has been appointed postmaster at Kensee, Whitley County.

MR. EPPERSON, of Corydon, Henderson County, has been appointed blacksmith at one of the Indian agencies upon the recommendation of Hon. Polk Laffoon. The place pays $75 a month.

THE Hartsfield Portable Smelting Company the other day received a carload of silver ore from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to be smelted at their works on Thornton street, Newport.

LOCAL option has carried at Burlington by a large majority.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, AUG. 11, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription

One year	$1 [illegible]
Six months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

[illegible]

Hon John W. Stevenson Dead

Gov. John W. Stevenson died at his residence in Covington yesterday morning about five o'clock. In his death Kentucky loses her greatest statesman.

◆◆◆

The will of Samuel J. Tilden disposes of $5,000,000, considerable of which is bequeathed charitable institutions.

◆◆◆

The Crittenden *Press* comes to us this week in a new dress and enlarged to an eight column folio. It looks as sweet as a lass in her teens.

◆◆◆

The temperance people of Shelbyville will contest the legality of the vote by which local option was defeated in that district last Monday week.

◆◆◆

In mass convention at Independence Monday the Kenton county Democrats endorsed Cleveland's administration, and Carlisle for re-election to Congress.

◆◆◆

The new whisky law for this county went into effect last Thursday, and only those who took out licenses previous to the approval of the law by the Governor, can now sell.

◆◆◆

The Superintendent of Public Instructions announces that the per capita for the current school year will be the same as last year—$1 65 for both white and colored schools.

◆◆◆

The advertising agency of Edwin Alden & Bro., of Cincinnati, made an assignment, Monday, their liabilities being about $150,000. The firm did business with newspapers all over the country.

◆◆◆

Samuel J. Tilton, Ex-President of the U. S., Died at his home in New York on the 4th inst. He was one of the greatest American statesmen.—Spencer Courier.

Samuel J. Tilden will haunt you, Mr. Courier.

◆◆◆

The several Congressional conventions which have been held by the Democrats, recently, have had no difficulty in endorsing Cleveland's administration. Resolutions of that character go through like they are greased.

◆◆◆

The revenue law of Kentucky imposes a license tax on dealers who sell pistols or bowie knives, of fifty dollars per annum, to be paid the county clerk as other license, but the act does not take effect until the first of next month.

◆◆◆

The death of Samuel J. Tilden removes another great man, honored by all who knew him. His counsel as a political leader carried more weight and was given more consideration than that of any other Democratic leader of his day. His opinions on the political measures of the period were eagerly sought by his party up to the day of his death.

◆◆◆

The River and Harbor bill was signed by the President, not because it was what he desired it to be; but because the virtues of the bill far outweighed its defects. Had the bill been vetoed, it would have been disastrous to many improvements which the Government has commenced under former appropriations. The President had to take the bitter to get the sweet.

◆◆◆

The people of Boone would like to hear Hon. John G. Carlisle explain why he is opposed to the Blair Educational bill. A very opportune time for a speech on that subject will be the first Monday in September, which is County Court day. Come out that day Mr. Carlisle, but you need not confine your remarks entirely to the Educational bill.

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The officers have brought about a compromise of the Rowan county war, and by the terms thereof Craig Toliver is to go to Missouri, and Cook Humphries, to Texas. It is to be hoped that the change of scene and water will have a good effect on the two unworthies, but the States to which they go should notify them immediately upon their arrival that they have a militia to look after them if necessary.

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Just what is going to be the final result of the trouble with Mexico over editor Cutting can not be told. Texas is "spilin'" for a fight, and she may take upon herself the responsibility of redressing Cutting's wrongs. The Department at Washington does not seem to be very greatly excited over the affair, and it is evident that Secretary Bayard does not intend to have a fight over the matter if it can be honorably avoided.

[illegible] ly's fairness by the Republican members of Congress was as handsome as it was well deserved. At a time when we had [illegible] great and able bodies [illegible] of satisfaction to [illegible] that John G. Carlisle [illegible] with [illegible] useful [illegible] apparently [illegible] him. He [illegible] now [illegible] public [illegible] that Kentucky [illegible] to [illegible]—New York Star.

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Whenever [illegible] politicians will often hear such complaints as the following which we copy from the Rising Sun Recorder:

"Hon. John R. Craven in his speech as presiding officer of the Jefferson county Democratic convention at Madison Saturday urged the selection of good men for the offices to be filled. He deemed the fact that charges were against the election of the nominees of the convention no excuse for selecting incompetent men. The people were tired of going to the polls and casting their ballots for the incompetent and perhaps dishonest nominees of conventions in which trickery and corruption predominate."

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Mr. H. J. Foster, County Superintendent of Schools furnishes us with the following bit of information which is of especial interest to the teachers and patrons of public schools: The white per capita and the colored per capita for the school year 1886–7 will each be $1 65. The white per capita of $1 65 does not include the interest on the county bonds. The total white census for the year 1886–7 is 538,963, being an increase of 14,695 children over the last preceding census. The colored census is 102,847, and increase of 3,183, making a total increase of 17,878, while the total number of children—both white and colored—in the State is 641,802.

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Those of our readers who suppose that Mormonism is confined to Salt Lake City and Utah are very much mistaken. The great mass of the Mormon population, which is about two hundred and fifty thousand, exists beyond the border line of Utah. The Latter Day Saints have been for some time swarming up into Idaho, where they are at present a political power. Most of the southern counties of Idaho are controlled by Mormons, but recent indictments against them at Blackfoot leave the impression that the respectable portion of the community means business, and intend, if possible, to stamp out the vice. Notwithstanding the crusade against them in that Territory, a noiseless exodus of Mormons from Utah to Oneida county, Idaho, has been going on quietly for some time. There are thirty Mormon churches in Colorado, forty in Oregon, sixty in Arizona and seventy in Idaho.

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A dispatch from Louisville says: "There is to be an election investigation here within the next two days that will cause a greater sensation in local politics than anything else for the last ten years. It is claimed that there is proof that the faction representing Newman, candidate for clerk of the County Court, made offers to bribe officers of election to falsify the vote by recording the votes cast for Webb in the Newman column. Active and reliable men who were present at the Second Precinct polls of the Eleventh Ward are ready to swear that Webb votes were regularly recorded for Newman. In two cases the fraud was discovered and the clerk required to change the vote. It is claimed that votes were vigorously stolen at other precincts, and the names of a number who voted for Webb, but whose votes were recorded for Newman, have been obtained and the comparison will be faithfully made to get at the facts. Mr. Joseph Baker, a book-keeper and a man of excellent business standing, will make affidavit that he voted for Webb at the Second Precinct of the Eleventh Ward, and that his vote was recorded for Newman, as the poll-books have since shown. It is said that similar affidavits will be made by other reliable men, and in all probability the investigation will end in a criminal prosecution.

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On Saturday before the regular August election, Henry county voted on local option, and the following is a portion of the *Constitutionalist's* account of the election:

"Saturday was a busy day in Eminence, the friends of local option made things lively by their active work among the colored people. When the battle was over the proclamation was fully made that the 'colored troops fought bravely.' Whenever a colored man voted for prohibition a badge, bearing the words, 'against whisky,' and a booming cannon with the American flag unfurled above it all printed in blood-red ink, with a piece of blue ribbon, was immediately pinned on his breast. He was then admitted to Helm Hall, where the temperance ladies fed him lavishly on ice-cream and cake. As these badges grew in number their influence became quite perceptible, and of about one hundred and ten colored voters in the precinct, seventy five voted for prohibition. One or [illegible] which took an active part and worked with a degree of vigor and energy almost unexampled, securing many votes for prohibition that might otherwise have been cast for whisky. [illegible] and Mary Reed were indefatigable in their [illegible] the temperance party [illegible] ladies [illegible] at the polls [illegible] work [illegible] of the opposition, [illegible] Helm Hall [illegible] them up with ice cream and cake, and then [illegible] them to the polls [illegible] so that without risk of their falling into the hands of the enemy they deposited their ballots for prohibition."

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STATE NEWS.

Old corn is selling at Midway at $2 per barrel.

Tobacco crop shorter than for years in Robertson.

Over 1000 persons in and around Owensboro signed the temperance pledge.

The outlook for a good corn crop in Bourbon this season is very promising.

The illness of Colonel Thomas L. Jones is said to be softening of the brain.

There were 15,000 acres of wheat in Clark county, which will average at least 20 bushels to the acre.

The people of Washington county voted $30,000 tax to aid in extending the Bardstown branch of the L. & N. from Bardstown to Springfield, by a vote of 1200 to 100.

The State Board of Equalization fixed upon $40 as the cash average value of land in Scott county. Nine per cent. was added to the valuation of land and 40 per cent. to personalty.

Last Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock Mr. Wm. H. Huston had 13 stacks of hay burned to the ground. It is thought that a certain party stuck a match to one of the stacks on purpose.—Standard.

Henry Powell sowed last fall on some tobacco ground two and two-third bushels of rye, and threshed this year from what he cut forty-four bushels. About one-third was too much injured to cut. Who can beat it?—Corinth Enterprise.

It may not be believed by people of this section of the State, but it is true that the counties of Clay, Laurel, Lee and several other counties between here and the Cumberland Gap, are raising good crops of cotton, and have been for years, which are generally used for home consumption.—Bourbon News.

The railroad and politics and all other questions are subordinate to the bee question, in Rising Sun. The council is asked to prohibit by ordinance the keeping of bees within the city. Remonstrance is made against such action. The feeling but, "To bee or not to bee" is the question.—Recorder.

Robt. C. Jones, of Mt. Sterling, has filed suit in the Montgomery Circuit Court against J. M. Bigstaff, the well known shorthorn man, for $50,000 damages for slander, and a suit for $5,000 against the Traders Deposit Bank, Mt. Sterling, for refusing to honor his check, when he had a balance to his credit.

The corn crop in this county promises well, but the acreage is not large. A trader who has been through Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer the past week tells us that there is a good deal of short corn in these counties, particularly the first two named. He thinks the market here will open at about $2, which estimate we think is 40 cents too high.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

When it comes to match-making Carrollton can't be beat. There are a few here who have a mania for the business and are not happy unless they are making a match between some man and some woman. They operate mainly among middle aged and old people, but will not refuse to lend a helping hand to the young. Their services are given without money and without price—all for the pure and unadulterated pleasure it gives them.—Democrat.

A young man from Georgetown went to High bridge, and while there slipped off to the river and took a swim. A dudish cuss passed along and cut the legs of his pants off above the knees. The young man came out, and discovered his predicament. After dressing, he skipped to a thick patch of woods near the depot, until train time, when he sneaked into a "private box" of the rear coach, where he remained until he arrived at Georgetown.—Lexington Drummer.

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A young man named Sears, at Somerset, blew into the muzzle of his gun to see if it was loaded, the usual result following. The load lodged at the base of the brain, after fearfully lacerating the mouth.

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The Sunday law is being enforced very rigidly in Lexington.

[illegible]

Elections in Kentucky do at least the good of putting a large amount of money into circulation. The trade in [illegible] Monday was [illegible] especially at Louisville, where it is estimated that [illegible] was spent [illegible] purposes.—Owensboro Inquirer.

The next Supreme Court bench will be composed of Judge Bowden from the First District, Judge Holt from the Second District and Judge Ward from the Third District—Judge [illegible] only [illegible] of the old bench retiring.

Ex-Governor James B. McCreary was unanimously renominated for Congress from the Eighth district by the Danville convention. The nomination is equivalent to an election. McCreary has made a very acceptable Representative in Congress.

D. S. Nixon, a defeated candidate for Jailer of Bath county, has brought suit for damages in the sum of $20,000 against A. L. Wright, of the same county, who, he alleges, made use of certain malicious words against him during his canvass which resulted in his defeat.

The fatal casualties of election day foot up as follows so far as reported: In Nicholas county Stanton Bannister killed Hal Galvin in an election row; in Henderson county T. M. Mitchell killed Evans Gibson, in Washington county Charles Van Cleve, col'd., was killed by Tom Conway Deputy Marshal. A young man named John Noble was shot and instantly killed in Meade county. His slayer was Jas. France, and the shooting took place at Allen's precinct, just opposite Leavenworth, Ind.—Louisville Times.

Happy is the lot of W. C. P. Breckinridge. He was sent to Congress two years ago without opposition. His canvass did not cost him a dollar. And now he is a candidate for re-election, and the newspapers of his district say there will again be none to oppose him. It must be pleasant as well as profitable to go to Congress from the Ashland district. Down this way a candidate has to spend from $2,500 to $3,500 to secure a nomination, and before he reaches his seat in the House he has opposition for the next term.—Owensboro Messenger.

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ROUGH FEED NEEDED.

The Only System of Feeding Which Insures Complete Digestion.

All domestic animals need rough feed, or "stover," mixed along with the fine food, hogs as well as the rest. In the case of the ruminating animals, it is doubtful if grain or meal fed alone goes to the first stomach at all. A large majority of the experiments made to determine this point, clearly show that fine foods do not, to any material extent, go to the first stomach when fed to cattle alone; and if food does not go to the first stomach, it can be only very imperfectly digested, since it escapes the macerating process of the rumen and being remasticated and mixed with the saliva. How true this is every large feeder of cattle, in the West at least, must know. A large proportion of the kernels of corn eaten by the animals is found in their droppings, some whole, others broken, but all indigested. If they had passed into the first stomach they would have been raised and remasticated, and certainly would not have escaped this process scarcely broken. So it is when meal is fed. It passes into the third and fourth stomachs, a mass of dough, into which the gastric juices can not penetrate. It is true that the muscular contractions of the stomach will give a gentle motion to the dough; but this will make it more compact rather than of a character that the gastric juice can operate freely upon it. If, however, we mix this meal with cut straw or hay, the mixture will go to the first stomach, and will, of course, be remasticated, while the bits of straw or hay will allow the gastric juice to circulate through the mass and insure complete digestion.—*Washington Post.*

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WATCH THE COLONIES.

Serious Mistakes in Bee-Keeping Which Can Easily be Avoided.

Bees quickly detect individuals who are strangers, being, no doubt, guided by scent, and they also have a repugnance to articles that have been painted, greased, or in any manner rendered of a disagreeable odor. The new hives, therefore, should be as clean as possible, and free from any taint of impurity. They should not be painted, nor should any thing be placed in them but a small quantity of sugar or pure syrup. The bees will carefully clean the hives after they take possession, and will keep them in good condition. It is very easy to make mistakes in bee-keeping, and they should be avoided as much as possible. Do not waste the comb. If the combs are gradually returned to the hives the bees will give them a thorough cleaning and utilize them, thereby saving a vast amount of labor that would otherwise be devoted to the production of honey, and extra combs should always be on hand for the use of new swarms. If a colony leaves the hive late in the season, when the harvest of honey is nearly over, the bees will have an arduous task to perform, if they are compelled to make both comb and honey. All hives should be covered in order to protect them from the rays of the sun and from dampness. One of the essentials in bee-keeping is a dry hive. Dampness is more injurious than cold and the mistake of not properly protecting the hive may entail loss. Keep a watch over the colonies, and avoid the mistake of being compelled to make or procure a hive just about the time the swarming is to occur. Have every thing in readiness, so as to locate the new colony as soon as possible.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

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—There seems to be a conspiracy between two hens, a horse and the dog of a South Windham (Conn.) farmer to deprive him of his rights in eggs. One of the hens daily lays an egg in the dog-house, and the dog daily eats it. The other hen lays her eggs in the horse's manger, and he eats it. Indeed, so fond is the steed of fresh eggs that he sometimes lifts the hen off the nest to see if the egg has been laid.—*Hartford Post.*

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Subscribe for the Recorder.

UNLUCKY INVENTORS.

But Few of Them Endowed With the Money-Making Sense.

"Do inventors generally make money out of patents?" I asked a gentleman connected with the Patent Office the other day.

"No, as a rule the money is made by people who buy or swindle the inventors out of their rights. Inventors are nearly always poor men. They work their brains for their bread and butter. They are a visionary set of fellows and have not the money-making sense. They get in with business men in order to develop these patents, and these rockets them out of the profits. The man who invented the elevated railroad in New York died a poor man, and while he was alive the people laughed at him. It is so with hundreds of other patents, and if you will look over the history of the Patent Office you will find it is the business men who make the money, while the inventors do the work. Some patent lawyers make a great deal of money, and there are a number in Washington who have grown wealthy in the practice. There is a man here named Pollock who has made a fortune in the patent law. He had something to do with the Goodyear rubber patent, and he has been prospering ever since. He owns a fine mansion on the corner of Seventeenth and I streets, and tried the experiment one time of making a stable for his horses in the basement. All the modern improvements, however, in the shape of water would not do away with the smell, and he finally gave it up as a bad job. Many patent lawyers, when they see that a man has a good thing, contract with him to get out his patent for a certain amount of money and some shares in the stock of the patent. They get paid for their work with the money and have a fair chance of making a fortune out of the profits of the patent if it turns out well. There are hundreds of patent lawyers in Washington. Many of them are smart fellows and all of them are making money.

"A great many inventors devote themselves solely to making patents for kitchen utensils, and others work upon machines relating entirely to water. A great many of the railroads and machine shops and factories of various kinds keep inventors who do nothing else but work upon the specialties of the factories in which they are employed. Women make a great many patents, but these deal chiefly with household matters or with their own work. There has been a great deal of electrical invention during the past few years, and it is perfectly wonderful how rapidly the patents come in after any success in any particular branch of invention. A great accident always brings in patents to prevent its occurence in the future, and when a big fire occurs at any of the big hotels with a great loss of life the fire escapes roll in by the hundreds."

"Have you many patents for perpetual motion?"

"Yes, hundreds are applied for, but they are not granted. I remember once a man walked from Kentucky to Washington to patent a perpetual motion, and one of your Ohio newspaper men, not long ago, telegraphed to the Associated Press that the invention of a perpetual motion had at last been conceived somewhere in Ohio. I should think that Washington would be a good place for an inventor to work. By going to the Patent Office he could see all that had already been done in the line upon which he was working, and he might see where a cog here or a wheel there would perfect some patent which would then be worth tens of thousands of dollars where it is now worth nothing."—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

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A VISIT TO PASTEUR.

The French Savant Energetically Defends His Inoculation Theory.

Dr. G. H. Brandt writes concerning a visit he paid to Pasteur: "Nothing can exceed the politeness and kindness of M. Pasteur in explaining and answering our numerous questions. He is completely wrapped up in his subject, and, contrary to what has been hinted by some authors, keeps nothing hidden from any one. He generally finishes by saying: 'Gentlemen, I have told you everything I know, you have seen all I do, and now you know as much as I do.' As we were questioning him, a paper was shown him in which there was a paragraph which said: 'We can place no reliance on M. Pasteur's work, as so many cases of rabies appear many months—eighteen, twenty and even twenty-four—after the bite of a mad dog.' To this M. Pasteur answers: 'This is not good reasoning, for statistics show that the great majority of cases have an incubation period of from twenty to sixty days. Cases of rabies happening before the twentieth day are very rare, and those after the sixtieth day are still more rare, so that our treatment includes the majority of cases. Six months have elapsed since young Meister was bitten by a mad dog and treated by my system; he is alive and well. So that it is not fair to condemn a treatment because time has not allowed the extremely rare cases of long incubation to show the result of our treatment. Statistics also show that there are about fifteen cases annually of hydrophobia admitted into the Paris hospitals, followed by fifteen deaths. Since we have begun our treatment there has been only one case admitted; this case was not inoculated, and death was the result.' To the unbelievers M. Pasteur says: 'Wait; time will reveal many facts connected with this question: and it is only by continued experiments and constant observations, carried on for a considerable time on hundreds of cases, that we shall be able to arrive at positive and definite results. It is satisfactory to know that no evil results have followed the numerous inoculations already made. Several of M. Pasteur's students have inoculated themselves with attenuated virus, and, barring a slight red areola formed over the seat of puncture, no unpleasant symptom has ever shown itself."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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—Small cast-iron canons are now sold to the boys for five cents. The price of grave-stones still maintains its usual standard, however.—*Chicago Times.*

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His opponents are trying to excite prejudice against Congressman Robertson because he introduced a resolution to erect a shaft to mark the birth place of Lincoln, in Larue county.—Nelson Record.

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A peculiar circumstance occurred occurred at the county clerk's office a few days ago. Two brothers secured license to marry two sisters, while a brother of the two sisters secured license to marry a sister to the two brothers. All these young men were in the office at the same time, and were married at the same time and place.—London Echo.

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It would have been a very good idea to have sent Craig Tolive and Cook Humphries, of Rowan county, down to Mexico to adjust the Cutting squabble. These distinguished individuals delight in such recreation as the indications are will be furnished on the border.

An Editor's Vacation

[illegible] we are going to take our wife home to our mother-in-law next week for a short visit and we will give our readers [illegible] by not issuing any paper. There won't be much, for there is little news going on, and we print this week an editorial on the tariff which would have appeared next week. The only thing we have had to leave out on this account is Bill Jones' and about a horse for sale, but this is of no consequence, as he hasn't paid us anything for it. Brethren, while papers [illegible] close to [illegible] away when our mother-in-law will keep us a week for nothing.—Dakota Thumbscrew.

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Boone Circuit Court.

W. S. O'Neal, Plff.
vs In equity.
John T. Breslen, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity,
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks, for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs; They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.
J. H. Clore, Burlington, Ky.

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COLLEGE

57th annual session begins Sept. 6th, 1886. Situated in the famous "Blue Grass" region, unrivaled for beauty and health. Charming grounds. Prices low for first-class College. Board at cost, at College Boarding Hall. Ten instructors. Degrees of B. S., A.B., and A.M., conferred. For Catalogue address
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Take your County Paper.

SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Tuition as follows.

Primary Department	$1 [illegible] per month
Intermediate	[illegible]
Advanced	[illegible]
Academic	[illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. Whitehead, or
J. C. M[illegible],
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of 250 acres one mile from Richwood Station, near the Cin Southern Railroad. This farm has 40 acres of timber and is all strong land, and under good fence, has three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first-class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which intersects the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads, schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, ⅓ cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. Stephens, Richwood, Ky.
Or H. P. Stephens, Burlington, Ky.

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Attornev at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
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BURLINGTON, KY.

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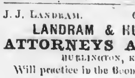
DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,



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BURLINGTON, KY.,

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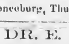
RESIDENCE.



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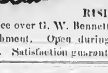

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Erlanger, - - Ky.

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For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 211 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS

Assessor—C. M. Blair
Judge—[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Moore, Constance
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the first Monday in April and first Monday in October. P. [illegible] Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; A. [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; W. [illegible] Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. J. H. [illegible] Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. J. [illegible] Sheriff; T. W. [illegible] and W. [illegible] Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bullittsville—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Stout third Monday. J. M. [illegible], Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday and Geo. Irvine, fourth Monday. C. M. [illegible] Constable.

Carlton—A. B. [illegible], Wednesday after second Monday, and G. R. [illegible], Saturday after third Monday. Charles G. [illegible] Constable.

Petersburg—Jno. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Cramer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Cople, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. G. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Bramback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Jon Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. R. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Gooaridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers; Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
GROCERIES, &c.
READY MIXED PAINT.
—of—
J. C. Smith,
Successor to W. G. Hill & Co.
22 and 24 EAST THIRD STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Or of our local Agent C. W. Riley, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

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Tobacco
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Set-up or Knock Downs,

AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.

Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Nashville FOR YOUNG LADIES College,

Correlated with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department. Splendid new building. Ample Faculty. Music, Art, Calisthenics. Health. Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

We want rain.

Only two prisoners in jail.

Perry Stephens has lost his boxing gloves.

A good rain is needed to start the fall pastures.

The farmers could afford to rest now while it rains.

Don't forget the picnic at Silver Grove, Saturday.

The clouds are watched with considerable anxiety by the farmers.

Mr. Weeden Benson was in town yesterday, the first time for several months.

A good soaking rain is necessary to put the ground in condition to plow for wheat.

Home grown watermelons and cholera morbus will be on the market in a few days.

County Judge elect, E. H. Baker, has tendered his resignation as justice of the peace.

Without there is a good rain within a few days some tobacco will have to be cut to save it.

The blackberry crop is about exhausted, but not before everybody is pretty liberally supplied.

Last Sunday Rev. Fullilove occupied the pulpit at Walton for Rev. L. Johnson who preached at this place.

Several of the young men of the town are advocating the erection of street lamps to be run by coal oil.

Some of the citizens are having their coal bins replenished. Coal will be bought no cheaper this fall than it can be now.

A. M. Aera has bought of Miss Mary A. Thompson the house and lot adjoining the lot which his harness shop is located.

Rev. C. C. Conner will preach at the Universalist church, this place, on the fourth Sunday in this month, at the usual hour.

Pink Rice was town yesterday in search of John E. Walton with whom he is negotiating for a large lot of walnut timber.

It is less than two months till Circuit Court, but very little has been done in the way of new business for next term.

This office is under obligations to the Aurora Fair Company for complimentary tickets to its Fair which commences next Tuesday.

The young men of this place will give a temperance basket picnic at Silver Grove, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1885, music by Bross.

A. O. Hall has a curiosity at the Poor-house in the way of a cabbage stalk. It bears quite a number of well developed heads.

The Bullittsville neighborhood picnicked at Erlanger last Saturday. They had a delightful day, a good crowd and a great deal of enjoyment.

James L. Riley, one of the sturdy sons of toil, of the Constance neighborhood, was among the numerous visitors to Burlington last Friday.

The weed which has not thrived, when unmolested, in this part of the county this summer, is certainly a poor specimen of natural production.

The crops are suffering for rain, especially in the South end of the county where it has been several weeks since the ground has been thoroughly wet.

Rev. L. Johnson's voice failed him Sunday night, and Monday morning he went home to rest his vocal organs. Rev. Fullilove is alone in charge of the meeting.

Ras. Winters is one of the happiest fathers in this section, and it is because the recent arrival at his house is a bouncing boy which kicks the beam at 12 pounds.

L. J. Setters, from down on Gunpowder, was in town Monday. He is one of the largest tobacco raisers in the county and speaks very discouragingly of the present crop.

H. F. Blase, the largest merchant tailor in Covington, is receiving a very large stock of handsome fall and winter suitings. That's the place to get your suit, young man.

We hear of several parties who would move to Burlington if they could secure a house. We verily believe that Burlington would be a large town if it had more houses.

Mrs. Frances Blankenbecker died last Thursday and was interred Friday in the family cemetery after the funeral services which were conducted by Elder Edward Stephens at her late residence.

Revs. Johnson and Fullilove have been conducting a very interesting meeting in the Baptist church at this place since last Tuesday week. At the time of going to press there have been no additions.

Seining is not allowed between the 15th of April and the 15th of June, nor between the 15th of September and November 1st. The last legislature only amended the fish law as applies to Boone county.

Gaines Rice brought a bicycle home with him, and all the boys in town have been trying to master its mysterious ways, but they were only able to avoid breaking their necks when it throws them.

The Teachers' Institute commences next Tuesday. All the teachers have had due notice of the part they are expected to take, and a very interesting session should be the result. Institutes are what the teachers make them.

In this issue is to be found Miss Fannie Rice's card as an instructor in music. Miss Fannie is a splendid performer on either the piano or organ, and those desiring their children instructed in music should patronize her.

The Election.

The County Clerk, Sheriff and Coroner being candidates for re-election it devolved upon Judge Dills, Esquires E. H. Baker and Oscar Gaines to compare the polls and count the vote cast Monday week. There being no opposition to the following candidates, only their total in the county is given.

J. D. Ward, Superior Judge	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	1,[illegible]
J. [illegible]	1,11
W. L. Riddell	1,[illegible]
J. H. Yates	1,[illegible]
W. L[illegible]	1,[illegible]
M. T. Garnett	1,[illegible]
J. H. Cotterlock	1,[illegible]
J. P. Ryle	1,10
[illegible]	1,[illegible]
J. M. Lebey	1,[illegible]
V. A. Mount	1,146
For County Surveyor	
W. E. Vest	1,[illegible]
W. H. Terrill	[illegible]
Vest's majority	[illegible]

Terrill carried Petersburg by 11 votes and Bellevue by 21 votes. Verona voted solidly for Vest, while in Hamilton Terrill received only 2, Beaver 1, Walton, 2, Union, 3.

The vote on the whisky question by districts was as follows:

	For	Against
Florence	93	149
Burlington	108	151
Taylorport	52	78
Bullittsville	15	68
Petersburg	80	98
Bellevue	85	102
Carlton	44	81
Hamilton	85	90
Beaver	12	8
Verona	9	91
Walton	108	135
Union	56	90
	750	1,147

Majority for local option, 397.

The vote for County Commissioners is as follows by districts:

	Cropper	Snyder	Sutton	Hinds	Howlett	Rice
Florence	157	7	8	157	105	83
Burlington	165	49	59	92	120	73
Taylorport	58	15	3	16	26	15
Bullittsville	98	17	11	68	56	12
Petersburg	98	128	37	36	8	39
Bellevue	16	104	89	71	12	42
Carlton	32	17	99	48	35	13
Hamilton	42	11	42	87	145	31
Beaver	5	1	6	84	77	21
Verona	29	5	30	87	77	1
Walton	69	8	8	173	92	117
Union	58	15	81	101	64	49
	815	407	471	1063	880	496

Justices of the Peace and Constables were elected as follows:

J. J. Rucker received 38 votes in Burlington and 36 in Bellevue. Hinds, Howlett and Cropper are the Commissioners as announced last week.

Justices of the Peace and Constables were elected as follows:

Burlington—O. W. Gaines and W. J. Cowen, justices; Chas. Saxton, constable.

Taylorport—W. B. Grubbs and John Stephens, justices; Morgan Helm, Constable.

Petersburg—L. A. Loder and I. N. Gordon, justices; Solon Earley, constable.

Bellevue—M. B. Green and Joshua Rice, justices; Robt. Story, constable.

Carlton—W. H. Ryle and J. J. Stephens, justices; C. H. Aera, constable.

Beaver—R. A. Connelly and W. C. Johnson, justices; T. J. Coyle, constable.

Hamilton—J. A. Wood and G. W. Baker, justices; R. L. Roberts, constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet and J. J. Brumback, justices; T. J. Crow, constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley and J. T. Conner, justices; A. S. Arnold, constable.

Union—H. Bannister and M. C. Norman, justices; H. G. Blanton, constable.

Florence—W. E. Clutterbuck and Merriman Wilhoit, justices; H. Tanner, constable.

Personal Mentions.

Esq. M. C. Norman, of Union, was in town last Saturday.

J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, was on our streets last Friday.

J. G. McGarvey, of Cincinnati, was the guest of Jas. Westlay Sunday.

Mrs. Elijah Herndon, of Covington, is visiting her relatives at this place.

Conner Yager and wife, of Florence, were guests at W. E. Piper's Sunday.

Chas. Gray and wife, of Covington, were the guests of W. E. Piper and family last Friday.

Mrs. Julia Elstun and Miss Lena Ryle, of Parkersburg, were visiting in Burlington Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Bange who was visiting her cousins, O. F. Bange and wife, of this place, has returned to her home in the city.

Josiah H. Walton was in town yesterday and reports vegetation of all kinds in his neighborhood suffering for rain.

John Ryle and wife and daughter, of the Lick Creek neighborhood, were the guests of J. M. Conner and family Saturday and Sunday.

Z. T. Kelley, one of the prosperous farmers of the Rabbit Hash neighborhood, with his family, was visiting W. T. German last Saturday.

Mrs. Leam Creager, who has been visiting her parents at this place for several weeks, returned to her home at Loveland, Ohio, last Thursday.

Miss Mary Ann Thompson is visiting relatives in Cincinnati, from where she will to go Paris, Ills., to spend the fall and winter with relatives. Her many friends in this county wish for her a pleasant visit.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 3d inst. says:

"Dr. H. H. Grant of this city will be married this morning at Burksville to Miss Lelia Owsley of that place. Dr. Grant enjoys an extensive practice in this city, and is one of Louisville's most prominent physicians. He occupies the chair of Operative Surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine and is recognized as a surgeon of ability. The bride is the only daughter of Judge William F. Owsley, of Cumberland county, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in that part of the State. The bridal party will take a tour to Old Point Comfort and the seashore. On their return they will take a residence in this city, the doctor pursuing his professional duties as formerly.

The groom is a son of Dr. Elijah L. Grant, of Petersburg, this county.

Every day's delay of rain is damaging this county thousands of dollars.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

GUNPOWDER.

Earley Rouse is preparing to build a cellar before winter.

Mrs. Josh Vaughn and Mrs. John Brumback are on the sick list.

Elder Bollinger preached at Pleasant Valley last Sunday. Meeting next Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m., by Rev. Gray Hill.

Geo. and Perry Barlow are hauling [illegible] to fill that awful sand hole between Noah Barlow's and Richard Blankenbecker's.

BELLEVUE.

Mrs. Nancy Burns is able to be out again.

J. Clore is unloading a barge of coal at Bellevue.

L. Sandford moved to this place last Monday week from Aurora.

Jones Henderson, of Gunpowder, passed through here last Thursday on a fishing excursion.

James Louden was in town last Wednesday and said he has tobacco that will do to cut this week.

Mrs. Wilson has returned to her home at Louisville after a long visit with friends in this vicinity.

Last Monday night the Captain on the City of Madison gave three men the bounce at this place for trying to steal whisky off of the boat.

UNION.

Miss Lalla Norman is visiting near Walton.

J. M. Lassing is quite sick at Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. J. A. Huey is in Gallatin county, visiting her parents.

Miss Stella Senior, of Covington, is the guest of Mary Hedge.

Miss Jennie Horner, of Covington, is visiting Annie Anderson.

Rev. Boggs preached at the Presbyterian chapel last Sunday evening.

Elder Thomas, of Missouri, preached at Sardis last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss May Duffie, of Covington is being entertained by Sarah Bannister.

Miss Belle Gatson, one of our prettiest young ladies, is making an extended visit with relatives near Paris. She will also visit in Winchester and Georgetown and attend several fairs while gone.

RABBIT HASH.

Mrs. Jessie Wilson is still improving.

The Baptist festival at East Bend last Saturday passed off very pleasantly.

Joe Riggs and family moved back to their home from Covington last Tuesday.

Will McConnell and Miss Nettie Vaness were married last Thursday evening.

The news of the death of Samuel J. Tilden reached here last Thursday, and cast quite a gloom over our citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Ad Robbins, of Gunpowder, spent a couple of days with friends and relatives at this place last week.

Ben McConnell, of Louisville, was in attendance at his brother's wedding. Ben is a jolly, good fellow, and is always welcome in our neighborhood.

One of the quietest elections here last Monday that has been for years. The precinct officers elected were Wade Ryle and J. J. Stephens, magistrates, and Chas. Aera was elected constable.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Parties are over.

Squire Ott Gaines! How does that sound?

Uncle Cave Graves is visiting relatives here.

Three steam threshers within sight of this place.

Mr. Taylor and wife, of Cincinnati, spent last Thursday with Mr. A. Corn.

Miss Dulaney, of Erlanger, was the guest of Mentor Graves one day last week.

Mr. Howard, a promising young attorney of Cincinnati, is visiting E. H. Howard.

Alt Gaines now presents the face of a beardless youth. You would hardly know him.

It Bullittsville has a flirt it is Willie Gaines. If he only *Gaines* a Victory he *will* be satisfied; but, alas! Victory is not for him.

We expect from present prospects to soon be able to report one or two weddings. We will rejoice, for news items are the scarcest ever known.

Our city is soon to have another dry goods and grocery store. Charlie Baisly is preparing to move into the building just opposite Riley's store. He will still keep drugs. "Opposition is the spirit of trade."

VERONA.

Our next constable will be a —Crowe.

Miss Loudie Wadell, of Lexington, is visiting Miss Lou Lewis, here.

Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Robinson, of Cincinnati, are boarding at the Pleasant Breeze Hotel, of this place.

The election passed off very quietly last Monday week, not a single disturbance in town the entire day.

Mrs. Maggie Thompson, of Germantown, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Dickerson at this place.

W. E. Sleet has been East for the past ten days, visiting Old Point Comfort, Fort Monroe, New York, Baltimore, Washington, &c. He gives a glorious description of the Eastern cities.

There has been a tax of 25c levied upon each $100 worth of property in this district, by the school trustees, for the purpose of enlarging the schoolhouse. We understand that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction about the matter, some parties saying they will stand a suit before they will pay it.

Funny to see and hear:—To see the Arab who wrote from Verona for the RECORDER last week......Miss Hattie Whitson writing with her new Pen... Walter Craven follow suit...Dr. Jones at his office...To hear Ed Fry laugh... Dr. Finnell and John Sleet tell the truth...Will Carlisle talk when he is not telling an anecdote...The school tax argued around the stores.

PETERSBURG.

Mr. Sutton, of Bellevue, was in town last Friday.

Mrs. T. H. Green was visiting at H. C. Snyder's a few days last week.

Charley Grant is a hummer on a bicycle. He has the only one in town.

Miss Tillie Thorne, of Lawrenceburg, was the guest of Mrs. Lillie Cox last week.

The Steamer Minnie has been on the docks for the last ten days receiving a thorough overhauling.

Mr. Joe Collier and Miss Laura Fish have been visiting relatives at Pembrokeville, Ky., for the past two weeks.

John Earley was elected constable at this place, but as local option carried he will not have many arrests to make.

Willi Gaines has bought Ira Wingate's interest in the drug and grocery business at this place. It is now Gaines & Gaines.

The Son's of Temperance have built a large dancing platform, 40x40 feet, and will give tri-weekly moonlight picnics.

The Tippecanoe Base Ball Club, of Aurora, defeated the Bishop Climores, of this place, last Saturday, by a score of 20 to 1.

Norris & Grant have brought their trotting horse, Grafton, back to North Vernon, where he will stay until he gets over the pink-eye.

What we would like to see—Charley Schramm and Solon Earley play ball....Ray Gordon strike at a curved ball....Some one catch Peggy Alloway's ball......A good ball club in Pete....Some of the yard gate boquets taken in....The town trustees open the public streets that are fenced up.... N. S. Walton when he lost his horse at Burlington......Every man in Pete take the RECORDER.

There will be plenty of dinner for everybody at Silver Grove Saturday.

STRAYED—About 4 weeks ago, 2 ewes and 3 lambs. Information as to their whereabouts thankfully received by Charles Macrander, Gunpowder post-office.

The Harvest Home Company has commenced erecting the buildings on the ground they have leased from Mr. Craven near Limaburg. The platform is to be 46x60 and under a roof.

We have often wondered why it is that pioneer picnics are such prime favorites with Pink Rice, but when we gazed upon him with his hat off, the other day, the perplexing mystery was at once solved.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

All those who like to listen to a good temperance speech will be thoroughly gratified by going to Silver Grove, Saturday morning at 9:30 a. m., and hearing a lecture of half an hour on the subject, by one of the best speakers in the State.

The cemetery company held a meeting last Saturday, and will now give the matter attention and put it through at once if at all. Knowing the men who are interesting themselves we are satisfied they will succeed in purchasing the land and laying out the cemetery.

John Irvin Bruce died at his home on Woolper last Friday night after a protracted suffering with consumption. The remains were interred in the Burlington cemetery Sunday at 12 m., in the presence of a very large crowd of friends. The widow and two daughters have the sympathy of all who know them.

If the activity manifested by the young people who are working in the interest of the temperance picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday is any indication, a delightful time is in store for those who attend. Go, take your basket, enjoy yourself and assist in rendering the occasion a pleasure to every body else.

Reserved seat tickets for the Dramatic Entertainment on the nights of Aug. 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1886, can be had at Dudley Rouse's or W. E. Piper's store at 15 cents in advance of the regular admission. Secure your seat early for whichever night you wish to attend, as only a limited number of reserved seats will be sold. Don't forget to secure your tickets in time.

The Local Option Central Committee met at the Court-house in Burlington, at 2 o'clock p. m., August 7, 1886, and on motion a mass meeting of all the friends of local option is called to meet in Burlington on the first Monday in September, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of reorganizing the county and district central committees to see that the local option law is enforced.

OSCAR GAINES, Chair'n.

The real estate of Ohio county, after the State Board added 5 per cent. to it now stands valued at $12.99 per acre. In 1885 it stood at $17.79 per acre. It will be noticed that the valuation is reduced almost one-third. Dearborn Ripley and Switzerland show much less reduction than Ohio county. The number of polls in Ohio county is put at 733. The total value is placed at $1,395,515.—Rising Sun Recorder.

Last Friday Esquires Gaines and Baker alternated in the disposal of the several trials of parties from Constance. Dr. Murat and wife and Fred Probbie's family were the offending parties and warrants were numerous, and it all resulted in Fred Probbie being bound over to keep the peace. A car load of witnesses were on hand to testify pro and con, but many of them returned home without having detailed the sensational facts known to them.

When Mr. A. G. Winston laid the corner stone for the addition to his palatial residence near Hebron, he placed beneath it a tyle in which was secured a letter containing a complete history of the property as to when the original and addition was built, by whom built and by whom occupied, a copy of the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer and Commercial-Gazette and last but not least a copy of the Boone County RECORDER, which last named paper will enable the building to withstand many storms, and if taken out a hundred years hence will find but few who read the items in the edition of which it was one.

John Irvin Bruce was born [illegible] 1851 and died at his home near this place early last Saturday morning. His remains were interred in the Burlington cemetery the following day. Born and died—what a short record! and yet, alas! it is about all that can be written about most of us; but we may say of him, that an honest man and a faithful friend has passed from us into the shadows of another world. He has left a devoted wife, two lovely children and numerous relatives to mourn his loss.

Death came to him in fearful might—
He suffered—and is still
May the bereaved learn in the Light
To love our Father's Will.

M. A. T.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

A man may have the best known breed of fowls, and if they are not properly cared for they will not give satisfaction.—*N. A. Farmer.*

Cream Pie. Beat one egg with a small half cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup creamy milk and one teaspoonful of lemon extract.—*Boston Globe.*

Wm. Falconer, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that parsnips, salsify and scorzonera are more apt to grow forked when planted on freshly manured soil.

It is said that the best mode of using sulphur about plants, in order to destroy insects, is to sprinkle it on the ground during a warm day, when it will prove beneficial without injuring the plants.—*Troy Times.*

—One gives the body up to sleep with a fuller sense of rest, a deeper sweetness, if the last look around the rooms, bed-candle in hand, has shown every object in its right place and its best condition, all well-ordered, comfortable and beautiful.—*Montreal Witness.*

—Leaves are to plants what lungs are to animals—the organs of respiration. An animal can not grow, nor long continue to live, without the aid of lungs. A vegetable can not grow without the aid of the leaves, nor continue to live if wholly divested of them during the season of growth.—*Albany Journal.*

—If your hogs begin to cough, look out for malignant lung troubles. If they mope and lie about their beds, intestinal difficulties may be suspected. Plenty of pure air, pure water, and varied food will scare away malignant diseases. How many farmers pay proper attention to the condition of their hogs and where they are kept?—*Western Rural.*

—Date Sauce: Date sauce, which is very nice with bread puddings, is made by stewing dates in just enough water to cover them; let them simmer for three-quarters of an hour, then if the dates are soft rub them through a colander, beat it until it is light, add water if it is needed to thin it, let it come to a boil. If you have saved the juice of fruit when canning it, use this instead of water to thin the sauce. The juice of currants is especially appetizing.—*Boston Budget.*

—Save the small roots of horse-radish for planting. They should be cut into pieces about three inches long, cutting the top end square across and the bottom slanting, in order to know which is the top end when planting. It is not advisable to plant the crowns of the plant, as they will only produce a mass of small roots that are not available for use, except for cutting to plant. —*Exchange.*

—The *Husbandman* says a barn sheet is something which ought to be found on every farm, but seldom is. It is simply a large sheet of heavy cotton sheeting, sixteen yards being sufficient to make a good-sized one, to be spread on the wagon bottom when buckwheat, oats, or wheat which is too ripe, are being drawn in. The saving of shelled grain, which would otherwise be lost, is not inconsiderable. It serves another purpose also, as it may be spread over an unfinished stack during a sudden storm, or over a load of grain in bags in the field or on the way to town.

—Economy in the kitchen ought to be the first principle in housekeeping. The wife who is too stuck up to look after the eating department, little knows how many dollars she can save out of her housekeeping money for herself. When I see Ethel with new gloves and shoes, without asking me to plunge my hand in my pocket, I know that she, being housekeeper, has been "on the save." "Where did you get the gloves, Ethel?" "Nipped the money out of the house," I get for a reply. Consequently I call this "nip" money. Any sensible, careful woman can "nip" and yet provide well.—*Waverley Magazine.*

PUMPKIN SEEDS.

The Peculiar Properties of the Seeds and their Value as a Food.

One effect of pumpkin seeds is their action upon the kidneys. They are given as a diuretic medicine, as stated by Wood & Bache in their Dispensatory, and also used to expel tape-worm.

Those who have watched their effect upon milch cows, believe that this action upon the kidneys reduces their yield of milk. And this is certainly the natural effect that extra action of the kidneys must have upon the secretion of milk. Strong action like this must also unfavorably affect fattening animals—hogs or cattle. Pumpelly, in his work "Across America and Asia," says the Chinese eat pumpkin seeds between the courses at dinner. This may be as an appetizer or digester.

These seeds are rich in nitrogen and oil. They are certainly very nutritious, and cattle and hogs are often eager to eat them. Some feeders of swine have been very successful in feeding pumpkins as a large part of the ration in fattening them. Experience seems to have been contradictory on this matter, but the explanation is simply this: The seeds in small quantity are not deleterious to animals in good health, but when it happens in breaking or cutting up pumpkins that the seeds get separated from the body of the pumpkin, and these accumulated seeds are thrown to the animals in a mass, and an extra quantity is eaten by a few, it produces a bad effect.

It is to be presumed that if hogs or young cattle eat only the common proportion of seeds—that is, if it eats a pumpkin and the seeds that belong to it, no harm will be done, unless the pig or steer is in an unhealthy condition. But as the seeds are so liable to get separated from the body of the pumpkin, it is safer to separate them, and if fed, give them in very small quantity. It is the seeds alone that act deleteriously upon the kidneys.

The pumpkin is a profitable crop to raise for feeding all the animals on the farm. Two to three tons per acre may be raised with very little labor in the corn field, and the food value per ton is greater than the best corn fodder. But it is not advisable to feed the seeds to milch cows—the danger is greater than the advantage.—*Prof. Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

There are lots of apples.

Tomatoes are abundant.

Early potatoes are yielding well.

The blackbery crop is about exhausted.

Something has commenced devouring the cabbage in the patch.

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PIANO
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ORGAN
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All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

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Walton, Ky.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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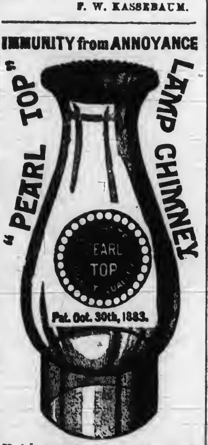

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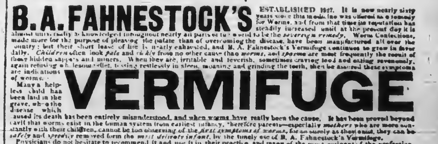

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Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, *Pittsburg, Pa.*, *Gentlemen*—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c., J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
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Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed. THOS. M. HANDY, M. D.
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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & HALL, Publishers.

[illegible] : : KENTUCKY

FULFILLMENT

[illegible] her window
[illegible] for the shade
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] he forced to
[illegible] be made

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] with language [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] out from her lattice
[illegible]
[illegible] window, that [illegible]
[illegible]
For the lattice was wide open, and
It opened on the yard.

A sudden flash of lightning,
[illegible] to him,
Then he felt his muscles tightening
And his sight grew strangely dim
And then sank together earthward, and
All nature seemed to dim.

Was he happy, was he grateful
For this completeness of [illegible]
[illegible] he muttered something hateful
As he crawled off toward the gate
[illegible] fulfillment of our wishes comes
Too soon than if too late?
[illegible], in Century.

HIS WILL WAS STRONG.

Thus General Beale Was Saved from Hydrophobia.

He Relates How He Defended Himself from an Attack of Rabies—A Dramatic Story Told of His Daughter and Son-in-Law.

General Beale is visiting the Grants at their cottage at this place. Last Sunday I heard the General give an interesting account of his once fighting off an attack of hydrophobia. It is the first case I ever heard of a man's being able by mere will power to throw off this formidable and terrible disease. The General apparently believes that hydrophobia is but a creation to a certain extent of the imagination. When he was a young man he was Surveyor-General in Southern California. During his residence there, through the purchase of land, he laid the foundation for his present fortune. His favorite sport at at that time was the hunting of wolves. The hunters would go out armed with lances and follow trained dogs. The dogs would run down the wolves. Immediately following the attack one wolf would always leave the dogs and come to attack the hunter. The General said one day when a wolf came toward him the lance, with which he could easily keep off and destroy any wolf making any ordinary attack, broke. As his lance broke he started to kick the wolf under the jaw. His foot missed its aim and instead was caught in the wolf's mouth. The wolf bit clear through his moccasin and wounded him severely. So grim was the grip of the wolf that he did not even release his hold when killed. The muscles supporting his jaws had to be cut before his teeth would relax from this terrible grip. When the General returned to camp, as he was alone during this experience, he was met by a cheerful companion, who told him that the bite of an enraged wolf was certain to produce hydrophobia. The wolf was undoubtedly in a condition to communicate the rabies, as he had been worried to a great extent by the dogs before he attacked the General. General Beale says that he did not have any opportunity of cauterizing the wounds, and had attached no particular importance to the bite until he had returned to camp.

He said after that there was hardly a day passed but what his companion referred to cases of hydrophobia arising from wolf bites. The result of this continued talk upon the subject was to produce a great depression in General Beale's mind. Within a short time he began to feel symptoms of an approaching attack of hydrophobia. He had the most extraordinary aversion to water. It was with difficulty that he could swallow. A swelling came in his throat which threatened to close it whenever he sought to drink. It was only by an extraordinary effort of the will that he could force himself to swallow. One day the General said to himself that unless he combated this growing feeling he felt certain he would have an attack of hydrophobia. So one morning he walked deliberately to a spring and thrust his head into the water. He said as he approached his head to the water he felt the most intense desire to jump and scream and run away from it. But he held himself right there and moved his head up and down in the water until he conquered this impulse and the aversion. He followed up this practice until he felt the swelling in the throat going down and his aversion to water lessening. He felt that he was getting control and this encouraged him. In a short time all symptoms of the disease had disappeared. The General was firmly convinced that if he had for one moment relaxed his will power during that trying time he would have passed directly into a fit of the wildest kind of hydrophobia. He has never suffered from the bite of the wolf since that time, although it occured over twenty-five years ago.

It is a singular fact in this connection that another member of his family who has been bitten by a dog which was undeniably mad had also escaped hydrophobia. His daughter Mary married a distinguished Russian, a member of the diplomatic service of his native country. Several years ago they were living in Paris. The husband was connected with the Russian legation. General Beale's daughter had at that time a stag-hound of unusual size and purity of breed. It was very docile and her favorite companion. He nearly always went out with her. One day the dog disappeared. As he was a great pet and a dog of unusual value they advertised for him, and sought through the police to recover him. One night when the Russian diplomate and his wife were seated about an open fire in their salon after returning from the opera there was a knock at the door. This was so unusual at this late hour of the night that the Russian went himself to answer the knock. As the door opened two men entered having the lost dog attached to a stout stick, which held him between them but yet kept them at a safe distance. General Beale's son-in-law was delighted to see the dog again. The dog's mistress was specially pleased. The dog, however, showed no sign of pleasure or recognition. He went over into an opposite corner and would not pay any attention to their calls. They thought that he might feel strange and so paid no further attention to him. Suddenly, without even a bark of warning, this great dog sprang and bit his mistress right through the upper lip and then on her cheek before her husband could reach the stout collar which still encircled the dog's neck. The Russian succeeded in half a moment in dragging the dog off from his mistress and then he had a terrific fight with the infuriated animal. If he had not been very muscular he would not have succeeded in subduing him. He succeeded finally in dragging him into a bath-room and locking him up, but not until his right arm was bitten and torn from shoulder to wrist.

The scene that followed is dramatic enough for the most sensational of plays. The moment the door was locked the Russian returned. He glanced quickly at the fireplace, where he saw the poker was imbedded in the coals and was, fortunately, nearly at a white heat. He drew it at once from its bed and said to his wife: "The dog is mad. This is our only chance to escape a horrible death. These wounds must be cauterized at once." The brave American wife never flinched. With the courage of her soldier father she submitted to have the flaming iron burn most cruelly the flesh of her fair face. A moment's delay upon her part or cowardice would have made the operation upon her husband's arm useless. The moment after cauterizing her wounds the Russian turned to his own arm and thoroughly burned every break made in his flesh by the dog. After this had been done as completely as possible they sent for the surgeon of the Russian legation. He was one of the finest surgeons in Europe. He came and examined them. He brought his irons to perform the operation of cauterizing, but he said after he came that he had nothing to do. The young Russian diplomate had performed the work as well as if he had been a skillful surgeon. The surgeon also added that there was no danger.

The dog was undoubtedly mad. It tore every thing to pieces in the room where it was confined and died in horrible agony. General Beale says that neither his daughter nor her husband have felt the slightest symptoms of trouble resulting from this accident. He says his daughter determined from the first that she would not allow her mind to dwell upon it. She remembered how her father had courageously fought off hydrophobia, and she was fully resolved that no mental disturbance or worry upon her part should throw open the gate to the approach of this terrible disease. General Beale did not mean to say that there was no such thing as real hydrophobia upon the part of human beings, but he sincerely believes that in the majority of cases it results largely from fright and mental depression.—*Long Branch Cor. N. Y. World.*

* * *

NURSERY NAMES.

Silly Girl Graduates Who Permit Themselves to Be Called by Baby Names.

Hallie, Bessie and Mamie were the Christian names given by three of the nine young women upon whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Letters were conferred at the commencement of Rutgers Female College.

Of course it is of no use to expostulate with these girls for allowing themselves to be described by their pet nursery names even in so formal a document as a college diploma. We might as well attempt to reason them out of obedience to the dictates of a passing fashion in dress—to induce them to reduce the height of their hats or the heels of their boots. They prefer their own taste to ours, and think that Hattie, Bessie and Mamie are much prettier and far more elegant names than the homely, old-fashioned Harriet, Elizabeth and Mary.

None the less, it seems very incongruous, and it is very incongruous to give a scholastic degree to a young woman who is spoken of only as if she were a baby who had not yet mastered the pronunciation of some of the consonants, and who changed the construction of words to suit the limitations of her infantile vocal organs.

In the domestic circle such nursery names have sweet and tender associations, but they sound quite silly when they are read out at a college commencement as the serious appellations of young women who are deemed worthy of grave scholastic degrees. Suppose that when Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was given an honorary degree in England the other day he had been described as Ollie Holmes or Noll Holmes.

These three young women allowed Dr. Samson and Dr. Burchard to address them before a large audience as if they were little girls in pinafores waiting for a present of a doll or of sweetmeats, instead of young ladies about to receive diplomas certifying that they had mastered studies within the ability of maturity only. They and their friends were not in the least indignant at the familiarity, but took it as altogether nice, pretty and proper.

Among the other recipients of degrees were two Marys and two Elizabeths, who were so called in their degrees but Mamie and Bessie probably looked on them as the victims of the prejudices of old-fashioned and unreasonable parents. Yet we can never think of Mamie, and Bessie, and Hattie as dignified young women so long as they put those baby names on their cards.

But, as we have already said, we protest in vain. They like baby names better than the names they received in baptism, and are utterly indifferent to what we say on the subject. So we must write down Hattie, and Mamie, and Bessie as Bachelors of Arts and of Letters, and not three pretty little girls to whom Dr. Burchard and Dr. Samson gave rewards of merit for good conduct in the infant class of a Sunday-school.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

A TRAMP'S HANDS.

How They Are Kept in a Horny and Toil-Worn Condition.

"One of the essential points of success in my profession," said a dilapidated old tramp who was talking to a reporter from behind the bars of one of the cells in the city jail, "is to keep the hands in good order. You don't understand what I mean, eh? What I mean by keeping the hands in good order is this: Of course, in tramping from town to town, a man is liable to be arrested for vagrancy at any time. He must tell a story of how he has just been thrown out of work and is looking for employment, which, as yet, he has not been able to find. In nine cases out of ten the judge will ask him to show up his hands, and when he does produce them they must be horny and toil-worn. Catch on, do you? So you see it is part of my business to keep my hands looking as though they belonged to a man who was accustomed to work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. For that purpose I carry with me this small piece of hickory wood, which is round and very smooth. About twice a day I take it between my palms and rub them so that the friction will make them hard and callous. In that way, you see, I produce the 'real result' with very little trouble and annoyance. There is a bottle of brown liquid which I occasionally use for staining the back part of my hands a beautiful sun-brown color, and there you are. When I show up my hands and tell the judge that I am a hard-working man, thrown out of employment by strikes, what can he do but believe me? The trick has saved me many a day in jail, and I flatter myself is a strictly original idea, though it is spreading rapidly. The profession, you see, is beginning to realize that it will never do to show up to a hard-hearted police judge a pair of tender, lily-white hands."—*Omaha Bee.*

* * *

—Mrs. Lovejoy, wife of Major Lovejoy of Bethel, Me., while fishing recently in the Rangeley lakes, caught the largest trout ever hooked by a woman in those waters. It weighed eight pounds nine ounces.—*Boston Post.*

THE OTHER SIDE.

Evidence for the Defense in the Anarchists' Trial.

Testimony to Prove that the Police Did All the Shooting—Establishing Alibis for Schwab and Parsons—Fielden on the Stand.

TRYING TO SAVE THEIR NECKS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—In the Anarchist trial Mayor Harrison was the first witness for the defense yesterday. He told how he had attended the Haymarket meeting on the night of May 4 and listened to the speeches of the Anarchists. His object was to see for himself whether or not there were any indications of violence, intending to order the meeting dispersed at the first wild outbreak. He had come to the conclusion that the meeting was a harmless affair and went home, leaving Inspector Bonfield in charge of the police at the Desplaines street station, having first ordered all the reserves at the other stations to be sent to their regular duties. Under cross-examination he told how about noon on the day of May 4 he received an account of a rumor that the freight-houses of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway were to be burned on that evening at the close of the Haymarket meeting. This rumor had caused him to attend the demonstration at the Haymarket, but nothing occurred during his stay there to warrant his taking action to break up the meeting.

B. Simonson was the second witness for the defense. He is a traveling salesman for Rothschild & Brothers, wholesalers, and a native of Chicago. He had been at the Haymarket meeting and had gone from that place to the Desplaines street station during the early stages of the gathering, and had held a conversation with Inspector Bonfield, Captain Ward and Mayor Harrison. Bonfield, he said, had told him that if women and children were not in the crowd he could take the police down and clean them out, that if he could get three thousand of them together away from the women he would make short work of them. He had been present on the Haymarket when the bomb was thrown. It had not come from the alley, but from a point on the sidewalk twenty feet south of the alley; it had fallen among the police; firing had commenced immediately after, not from the crowd, but from the police. He was most positive on the latter point, and hung to it tenaciously under the hottest cross-examination of which Attorney Ingham is capable.

Carl Richter, a journeyman harness-maker, working at Fenton & Co.'s, was then called. He had occupied a position near the mouth of the alley, from which it has been stated the bomb was thrown on the night of the Haymarket meeting, and, in effect, contradicted the State's witness Gilmer, as to Spies or Schwab entering the alley as testified to. He also swore that the firing of pistols came from the police and not from the crowd, so far as he was able to see from the point he occupied.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The proceedings in the Anarchists' trial yesterday began with the testimony of Dr. James D. Taylor, seventy-six years of age and rather deaf. He had been at the Haymarket meeting from twenty minutes before the speaking commenced until after the bomb was exploded. He contradicted the State's witness, Gilmer, as to the point from which the bomb was thrown, and corroborated the testimony of Simonson. He swore that the the pistol-firing had commenced simultaneously with the report of the bomb explosion, from the police officers and not from the crowd. He swore that he did not see one shot fired by the members of the retreating crowd.

L. M. Moses, of No. 801 Randolph street, was put on the stand to testify as to the general reputation of Harry Gilmer for truth and veracity. He testified that it was very bad; that he would not believe him under oath; and he gave the names of several others who had, he said, like views. One of these, Austin Mitchell, was called, but upon being asked if he knew the reputation of Gilmer among his neighbors for truth and veracity he answered "No." He was excused, and Mrs. D. P. Lee took the stand. She had heard L. M. Moses say that he would not believe Gilmer under oath, also Mrs. Moses, but that was all. Frank Stenuer told his story of the riot, but the only new thing in it was that Fielden had said or shouted "Stand!" immediately after the explosion. Joseph Kutscher, who was shot twice during the riot and was under arrest for a short time, swore that the bomb was thrown about twenty-five feet south of where he stood, and that he stood about five feet south of the alley. John O. Brixey and John Garrick swore they would not believe Gilmer under oath. An *Arbeiter-Zeitung* compositor named Urban, a member of the Central Labor Union, testified that in response to a request of some delegates from the Lumber-Shovers' Union the Central Labor Union had requested Spies to speak at the McCormick meeting Monday. The witness swore he saw revolvers in the hands of the police as they came up to disperse the meeting. William Gleason, an Irishman and a labor agitator, swore the shooting was all done by the police. Gleason was an Irish Fenian and chief of a revolutionary society in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. He acknowledged having advocated the discharge of Capt Bonfield because of his action in the street-car drivers' strike. Two Germans, named William Sahl and Eberhard Hirsemengel, testified through the interpreter concerning the scenes at the Haymarket, their evidence going to substantiate, to some extent, the theory of the defense that the police were the aggressors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—In the trial of the Anarchists, yesterday, August Krumm, a carpenter, who is about the same height and build as Spies, swore that he was at the mouth of the alley with a friend named Albright during the latter part of the speeches and until the explosion, and that about the moment the police were coming up he and Albright went into the alley, struck matches and lit their pipes. This testimony is considered very important by the defense, their contention being that Gilmer mistook the witness for Spies and afterwards concluded that Spies was lighting a bomb, when it was really Krumm lighting his pipe. Krumm was positive that Spies did not come into the alley. The witness was greatly confused in cross-examination. He swore that there were no boxes on the sidewalk and that the bomb fell twenty feet south of the alley, both of which statements were undoubtedly wrong. William Albright corroborated Krumm's evidence, and also swore he heard a shot before the bomb exploded and that it came from the direction of the police.

Fred Groh, the secretary of the Carpenters' Union, and August Kranse, chairman of the meeting of the union at which Engel spoke, were called to prove that Engel did not recommend his hearers to save up money to buy revolvers, nor did he say that a revolver at three or four dollars was good enough to shoot police with. This was in contradiction of Officer Wienke's testimony.

The defense also tried to get in some testimony showing that Bailiff Kelly, of the Desplaines street police station had warned a friend against being at the meeting, the inference being that the attack was premeditated by the police regardless of what the speakers might say, but this was ruled out. An attempt was also made to show that Seliger, the informer, had stated that his confession was extorted from him by the police under threat of punishment and by promises of liberty, and that the substance of it was false. This also was ruled out. In rebuttal of Gilmer's statement that he saw, or thought he saw, Schwab at the speakers' wagon when Spies was lighting the fuse in the alley, or about that time, witnesses were called to prove that Schwab was then in Lake View, having addressed a meeting of the Deering employes on the prairie there the same night.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In the trial of the Anarchists yesterday, the first witness was M. T. Malkoff, formerly a reporter for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and at present correspondent for a paper in Moscow, Russia. He saw Parsons, and Mrs. Parsons, and Mrs. Holmes in the saloon at Zepf's Hall for ten minutes prior to the explosion. Mr. Grinnell in cross-examination tried to show that the witness was a Russian Nihilist, but did not succeed. Mrs. Grubb swore that H. L. Gilmer boarded with her for two months this year, and that she would not believe him under oath. Henry Linnemeyer swore he was at work calcimining the upper rooms of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* building the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday preceding the riot; that he kept his clothes, brushes, etc., in the closet in which the dynamite was found; that he lost a brush Tuesday and searched the closet thoroughly for it, and that there was no dynamite there, nor any greasy spot on the shelf, as described by the detectives. Theodore Lehnert swore that he, Schnaubelt and August Krueger were together about ten o'clock, or twenty minutes before the bomb exploded, on Desplaines street, near Randolph, and that Schnaubelt went away with Krueger. Witness was an Anarchist, a member of the Lehr and Wehr Verein, and acquainted with all the prisoners except Lingg. The next witness was taken from the county jail, where he has been immured for connection with the conspiracy since May 8. His name is William Schneider. He and Fielden and most of the others present adjourned to the Haymarket. He was on the wagon when the bomb exploded, and he and Fielden jumped off together and ran together into the alley. He was positive Fielden had no pistol and fired at nobody with any thing. He swore there was no armed section of the American group. There was what was called the "International Rifles," but they had no rifles or arms of any kind; they merely practiced marching in [illegible] positions. Thomas Brown, who was also confined in the jail because of his connection with the conspiracy, had seen Parsons in Zepf's Hall when the explosion occurred; had never heard of the signal "Ruhe," and was a member of the American group. The cross-examination showed that he had lent Parsons five dollars the night of the riot to help him to get out of the city. The witness also corroborated most of Schnaubelt's testimony. Henry W. Spies, a brother of the Anarchist on trial, told a sensational story to the effect that some one tried to shoot his brother August as he was jumping off the speakers' wagon when the bomb exploded, that he (Henry) struck down the revolver and received the ball himself, and that he knocked the revolver out of the assailant's hand clear under the wagon. He swore that he followed his brother and Schnaubelt from the wagon to Union street and back while they were looking for Parsons to speak to the meeting, and that Schwab was not with his brother at any time. Neither did his brother enter Crane Brothers' alley. He acknowledged having told the State officials and detectives a string of falsehoods as to his whereabouts that night. August Krueger said he was with Schnaubelt about ten o'clock the night of the riot, walked with him to Clinton street, on Randolph, and saw him start for home before the explosion occurred. John F. Waldo, a printer and a member of the American Group, said the police did all the firing. In cross-examination the witness swore that the police fired two or three shots before the explosion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Testimony was presented by the defense in the Anarchists' trial yesterday concerning Schwab's presence at Deering from 9:30 to 10:30 p. m. of May 4. It was also shown that Fischer was at Zepf's Hall when the bomb exploded. A weak attempt was made to prove that at least one of the policemen wounded at the Haymarket was struck by a police bullet. Evidence was also given that at the lumber-shovers' meeting, near McCormick's, on May 3, Spies advised the people not to go to the factory. More evidence damaging to the character of Gilmer was introduced. During the day testimony was also offered to prove that Fischer ordered the "workingmen come armed" clause out of the "Revenge" circular in the presence of Spies and Schwab. Mrs. Holmes, the Anarchistic editress of the *Alarm*, took the stand and swore to seeing Parsons and Fisher in Zepf's Hall at the time the bomb exploded.

Intense interest was awakened when in the afternoon Fielden, one of the defendants, took the stand. He preferred making an affirmation to taking an oath, and the judge allowed him to affirm. He told a graphic and vivid story of his experience in the riot, the audience listening with strained attention. Arising in his chair, he illustrated how, when Captain Ward had ordered the meeting to peaceably disperse, he had bent forward to the captain and replied in conciliatory tones: "Why, captain, this is a peaceable meeting." He told how the people "howled in agony" as they frantically tried to escape the terrible storm of bullets poured on them from the ranks of the police after the explosion. He denied that he ever had a revolver or ever fired a shot in his life. He gave what seemed a fair synopsis of his speech to the crowd, including his advice to "throttle the law." Referring to the testimony of the Pinkerton detective, Jansen, regarding a certain conversation with himself in December, he said he knew long before that that Jansen was a detective and that if he wanted to talk about dynamite he would not have been such a fool as to talk about it with Jansen of all people.

* * *

SHOT DEAD.

Captain Hall, an Ex-Secret-Service Chief, Killed During a Quarrel with His Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Captain Wallace W. Hall, formerly chief of the secret-service bureau of the Chicago district, was shot and instantly killed at 476 Wabash avenue about one o'clock this morning. Captain Hall and his wife returned from a visit to her mother's house on Wabash avenue about nine o'clock last evening. The wife claims that he was very drunk and quarrelsome, repeatedly threatening to kill her. While he was partly asleep and talking to himself she says she hid in a closet in the room adjoining their front bedroom on the first floor to escape personal violence. When he missed her he began looking through the house. At his request her father joined in the search. In his rage on failing to find her she says he began tearing one of her dresses to pieces. Her father begged of him to desist, and she came out from her concealment to prevent the havoc he was making with her clothing. Mrs. Hall says that when her husband saw her he told her she might as well say her prayers, as he was going to kill her, and then seized a revolver lying under the pillow. She caught the revolver. While they struggled for its possession it went off. The ball entered his heart and he sunk to the floor, saying: "I'm a dead man." Mr. James Cox, Mrs. Hall's father, corroborates her story. Mrs. Hall was taken to the Harrison street police station.

Captain Hall was transferred to St. Louis recently. His wife says he was jealous and abusive and tried to kill her in that city. The domestic difficulty became a public scandal, and it is said it was the chief cause of the Captain's removal. The loss of his position made him despondent and he is said to have been drinking heavily for several weeks.

For Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Prohibitionists of this (the Thirteenth) Congressional district have nominated Hon. John Sobieski, of Neosho, as their candidate for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Hon. James B. McCreary has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the Eighth Kentucky district.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 7.—R. H. M. Davison and Charles Dougherty were renominated for Congress in the First and Second Florida districts yesterday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—John W. Graham, a son of President Fillmore's Secretary of the Navy, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth North Carolina district yesterday.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 4.—The Republican Congressional convention in the Seventeenth district has nominated D. J. Taylor, of Guernsey County, as a candidate for Congress by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Republicans in the Third district of this State have nominated J. F. Harwood for Congress.

Work for British Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the continued unsettled condition of affairs in Burmah since the conquest and annexation of that country by England, it has been decided by the English Government to intrust the supreme power of administering the affairs of the country to General MacPherson, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces there. Five thousand troops will be sent from Madras to reinforce the troops already in Burmah. These troops will not leave until the cold season, and upon their arrival in Burmah General MacPherson will start on an expedition through the country, having in view the dispersing of the innumerable bands of dacoits who have been making incursions on the more peaceable natives, inciting them to a rising. One thousand additional police will also be sent from India to serve in Burmah.

Contemplated Union of Central American States.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The *Commercio del Valle*, published in this city, prints a letter in its last issue from its correspondent in the City of Mexico to the effect that the Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Central American republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala are now in that city arranging a plan for the union of those States in one confederation with the ultimate view of annexation to the Mexican Republic.

Furious Windstorm.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—A telegram was received here Thursday evening stating that a cyclone had struck the town of Hartland, in Southwestern Kansas, and had demolished twenty houses and done great damage to growing crops. Sixteen cars were blown from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe tracks, and telegraph wires were prostrated for two miles west of the town.

MORAL SENATORS.

A Few Observations Showing How the Gentlemen from Massachusetts Obtained His Seat.

The cold chills which have been creeping up and down the backs of several United States Senators during the threatened investigation of the much-investigated election of Senator Payne, of Ohio, have ceased, and these Senators have resumed their wonted cheerfulness. There will now be no further talk at this session of inquiry into the causes which led to the sudden changes of some of the members of the New York Legislature when Mr. Evarts was elected, nor to investigate the published charge that each member of the Republican Senatorial caucus in the last California Legislature who voted for Mr. Stanford received from some benevolent source the handsome present of $5,000.

Speaking of Senatorial elections, there was one, which though saturated with fraud, was never very generally understood by the public. When the ugly facts were once presented, the affair was allowed to blow over. This was perhaps because the truth was very damaging to one of those gentlemen whose goodness is so extra good that it is a sufficient explanation of any bad or questionable conduct of which they may be found guilty. Of course, this plainly points to Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Whether or not the trick by which Mr. Hoar was re-elected in 1881 would be deemed sufficient to unseat him, it was a most disgraceful fraud. It was a simple, clear and well sustained falsehood, telegraphed at the last minute from an apparently authorized source, to the effect that Mr. William W. Crapo, then a member of Congress, was not a candidate for the Senatorship. This gentleman was a candidate, as Senator Hoar and his friends well knew, and he was one they feared. By the well-contrived tale that he was not, the members of the Legislature who would have voted for him were deprived of exercising their real wishes in voting, and Mr. Hoar gained votes which never would have been his with Mr. Crapo known to be a candidate.

The Senate became so virtuous in 1873, under the presure of the Credit-Mobilier panic, that, to avoid its righteous wrath, Alexander Caldwell resigned his seat as a Senator from Kansas, having then four years to serve, because it had been shown that friends of his had bought off a rival candidate. They had not got his votes away from him by saying he was not a candidate; they had simply paid a mercenary the price he had placed upon his ambition. The argument was that the limitation thus put upon the choice of legislators, by depriving them of one of the candidates who had sought votes, had changed the result of the election by giving to Caldwell votes he would not otherwise have received. A vote on the case was anticipated by Caldwell's resignation.

The case of Hoar is the same as that of Caldwell, with this difference in favor of the latter: He paid his money, and got the rival out of his way, so that he might receive the votes others left free. In Hoar's case the rival did not cease to be a candidate. It only cost the price of a telegram to make the members of the Legislature believe that he would not accept. He was simply lied out of his chance, and those who preferred him to Hoar were lied out of their chance to vote their preference, and enough voted for Hoar instead to give him the election. The lie was sent by telegram from a town in Massachusetts, and signed by a person known to be so near to Mr. Crapo that it produced the same effect as though signed by that gentleman himself. No one doubted its truth, and Mr. Crapo never knew of it until it had done its work and Hoar had been elected.

Mr. Hoar never insisted upon or even asked for an investigation to have it determined whether or not he inaugurated or connived at this disgraceful swindle by which his present seat in the Senate was secured. Mr. Crapo felt greatly outraged. He would most likely have been elected instead of Hoar but for the corrupt trickery and falsehood to which the latter or his friends resorted. And yet, himself holding a seat thus tainted by a coarse and vulgar fraud and secured by the votes of members who preferred Crapo, but were falsely told at the opportune moment that he would not stand, Senator Hoar has been spending his days and nights for some weeks past in a vain endeavor to smirch Senator Payne. An investigation of the circumstances attending his own election would show, as above stated, that he holds his seat by votes stolen from another by conspiracy and falsehood. How long would it take him in such a case, if another than himself had been involved, to conclude that the beneficiary of the fraud must be supposed to have been a willing party to it? What effrontery in him to sit in judgement on the title of a brother Senator to a seat in the body in which he himself is an intruder.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

Pure Republican Posers.

The effort of Senator John Sherman to gloss over the conspiracy of Ohio Republicans to oust Senator Payne was a poor weak one indeed. No man in the wide world knows better than John Sherman that there is not the shadow of an excuse for an investigation of the foul charge that Payne obtained his seat by corruption for he knows the tricky politicians of his State—indeed he is one of them—and has seen them resort to despicable methods, which in any other State would have sent them to prison, to gain a point. It ill becomes Sherman to pose as a pure politician, for the people know him as a man who leaves nothing undone to accomplish his end. They have not forgotten how he used the Treasury Department while at its head to advance his political interest nor can they forget that he is rated as a millionaire, although he has done nothing but dabble in politics for forty years and his salary has never exceeded $5,000, except during the short time he was in the treasury. There is not a Republican in Ohio who does not know that the election of Henry B. Payne was as fair and honest as any that ever took place at Columbus. How did the Senators for Nevada, Colorado and even Oregon reach the goal of their ambition? The pet of the Republican party Mahone, and his tool Riddleberger, reached the Senate by the most despicable corruption this country has ever witnessed. There was not a Federal office in Virginia that was not prostituted to advance their political ends and that too under John Sherman, who now assumes the role of a reformer.—*Buffalo Times.*

* * *

——Senator Blair submitted a report to the Senate in the matter of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Newcomb Parker. He attempts to be very severe on the President, though it would seem that discussing pension matters would be a very unpleasant duty for Senator Blair, in view of his suit against a poor widow for whom he had secured a pension, which has just come to light.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

* * *

——The Republican party is making a desperate effort to pull itself together. The success of the effort will reveal the fact that there isn't as much of it to pull together as there used to be.—*Des Moines Leader.*

DETESTABLE WARFARE.

Exposure of a Sample Lot of Republican and New York "Tribune" Falsehoods.

Nothing could be more detestably mean than these efforts to break down Civil-Service reform simply because the administration of it is in Democratic hands which consist of gross misrepresentation of every thing done and attempted. The New York Tribune contained an article on "nullifying the Civil Service law" which hardly contained a truthful statement or a fair inference from beginning to end, and the writer was probably aware of that fact. It begins by saying that the "course of Democratic officials to nullify the law is shown by their method of reorganizing the examining boards." After stating what is not true, that the rules forbid the appointing officer from having access to the list of eligibles, it says: "The first thing the Democratic officials did was to reorganize the examining boards and to have their private secretaries and chief deputies made the chairmen and secretaries." This will do for a specimen.

The Democratic "officials," meaning the appointing officers, do not organize or reorganize the examining boards. That is done by the Civil Service Commission at Washington. It has entire control of the machinery of examinations. The constitution of the examining boards here and in other cities which the *Tribune* criticises was determined by the Republican commission of which Mr. Eaton was the head, and was not a "revolution of the existing practice when the Democrats came into office," but was precisely the practice always pursued. The members of the board in the custom house here are appointed, not by Mr. Hedden, as this reckless writer says, but by the commission on the nomination of the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, and the present board was appointed by the Eaton commission. The chairmen and secretaries are not "made" by the "Democratic officials," but by the commission on the nomination of the members of the board itself, and the present commission has refused to confirm those where they are "private secretaries and chief deputies," establishing a rule for the first time that such officers shall not serve in that capacity.

After utterly misrepresenting this matter of organizing examining boards the *Tribune* says: "The new Civil-Service Commission not only winked at but openly abetted this method of evading the law. It changed the regulations to permit Collector Hedden to oust the old officers of the examining board." This though Collector Hedden has nothing directly to do with constituting the board or choosing its officers and the commission has specifically put a stop to the practice, always possible before, of having private secretaries and special deputies serve as the officers of the board. As to the eligible list and appointing officers, the abuse came in under the Republican commission, and the present commission is the first to propose making the rules forbid the appointing officers to have access to the list of eligibles. In short, this commission is fighting against abuses which it inherited and which sprung up under the law before the Democrats came into office. The only purpose of reckless misrepresentations of this kind is to discredit the reform itself and help to break it down. It is a mean kind of warfare, but too easily exposed to be effective.—*N. Y. Times.*

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CONTENTED DEMOCRATS.

The Republican Vote on the Payne Investigation Analyzed—A Bad Outlook for the Party of Purity in 1888.

In the last Presidential election the Republicans carried the following States: California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The four crucial States were Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. If the Republicans had carried the first three of that four; or, if, losing the first three, they had carried the fourth, they would have won the campaign. But they lost all four, and were consequently defeated by an electoral vote of 219 to 182.

The possibility of Republican success in 1888 depends entirely upon the political course of the States above mentioned. There has been no change in the situation. They talk of carrying West Virginia and Tennessee; but we have heard the same foolish talk for many years, and it has amounted to nothing. There were circumstances of a very popular character which gave them phenomenal strength, both in Virginia and in West Virginia, in 1884, which can never occur again, and even then they failed lamentably in their expectations. They have no hope for 1888 save in the eighteen States which they carried in 1884, and in the four States above-mentioned, which they failed to carry.

Now, as every politician of sagacity knows, the Republican political management of these twenty-two States has its head and center in their Representatives in the United States Senate; and it will therefore be of especial interest to inquire how the Republican Senators from the States in question voted on the report of the Senate committee to dismiss the proposition to investigate Senator Payne's election. Those who voted to vindicate Senator Payne are as follows: The only Senator (Republican) from California. Both Senators (Republican) from Colorado. Both Senators (Republican) from Illinois. Both Senators (Republicans) from Kansas. One of the two Republican Senators from Michigan, Mr. Sabin, late head of the Republican National Executive Committee. One of the two Republican Senators from Nebraska. The only Republican Senator from Nevada. One of the Republican Senators from Oregon. The only Republican Senator who voted from Pennsylvania, and his name was Cameron. The two Senators (Republican) from Rhode Island. One of the two Republican Senators from Vermont. The only Senator (Republican) voting from Wisconsin. The only Republican Senator from New Jersey. The two Senators (Republican) from New York.

So it appears that of the twenty-two States to which the Republicans look for success in the campaign of 1888 only eight, as represented by their United States Senators, sustained the Halstead-Foraker conspiracy, while fourteen went dead against it. And yet the Halstead *Commercial* has the hardihood to denounce the Republican Senatorial representation of these fourteen States as "corrupt." All of which seems to us especially conducive to Republican harmony, and particularly promising for a Republican victory in 1888. Upon the whole, Democrats can afford to be quite content with the situation.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

* * *

——The Payne case was investigated fully in Columbus by enemies of the Senator, and the result was a complete failure to discover any criminating evidence. In any other State that would have ended the matter. In Ohio the flaming bigots, mindful only of party advantage, at once bethought them of a national investigation. The Senate contemplated the character of the complainants and at once refused to grant their request. Its action amounts to a declaration by the highest legislative body in the Union that the Republican leaders of Ohio are unworthy of belief.—*Chicago Herald.*

Driving Piles With Dynamite.

Mr. Pradanovic, of Pesth, has been using dynamite for driving piles. He places an iron plate 16 inches in diameter and 3 3-4 inches thick in a perfectly horizontal position on the pile to be driven. A dynamite cartridge in the form of a disc containing 17 1-2 ounces of dynamite, is placed on the iron plate and exploded by electricity. It is stated that the pile is driven by each explosion to a depth equal to five blows of a pile engine weighing 14 3-4 Vienna hundredweight falling 9 feet 10 inches. The iron plate on the average resists twenty-five explosions.—*N. Y. Post.*

Is There a Cure for Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes! If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

You can prevent milk from souring in a thunder storm by drinking it just before the storm begins.

THOUSANDS of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

WHY is a locomotive like a comet? Because it has a headlight and carries a long train.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

Harvest Excursions.

On August 18, September 8 and 22 the Chicago & Northwestern railway will run cheap excursions to Minnesota and Dakota, for which lower rates have been made than have ever before been quoted to these points. For full particulars address—R. S. Hair, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"THAT was a smart trick," remarked the man who had been presented with a cayenne pepper lozenge.—*Chicago Ledger.*

DR PIERCE'S "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

A CHICAGO paper says Mr. Multum has settled in that city. Then he is no longer in Parvo.—*Texas Siftings.*

BALDNESS and dandruff can be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Quinine relieves only temporarily in fever and ague. Ayer's Ague Cure cures permanently.

OF course it's the saline quality of the sea that makes it easy to sail in.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

WOMEN ADMIRATION WIN who use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP to improve the skin.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

COUNTRY board that is much sought after in the summer—the guide board.—*Boston Bulletin.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

BOOK-KEEPING taught in one lesson—Do not lend them.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

NO MAN would hang a picture frame because of its gilt.—*Orange Observer.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 35
HOGS—Common	4 00	@ 4 35
Good Packers	4 45	@ 4 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	4 25	@ 4 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74½	@ 75
No. 3 red		@ 70
Corn No. 2 mixed	42½	@ 43
Oats No. 2 mixed	28	@ 28½
Rye—No. 2	57	@ 58
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 60
Good Leaf		@ 9 90
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@ 11 50
Lard—Prime steam		@ 6½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	16	@ 18
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—New, per barrel	90	@ 1 00
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 25	@ 2 28½
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 86
No. 2 red		@ 85¾
Corn No. 2 mixed	47	@ 51¼
Oats—mixed	36	@ 47
PORK—Mess	11 62½	@ 11 87½
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 02½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	74½	@ 75
Corn No. 2		@ 42½
Oats No 2		@ 27½
Rye		@ 51½
PORK—Mess		@ 9 47½
LARD—Steam		@ 6 92½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	85	@ 85½
Corn—Mixed	48½	@ 49
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 50	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4½	@ 4¾
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 74¼
Corn—mixed		@ 40½
Oats—mixed		@ 26½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$ 4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 71
Corn—mixed	44	@ 45
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—Mess		@ 10 50
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

MR. A. PILLSBURY, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I was troubled with terrible pains in my back and I could not stoop over. I tried many different remedies without relief. Two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters entirely cured me."

MR. DANIEL HODGES, 207½ Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., says: "I was troubled with Neuralgic and pains in my back. I have been greatly benefited by using two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for 3 years. My nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Ely's Cream Balm has cured me.—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED in EVERY COUNTY in this State to sell "WONDERFUL EIGHT." BIG SELLER, BIG PROFITS, BIG BUSINESS. For particulars, circulars and Song Book, address MORLEY BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

Hot Weather

Causes the blood to heat and get into a depraved condition, and weakens the whole system [illegible] and [illegible] to come to the surface. The blood should be purified and vitalized by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which [illegible] and give tone and strength to the whole body.

"I had [illegible] sores come on my feet, which grew so bad that I could not wear a shoe [illegible] I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the paper, and [illegible]" [illegible] South [illegible], N. Y.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia which I had [illegible] years, suffering [illegible] it. It has entirely cured me [illegible] others who suffer with this disease." [illegible]

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia with the best results." [illegible]

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FOR THE CURE OF
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Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886. NUMBER 41.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A [illegible] sewing machine is the latest [illegible].

[illegible] in China is a quarter of a cent a day [illegible].

[illegible] offers $20,000 for the sea serpent dead or alive.

STRAW hats have been worn less this summer than ever before.

INDIA has a greater acreage of wheat than the United States.

VENEZUELA has been favored with big and vari-colored hailstones.

THE European grain harvest will be ten per cent. less than last year.

"Turn the Greasers out and put the Yankees in," is the cry in Texas.

THE new Senator from California, like his predecessor, is a millionaire.

PHILADELPHIA is successfully trying electricity in the running of street cars.

THE Tilden funeral was quiet and such as befits a distinguished private citizen.

CHIHUAHUA is pronounced Chewnwah, and it sighs for wah, does Chihuahua.

VASSAR COLLEGE endowment is $430,000. This is the largest of any female college.

A DOZEN defaulters have stolen $3,000,000 from Philadelphians during the past five years.

LORD ROSEBERRY has sent Patti a knife. It is studded with diamonds and made of ivory.

THE wheat crop of France is estimated at 100,000,000 hectolitres, against 110,000,000 in 1885.

THE best swimmer on the North Shore, the Boston *Transcript* says, is a man who has but one leg.

THE North pole is such a hoary chestnut that the Australians are preparing a South pole expedition.

B. F. IAMS, of Oil City, Pa., has a crab apple tree which is at the present time in fruit and in blossom.

THE Government of the Netherlands is about to propose a general international treaty against anarchists.

GENERAL FREMONT is the only remaining representative of the Presidential candidates of ante bellum days.

OWING to rainy weather in Russia recently, grain is rotting in the fields, and farmers are greatly depressed.

THERE is living at Coldwater, Mich., a man aged seventy years, who says he never ate a piece of meat in his life.

THE name of the President of Mexico is pronounced Death. But Diaz has no terrors for the American volunteer.

THE common potato is full of most dangerous narcotic properties, that are only rendered harmless by the cooking.

IT is said that of the 657 members elected to the new English Parliament, 337 are openly in favor of woman suffrage.

A FASHIONABLE young lady at Cape May has let her little-finger nail grow to a great length, and has had it tipped with gold.

THE New York *Times* notes as a peculiarity of Mr. Tilden's political career that it did not begin till he was sixty years old.

THE term "mugwump" has been taken up in England. Henry Labouchere applied it recently to the Unionist Liberals.

LARGE quantities of cotton-seed oil are sent from the South to Chicago, where, it is said, the oil is converted into primo leaf lard.

A WHITE-HAIRED man of seventy has been arrested in Baltimore for embezzlement. He was too old to move rapidly enough to Canada.

THE Prince of Wales gets $200,000 from the English Government, per annum, for doing nothing, and his wife $50,000 for helping him.

THE production of gold in the United States for 1885 was $31,800,000, and of silver $51,000,000—an increase in both cases over 1884.

A WORKMAN digging post holes near Uniontown, Pa., found a watch which had been dropped by one of Braddock's officers in a battle 130 years ago.

THE oldest and one of the best newspaper reporters in California is a Miss Genevieve Green, who is by no means as verdant as her name would indicate.

A CHICAGO firm dealing in architectural iron work, has an order for a fence "large enough to inclose the grave of a young man about twenty-five years old."

A LETTER written by General Meade has been published, in which he holds General Sickles responsible for crippling the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg.

ADVICES from Tien-Tsin say that great excitement prevails there over the report that the Island of Lazareff, in the Pacific Ocean, has been occupied by Russia.

THERE will be a great field for Cutting, when he gets out of jail, in the dime museums with which this glorious republic is studded like the firmament with stars.

ELECTRO-PLATING with silver upon wood is now successfully performed, the process being adapted to handles of all kinds, including umbrellas, canes, carving knives, etc.

A PENNSYLVANIA man has a collection of two hundred live rattlesnakes. He caught them in the spring, as they were leaving their dens. Some of them are of enormous size.

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN, who was adjudged insane in Chicago lately, is now believed to be heiress to a fortune of $1,000,000, left her by her uncle, John Dalton, in Australia.

CHIEF BUSHYHEAD of the Cherokee Indians, is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by a gentleman also of the Cherokee persuasion, named Rabbit Bunch.

A BILLIARD player is said to have run over two thousand points at a three ball game in New York, the other day, an achievement which exceeds the highest run ever made in a public game.

A DAUGHTER of Mrs. Sarah Meyer accompanied her demented mother to the asylum at Jamestown, D. T., but on reaching there the daughter was found to be even more insane than the mother, and both were held.

A FINE obelisk has been erected at Lippehne in commemoration of the heroism of Lieutenant (now Prince) Bismarck, in saving the life of a fellow-soldier at the risk of his own.

A CHICAGO woman who went to the Anarchist trials, said: "I think it would be a pity to hang such a handsome man as Spies, but they ought to hang Schwab and Fielden, they are so ugly."

A. T. LAMPHERE, of Coldwater, Mich., found in his office doorway a suspicious-looking box, bearing his address. He set it on fire in his door-yard, and it proved to be an infernal machine of considerable force.

A RAPID CITY (Dak.) tobacconist imported a wooden cigar sign from the East, and since he placed it upon the street Rapid City has been deserted by the genuine red man, who has taken offense at his prototype being displayed as a sign for pale face cigars.

THE drowning season opened early this year, and from present appearances it promises to continue later. The cases of drowning have been numerous in all parts of the country. The marvel is that they have not been more numerous. The fatal accidents do not often occur in "troubled waters," or on account of fierce winds. The persons drowned are in a vast majority of cases pleasure-seekers.

JAILS OVERFLOWING.

A Number of the Belfast Rioters Sent to Dublin Prison.

Who Commenced the Attack Made a Question of Veracity—Rioting at Dungannon.

BELFAST, Aug. 16.—A man named Jackson who was wounded in Sunday morning's riot is dead. The other wounded men progress favorably. There was some stone throwing last night, but no one was seriously injured. There are ominous signs that the authorities fear attempts at reprisals to-night on the part of the mobs. Public houses are being closed, and other precautions are being taken. Scores of prisoners have been sent to Kilmainham jail at Dublin to await trial. The local gaol is being full. The usual shots were fired throughout the day and evening. Men from Queen's Island, while marching home, sang "No home rule for Ireland," and a parody of "God save Ireland." This maddened the Catholics. The military in charging the mob last evening bayoneted Magistrate Burke, who was seeking a wounded rioter. Burke was in plain clothes. The Catholic newspapers here accuse the Orangemen of commencing Sunday's attack, while the Protestant papers say that the Orangemen acted in self-defense.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—At Dungannon to-day bands of Nationals paraded the Protestant quarter of the town shouting for home rule and cursing the Queen. A riot broke out and several persons were injured. The police had to force their way between the Protestants and Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One Nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand. A renewal of the riot is feared. Party feeling is intense.

WAS IT DOCTORED?

The Present Record in Cutting's Case Alleged To Be an Afterthought.

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 16.—Copies of the official record of the Cutting trial arrived here Saturday from Chihuahua. This document puts an entirely new face on the Cutting case, inasmuch as it states that the crime for which Cutting is under sentence was committed on Mexican soil by the circulation of the El Paso *Herald* in Paso Del Norte. Leading lawyers here admit Mexico's jurisdiction over Cutting if these are the grounds on which sentence was passed, but it is asserted here that the official record has been doctored at Chihuahua since the original position assumed by the Court has been shown to be untenable by the United States. This is made stronger by the fact that the judge refused to give out the record until after its publication in the official paper of the State. There is no abatement of the desire for war. Interior towns of the State of Chihuahua, Consiela and Durango are highly excited. According to the reports of travelers just returned, they declare that the Mexican armies will eat their Christmas dinner in St. Louis.

Attempted Assassination.

ATCHISON, KAS., Aug. 16.—An attempt was made early yesterday morning to assassinate J. F. Tufts, Assistant Attorney General for Atchison County. Tufts was recently appointed to the office for the express purpose of prosecuting saloon-keepers under the prohibitory law. Saturday he secured a conviction. Yesterday a keg containing twenty-five pounds of powder mixed with nails was exploded on the porch beneath his bed room window. The windows were badly shattered but no one was hurt. Governor Martin offered $350 reward for the perpetrators.

Dastardly Attempt at Incendiarism.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 16.—John E. Lynch, proprietor of a tea store, saturated his place of business with kerosene, and was caught by the officers in the act of setting fire to it at 2 o'clock this morning. Lynch has lost considerable money by gambling and set the fire to get $1,000 insurance. There were six families living over the store.

Burned at the Stake by Her Children.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An imbecile widow named Leboi, residing in Selles, St. Denis, has met with a horrible death. Her sons endeavored to obtain admission for her in a mad-house, but failed. They did not want to support her, and so they tied her to a stake, built a fire around her, and burned her to death.

A Man Drawn Through the Rolls.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—John Cummins, employed as a greaser at Anderson Depuy & Co.'s rolling mill, was caught in a pair of four-inch rolls this morning, and before he could be extricated was drawn through the rolls twice and crushed to a jelly.

Cheaper Than Walking.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The latest war rates by steamship lines are: Outward to Rotterdam, $13; to London, $12, and to Scandinavian ports, $15. Prepaids from Rotterdam, $12; from London, $12, and from Scandinavian ports, $15.

War Ships Coming Home.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—The United States war ships Yantic and Galena, after returning from a cruise in North Bay, anchored at Port Hawkesbury Friday night and sailed homeward on Saturday.

Hot at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Intense heat is prevailing in this region. The mercury reached 107° in the city to-day, breaking the record, but singularly no fatal prostrations are reported.

Ranchers Killed by Indians.

NOGALES, A. T., Aug. 16.—Six ranchers were ambushed by Indians near here, three of them being killed and the other three wounded.

Parnell to Become a Catholic.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The *Irish Times* (Loyalist) reiterates the statement that Mr. Parnell will shortly become a Roman Catholic.

Death of Santa Ana's Widow.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—The death of Dolores Fosta, widow of the famous Mexican general, Santa Ana, is announced.

Canadian Steamer Seized.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Canadian steamer Francis Smith was seized to-day at Mackinack Island for violating the custom laws.

In the Temple of Justice.

Attorney—Now then, sir, did you or did you not threaten to kill the plaintiff?

Witness—I did——

Attorney—That will do. The jury will notice the admission.

Witness—But I haven't finished. I was about to say that I did——

Attorney—Quite right to confess it. You may step down.

Witness—Your Honor, I insist upon my right to finish the sentence.

Judge—Go ahead.

Witness—I did—not.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Husband (handing his wife some money)—"There, dear, is fifty dollars, and it has bothered me some to get it for you. I think I deserve a little praise." Wife—"Praise? You deserve an encore, my dear."—*Exchange.*

—A Brigadier-General of the late war is pursuing the humble though honorable vocation of a street-car driver.—*Chicago Times.*

—The group of islands known as the Thousand Isles numbers 1,692.

BLOODY BELFAST.

A Night of Continuous Rioting—Bushwhacking From House Tops.

BELFAST, Aug. 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until four o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shankhill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many wounded. The town is seething. Sectarian strife has resulted in a deplorable, wild, bloodied fashion. Expert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from roof-tops, chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans, who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly through the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named Macfarlane, was killed, and that two others, named Smith and Johnson, were mortally wounded, also, that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. While minor casualties in the Orange ranks were quite numerous, they claim, however, that they killed and wounded a large number of Catholics, but the latter deny that any of their number were killed and admit that few were wounded. The houses in the vicinity of the battle ground are riddled with bullets. The military made repeated attempts to stop the firing, but whenever they appeared the combatants shifted their positions, and it was finally five o'clock in the morning, and after the riot act had been read twice, that the soldiers, by a succession of charges, were enable to clear the streets, and this they did only temporarily. The town has been in a turmoil all day, and the police were several times attacked and fired upon by the mob.

AUGUST 16.—At two o'clock this morning the town is quiet. Desultory fighting was maintained throughout the day and until midnight, when the priests, by almost superhuman efforts, induced the Catholics to retire. At this hour all the wounded in the hospitals are progressing favorably except one, a little girl, who was shot in the chest and is dying.

ATTENTION, MILITIA.

The Acting Secretary of War Wants to Know How Many Will Volunteer to Fight Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The usual Sunday quiet which ordinarily prevails in the War Department was broken to-day. Adjutant-General Drum, who is Acting Secretary of War, was on duty, with several clerks and a force of telegraphers. Messages were sent to a number of commanders of local military organizations by General Drum asking how many volunteers they could muster to go to the Mexican frontier in the event that their services shall be required. It is not, it is understood, for the purpose of mustering a force for Mexico at once, but merely as a precautionary move to ascertain what additional force can be made available to co-operate with the regular military in case trouble should grow out of the present complications.

General Sedgwick off to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It can now be authoritatively stated that Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, goes to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua by request of Secretary Bayard and in connection with the Cutting case. His mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but is simply to secure for the Department of State fuller information with regard to the case. The instructions to General Sedgwick are to take a positive stand in defense of Cutting's position. The envoy will go by rail via New Orleans, thence over the Southern Pacific to El Paso, where he will take the Mexican Central into the City of Mexico. By leaving New York this evening he should, if not interrupted in travel, reach his destination on next Friday at noon. It need not necessarily consume more than a week to conclude the consultation, but as the Mexicans are a slow-going people, it is not supposed it will be completed short of twenty days.

Novices Receive the Black Veil.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Twenty-five novices received the black veil at the Notre Dame Convent to-day. The ceremonies were very impressive. After the candidates had been invested with the veils, and a crown of thorns placed on the head of each, the newly professed sisters formed in a square and lay prostrate before the altar. A funeral pall was lowered over the body, shrouding them, signifying their burial from the world.

Two Railroad Men Instantly Killed.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Aug. 15.—James Trevis, of Wallaceburg, Ont., and L. Otsen, of Kankakee, workmen on the new double track of the Illinois Central railroad at Kankakee, were instantly killed yesterday by an engine while testing the track. The noise of a passing train prevented their hearing the alarm of the testing locomotive. Travis has wealthy parents, but left home last week to seek fortune in the States.

Seven Hundred Homeless Families.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 15.—In the Wisconsin forest fires the counties of Marathon, Clark, Wood, Portage, Calumet, Brown and Door suffered most severely. The number of homeless families is estimated at seven hundred; the loss of property $1,200,000, exclusive of the damage to the lumber interests.

He Was Too Tired to Live.

DANVILLE, PA., Aug. 15.—S. W. Armistead, assistant postmaster at Danville, committed suicide to-day by hanging. He left a letter saying he was tired of life. Nothing is wrong in his accounts. The deceased was a prominent man here, and was Past Noble Grand in the order of Odd-fellows.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

QUEBEC, CAN., Aug. 15.—Pleuro pneumonia of the most virulent type has broken out at the cattle quarantine here. Two herds, valued at $30,000, have been ordered slaughtered and cremated. There are over four hundred imported cattle now in quarantine.

Accidentally Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15.—Batty Hubler, an agent of the Northern Lake Ice Company in this city, disappeared last Friday, after telling some friends he was going to Europe to look after an estate which he said had been left him. To-night his dead body was found in the river here by a fisherman. In his pockets were $326 in bills and some silver. It is believed to have been a case of accidental drowning.

Off to the Adirondacks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Cleveland, wife, mother-in-law, Colonel Lamont and wife start to-morrow for the Adirondacks.

General Augur Shot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—General C. C. Augur, a retired army officer, late in command at Newport (Ky.) barracks, was awakened last night by two colored men quarreling in front of his residence in Georgetown, D. C. He told them to go away, when one of them, William Pope, swore at the general. The latter came out of his house and proceeded to thrash Pope with a cane. Pope drew a revolver and fired four shots, all of which took effect, one of them striking the general in his right side and the others in his legs. His wounds are serious.

Killed by Falling on a Boy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Daniel Madigan, a teamster, fell from the roof of a house on Madison street to-day and was killed. Thomas Donovan, aged twelve, who was passing along the street at the time, had his right leg fractured and was internally hurt by Madigan striking him.

Boys Burned by a Gas Explosion.

FOSTORIA, O., Aug. 15.—Seven boys were badly burned by the explosion at a gas well near here, caused by one of the number striking a match to light a cigarette.

A Centenarian Dead.

SEYMOUR, IND., Aug. 15.—Alvin Wheeler, aged one hundred and one years, died yesterday.

POINTS TOWARD PEACE.

A Special Envoy to be Sent to the City of Mexico at Mexico's Request.

Probability That Both Governments Will Mass Troops Upon the Border to Preserve Order, During the Consultation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A *World* special from Washington says that in yesterday's consideration by the Cabinet of the Cutting case, the most important matter discussed was a proposition received Wednesday evening from the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities make the proposition that if the State Department will send to the City of Mexico an able lawyer, as a special envoy of this government, to confer with the Attorney General of Mexico, as to the proper interpretation of the law under which Cutting is held, they believe an amicable solution of the problem can be arrived at. After two hours' discussion on this subject by the Cabinet, it was unanimously agreed that the proposition from the Mexican government be accepted, and a representative sent to the City of Mexico as soon as possible. This government is not to be bound by the report that the representative may make, but upon this report there can be established additional foundation for further diplomatic procedure. Pending this agreement neither government will take any action. It is not improbable that both governments will mass troops upon the border for the purpose of preserving order during the period employed in the consultation. The special envoy will not be a person who is in any way connected with the service of the government.

REVOLT IN HAYTI.

A Defeated Candidate for President Raises a Very Large Sized Row.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A letter to the *Journal* from San Domingo, dated July 25, says: The Presidential election took place here on the 26th of June, General Ulysses Hereaux being elected by a large majority. General Masses, the defeated candidate, left for Samana two days after the elections, raised an army of 2,000 men, attacked Santiago and was defeated by the Government forces. General Hereaux, the President-elect, left here to-day, leading 5,000 men, to reinforce General Luperon at Santiago. General Scaraman left Port Au Plat, on the North Side, with 5,000 men, and will join Hereaux, making an army of 12,000 men. This is the strongest revolution that has started in San Domingo for some years, but the revolt will be of short life, as General Hereaux is a brave and determined man, and understands the mode of fighting in this country.

The Corn Crops.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The corn season so far, according to a comprehensive report in the Chicago *Times*, has been a very peculiar one, starting out as it did under the most favorable circumstances—the month of June dry and cool, with just enough moisture to keep the corn growing and put the fields in condition for uninterrupted cultivation until the 1st of July; but ever since that date the corn crop has been subjected, with the exception of some limited areas in Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and heat that the general prospects to-day point to a crop reduced in quantity and quality.

Circus Wrecked by Wind.

EDINA, MO., Aug. 13.—Seils Brothers' circus exhibited here to-day. A tremendous wind-storm came up, tearing the immense canvas from the poles, creating a panic, which resulted in a number of persons being seriously injured. Steve Stout, of Novelty, had three ribs broken. James Withrow, of this city, was badly cut in the head. Two ladies had legs broken, names unknown. Several children were slightly injured. Several others were bruised and trampled upon.

The Pope Condemns the K. of L.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Rome has finally spoken upon the question of the Knights of Labor. The society is unequivocally condemned by the Holy See, and the Bishops of the Church are enjoined to proceed against it as against all the secret societies under the Papal ban. Cardinal Taschereau has just communicated this decision here in the shape of a letter addressed to his Bishops.

Death in the Mine.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Leigh, Lancashire, states that a terrible explosion occurred this morning in the Woodend colliery at that place. One hundred and forty miners were below at the time, and many of them were shockingly burned. Two corpses have already been rescued. Forty miners are known to have perished by the explosion.

To Prevent Premature Burials.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A corporation has been organized in Brooklyn to prevent premature burials. It is proposed to construct a large receptacle, where bodies may be deposited until the fact of death has been demonstrated beyond dispute. Medical aid will be at hand in case of resuscitation.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The business failures for the last seven days are: For the United States 141, and for Canada 16, or a total of 157, as compared with 154 last week, and 192 the week previous to the last. Business casualties appear to be on the decrease in every section of the country.

Cholera Reports.

ROME, Aug. 13.—To-day 131 new cases of cholera and 63 deaths were reported at Barletta; 36 new cases and 9 deaths at Ravenna; 61 new cases and 30 deaths elsewhere in Italy, and at Trieste 7 cases and 5 deaths.

General Sickles' Answer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—General Sickles has replied to the letter of General Meade, dated in 1870, recently published, which holds Sickles responsible for crippling the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. He says General Meade's letter is inaccurate and not in harmony with his official report of the battle, or with his testimony in February, 1864, before the Committee on Conduct of the War.

Indiana Naval Cadet Killed.

FT. MONROE, VA., Aug. 13.—The school-ship Constellation, with the Annapolis Cadets on board, arrived to-day. Cadet Schley, of Indiana, fell from aloft August 3, and was killed.

Rough on the Editors.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Danish temporary press law makes the manager of a newspaper responsible for the contents of every issue, and inflicts a fine of £250 for wrongfully representing a man of straw as the editor or author of an article. It also empowers the government to exclude a foreign newspaper from the country by simply notifying the post-office.

July Beef and Pork Exports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The value of beef and pork exports for July, 1886, was $6,145,000; same month last year, $6,184,637. The value of dairy exports for July, 1886, was $1,561,989; same month last year, $2,280,845.

Forest Fires Dying Out.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 13.—Latest reports from the Northern woods are that the danger is rapidly growing less, and the fires are subsiding for want of fuel. The work of relief is being actively pushed by the citizens of Green Bay.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Specials to the *Tribune* from different parts of the northwestern portion of the lower Peninsula report heavy showers, which have effectually put a stop to the forest fires in many places.

A City in Darkness.

HANNIBAL, MO., Aug. 13.—The electric light works of this city were destroyed by a hurricane, and the city is in darkness to-night.

CONCERNING CUTTING.

Bayard's Peremptory Demand for His Release Has Not Been Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The News' Washington special says: As the result of a conversation last night with the Secretary of State it may be stated that there is absolutely no truth in the story sent out from the City of Mexico that our Government has withdrawn its peremptory demand for Cutting's release, or changed its attitude in this case in any way. There is no disposition to hurry or annoy or embarrass the Mexican Government or its courts, and the claim which its Minister here makes that it has a right to punish all American citizens for an offense committed in the United States will never be admitted tacitly or otherwise. The Mexican officials have not charged Cutting with circulating a libel in Mexico, they have charged him with uttering a libel in the United States. This is shown not only by the form of the charges, but by the fact that the Texas law has been taken into the Mexican court and translated by way of showing that the act of Cutting was an offense in the jurisdiction where it was committed. The case cited by Mexican authorities of a Mexican who committed an offense in the United States and was punished for it by Mexico is not a case in point, because our Government can not concern itself about what Mexico does with her own citizens. Neither are the libel suits in France and England against the owner of the New York paper cases in point, for they were civil suits, and they were based on the circulation of the alleged libel in the countries where the suits were brought, an allegation not made in this case. Mexico has distinctly claimed a right to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense committed in the United States by a criminal prosecution, and our Government will not assent to this in any form.

Guarded by Cruisers.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 12.—The Canadian Government has issued orders forbidding American vessels from entering the Bay of Chaleurs on pain of instant seizure, and has stationed the cruisers Critic and Lindsey at the entrance of the bay, while the flagship Lansdowne, plies the neighboring waters. Besides these, cruiser Conrad has been placed on guard at the mouth of the Miramichi river, the Houlette is stationed at Cascumpec, Prince Edward Island, and the Terror is doing duty at Shelburne. General Middleton is in the neighborhood of Grand Merran and St. Andrews.

Mexican Troops Moving.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—A special from Eagle Pass to the *News* says: It is very evident that Mexico is getting in readiness should war be declared by the United States. There are now 200 troops stationed at Piedras Negras, and it is stated on good authority that 500 more left Sabinas Tuesday for Piedras Negras. It is also known that 100 are stationed at the pass below Guerrero, under command of Lveaaor Valdez. One company of United States cavalry, consisting of fifty men, is stationed at Eagle Pass, and this place is defenseless.

Crankology.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—John Premn, painter, and Fred H. Becker, street-cleaning overseer, propose on Sunday next to navigate the rapids and whirlpool in an old oak beer hogshead which has for six years been lying empty in Geo. Roos' brewery. The barrel is five feet long and four feet in diameter at the head. The barrel will be weighted down with 1,500 pounds of sand in a box, and upon this upholstered seats will be constructed. It will be a free-and-easy trip in all details.

Poisoning of 214 Persons Intentional.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The coroner's jury in the case of Daniel Walsh, at Pottersville, N. J., who died from eating ice-cream at the picnic where two hundred and fourteen others were made seriously ill from the same cause, found a verdict to-day that poison was placed in the cream by some person unknown. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the detection of the guilty person.

Horrible Chinese Mathematical Tragedy.

EVANSTON, WYO., Aug. 12.—A Chinese murder of a most horrible character has been discovered here by the sheriff. Two Chinamen are charged with murdering a Chinese woman and chopping her remains in pieces, which, on being weighed, were found to be each of corresponding weight to the other. The Celestials were taken to Green River and held for trial.

Business Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The receipts of the Government since July 1 have been nearly $4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same period last year. The increase was about $2,000,000 from customs and about $1,800,000 from internal revenue. These figures are said to be indicative of a good state of business throughout the country.

They Sent Back the Stolen $14,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The checks and drafts, amounting to about $14,000, which were stolen a few days ago from the messenger boy of Fowler Brothers as he was on his way to the down-town office, were returned this morning to the firm. Whoever took them had discovered that they were of no value to any one but the firm.

Railroad Building in the Past Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Poor's *Railroad Annual* shows that 3,131 miles of road were constructed during the year, the aggregate mileage being now 128,976. The capital stock of all railroads is $3,817,697,832. The earnings of all roads equaled $772,568,833, against $770,184,908 for 1884.

Chinamen Not Wanted in Alaska.

PORT MOODY, B. C., Aug. 12.—The inhabitants of Juneau City and Douglass Island, Alaska, expelled seventy-six Chinamen from those places on the 6th inst. They were put on board two small schooners and shipped to Fort Wrangle.

A Veritable Borgia in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—It is understood that the Somerville police have information of the suspicious death of at least eleven persons, directly or indirectly related to Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, who is under arrest, and who were insured in benefit organizations and where the money in most cases fell into this woman's hands.

Cutting to be Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The speedy pardon of Cutting by the Governor of Chihuahua, is expected. Assistant Secretary Porter said to-day, that the information received gave assurance that there would be no trouble over the case.

War Let It Be.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—*United Ireland* says that Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night, proclaimed war a l'outrance. The burden of his speech is twenty years of manacles for the Irish. "Very good," says *United Ireland*, "our race is accustomed to resist tyranny. War let it be, in the name of God."

Anti-Jewish Riots in Kieff.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—Dispatches from Kieff state that anti-Jewish riots have broken out at that place, and that a number of houses have been wrecked.

Four Men Drowned in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The schooner Arizona capsized in the harbor to-night, and four of the five men composing the crew were drowned.

Ignominious Death.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Aug. 12.—Michael Metz was hanged here to-day for the murder and robbery of his Italian friend, Cassident, last September.

A Little English Grab.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

THE forest fires in Northern Wisconsin are dying out.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

The Taking of Testimony in the Anarchists Trial Concluded.

Stories of the Principal Defendants—What the Defense Claims to Have Proven—Arguments of Lawyers.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Three of the Anarchist prisoners, Schwab, Spies and Parsons, were placed on the witness stand yesterday. Schwab was examined by Mr. Foster as to his whereabouts the night of the Haymarket slaughter and denied in whole and in detail the statements concerning him sworn to by the witnesses Thompson and Gilmer, and corroborated the story of his travels to Deering and his speech making there as told by the various witnesses examined in his behalf. He refused to say whether or not he was an Anarchist.

Spies was the next witness. He gave an account of the McCormick meeting and his part therein. The person who called for the raid on the McCormick hands stood near a hundred feet from him and spoke in a tongue he did not then understand. His blood "boiled" when he saw the police firing on the women and children. Somebody told him two people were killed and about twenty wounded. He at once came home and wrote the "Revenge" circular, heading it "Workmen, To Arms!" He read in the five o'clock paper that five or six were killed, and then he changed the "two" in the circular to "six." He detailed his experience at the Haymarket meeting and denied in full the stories of Witnesses Thompson and Gilmer as to his (Spies) having lighted the bomb. He had had four bombs at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office; one man left two and another man left two. He didn't know either of the men. In talking with the reporter, Wilkinson he had explained street warfare with dynamite to the reporter, using Market square and the tunnel in his illustrations. The word "Ruhe" was inserted with a batch of general announcements on the request of somebody unknown. Balthasar Rau told him about three o'clock, May 4, that if the word "Ruhe" was in that afternoon's issue of the paper it was a signal for the armed section to be ready to defend the people "in case the police precipitated a riot." The dynamite in his drawer he had bought for experiments, and he also kept it to supply the reporters with sensations when they called on him. He knew nothing of the big parcel of dynamite found in the office. He "always carried a revolver," but happened not to have one with him the night of the riot. On cross-examination witness said that he had other objects than that of curiosity in his experiments with the dynamite, but did not state what they were. Spies acknowledged that he wrote the "Revenge" circular to induce the people to arm themselves and resist the police. The climax in the cross-examination came when Ingham handed Spies a letter and asked him if he had replied to it. The letter was from Herr Most to "Dear Spies" and related to the proposed shipment of twenty to twenty-five pounds of "medicine" (dynamite) to the scene of the labor troubles then going on in Hocking valley. Spies admitted having received the letter but could not remember that he had replied to it.

Parsons next testified, and said that after his remarks at the Haymarket meeting he went to Zepf's Hall, and was at the latter place when the bomb exploded. At the request of counsel he gave in substance his speech made at the Haymarket. He spoke for a long time, and his gesticulation and elocution were calculated to give the impression that he was really addressing an audience. He told his audience, in the course of his remarks, that the Chicago *Times* had advocated throwing hand-grenades at striking seamen, that the *Tribune* advocated giving strychnia for tramps, and that Tom Scott advocated using rifles upon the railroad strikers. He urged them to defend themselves by the use of arms and dynamite. He said that he advocated the use of dynamite by working-men as a defense against those unlawfully attacking them. When he used the words, "To Arms," he meant that working-men should provide themselves with arms with which to defend themselves against force, if necessary.

In cross-examination he practically admitted advocating dynamite—he advocated any thing "necessary to success." Both he and Spies declared themselves Anarchists without hesitation or equivocation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The defense called to the witness stand yesterday H. L. Gilmer. He was asked if he had not, in an interview with W. A. Graham, a reporter, on May 5 said that the man who threw the bomb lit it himself. Witness replied in the negative. Graham was then called, and said that Gilmer did tell him in the interview referred to, that the bomb was lighted by the person throwing it; that that person had his back turned towards him (Gilmer), but he thought he would know him if he saw him again. The defense then rested its case, and evidence in rebuttal was taken. This consisted mainly in the testimony of witnesses who knew Gilmer. Ex-United States District Attorney Richard S. Tuthill, of this city, was among those testifying to Gilmer's good character.

Samuel Merrill, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Des Moines, Ia., had been a resident of that city seventeen years. He had been Governor of the Hawkeye State. He said that Gilmer's reputation for truth and veracity was good. Cross-examined, the witness said he had known Gilmer five or six years. He had employed Gilmer as a painter. Gilmer had no account at the bank and witness never met him socially. He never heard any one say that Gilmer was truthful or untruthful. The witness was not at the Palmer House May 4. He did not know that he was expected there at that time. He had not notified Mr. Gilmer that he would be at the Palmer House May 4.

A number of policemen were next called to prove that no revolvers were displayed by them before the explosion of the bomb at the Haymarket meeting.

Inspector Bonfield swore that he never said to Simonson, a witness for the defense, that if he could get together 3,000 Socialists, without their women and children, he would fix them. The State then announced the close of their case. The arguments will begin at once.

The three chief points claimed to have been made by the defense in their seven days' testimony were as follows:

1. That Gilmer was a falsifier.
2. That Fielden did not shoot at the police.
3. That Schnaubelt was not the person who threw the bomb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Mr. Walker's speech in the Anarchists' trial yesterday made it evident that while the prosecution will insist that the witness Gilmer told the truth about the throwing of the bomb by Schnaubelt and the lighting of the fuse by Spies, they will claim that even though Gilmer's testimony and that of Thompson's should not be taken into account there is ample evidence to show that the defendants are guilty of the crime as charged in the indictment. Having made a comprehensive statement as to the law in the case, and having quoted freely to sustain the claim that when a number of persons agree to commit murder, or advise others to do so, the time and place not being definitely determined on, the adviser or conspirators are guilty of the offense when committed equally with the principal. Mr. Walker proceeded to show from the writings and speeches of the principal defendants that they had organized a conspiracy of murder in this city, and that they counseled and preached the overthrow of the existing social system by force. He pointed out with great effect that the defense had made no effort to disprove this charge of general conspiracy as laid down in the opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech for the defense was a virtual plea of guilty on this general charge. Mr. Walker held there was abundance of uncontradicted testimony, some of which was supplied by the defendants' witnesses, to prove an organized conspiracy for the murder of the police the night of the 4th of May. The appeals of Parsons and Fielden to the working-men to arm themselves were skillfully used in support of Mr. Walker's position.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Mr. Walker closed his speech for the prosecution in the Anarchists' case yesterday morning. He quoted freely from the evidence, the speeches and admissions of Spies, Fielden, Schwab and Parsons to prove that they were members of the band of conspirators who organized the massacre of the Haymarket [illegible] and Lingg, Engel and Fischer with the arch-Anarchists, and [illegible] the efforts of the defense to prove [illegible].

Mr. Zeisler's speech, following that of Mr. Walker, showed that the defense was not intimidated. [illegible] of the jurors that Gilmer's story about Schnaubelt's throwing the bomb is untrue. He characterized the police as a body of cowardly knaves, and denounced Gilmer as a professional tramp and a constitutional liar. Mr. Zeisler maintained that unless the identity of the principal in the murder of Officer Degan was established the prisoners could not be held as accessories. It should be shown that the person who threw the bomb was a member of the conspiracy to which the prisoners belonged in order to connect the latter with the murders. He denied that there was a general conspiracy to bring about a social revolution. The advocacy of force was open and public. It was permitted by the municipal authorities, therefore it must have been harmless. No time was fixed for the revolution to occur. The social revolution was to come, but no one could fix the date—the time was as indefinite to the propagandists of Socialism as the coming of the Messiah was to the Jews.

Referring to the testimony as to Spies' utterances at Grand Rapids, Mich., and his interview with Reporter Wilkinson respecting the inauguration of the social revolution on May 1, Mr. Zeisler endeavored to show that Spies was jesting about these things, and that he referred to some indefinite revolution which time would bring about. The advice given by Spies, Parsons and Fielden to working-men to arm themselves meant nothing but that they should organize and stand together, and Fielden's speech in which he urged his hearers to visit several leading business houses and help themselves only meant that the system was unjust which allowed so unequal a distribution of property. These men were talking to men who were ignorant of the aims of Socialism, and these utterances were used merely as logical deductions to illustrate the problems as a teacher would use illustrations to explain intricate problems to his scholars.

After referring to the meeting at 54 Lake street on the night before the tragedy, at which the alleged conspiracy was concocted, Mr. Zeisler said that Waller, who was the arch-conspirator, having been chairman of that meeting, told much in his evidence for the prosecution that was untrue. His testimony was for the greater part manufactured, and he received payment therefor in cold cash from Captain Schaack.

Court adjourned at five o'clock, and Mr. Zeisler will finish his address to-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Mr. Zeisler concluded his argument for the defense in the Anarchists' trial yesterday morning with a bitter denunciation of the police and the witness Gilmer, and an appeal to any member of the jury who might have a reasonable doubt, to hold out until doomsday rather than convict, and not to be starved into an agreement on a verdict.

Mr. Ingham followed for the prosecution in the afternoon. Dwelling first on the evidence as a whole, he showed that each proven fact was not as a link in a chain of guilt but as the strand of a cable which spanned the whole tide of criminality. The theory of the State was that for two or more years there had existed an organized conspiracy to overthrow the law and that every man in that conspiracy threw the bomb that killed Officer Degan. The defendants had sought the destruction of the law, but that law was strong enough to secure the punishment of those who sought to throttle it. Mr. Ingham then proceeded with an analysis of the general conspiracy, tracing its history, and ingeniously weaving into his narrative every important fact of the testimony.

He dwelt on the fact that in the so-called "American group" there were not more than a score of Americans, and more than half of these were women and cranks, while the only dangerous members were Parsons and Fielden. The bulk of the Anarchists were the offscourings of Continental Europe, who, though not yet citizens of this country—many of them, as in the case of Lingg, not being residents here for more than a twelvemonth—sought to subvert social order and establish the rule of a miserable handful of foreign Anarchists by means of dynamite instead of the rule of the majority. He compared Spies' writings during the first days of May with those of the Commune that flooded Paris with gore and substituted for the Virgin Mother a brazen prostitute who personated the Goddess of Liberty.

Mr. Ingham traced the development of the Haymarket conspiracy, and made a strong argument to prove its careful planning, the utilization of the labor difficulties by Spies, the summoning of the armed sections to prepare for the attack, the careful selection of the place for slaughter, the incitements to violence by Spies and his confederates Parsons and Fielden, and the subordinate but important parts which Engel, Lingg, Fischer and Schwab played in arranging the plan of attack and in providing the materials therefor. Mr. Ingham had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE BANKERS.

The Bankers' Association Holds Its Annual Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order at ten o'clock a. m. yesterday, with more than a usually full attendance of delegates. Rev. Phillips Brooke opened the proceedings with prayer, after which President Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, delivered his opening address.

T. W. Hart, of this city, delivered an address of welcome, after which the president read a letter from ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, urging a suspension of silver coinage, the discontinuance of the issue of notes under five dollars, and the recoinage of a part of the dollars now in the treasury into fractional pieces. Mr. Horton, of Ohio, said that a concurrent restoration of silver to its former prestige was necessary to the preservation of our degree of civilization. He also introduced a set of resolutions in support of this proposition, and gave his experience as a delegate to the monetary conference at Paris.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The second day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order at ten o'clock by President Gage. The committee on nominations reported a list of officers, headed by Logan C. Murray, of New York, for president, all of whom were elected. Immediately after the election of the officers President Gage made a brief address and called the new president to the chair. President Murray addressed the convention briefly.

Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts, read a lengthy paper on "Bankruptcy Legislation."

At the conclusion of Judge Lowell's paper a communication was read from C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, which showed that the number of silver dollars coined to June 30, 1886, was 233,723,286; estimated value of the subsidiary silver, $70,000,000, a total of $303,723,286. The value of the silver in the standard dollar of to-day's price is 71.21 cents, while subsidiary silver is valued at 66.61. Exclusive of abrasion, the present value of the silver coinage is $213,061,352. It cost to maintain this circulation $14.42 per $1,000.

A report of the executive council urging Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and civil and political associations of every kind to make persistent efforts to secure a repeal of the law, or suspension of the coinage of such silver dollars, was unanimously adopted; also a resolution urging that continued efforts be made to secure an international uniform basis of value between gold and silver.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Council to take such steps as are necessary to procure such legislation as in the future will secure the return of fugitives from justice who may be at large on account of defects in the existing treaties.

The Executive Council organized with John J. Knox, of New York, chairman. Adjourned *sine die.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

In dark and heavy styles low grades above the very lowest have been better supported and are now quotably higher. [illegible] styles are about 25c higher, and high grades such as good wrappery or long leaf, have sold at the relatively high prices prevailing [illegible]. There appears to be no purchasing at present either in dark or Burley tobacco, except for special destinations and the offerings have increased to meet the apparently improved requirements of legitimate trade. Low grade Burley tobacco ranging up to about $7 have more than retained their special activity and have advanced about [illegible]. Medium grades are about 50c better and the grades above $10 firm and irregularly higher. Sales of Burley leaf or wrappery character have been made all the way up from $14 to $24.50. Crop conditions have no doubt improved in consequence of the rains of this week and last. Late information implies that there has been but little topping of plants in any county east of Louisville, and none at all in most counties. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$3 00@ 4 00
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 25	4 75@ 5 50
Medium lugs	3 50@ 4 50	5 50@ 6 25
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 50	6 75@ 7 75
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 50@ 7 50
Medium leaf	6 25@ 6 75	8 75@ 9 25
Good leaf	7 75@ 8 75	10 50@12 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@24 50

Miscellaneous Items.

DESTRUCTIVE storms in various portions of the State occurred a few days ago. In Pulaski County, Joe Riddle and a young child were killed by lightning. In Logan County, immense rocks loosened by a tree blown over on the mountain side, crushed into the cabin of Mathew Parks, fatally injuring him. Considerable stock is also reported killed by lightning.

AT Louisville, Henry Gode, a carpenter, lost his balance and fell to the ground twenty-five feet, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck. He leaves a family.

THE funeral service of the late Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was held in Covington on the 13th. By order of Governor Knott the State Department offices of Kentucky remained closed all day in respect to the memory of the dead statesman.

THE Misses Minnie and Emma Scott, of Bourbon County, were presented with a good-sized farm a few years ago by their father. Their success as farmers is shown by the following: They grew last year ten and one-quarter acres of tobacco, and had a yield of 19,500 pounds, which was sold a few days ago in Cincinnati, and brought them the pretty sum of $1,738 85.

MAUD WOLF, seven years old, was fatally crushed in a tobacco press at Louisville, a few mornings ago. The little girl, in playing near it, loosened one of the props, and the huge machine fell over on her, almost crushing her as flat as a board. She died from her injuries soon after.

COLONEL R. M. KELLY, late pension agent at Louisville, is charged with a shortage of $55,950 in his accounts. The Colonel claims he owes the Government nothing, but as to money loaned him by personal friends, that is a matter between him and them.

FLORA MURRAY, who was stabbed in the abdomen the other night by George Mann, died two days afterwards at the City Hospital, Louisville. The weapon penetrated the woman's stomach and touched the backbone, and the nervous shock produced by this contact was the immediate cause of her death.

AT Louisville Louis Woolfolk, stopped about midnight at the corner of Shelby and Walnut streets to wait for a car to go home. He leaned against the door of a house, sitting directly upon the street. The door flew open and Woolfolk found himself sprawling on the floor of the front-room. The man of the house pounced down upon him, taking him for a burglar, and opened fire with his revolver. Two bullets pierced Mr. W.'s hat, just grazing his head, before he could quiet the aroused citizen and explain matters.

BERTIE MYRICK, son of Mr. J. Myrick, a Louisville merchant, went in bathing several weeks ago and cut his leg on a piece of tin, producing only a slight wound, apparently. Several days afterward the wound became malignant, and on the 13th he was dying of blood-poisoning.

THE other morning Prof. Clarence Pinguely, leader of the orchestra at Esculapia Springs, was riding a horse down the mountain road leading to the hotel. His horse slipped and threw him over his head and fell on top of him. He was taken to the hotel, where he lay in a horribly bruised condition for six hours before a physician reached him. Two doctors have examined him, but are unable to say whether any of the bones in his head are fractured or not. The chances are against his recovery.

THERE was a serious wreck the other morning one-half mile south of Sulphur Station, on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line. Freight train No. 12 and the midnight passenger train, No. 3, from Cincinnati met head and head full tilt around a curve. Both engines were smashed, five cars of freight were converted into kindling wood, and several coaches of passengers were badly damaged. Frank Webber, the head brakeman on the freight, was killed outright, and Postal Clerk A. S. Look and freight conductor J. L. Taylor were badly injured. All three live in Louisville. The accident was entirely due to an oversight on the part of Riddell, the engineer on the freight.

CHAS. MCCORMACK, a farmer living near Zion, shot and fatally wounded Thomas Jackson the other morning. Jackson was employed on McCormack's farm and was in possession of a mule belonging to the latter, and which he refused to surrender. McCormack went to the house of Jackson and demanded his property. This enraged Jackson, and after hot words between them Jackson made a murderous onslaught upon his employer with a knife, when the latter drew a revolver and fired two shots, both balls entering the abdomen. McCormack then surrendered himself.

WM. STUART, at Harlan Court-house, Harlan County, was killed a few days ago. He was shot by Frank Clem, with a pistol, while walking along the street with a shotgun on his shoulder, and instantly killed. The killing was the result of an old grudge. The ball took effect just over the right ear. Stuart was a weak-minded fellow who had just returned from the penitentiary, where he had served two terms for house-breaking.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. STEVENSON, died at his residence in Covington the other morning. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1812.

COVINGTONIANS are discussing the question of building a Widow's Home in their city.

THE famous Rowan County war is at an end. Craig Tolliver, the leader of one faction, and Cook Humphrey, leader of the other, have signed an agreement to leave the State forever, and the State's Attorney agreed to file away the indictments against them indefinitely. Tolliver has gone to Texas and Humphrey to Missouri, where they will settle. The troops have been withdrawn from Rowan County.

A TERRIFIC rain and hail storm visited the vicinity of Gresson's Landing, a few days ago, doing great damage to corn and tobacco.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription. [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible]

[illegible] majority [illegible] in Jefferson county [illegible] official count was [illegible]

There were [illegible] appointed during the [illegible] ending [illegible] 30, 1886.

[illegible] will be expended upon the further improvements at Kentucky [illegible]

The Democratic [illegible] passing away rapidly but slowly does the party develop new leaders.

Judge Mason has hung out his shingle in Frankfort occupying his old office in the [illegible] building.

SEVERAL of the prominent men of this country have passed over the River during the last year.

INDIANA, Tennessee and Texas Democrats in convention assembled have indorsed the administration of President Cleveland.

THE Indiana Democratic State convention, held in Indianapolis last week, nominated H. D. McMullen, of Aurora, for Attorney-General.

IF the season from now out is not very favorable the crop of tobacco produced in this county in 1886 will be the smallest for several years and very inferior in quality.

THE Democrats and Republicans in Tennessee went into the same family for their candidates for Governor, and nominated two brothers named Taylor. The father is left for the Prohibitionists when they want a candidate.

A CAREFUL investigation is being made of the votes cast in the Judicial contest between Leslie and Carr, in which the latter has an apparent majority of four votes. Upon the result of this investigation will depend the action of Judge Leslie in the matter of a contest.

IN the ranks of the Indiana Democracy there are numerous dissensions which will evidently turn over to the Republicans several seats in Congress now occupied by the Democrats. The Democracy in the localities where the splits in the party exist need a rigid disciplining, but who is over there to do it?

REPORT from Chicago last week was that range cattle are arriving in that market in large numbers, from 2,000 to 4,500 coming in each day. Texas, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and the Indian Territory all contribute. It is said that they went "almost exclusively to dressed-beef men and the canners."

Mr. Henry Watterson, writing from Switzerland under date of July 31, says: "I have enjoyed my Swiss tour immensely, and am as hearty as I ever was in my life; have regained my full weight, and look like a Kentucky farmer."—C.-J.

His change in appearance must be phenomenal and is a very doubtful compliment on the Kentucky farmers.

THE Congressional campaign is opening up in all the districts, and August and September will furnish the daylight for a Democratic family fight for nominations. October will be devoted to walk overs and an occasional snow under of some ill advised Republican aspirant. Kentucky should send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.—Capital.

IN some localities in this county the drought has injured the growing crops considerably. The lower part of the county has suffered most on account of the dry weather which overtook the crops at a critical time, and the crops in that section which were so promising at the beginning of the season have been materially curtailed.

THE Grand Army of the Republic, an organization composed of real soldiers who did their duty in the ranks and in the battle, has just resolved that the pensioners of this country have no reason to complain of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Government. It was the soldier and not the demagogue who penned that resolution.—Louisville Times.

AT the October election in Georgia a constitutional amendment will be submitted to the popular vote providing for the placing on the pension list of the State of all Confederate soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the service during the late war; and there is no opposition to the amendment. If Georgia desires to be thus generous with her crippled citizens that is her business.

THE time for employing teachers for public schools is at hand, and the trustees before they close contracts should be [illegible] as to the qualifications of the applicants. The [illegible] by the grade of the [illegible] public. [illegible] teacher [illegible]

[illegible]

The Lyons (Kansas) Democrat has this to say of [illegible] Carlisle, son of Hon. John G. Carlisle, and recently went West: "John G. Carlisle, son of Speaker Carlisle, who is now practicing law in Wichita, made a ringing speech at [illegible] meeting following the convention at Larned on the abuses of the protective tariff law which is a serious drawback to every citizen of Kansas. He has promised to address audiences in Sterling and Lyons this fall. To hear him will be a treat none should miss."

The Louisville Democrat says: "There are in Kentucky twenty counties and 25 districts in other counties are trying this mode of doing away with the liquor traffic. Twenty-seven other counties will vote upon prohibition this year under the special acts of the last legislature. There are three counties in which whisky is not allowed sold on election days. The aggregate number of counties in which local option prevails is 70. The [illegible] population covered by the law is estimated at 131,913, or nearly five-eights of the votes cast in the last gubernatorial race."

THIS office acknowledges receipt of a complimentary ticket presented by the Latonia Agricultural Association to its first annual exhibition, to be held on its handsome grounds at south Covington, commencing next Tuesday and continuing five days. The list of premiums to be awarded embraces some which are very liberal, and will induce spirited contests. The speed rings will be a very interesting feature during the entire week, the purses being sufficiently large to justify the fast trotting animals for miles around to compete. The indications now are that the first exhibition will be a grand triumph.

ERRATA—We were badly off last week in our statement of the amendment to the fish law. If the amendment made by the last Legislature is held to be operative, seining is allowed only between April 1st and June 15th and September 15th and November 1st. The penalty for each violation of the law is $5. The act of the last Legislature is entitled "An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act for the propagation and protection of food fish in the waters of Kentucky,'" but the act itself is an amendment to the original act, and is in conflict with its title. The constitution of the State requires that the object of an act shall be expressed in the title, and the probability is that the last act of the Legislature on the fish law, is inoperative, and the old law yet prevails.

THE news of the death of Hon. John W. Stevenson did not reach us last Tuesday evening until the forms were on the press, hence our very brief notice of the sad event.

Hon. John W. Stevenson was born in Old Virginia in May 1812, and was therefore in the 75th year of his age. At an early age he chose the law as his profession, and having thoroughly prepared himself for the practice, he located in Mississippi, but his stay there was brief. From Mississippi he came to Covington, and his superior talents soon placed him at the head of the prominent men of his city, from which place he continued his upward career, not stopping until classed as one of the principal men in the most exalted national council. His public career commenced as a member of the Covington city council, and ended as a member of the United States Senate, having filled the office of Governor of Kentucky previous to going to the Senate. Every official trust imposed upon Mr. Stevenson can be truly said to have been discharged with the greatest skill and fidelity. Mr. Stevenson was an Episcopalian, and was devoted to his church, and his many christian deeds will forever live after him. In private life he was honored and respected by all his fellow-citizens.

Bilious colic was the fatal disease.

R. H. W. Godwin, of Richmond, offered a premium of a handsome oil painting to the person handing in the largest list of words formed from the letters in "Fair Dealing." Miss Mary T. Simpson, of Madison, returned a list of 570 words and captured the prize. Mr. Phelps Collins had 435 words; Miss. Etta Traynor, 348, and Mrs. J. B. Stoffer, 341. There were 16 contestants.

General Hints as to Topping

The good judgment of the grower must be carefully exercised as to time and manner of topping, as he alone can decide when his crop is ready, and mistakes will be costly [illegible] expensive. [illegible] a week later [illegible] planted in planting [illegible]. The [illegible] Topping [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] found that should aid in [illegible] the upper leaves of the plant will be [illegible] in the [illegible] topping [illegible] all [illegible] power to the [illegible] that [illegible] to maturity the [illegible] backward portion of the plant [illegible] in even quality the upper and lower leaves.

How to top is to be determined by the [illegible] for [illegible] which depends upon the condition of the plant fertility of the soil and the season. The temptation to top high comes from the hope of gaining weight, but this is where the greatest number of mistakes are made. If the season has been such that topping could be done early, then more leaves will mature than if the season were backward. Again from the quality of soil one field may properly mature sixteen or eighteen leaves to the stalk, while [illegible] eight or ten leaves may exhaust the soil. Low topping produces large leaves, more body and firmness, more weight, with less labor, and ripening earlier escapes the frost.

A grower urges that to give the plant the proper "spread" close attention be given to topping; that it be done when the seed buds show, and that as many leaves should be left on the stalk as the grower thinks from the quality of the soil and condition of the plant will mature. Proper topping throws the strength of the plants to the leaves, developing the top leaves to ripen with the lower ones, giving even quality and merit to the crop. After topping he says, look out for suckers, pluck them off at first sight, to give all benefit to the top leaves. Attention of this kind will show great result immediately after the crop is hung in the shed. He thinks the quality of all leaf is improved after topping it in proportion to nourishment given. Therefore, no strength must be wasted in buds or suckers. The life of the upper leaves is cut off by the stalk maturing before, but if the plant has been topped in time all will ripen alike.—Western Tobacco Journal.

As to the Outlook for the New Crop.

From our crop reports our readers can easily infer that the prospects for a large or fine crop, especially in the Leaf sections, are not very promising. It will be seen that in Virginia, North Carolina and East Tennessee, conditions are most unfavorable, and that in consequence old Tobacco of character is improving in value, and speculation is being indulged in to a considerable extent—evidence that well posted brokers, dealers and manufacturers see little prospect of anything but a small and inferior crop, especially of Bright.

In the West, while conditions are not so unfavorable as in the States before mentioned, there is nothing to warrant us in expecting even an average crop—the two last year's being far above an average—in quantity, and even worse in quality, as the early planting is buttoning low and shows narrow leaves, of poor character, and late planting is suffering quite commonly for lack of thorough cultivation and from dry weather, although the past few days have been showery throughout the Ohio Valley, more so in some sections than others. Still, owing to reduced acreage, too much rain for the early planted, and the grass and weeds in the late planted, the best that can be expected is an inferior crop.

In Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the Connecticut Valley, Cigar Leaf has grown under very unfavorable weather conditions, but in Wisconsin dry weather has prevailed the past week, and the acreage has been so reduced, owing to low prices and by the drouth and late planting, that the prospects are decidedly in favor of a crop that will hardly be two-thirds of last year, and that will hardly yield much Wrapper Leaf.—Western Tobacco Journal.

The following from Maysville, Ky., to the Enquirer of the 14 inst., says: "Cooke Humphrey, of whom so much has been said and written in connection with the Rowan Co., troubles in this State, has been in this city continuously since last Tuesday evening, and is still here. At the late election in Morehead he voted against the further sale of liquor in that place, helping to carry local option. He thinks the local option law will be followed by good results in Morehead. When he arrived here Tuesday it was his intention to proceed on his way to Missouri the next day. There is a probability now that he will remain here and make this his home.

State Politics

Up the 28th Fleming county will vote on local option.

In the 7th Judicial district Cantrill [illegible] Judge [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] district [illegible] nominated by [illegible] on the first ballot.

[illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney in the [illegible] Judicial district [illegible] majority [illegible]

A Democratic primary election will be held in the Second Congressional District on Saturday Sept. 18 to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Hon. Joseph H. Reed has commenced his canvass for Lieutenant Governor. He has already made a considerable trip through the State.—Louisville Times.

It is reported that Col. Morrow will oppose his staunch colored supporter, [illegible] W. Gentry, to succeed Col. Welch as master commissioner.—Stanford Journal.

Col. Morrow does not claim a Republican victory in his election, but says it is due mainly to personal friendship among his Democratic acquaintances.—Somerset Reporter.

Many men voted differently from the way they originally intended. Some because they were bought, some because they were deceived, and some because their favorite had no chance of election.—Owen Democrat.

A Henderson correspondent of the Union County Local, in support of Hon. Cromwell Adair for Congress, writes: He "does not bend the knee in supple-jointed hypocracy to curry favor as a white-livered sycophant."

STATE NEWS.

Rowan county will hereafter be a local option county.

Grapes find a ready sale at $1 per bushel—Kentucky Constitutionalist.

S. T. Carpenter, of Millersburg, bought 7,500 lambs this season.

The re-union of the Orphan Brigade takes place at Cynthiana to-day.

The tobacco crop in Robertson county will fall below the average.

In 1884 the wheat crop in Madison amounted to 163,740 bushels. In 1885 there was none. This year it is estimated that the yield will amount to 225,000 bushels.

The great Checkmate, at one time King of the running turf, is now owned by A. F. Steel, of Versailles, and is doing service as one of a pair in the [illegible] Sun.

The Adventists continue to have good crowds, and are exciting some interest. The doors of the church were opened last week for the reception of members. So far one person has joined.—Crittenden Press.

The people of the Richmond community have been afflicted for the past week or two with an epidemic of flux. The disease is of the most virulent type, and fifty per cent. of the cases end fatally.—Bowling Green Times.

A hailstorm occurred in a portion of Webster county, literally riddling the growing crops. Whole fields of tobacco were destroyed, the leaves being torn into peices not larger than a man's hand, and corn was stripped of its blades.

Mr. Wm. A. Roberts, of Waverly neighborhood, undoubtedly has the largest crop of hay in the county. He has just finished putting up 600 tons, and for once in his life got his entire crop put away without any rain.—Union Co. Local.

The Hopkinsville South Kentuckian says G. W. Cayce, of that county, had a nine acre field of wheat, the yield from which was 525 bushels—an average of fifty-eight and one-third per acre. He sowed 25 bushels on the land.

The Misses Minnie and Emma Scott, of Bourbon county, were presented with a good-sized farm a few years ago by their father. Their success as farmers is shown by the following: They grew last year 10½ acres of tobacco, and had a yield of 19,500 pounds, which was sold at the Globe Warehouse, Cincinnati, for the handsome sum of $1,738 85.

A syndicate composed of gentlemen from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Frankfort, have made a corner on all the old Kentucky whisky for sale, upon which duty has been paid, manufactured between the years 1879-82. There were about 77,000 barrels, and the syndicate has managed so quietly that they have purchased most of it without exciting suspicion.

A great many papers have published this item: "Kentucky has 600,000 children of school age, barely one-third attend school; 400,000 are being raised in ignorance and in crime." The above is false. The truth is Kentucky has 623,628 children in its public schools, each receiving $1 65 per year. But three States in the Union pay more. Almost every county has a college, seminary or high school.—C. J.

In 1875 there was inserted in the Nebraska State Constitution a provision that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator from that State, the electors shall, by ballot, express their preference for some person for United States Senator. Up to the present no action has been taken under that provision, but Senator Van Wyck, whose term [illegible] has determined to appeal to the people for their expression of a preference under that provision, which will be the first instance of a direct vote of the people for a United States Senator. It is supposed that the choice thus made will be binding on the Legislature as a matter of honor.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Fifty-seven of Yale's graduating class of one hundred and forty will study law.

—There are one hundred and fifty-one college branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States.

—Five points are deducted from a student's grade at Lafayette if he be found guilty of profanity.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Four times a month the Catholic priests of the diocese of New York meet and discuss theological subjects in the Latin tongue.

—Mr. W. T. Russell, a Scotch gentleman formerly resident in Calcutta, has given $85,000 recently for Christian female education in India.

—Too much study is said to effect the mind. A teacher says he knows a number of cases where it would affect it very favorably, too.—*Albany Journal.*

—Cornell University, departing from its custom, bestowed its first honorary degree this year by granting its honorable ex-President, Andrew D. White, the degree of LL.D.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The Episcopalian friends of the late Bishop C. F. Robinson have presented a home to his family at a cost of $10,000, and Dr. W. G. Eliot, chancellor, has given to the late Bishop's children life scholarships in Washington University.—*Washington Star.*

—King's County (Brooklyn) has 265 Protestant Sunday-schools—with 105,972 scholars. The conversions reported the past year were 2,271 and their contributions were $119,918. 16 of the Brooklyn schools have a membership of over 1,000 each.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Among the many schools on Beacon Hill is one for instruction in carpentry, conducted by a young lady. She has had twenty-five pupils throughout the past winter, composed of boys belonging to some of our leading families, and she goes out of town twice a week to instruct a class of seven.—*Boston Budget.*

—Mrs. John B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, at a meeting of the Children's Home in that city, offered to assume all the expense of a school which, in memory of her husband, is to be called "The Gibson Free Kindergarten." She desires no part in the management, simply the privilege of paying all the bills.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—The International Missionary Union is an association composed of returned missionaries of all evangelical churches, the object of which is to promote mutual sympathy and co-operation of missionaries in their work, and to hold annual meetings for the discussion of important questions connected with their work, and the diffusing of missionary intelligence.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The Young Women's Christian Association of New York has grown in ten years to a magnificent institution. It is now completing a handsome home of its own, which will be occupied in September. It will contain a library, reading-room, class-rooms, and all the latest improvements. The association has classes in phonography, type-writing, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, machine and hand-sewing, cutting and fitting, photo-coloring and drawing, and bureaus for obtaining situations and work for seamtresses. Last year instruction was given to more than six hundred girls, 1,200 situations were secured, and over $1,800 was paid to seamtresses for work.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Faithfulness is a higher attainment than mere success; and, unlike success, it is within the reach of every man.—*Sunday-School Times.*

—Teacher—"Can any boy tell me at what time the sun rises now?" Small boy (shrill and prompt)—"Just the minute father calls, down at our house."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Mrs. Murphy—I say, Pat, what would yez do if ther ould house would tumble on yez an' crush yez to death? Pat (complacently)—Faix, I'd fly for me loife!

—Let whatsoever you say be clean. The organic law of decency in human intercourse is clean speech. One whose mouth is foul is the tainted wether that infects the flock.

—Plain Enough. Little Girl—Mamma, why doesn't the sea run over if all the water flows into it? "Nonsense, child! Don't you know its full of sponges?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Experience begets wisdom. It is only once in a life-time that the corpulent man hires a fourth-floor apartment in a house where there is no elevator, simply because he can get it cheap.—*Albany Journal.*

—The origin of hamaneggs is lost in the mists of cloudy antiquity.—*New York Journal.* It can be traced, however, from the time of Hennery the First down to Lord Bacon.—*Boston Commercial.*

—Proprietor to Clerks—I have procured a complete stock of medicines, gentlemen, and should any of you be taken suddenly ill while the base-ball season continues at the polo grounds, you will not need to go home, as I can prescribe for you myself right here on the premises.—*Puck.*

—"I've a perfect antipathy for the mountains," said Mrs. Gush to Mrs. Parvenu as they sat talking together on the summer hotel piazza. "Have you?" said Mrs. Parvenu. "Well, I've an Alpine stick, and the man said it was just the thing, but I'm sorry now I didn't buy an antipathy like yours!"

—He was the Fool: "I don't understand why women dress that way," said a man, pointing at a lady who passed along the street. "I don't either," replied a bystander. "That woman," continued the first speaker, "is dressed ridiculously. Her husband must be a fool." "I know he is," said the bystander. "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes. I'm the man myself."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"Mother," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added: "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE Lexington State Guards are willing to go and fight Mexico.

Hon. Grover Cleveland and wife. Dear Sir and Madam—In proof of the fact that Trimble Democrats are satisfied with the way your Excellencies are conducting the affairs of Government, we invite your attention to the following vote polled at the recent election:

For Jas. Barbour, D. [illegible]
For J. W. Walker, R. [illegible]

Trimble Democrats [illegible] ... [illegible] ... just [illegible] this way, and we will relieve you of the embarrassment by furnishing a ticket.—Press.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

W. M. O'Neal, Plff.
vs. In equity.
John C. Brasden, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Younger Johnson's Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.

Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs. In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying else where.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.
J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

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57th annual session begins Sept. 6th, 1886. Situated in the famous "Blue Grass" region, unrivaled for beauty and health. Charming grounds. Prices low for first-class College. Board at cost, at College Boarding Hall. Ten instructors. Degrees of B. S., A. B., and A. M., conferred. For Catalogue address R. M. DUDLEY, D. D., Georgetown, Ky.

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SCHOOL AT

Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

[illegible]

Common Department	[illegible]	per month
Intermediate	[illegible]	
Advanced	[illegible]	
Academic	[illegible]	

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Natural Science, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping [illegible] taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 [illegible] to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. C. M[illegible]
Burlington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

My farm of [illegible] acres one mile from Richwood Station, on the Cin. Southern Railroad. The [illegible] acres of timber and [illegible] all [illegible] land, and [illegible] good [illegible] three never failing ponds, good stable and a large tobacco barn. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in first class order, and all necessary out buildings. These premises front on the Hamilton & Richwood pike which enters [illegible] the Richwood & Beaver pike, also on the premises. Taking into consideration the quality of improvements and land and convenience of pikes and railroads schools and neighborhood, there is not a more desirable farm in Kentucky. Will sell on reasonable terms, [illegible] cash and the balance on time, or will trade for desirable city property. For particulars address

L. B. STEPHENS, Richwood, Ky.
Or B. P. Stephens Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. [illegible] STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

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LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

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RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.

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RISING SUN, IND

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S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
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Is prepared Raise or Move EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS On Short Notice.

And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

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$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

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J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—[illegible]

COUNTY COURT—[illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT—[illegible]

COURT OF CLAIMS—[illegible]

MAGISTRATES' COURTS [illegible]

Bellevue—M. B. [illegible] first Saturday and T. H. Sutton, third Monday; J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker Thursday after first Monday and [illegible] fourth Monday; [illegible] Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McComas, Wednesday after second Monday and W. H. Kyle Saturday after third Monday; [illegible] Arts, Constable.

Petersburg—[illegible] Wednesday after first Monday and L. A. [illegible] fourth Saturday; [illegible] Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse Friday after the third Monday and Andrew [illegible] Friday after first Monday; T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. [illegible] Tuesday after third Monday, and H. [illegible] Thursday after second Monday; H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—P. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday; R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday; Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. C. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Broadbeck, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Tetit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Buy your Farming Implements, Fence Wire, Cutting Boxes, Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Road Scrapers, Excavating Carts, Sewing Machines, Mowers and Reapers and

Deering TWINE Binders,
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Successor to W. H. HILL & Co.
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Or of our local Agent C. W. RILEY, North Bend, Ohio, (Ky. Box). All goods sold strictly on their merits.

ATTENTION!
TOBACCO
Shippers and Raisers, you can buy
Tobacco Hogheads,
Set up or Knock Downs,
AT THE COMPANY'S MILLS
At Lawrenceburg or Aurora, Ind.
Orders by mail will meet our prompt attention.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPENCER, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

SODA
Best in the World.
For Sale by Dudley Rouse,
Burlington, Ky.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

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Fifty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th. Classical and Scientific courses, with Preparatory Department. Open to both sexes. No Saloons. Expenses low. Beautiful and healthful location, on the Ohio, near Madison. For Catalogue, address PRESIDENT FISHER, Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

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Nashville College FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Correlated with Vanderbilt University. Highest advantages in every Department. Splendid new building. Ample Faculty. Music, Art, Calisthenics. Health. Accessibility. For Catalogue, address Rev. GEO. W. F. PRICE, D. D., Pres., Nashville, Tenn.

Local News.

The cemetery is to be [illegible].

Fine rains and better [illegible] crops.

The teachers are [illegible] this week.

A [illegible] Moody's [illegible] to-week.

Vegetation no doubt feels more like vegetating.

The World Renowned [illegible] is a delicious smoke.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor 5 c cigar.

Solon Stephens, of East Bend, was in town Monday.

We bespeak for this entertainment a liberal patronage.

Another picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday afternoon.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Don't let us hear any grumbling because of too much rain now.

From the last reports Mr. Lawrence Pope was somewhat better.

Don't forget the picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday afternoon.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

The Institute and entertainment all in one week—too much for Burlington.

The first load of native watermelons made their appearance in this market last week.

Joe Reed is still rehearsing for his entertainment which will be advertised in due time.

A cemetery company has been incorporated at Constance. Notice of incorporation in this issue.

Joseph Riddell has bought of John Wesley Rice, 96¼ acres of land near McVille, for $2,000 cash.

A. M. Acra has gone to work and greatly improved the appearance of his recent purchase of property.

The receipts and expenses of the temperance picnic Saturday failed to balance. The latter were the larger.

Clore's steam thresher passed through town day before yesterday to commence hulling the grain north of town.

A good many Boone county people attended the Association held by the Universalist church at Rising Sun, Ind., last week.

John P. Ryle was in town Monday and executed his bond and qualified as Superintendent of public schools for this county.

Dudley Rouse and F. Riddell were at the helm in the bank during the absence of the cashier. They run things correct to the dot.

We understand that E. E. Fitz contemplates purchasing John. T. Craven's house and lots east of town, with a view to becoming a citizen of Burlington.

Several light showers of rain fell here last week, but a good, root-soaker is what is wanted just now.

LATER—We've had just that kink of a rain, for which we are thakful.

The Sheriff has completed his almost endless calculations necessitated on his tax books by the State Board of Supervisors, and is now ready and exceedingly willing to receive your taxes.

Upon to-night's performance depends the success of the entertainment, and it behooves every member of the club to exert himself or herself to make the performance popular from the first rise of the curtain.

There was not an overwhelmingly large crowd in attendance at the Temperance Picnic at Silver Grove last Saturday, but those present had an immense amount of fun to the square inch of picnic.

If the dramatic talent which opens the season at this place to-night will only secure the Goose Quill Band, and costumed, parade the streets, we will insure a crowded house each evening during the week.

N. J. McGuire, of Rising Sun, will take part in the dramatics this week, and about twenty-five of his and Prof. Mack's friends are expected to be over from Rising Sun to-night and take in the entertainment.

A sixty-three pound spoon-bill, a rare fish in the Ohio and wonderfully large in this instance was caught on the bar below the city last Monday by John Fehling and a party of comrades.—Aurora Spectator.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

J. W. Kennedy and O. M. Huey, of Normansville, were in town yesterday. Mr. Kennedy says they had fine showers the past few days, but the ground is not thoroughly wet yet. The crops are materially injured in that neighborhood by the drought.

Robert Masters, of Constance, was bailed out of jail one day last week, having served out the $50 fine imposed upon him a few weeks ago by a jury for his fourth of July escapade. His bonds are for his appearance in the circuit court to answer a couple of indictments for minor offenses.

A whiteman and a negro down on Gunpowder engaged in a theological discussion the other day, and the white man took the position that negroes had no souls; that when they died that is the last of them as it is with dumb brutes, and to sustain his arguments said:

"Why, Bird, a negro is not mentioned in the Bible."

Bird responded,—"You done 'no much 'bout scripter. Why, de Bible speaks of Nigger Demis."

The white man surrendered.

Five weeks ago yesterday Mrs. Kennedy Williams, mother of Jos. C. Revill, went to Owenton, Owen county on a visit, and on the Tuesday following she was taken suddenly and violently sick. Friday evening Mr. Revill received a telegram requesting him to [illegible] her side which he reached on Saturday. When he left for home Monday, she was some better, but by no means out of danger. The [illegible] physicians attending Mrs. Williams pronounce her disease a [illegible] form of dropsy.

Two [illegible] ago a [illegible] of Boone county is fully attested by the following statement: R. C. [illegible] of Constance, [illegible] his [illegible] of Messrs. John F. Walton and John J. Berkshire, out on the Bellevue pike. Besides the regular force of [illegible] he paid parties in the surrounding [illegible] about [illegible] bushels. He was engaged in the business at three stands about ten days and every day hauled [illegible] and often twenty-five stands of two bushels each.

The Boone County Teachers Institute convened at Morgan Academy yesterday. Owing to the rain in the forenoon the Institute was not organized until afternoon. County Superintendent, H. J. Foster, was chosen president, J. C. Mack, secretary, and A. S. Rachal, critic. The attendance was not large but the session was very interesting. The following teachers were enrolled, and many more are expected to-day:

Mrs. Bell, Misses Bettie Riley, Mamie Riggs, Annie Vest, Lucy Mulkens, Mattie Whitson, Annie Arnold, Nannie Arnold, Laura Leach, Nannie Bristow, Lillian Corbin, Virginia Southgate.

Messrs A. S. Rachal, L. M. White head, R. L. Edmonson, B. F. Bell, H. F. Gary, H. C. Snyder, Z. K. Pettit, Z. W. Connelly, D. M. Snyder, J. P. Ryle, J. C. Gordon and J. C. Mack.

Last winter the Legislature chartered the Burlington Cemetery Company, the directors named in the charter being E. H. Baker, Oscar Gaines, Lewis Conner, Richard White and Dudley Rouse. Under this charter a move is now on foot to purchase land and lay out a cemetery at this place. The following parties have agreed to take stock, $25 being a share:

E. H. Baker	$100	Dudley Rouse	$100
Oscar Gaines	100	G. T. Gaines	100
Jo C. Revill	100	Noah Craven	100
J. B. Cloud	100	Lee Gaines	100
T. D Goodridge	50	Vista Lodge	
		I O O F	200

Several other parties have taken stock, while others say they will. At a meeting Monday a committee was appointed to locate the grounds, ascertain the price thereof, and learn the cost of a vault and the fencing of the cemetery. They are to report the meeting next Saturday.

Boone's Soil is the Most Productive.

Union county is now the home of one of the most prolific families on record. Many years ago John M. Thompson and his wife moved to this county from Washington county, Ky., and settled about three miles from the village of Waverly. During their residence there they became the parents of 19 children. Mrs. Thompson then died, but the old gentleman, pining for someone who could be nearer to him than his children to share the joys and sorrows of his old age, married again, and the result of the second was ten children, making 29 in all. These children soon grew to maturity, and began to increase and multiply, and now the descendants number 117. Union has long been known to possess the most productive soil in the State.—Ex.

Pshaw, that's nothing! Just listen. In 1805 Ephraim Tanner and wife, Susan, moved to this county from Virginia, at which time they had three children, which number was increased to fifteen before the father died. Mrs. Susan Tanner survived until 1870, and several years before her death but one of her children had died, and she had 116 grand children, 125 great-grand-children, and 4 great-great-grand-children, all living in this county. The lineal descendants of the above named couple are now too numerous to count, and are all as good people as can be found. Boone "has long been known to possess the most productive soil in the State."

Personal Mentions.

Shelby Rich, was in town Sunday.

J. S. Huey, of Bellevue, was in the hub Friday.

J. H. Walton, of Waterloo, was in town Monday.

T. B. Kidwell, of Owen county, was in town Friday.

Mrs. Benj. Rice has recovered from an attack of flux.

Tuttle & Rice the "walnut loggers" were in town Monday.

T. C. S. Ryle and B. H. Ryle, of East Bend, were in town Monday.

J. R. Johnson and Larry Dwyer, of Verona, were in town Monday.

W. J. Cowen and S. K. Dempsey took in Rising Sun last Sunday.

Miss Susie Rich, of Kenton county, is the guest of her sisters at this place.

Mrs. J. Q. Elstun and Miss Neva Reed were visiting in Burlington Sunday.

Whitehead and Mack went to the city Sunday in the interest of the entertainment.

J. C. Jenkins, John W. Berkshire and J. Frank Grant, of Petersburg, were in town Friday.

Mrs. Ben Rouse had a very severe attack of cholera morbus the latter part of last week.

County Clerk Garnett and Miss Annie Cowen spent Sunday with friends in East Bend.

Miss Effie Rice, of the Gunpowder neighborhood, is visiting Mrs. Julia Clore this week.

Mr. Chas. P. Baker and wife, of Union, were visiting friends in this neighborhood, Sunday.

John S. Gaines a leading citizen of the Bullittsville neighborhood, was in town the first of the week.

Misses Mary and Ennie Light, of Light's Hill, Covington, are the guests of Mrs. F. Riddell, their aunt.

Mason Minor and wife, of Lawrenceburg, were visiting relatives on this side of the branch last week.

Miss Lizzie Gaines, daughter of Hon. Joseph A. Gaines, returned last Friday from a visit to Mammoth Cave.

Misses Mattie Tapman and Mattie Boggs of Kenton county, are the guests of Mrs. Carrie Riddell this week.

Rev. James A. Kirtley attended the [illegible] Association of Baptists in session at Owenton, Owen county last week.

Mrs. W. S. Jury, of [illegible] county, who was visiting [illegible], Mrs. D. P. [illegible], last week returned home Monday [illegible].

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[illegible]

Ask Doc Stephens if he knows how to make [illegible].

James Rogers, of Walton, was visiting Will [illegible] one day last week.

Mr. Howard, who has been sojourning at his nephews, C. H. Howard's for [illegible] days has returned home.

Mrs. Matilda Goodridge and Miss Mary Conn have gone to Rushville, Ind, to spend [illegible] while.

Miss Ada Hogan, a highly accomplished young lady of the Gunpowder neighborhood is the guest of her uncle, Will Graves.

If brevity is the soul of wit, does it follow that Lewis Crisler's mustache is the wittiest thing in the world because it is the littlest?

Mr. Winston Callman, after a visit of several weeks in this vicinity, has returned to his home in Covington, much to the regret of Miss—, we won't call names.

Messrs J. C. Gordon and W. W. Gaines "took in" Niagra Falls and Toronto last week. They returned full of wonderful stories concerning the sights they saw and the acts they performed. It is well that they have a reputation for truthfulness.

An interesting game of ball was played on the Boone grounds near here last Saturday, between the Hebron club and a picked nine of this place. At first it looked as if the home club would win, but near the close of the game the visitors scored four runs, thus winning the game by two scores It was one of the most exciting games we ever witnessed. Only one error was made on the Bullittsville side while the Hebron Boys went home with a clean record.

One of natures noblemen, the handsome, astute and genial Chas. Gaines, has recently developed himself as a mimic. He can mimic most anything from the soft mellow accents of the nightingale to the mighty and the shrill echoes of Temp Graves in his harvest field. It is strange that such a wonder remained so long unknown to us. Persons wishing to get a sight of him or desiring to hear his mimicry, had better visit him at once, for Barnum will have him soon, and then you will have to pay to see him. Come right along gentlemen.

HEBRON.

Business brisk.

Rain plentiful now.

Weather fine for corn.

Sweet potatoes are fine.

Very little tobacco planted in this section.

Worms are playing havoc with the cabbage.

Miss Mattie McPherson, of Verona, is visiting here.

Born—On the 9th inst., to Mose Aylor and wife, a boy.

Whooping cough has attacked the small chaps in this section.

Many apple trees are breaking down beneath their heavy load of fruit,

Mrs Minnie Rouse will, in the near future, move to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dave Beall sold his fine gelding to Sam Moreland, of Covington, for $250.

Mrs. John Crigler has regained her health sufficiently to be visiting among her friends.

Harrison Clore made a flying visit to Niagara Falls last week. He enjoyed the trip very much.

The fine rains which have fallen during the last ten days have greatly rejoiced our farmers.

The early corn now has rain enough to make it. A few crops will not exceed that of last year.

John Tanner and wife, of Ludlow, were visiting the families of Jacob Tanner and John Crigler, Sunday.

The Democrats of this section were grieved to hear of the death of Samuel J. Tilden, the great Democratic leader.

Hebron has a beef market five days out of six, the Francesville, Florence and Petersburg butchers supplying the beef.

Died—On the 7th inst., the seven months old daughter of Bruce Thornton and wife. It was buried at Richwood church.

In the last ten days there has been a great deal of sickness in this section of the county. Heard Dr. Terrill say the other day that he had not had a full night's sleep for that length of time.

PETERSBURG.

J. E. Porter is home on the sick list with the ague.

Sam Bricken and John Botts took in the Zoo last week.

BORN—To R. C. Tilley and wife last Thursday night, a girl.

Mrs. Sarah Carpenter, of Burlington, was visiting friends here last Saturday.

Miss Nannie Early, of Lawrenceburg, was visiting friends on this side of the river last week.

The colored people had a picnic at Collin's woods last Saturday. Dancing was the order of the day.

Charley Scrahmm, Ira Wingate and Dude Graves, made a flying visit to Rising Sun last Wednesday.

Mrs. T. H. Green and Mrs. Aggie Carpenter made the round trip on the Steamer Hornet to Frankfort Sunday.

The Sons of Temperance gave their first moonlight hop last Friday night, and it was a grand success. The Mayflower brought a large crowd from Aurora and Lawrenceburg, and all had a jolly time. Prof. Helm furnished the music.

Stealing grapes is the order of the night here, as there is hardly a night but what somebody's grapes are stolen. There will be a notice in this paper ere long of a first-class funeral if it is not stopped. So boys beware, or it may be yours.

Dr. Will Terrill, of Lawrenceburg, and J. D. Terrill, removed more diseased bone from Will McWelhy's leg last Sunday, and he is now getting along very well. He has been a cripple for nearly two years, and we hope he will now get along all right.

We [illegible] the following from the Aurora, Ind., Spectator: "With all the money of relatives and indignation of apparently many leading citizens of Ripley county, and the sympathy and firm belief, apparently of friends and acquaintances in this county, the appearance is that Tom Foster, the dude horse thief [illegible] come to grief. He comes from the penitentiary on a technicality only to be confronted with additional cases of horse stealing and not only this, if there is bottom to a lengthy report in the Cincinnati Evening Telegram of Saturday evening, he was the active agent of a great horse thief association, of which Ripley county was headquarters and numerous presumed honest citizens were members.

The expose comes from Webster, who worked for Tom, and who accounts for at least [illegible] horses that the association has disposed of, some of them in these counties and even here in Aurora, but the most of them shipped to the Eastern and Southern markets. If Tom don't skip his bail he certainly has a sure thing on a return to the penitentiary, where he may conclude finally that it would have been better to have left well enough alone and remained in the first place.

The following crop report will appear in this week's Farmers' Review:

The rains during the week ending Saturday were more general throughout the corn belt than at any previous time since early in May, and brought a modicum of hope to the farmers whose corn fields were actually burning and withering. The report from correspondents during the week indicate more thoroughly than ever before that the total average yield will be seriously reduced, vast areas having been blighted beyond any power of resuscitation. Out of ninety-eight counties in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, from which returns came during the week, only 18 predict a full average yield; thirty not to exceed one-half an average yield; ten indicate not to exceed one-fourth of a crop; twenty-six report the promise of three-fourths of an average crop, while in ten counties, corn promises a yield not to exceed five to ten bushels an acre, unless for fodder. The most discouraging reports come from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri while the most encouraging still come from Ohio and Michigan, while Indiana and Minnesota reports continue to indicate a fair average outlook. In Illinois, this week, the only county reporting the promise of a full average yield is Edgar, while Jasper, Dewitt and Morgan report the promise of three fourths of an average yield. In Bond and McHenry counties, one-fourth of an average yield is indicated.

Throughout Illinois complaints continue of pastures completely drying up. Late planted potatoes are generally a failure. In Iowa, Humboldt is the only county indicating an average yield, and the State at large will not exceed 50 to 60 percent of an average yield. In Decatur and Carroll counties the crop is set down as a failure. Wheat is threshing out very unevenly, but the grain is grading well. The yield ranges from eight to twenty bushels. In Kansas, Osborn and Norton counties a promise of a full average yield is reported. The State at large promises from 75 to 80 per cent. of an average yield. Fruit is abundant throughout the State.

In Missouri, the general outlook is regarded as very poor. Marion, Osage, Ralls and St. Charles counties report almost total crop failures. Nebraska reports three-fourths of an average, with continued good weather conditions.

The threshing reports from Dakota show a yield from five to eighteen bushels. The yield of the territory will fall considerably short of any former yearly average.

We take the liberty of reminding all lovers of fun, and all admirers of ennobling drama well presented, of a present opportunity for enjoying the one and of seeing the other, by attending the Morgan Academy Entertainments as per announcements. There are bits of acting from amateurs that would do great credit to professionals; and then the whole proceeds go towards permanently improving the Academy, a county institution in which we are all interested. A very liberal patronage should be granted the players, for the plays and objects are excellent and commendable, so says a spectator at rehearsals.

A Good Chance.

HON. REUBEN CONNER: Dear Sir—

I will receive and admit to free tuition in the State College of Kentucky, on your certificate of appointment, three young men from your district, properly prepared. On page 27 of the catalogue herewith sent, you will find the qualifications for admission into the Preparatory Department. On page 27 a close estimate of expenses. Send none but good, moral, steady young men. Yours Truly,

JAS. K. PATTERSON,
Lexington, Ky.

UNION, KY., August 10, 1886.

To the Public: As certain scandelous reports are in circulation concerning me and Mrs. B. F. Crisler, I take this method of informing the public that said reports are without fundation or at least I can not find any one that say said reports is so. Mr. B. F. Crisler in the presence of Mr. P. A. Weaver and Mrs. Lucinda Weaver denies ever having said anything of the kind. Now I have this much to say: Said report is an infamous lie, and has been started to hide the infernal meanness of another or to injure me. Now, said reports *must be settled up* if ever I can find out who is responsible for it, that is if the laws of this Commonwealth will protect me. BOB R. HOUSTON.

FOR SALE.

Pianos

—OR—

Organs,

On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.

Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on

J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers and others, Pl'ffs
vs } Notice of sale in equity
Sallie A. Pean and others. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court rendered at the April Term thereof 1886, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday the 6th day of Sept 1886 at 1 o'clock p m or thereabout, being County Court day proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder on a credit of nine months, at the court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

A parcel of land in this county on Middle and Little South Fork Creeks, being lot No. 1 in the division of the land of Samuel Moore, dec'd, and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in James West's line southwest corner of Mary Moore's dower thence s 1 w [illegible] poles to a stake and two Buckeye trees, a corner with Craven Delgarn; thence s 80 w 38¼ poles to two Hickory trees a corner with said Delgarn; then n 1 e 51¼ poles to a stone in a line of said dower; thence with said line n 80 w 38¼ poles to the place of beginning containing 12 acres of land.

Also one undivided fifth part of the following tract of land lying as aforesaid and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone a corner with James West; thence s 1 w 31 poles to a stone in said West's line; thence s 80 e 112¼ poles to a stone in J. F. Hume's line; thence n 9¼ e 41 poles to three Buckeye sapling, Thos Finnell's corner; thence with his line and also a line of Jas. West, n 80 w 148 poles to the place of beginning containing 27½ acres.

The purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreith, John Green, Thos. Burt, Fred Probble, Charles Castinetto, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and coporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

WILL SHOW UP.

A Prominent Citizen Contemplates a Surprise for Chicago Detectives.

"I'm going to Chicago to show myself," said a conspicuous, talkative passenger to a crowd of listeners in the smoking car. What for? Well, I'll tell you. 'Tain't because I'm proud of my personal appearance, though folks do say I'm a man that's likely to attract attention in a crowd. You see, there's five or six men up in Chicago who have been looking for me for a month, at least, so I have heard. Why they haven't found me is more than I can imagine. I live only fifty miles from Chicago, in a right smart of a town. I'm quite a prominent citizen, too. There ain't nobody down my way that don't know me. My name is frequently in the papers. There isn't a conductor or brakeman on the railroad who doesn't know me by sight, and most of 'em to talk to. Yet these Chicago fellows haven't been able to find me. I haven't any idea on earth what they want to see me about, but I'm going up to Chicago to show myself just for fun."

"Who are these fellows who have been looking for you?"

"City hall detectives."—*Chicago Herald.*

RACHEL'S CUPIDITY.

How the Great Jewish Actress Solicited Valuable Gifts.

Rachel, the famous tragedienne, was as avaricious as she was gifted. On one occasion she was invited to dine at the house of a wealthy Parisian who worshipped her genius. Observing a magnificent boquet of flowers that adorned the center of the table she exclaimed: "How lovely!"

"Pardon, mademoiselle," said her host with true French gallantry, "*permettez moi de vous presenter cela,*" at the same time lifting the flowers out of the massive silver vase in which they rested.

"But, monsieur," said Rachel, "'twas the vase that I admired."

"*Parfaitment, c'est a vous aussi,* (this is yours also)" said the ever-polite host.

When the repast was finished she asked her friend to send her home in his own carriage, as she was afraid some one might rob her of her silver vase if she returned in a public cab.

He assented readily, but as he handed her into the vehicle he said imploringly: "You will at least return my carriage, will you not, mademoiselle?"

It may be presumed that the coach came back.—*Texas Siftings.*

A New Sort of Engineer.

Mrs. Bagley—Who was that young man we met yesterday at the Academy of Fine Arts, William?

Bagley—That was Ironhead, of Chicago. He is a civil engineer.

Mrs. B. (with asperity)—I don't think he is, William.

Bagley—Why, Clara, I have known him for five years——

Mrs. B. (decisively)—Pardon me, William, but I know better. In the course of fifteen minutes' conversation he contradicted me at least four times. If that wasn't incivility, what was it?—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Say, conductor, aren't we running about twice as fast as usual?" "Yes." "I guess we're going down hill?" "No." "Wind changed and helping us along, perhaps?" "I guess not. The fact is, we've sighted a man walking about a mile ahead on the track, and I'm going to catch him and make him get on and pay his fare if I run the wheels off. The rules forbid any man trying to beat the company this way."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"Dear, dear," said Mrs. McGudley, looking over the top of her glasses, "here's a piece in this paper all about the horrible things done by the Blackfeet Indians. I should think the Government could send them soup and make them wash their feet any how."—*Chicago Ledger.*

—It is not philosophy that makes men cheerful, but cheerfulness that makes men philosophers.

Music Lessons,
PIANO
on
ORGAN

Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

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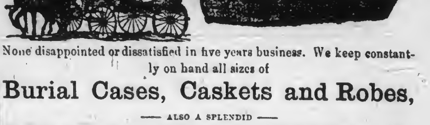

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Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in *one sense*, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & [illegible], Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Sally had a bashful beau
Who came long time a-wooing;
[illegible]
[illegible] and his wooing.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
To see a [illegible]

"Now, Charlie, [illegible] the [illegible] name,
[illegible]
And when he [illegible]
[illegible] questions," and waited.

Alas, she waited all in vain,
[illegible]
"Ah me," she sighed, "I must be plain,
[illegible] Cupid."

Then softly laughed [illegible] "Ah, well you know,
[illegible]
What must I say if he should go
To warn him of it's dangers?"

"You tell me," spoke the lover flushed,
Afraid to make suggestion,
"Why, I don't, I will say," she blushed,
"Won't you, Pop, the [illegible]?"

[illegible]
He "popped" and she
[illegible]
—H. C. Dodge, in The Sun.

RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.

The Good Wife Must Be a Smart Field Hand.

The Model Husband Should Show His "Authority"—Hunting for a Bride—Sad Scenes at the Wedding—To Work, at Once.

"It is not the walls that adorn the hut, but its contents," says a Russian proverb, which, simple though it is, implies a great philosophical and practical truth. The constant pressure of every-day necessities on the one hand and its direct result, the absence of higher interest and purposes in life, on the other, sufficiently account for the peasant being cool, calm and reserved, even on occasions when people of a higher civilization would undoubtedly display their better and softer natures. In selecting a "companion for life" the Russian parobok (young fellow) is generally guided by the advice of his parents, or elders, and by the conventional standard of what a peasant's wife should be. According to his ideal she must, in the first place, be of a strong and hearty constitution, not afraid of hard work, willing, industrious—in short, in every regard fulfill the hard duties which her future home may impose upon her. In the second place, she is supposed to become absolutely the slave of her husband. Whatever the lord-husband decides upon the slave-wife must consent to, else ill-treatment in its various brutal forms is sure to follow the poor woman till death puts an end to her wretched life.

"A pretty face is a matter of secondary or no importance whatever to the peasant, who, using his own words, is 'not to put his wife on the market for sale.' The promptness with which a girl binds the sheaves in the field is sufficient to enchant the wealthiest of the peasants in the village. It wins her a good many admirers among the paroboks, even of the surrounding villages. Such a girl, ugly though she may be, stands good chances of making a profitable and advantageous match—that is, of securing a home where she is sure that fresh rye bread, *borsch*, salt pork and such like delicacies will always adorn her table. A comparatively well-to-do peasant is often seen to marry a poor and rather ugly girl because the latter answers the ideal standard.

When once a parobok—with his parents' consent, of course, has made up his mind to marry a certain girl nothing can make him go back on his decision. Disregarding any obstacles that may be in his way, he is as firm as a rock in carrying out his purpose. Whenever an opportunity of seeing the sweet object offers itself to him it is generally taken advantage of, and thus something like a courtship springs up between the young lovers. This, however, is of no long duration, and is of the simplest character. The parobok frequently visits his dyevka, but this is generally done when the parents of the latter are in the land of dreams. A stable or a pig-shed, a corner of which is often found to be occupied by a peasant girl as a summer residence, answers the purpose of a reception room or a parlor. It is there, in that improvised parlor, where young lovers reveal their hearts to each other. It is there, amid the darkness and silence of the night, with nothing to be seen and nothing to be heard, except possibly the snorting of a pig, which, upon such an occasion, falls like the sweet sound of music upon the ears of those engaged in amorous conversations, it is there that a peasant may for once in his life feel inspired. Indeed, that disagreeable and apparently inconsequental snorting of the pig is often a source of great pleasure and inspiration for the peasant. It is, in its way, an aria, which often reminds him of days gone by, an aria which fills his heart with hope and glory for the future! But here, too, practical talk about every day rural life predominates. The discussion of a day's work, or the good or bad qualities of a horse, a cow, a pig, and so on, is not at all unlikely to be the topic of conversation between lovers. When once the momentary inspiration has vanished, neither a word, nor an expression in the face of either the parobok or the the girl signifies any thing beyond the ordinary dry transaction of practical business.

As the reader can see for himself, the peasant enters the bonds of matrimony for no other reason on earth but that of securing a hard-working slave. But a few wise sayings of his own will illustrate his views of married life more forcibly than mere description: "A hard-working wife is like a good milking cow; one supplies with milk, the other with linen." "A disobedient wife is like a wild horse; the more lashes she gets the tamer she becomes." "To love a wife is to strike her upon every suitable occasion." And to strike a wife upon every suitable occasion, almost on the day after marrying her, is indeed no novelty among the peasantry. I remember a case where a peasant nearly choked his wife to death in his desperate anger because she allowed herself, after a year's hard saving, to buy some calico for a Sunday dress. I know an old couple, parents of a number of grown-up children, who at certain seasons in the year, as regularly as clock-work, are intoxicated. Every thing that is found in the house is taken to the tavern and exchanged for vodka, and thus by the time they begin to realize their horrid position, a good portion of linen, grain, flour and eggs is gone. The husband's anger then knows no limits, and the poor feeble wife, who probably is the least to blame, suffers from her lord all insults imaginable. I know a quiet and peaceful young peasant who after being constantly ridiculed by his comrades for being too lenient with his wife, for allowing her to have too much to say, slapped her face upon one solemn occasion in the presence of his friends merely for the sake of denying this degrading accusation and establishing his reputation as her master. Such is the lot of a peasant woman. She is perfectly aware of the ill treatment awaiting her in her future home, yet she is satisfied and resigned to her fate.

Oftentimes, however, it happens that a peasant marries a girl without having the faintest idea of the girl's character, but almost without having had a chance to exchange a few words with her. This is generally done at the time when for some reason or other there is no possibility of marrying any of the girls of his own village, and when marry he must. On a fine morning the bridegroom, dressed up in his best woolen svita, with the brightest red colored belt, high sheepskin hat and newest of boots, may be seen proudly starting out in company with a few elderly and experienced peasants engaged for the purpose by the bridegroom's parents, in search of a good girl. No house containing a girl is passed by.

Upon entering the house the wife-hunting party say a few words of customary salutation, such as "health be to you, good people," and immediately, without beating around the bush, approach the subject. This business-like transaction, it is worth while mentioning, is often carried on in the absence of the girl directly concerned in the matter. The bridegroom upon such occasions is supposed to have but little or nothing to say. The conversation is carried on between the parents of the girl and those entrusted with this important mission. If the girl's parents, for some reason or other do not intend to let their child be married at present the guests are politely told so, and after inquiring if there are any suitable girls in that immediate neighborhood they leave the house. As a general thing, however, the party experiences no difficulty in obtaining the object desired. After the parents have decided the girl is summoned at once, and here frequently ensues a scene worthy of an artist's brush. She takes her place by the stove and without lifting her eyes, biting her nails and assuming the most innocent face, frequently keeps the party waiting for a long while before the laconic "yes" (da) is extorted from her. There is hardly need of adding that when once the parents' decision is made no prayers or tears on the girl's part can alter it. A rope and strap brings the most stubborn tchado to terms.

As soon as the busy season is over the marriage season takes its place. It generally lasts from the middle of September till late in November. The young folks begin to prepare themselves for the approaching festivities. Women have their hands full in preparing various fancy baked dishes and other things suitable upon such occasions—men in bottling the vodka, engaging musicians and working about the house. The village, which only a few weeks ago looked as though it were forsaken, assumes now a gay and lively appearance. Every villager is now more or less in a state of excitement. But here the bride, dressed in a brocaded short skirt with half a dozen folds, in a charming long or sleeveless garment called korsyet, her hair full of bright and streaming ribbons and flowers, starts out, accompanied by her girl friend, called druzhka, to invite her relatives and friends to the wedding. Every one she meets, whether friend or stranger, is greeted with a bow nearly to the ground. That means "You are welcome, good people, to attend my wedding." Very often I used to avail myself of such opportunities. What interested me most the first time I attended a peasant's wedding was the sight of the lively crowd that surrounded the izba (hut) where the wedding took place. The gloomy and stern expression so natural to the peasant it seemed to me was changed to one of joy and happiness. No uproar, no strong language, in short, not the least sign of any thing rough could be noticed in the lively crowd; all behaved in a manner worthy of people of a higher standard of culture. The bride's father, who, upon such occasions is called svat by every body, passed around the crowd and treated all who were present as well as he could from a large bottle of vodka and a wooden dish full of slices of wheat bread, which answered the purpose of wedding cake. Wishes for the prosperity of the newly-married couple, of the parents of the bride, bridegroom and of all good people in general, as well as for the eternal peace of the dead, were heard upon all sides.

But here the ringing of a bell somewhat startled the crowd. "Ah, the bridegroom!" A few moments later three wagons, each with a troika, or span of three horses, stopped in front of the gate. As the bridegroom, accompanied by his parents and relatives, was about to enter the yard a number of paroboks, with a long rope in their hands, placed themselves on each side of the gate, thus signifying that not unless a ransom for the bride was paid would the party be allowed to enter. An offer of a tchetvert (gallon) of vodka was made, but this they declined to accept. One gallon more brought the paroboks to terms, and the bridegroom, led by his father and one of his relatives, entered the gate with triumph. After some difficulty, by closely following the bridal party, I succeeded in gaining entrance into the izba. The first sight that met my eyes was the bride sitting at the head of the table surrounded by her maiden friends and weeping bitterly, while the latter sang:

"Farewell, sister;
Thy new home expects thee.
Farewell, sister, farewell."

It was a moment of both solemn sorrow and glory. The bridegroom was soon placed by the right hand of his sweetheart. After a round treat was made and some fellow, an improvised speaker, "made up a speech," one of the bride's brothers, a young boy of fifteen, bent her head and, with a pair of shears in his hand, threatened to cut off her locks. Another ransom of five or ten kopeks was offered and thus the bride's beautiful locks were spared.

The crowd at the same time amused themselves in the yard. The musicians, an old blind fiddler and two young fellows with drum and cymbals, were hard at work. The red-cheeked dyevkas, attired in their bright skirts and ribbons, as well as the paroboks in their Sunday svitas, kept on dancing and jumping till a very late hour in the night. Vodka was occasionally served and thus little by little the happy and glorious time of the old zaporog Cossacks began to arise before me. But time of parting came at last and the crowd dispersed apparently in the best of humor. Now and then, amid the deep silence of the night, a few words of cheer concerning the wedding or a scrap of song were still heard from various parts of the small village.

On the following day the young couple, accompanied by some of their friends and relatives, start out to pay short visits to various friends in the village, where some scanty wedding presents are collected at the same time. After this is done all return to the home of the bride's parents, where an epicurean dinner, consisting of borshch with pork, is waiting for them. Then follows the scene of the bride's taking her leave of her parents, brothers, sisters and some girl friends, who come to see her off. This is one of the most touching scenes that I ever witnessed. The young couple standing in the middle of the room, with their heads bent, receive the blessing from the bride's parents. Upon such an occasion the bride, of course, is not able to control her tears, which flow like a stream from her eyes, and the bridegroom looks pale and is apparently touched. Towards evening the bride may be seen on her way to her new home, where some domestic duty, such as milking the cow, may expect her that very evening.—*S. S. Skidelsky in Philadelphia Times.*

A PROOF BY FIGURES.

The Success of Postmaster-General Vilas' Administration Demonstrated by Cold Facts.

The annual financial statements of the post-office make a showing that must be extremely satisfactory to the Administration and its friends. Since the new Administration came in all contracts for adhesive stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes and wrappers, and mail bags and mail bag catchers, running four years, have been let at rates that for the whole contract term on estimated quantities would come to $[illegible]. At the prices of the former contracts these articles would cost $6,744,938. Here is a saving for the four years of $1,846,[illegible], or 19.6 per cent. The four classes of articles enumerated above, and the official envelopes, tags, etc., wrapping paper, facing slips, twine, marking and rating stamps, letter balances and stationery, which are contracted for annually, cost for the fiscal year, under contracts made since Postmaster-General Vilas took office, $706,861. The same quantities under the contracts existing March 4, 1885, would have cost $881,083. Here is an annual saving of $174,222, or 19.7 per cent. For the miscellaneous expenses of the department, exclusive of salaries, the appropriation for 1886 was $138,852, the expenditures were $89,836, and the unexpended balance was $49,015. For 1885 the appropriation was $127,919, the expenditures $118,381, and the unexpended balance only $9,357. The decrease of the miscellaneous expenses for the year was $28,584, or 24 per cent. Among the items of supplies above mentioned the only one which does not show a decrease in the cost was that of letter-balances. That shows an increase of 75 per cent. The reason of this apparent increase was that the figures of the previous year were false. Two years ago an excessive number of balances were bought by the department at unusually high figures. The next year—that is 1885—the contractors, knowing that the purchases in 1884 were so large that no more would be needed for some time, put in their bid at nominal figures, and the department bought no scales. The division chief who stocked up the department for two or three years ahead with balances at high figures is not now in office. For salaries the appropriation for 1884 was a little larger than for 1885. But in 1884 the unexpended balance for salaries was $17,000, and for 1885 it was $6,000. Although, as shown above, the miscellaneous expenses of the department for 1886 were $28,000 less than in 1885, the expenditures of 1886 covered a number of items, aggregating nearly $7,000, mainly connected with the leasing of a building for the sixth auditor's clerks, that were not included in the expenditures for 1885.

The expenditures of the Post-office Department not regulated by law—that is, discretionary with the Postmaster-General, but exclusive of the transportation of mails—have for twenty years been used up with the exception of an average annual unexpended balance of 1.6 per cent. In 1886 the unexpended balance was 6.8 per cent. For twenty years the average annual increase of these expenses has been 5.5 per cent.; last year the increase was only 1.7 per cent. Since the new Administration came in the net reduction of star-route service has been at the rate of $316,973 a year; of steamboat service, $139,506, and of mail messenger service, $45,591—a total net decrease at the rate of $501,785 per annum. On payment for railroad service there has been cut off $12,950 as needless, $68,905 of compensation to land-grant roads which were previously not classified as such, $80,161 disallowances of pay for department car service hitherto allowed but not authorized by law, and $10,500 of postal-car service discontinued as unnecessary—a total saving on railway transportation at the rate of $172,517. For purposes of contracting for star-route and steamboat transportion the United States is divided into four sections. Contracts for four years in the fourth section, including States and Territories west of the Mississippi and the Missouri, were let at the rate of $289,000 a year less than the previous contracts. The original estimates for postal service for 1886 were $56,000,000, and the appropriations were $54,000,000.

The Postmaster-General's estimate last fall for the then current year was $53,000,000. The actual expenditure, as indicated by the auditors' reports for three-fourths of the year, will come inside of $51,000,000. The revenue will be $44,000,000, so the deficit will come inside of $7,000,000, instead of reaching $9,000,000, and this in spite of a loss of over $1,000,000 by reducing newspaper postage one-half and some reduction of revenue by increasing the unit of weight on letters from one-half to one ounce.—*Chicago Times.*

——Mr. Cleveland's general order to the Federal office-holders is given at the right time, and expressed in the right way. There is no doubt that a good many office-holders believe that their official duties are the least onerous part of their labors. For instance, more than one-half the delegates to the last Republican State convention held in Texas were Federal office-holders, and the other half were led by the office-holders like a flock of sheep. As Mr. Cleveland properly observes, office-holders are the agents of the people and not their masters. They have no ordained right to run caucuses and conventions, or pull the wires for those who were instrumental in securing their appointment. Congressmen who labored night and day with the President and his Cabinet officers to secure the appointment of their friends to office, with the expectation that when the re-election season came around the office-holders would do some fine work for them, will no doubt be disappointed and displeased at the President's order. But public office is a public trust, and public officers should not make themselves offensive in pulling for this or that candidate. Revenue collectors, customs collectors, postmasters, United States attorneys and United States marshals should be taught that the people can elect their Congressmen without any powerful assistance from them.—*Galveston News.*

——"Bill" Chandler has been in political retirement for some time past, but he emerged at the meeting of the New Hampshire Republican State Committee when he made a speech upon the approaching campaign. The most noteworthy thing he said was this: "If we expect to get the Republicans back into power in the Nation, we must show to the country that it is a better party than the Democratic." It does not appear, however, to have occurred to him that it may be difficult to show this as long as he is himself a prominent figure in the Republican party.—*N. Y. Post.*

——The slowness of Mr. Cleveland's Administration in making changes in the offices, which has provoked, and which continues to provoke, criticism among Democrats who have not arrived at full sympathy with the spirit of the new order of things, is yet more noteworthy because of the fact, everywhere recognized, that under his predecessors the post-office has been regarded as the nucleus of the local party organization, and that the service has, from time immemorial, been filled with party workers whose first duty has been party work.—*Boston Statesman.*

USING THE VETERANS.

The Queer Way in Which the Administration Has Shown a "Revengeful Spirit" Toward Union Soldiers.

The opposition to the President's vetoes of private pension bills is another form of the effort to use the veterans to gain a party advantage. The vetoes are represented as proofs of a revengeful spirit toward Union soldiers for saving the country and the attempts to insinuate or to declare this wretched calumny are utterly contemptible and unworthy of the Republican name. The President with dignity and truthfulness says what every honorable and patriotic American citizen will approve:

"The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who from motives that may well be suspected declare themselves above all others friends of the soldiers can not discredit nor belittle the calm, steady and affectionate regard of a grateful nation."

The President points out that an appropriation of seventy-six millions of dollars has just been made for pensions under liberal laws to meet every meritorious case, and that more than a million of dollars was added to maintain the Pension Bureau. The rate of pension in certain cases has been increased, and large appropriations have been made for homes for sick, disabled and needy soldiers, and there is a recent liberal grant for their enlargement and greater convenience. All this, as he says, is no more than should be done.

Besides this is the fact, which he does not mention, that the committee of the Democratic House has reported favorably six hundred private pension bills, against four hundred reported by the committee of the late Republican House; that many were rejected as utterly undeserving, showing how great is the pressure of unfounded claims; and that of the six hundred the President has vetoed but ninety, most of which had been rejected by a Republican Commissioner of Pensions. Thus while President Cleveland has signed more than five hundred pension bills in sixteen months, General Grant approved only five hundred and forty-two in the eight years of his Administration. Such facts dispose effectually of the unworthy partisan assaults upon President Cleveland as hostile to the soldiers.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT.

Another Instance in Which the Chief Executive, in the Cause of Honesty and Justice, Uprooted a Venerable Republican Custom.

Under Republican Administrations the habit grew of rushing bills through by the hundreds during the last two or three hours of a Congressional session. Scores of bills which could not bear the light of day were held back to those last moments, when the rush was so great as to prevent examination. Many even of the appropriation bills were so retarded that some of their clauses might not meet with careful inspection. In the last hours of the session the President was brought down to the capitol, and sat there signing bills as fast as he could write, without any opportunity for intelligently considering the measures which he was thus supposed to approve. Such was for a quarter of a century the Republican practice.

We have now, for the first time in a generation, a Democratic President, and he has sufficient respect for his position to formally notify Congress that his Executive approval will not be appended to any bills in any such fashion. He recognizes that the constitution makes him a part of the law-making power. He does not propose to sign any measure, whether an appropriation bill or a private bill, until he has had time to carefully examine it, and to make up his mind upon its merits.

President Cleveland, this country will stand by you to a man in that position. The only kickers will be the hired lobby, the Congressional jobbers and the beneficiaries of public steals. Your friends pray most earnestly that you will not budge an inch from this position. If necessary to sustain it, you should smash every appropriation bill that is left. It requires heroic treatment to cure such a cancer as has fastened, in this respect, upon our Nation. If it is necessary to kill every one of the bills of the closing hours, and to call an extra session of Congress to pass necessary measures, in order to establish this principle, the country will sustain it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Proud "Cheese Parer."

No account of the Democratic leaders of the House would possibly be complete without including a sketch of the old watch dog of the treasury, William Steele Holman, of Indiana. Beginning his service with the Thirty-sixth Congress, he served through all the stormy period of the rebellion as a war Democrat, the friend of Lincoln and Stanton, and the steadfast champion of the Union cause. It is the fashion of reckless statesmen of easy virtue and extravagant notions to sneer at Holman as a cheese parer and picayune economist. Mr. Holman accepts the epithets good naturedly. He says he is a cheese parer. Experience has taught him that money is not saved to the Government by striking off a million here and there, but by reducing the multitude of small items that amount to millions in the aggregate. Vice-President Hendricks never said a truer word than that Holman was worth $25,000,000 a year to the treasury as long as he stayed in Congress. He bids fair to stay a great many years yet. He has just been renominated for the twelfth time, and will be elected, of course. Mr. Holman is not one of the orators of Congress. His voice is thin and high-pitched, and not strong in tone. He can not be heard across the chamber. He stands at his desk when talking, and nervously twirls his spectacles by way of gesture. He never speaks unless he has something to say, and the members always cluster about him to catch every word, for they know that it is ten to one he is going to expose some bit of jobbery in an appropriation bill. Mr. Holman is sixty-four years of age, spare and lean. His thin, dark brown hair is liberally streaked with gray, and the stubby bit of beard on his chin is grayer still. His eyes are small and deep sunken; his cheek bones high and prominent. He chews tobacco incessantly. He dresses plainly. At this season of year he wears an alapaca coat and dark trousers. He wears an old-fashioned standing collar, with black stock, and altogether is a very good type of the Indiana statesman of the old school. He is a close attendant on these closing days of the session, and woe to the jobber who presumes to launch his little scheme any of these warm afternoons on the supposition that the old man is asleep.—*N. Y. Sun.*

——Mr. Matthews, the colored Democrat whose nomination for Fred Douglass' place was rejected by the Senate, says he was told that he would be confirmed if he would promise not to remove any of the present attaches of the office, but that refusing to commit himself on this point the Republican Senators voted unanimously against him. It would be interesting if Mr. Matthews would give the names of the persons who gave these assurances to him. We can hardly think a dignified United States Senator would descend to such petty dickering, but even Senators have been known to do some exceedingly petty things in politics.—*Chicago News.*

HOME AND FARM.

—It is a mistake to put spoons in the holder handles down.

—When drain pipes or other places get sour or impure they may be cleansed with lime water, carbolic acid or chloride of lime.—*Exchange.*

—You may grow Melilot or sweet clover for the bees to gather honey from late in the season, but not for stock as they will not eat it. It has a bitter taste. It will perpetuate itself in good land without cultivation.—*Western Rural.*

—Asparagus Soup: Boil one bunch of asparagus and one onion until tender, with one teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper. Pass through a colander and mix with one quart of boiling milk, a little butter and one egg. Serve immediately.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Public water troughs, it is claimed, are places from which infectious disease may be spread. It is better that the farmer carry a pail in the wagon. But if the trough must be used, the water should always flowing in it instead of turning it on only when wanted.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Orange Jelly in the Peel: Cut inch round holes in the stem side of smooth oranges; take out the pulp with a teaspoon, and steep the skins for two hours in cold water; drain and scrape out the inside carefully, range them on broken ice, and fill with French jelly. When cold, cut in halves, and serve from a glass dish, garnished with green leaves.—*The Caterer.*

—Keeping down the weeds will not be the only gain to come from thorough hoeing. By having a layer of finely pulverized soil at the surface evaporation of moisture will be prevented during the day, while absorption will go on through the night. After every heavy rain the soil of the garden should be gone over with hoe or rake to prevent crusting."—*Chicago Journal.*

—An hundred and sixty acres of good land is enough for any fine stock purpose for one man in this country. It will maintain with ease an hundred head of cattle, and those will be enough for any one man to look after. Too much money in land and too little in cattle is bad policy. A few cattle fairly fed are better than many ill kept.—*Field and Farm.*

—Bread Soup: Boil four onions, two turnips and a small stick of celery, all minced, in a quart of water, with a teaspoonful of salt. When the vegetables are tender, add another quart of water, break in half a pound of light bread crusts, and boil gently for twenty minutes. Stir the bread until broken up, add an ounce of butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a teaspoonful of finely-shred parsley.—*Boston Budget.*

—Charcoal in a porous basket and also quicklime serve important uses in the purification of air. In experimenting on this subject a scientist took three hens and placed them under bell glasses. With one he put a little lime, with another some charcoal, and with the third nothing. In a half hour the latter was dead, the second quite stupid, and the first was almost as well as ever. This shows the value of charcoal in a bed room or sick room.—*Exchange.*

LAMENESS IN ANIMALS.

The Proper Way of Diagnosing and Treating This Affliction.

Lameness is not of itself a disease, but a sign of it, and it is a manifestation by one or more of the limbs, of pain, weakness, inability or impediment. It is the expression of pain or inability, the result of disease, accident or malformation in the limb or limbs by which it is manifested. It may, however, arise from disease apart from the limbs, as in case of liver and spinal disease. It may exist for a short time independent of disease, but if it lasts, disease is sure to follow. Disease much oftener exists in a limb without lameness than lameness without disease. We may have mechanical lameness, as in cases of complete anchylosis, without pain, and the same may be said in case of dislocation of the patella.

Although pain may be said to be the common cause of lameness, the animal feels the pain either when it moves the limb or presses weight upon it. Weakness may cause an inability to perform the function of progression properly. A horse may be lame from cramp caused by excess of tonicity of the muscles of a limb, which renders him for time being "dead lame." It is possible to have great lameness from plugging of the arteries with a fibrinous clot. In those cases I find the leg deathly cold and the animal may start out to all appearances well, but after going a quarter of a mile will pull up dead lame.

The slow trot is the best gait to diagnose lameness at. If the lameness be in the fore limb, the head and shoulder are raised off from the lame one and dropped onto the sound side. If the lameness be in the hind limb, the quarter of the same side is elevated, and that of the sound one thrown well forward and downward by a jerking motion. A close inspection while standing still is wise in locating lameness. As a rule, when a horse walks lame he trots very lame. Some walk sound and trot very lame, as in case of splint lameness.

Lameness may be caused by a strain of a ligament, muscular tissue, tendons, fractures, diseased bones, cartilage, morbid conditions of the skin, tumors, plugging of the arteries, accidents such as pricks in shoeing, treads, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, a reflex nervous action, as in disease of the liver.

Strains of the muscles are of little consequence, when compared with strains of the tendons and ligaments. Muscles are liable to become deranged in their functions, either by an exaltation or depression of their constructile power, and these conditions are generally exhibited in the musles of the lumbar ventral and femoral regions. Functional irregularity of muscles may arise from granular degeneration of the muscles without any disease being found in the nerves or nerve centers.

The treatment for strain of the muscles exists in repose, soothing applications succeeded by slight and afterward stronger and more active counter-irritants. After the acute inflammation passes off, that is succeeded by atrophy, the animal showing some signs of weakness and inability, but this condition will soon pass away and the muscles regain their normal tone. The most serious cases of strain we meet with are of the flexor tendons, suspensory ligaments and the ligaments of the lower joints. Injuries of this kind are very common among horses used for fast work, both trotting and running. The treatment in such cases is often very unsatisfactory. The first and most important thing to do, if occurring in hot weather, is to constantly use cold applications until most of the inflammation is subdued. If occurring in the colder months of the year, I think hot water preferable to cold. One danger, however, in using hot water is its relaxing tendency. After all inflammation is subdued apply a good active blister of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, and the best method I believe is to make an application twice a day for a few days until such time as the parts are thoroughly counter-irritated. I have also found glycerine a much better remedy to apply to the blistered parts than lard and heavier fats and oils. After all the scabs and insensitive skin is removed, commence the hand-rubbing process, using glycerine and iodine three times a day. I believe if such treatment be followed up, the actual cautery can be dispensed with in many cases.—*Dr. Fair, in Ohio Farmer.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

How the Venerable German Monarch Spends His Days.

Emperor William does not smoke nor take snuff. Neither does he wear spectacles. When reading or writing he uses an eye glass, although he does not wish to admit that his eye-sight is growing weak. His Majesty sleeps as soundly as the healthiest of youths, and never takes a rest during the course of the day. He always receives standing up in his salon after having changed his old uniform for a more correct one. Should he receive a Prince who has conferred on him the purely honorary command of a regiment that bears his name, His Majesty always wears the uniform of that particular regiment. In this respect there is never the slightest derogation from the rigid rule of etiquette. Hence His Majesty has frequently to change his uniform three or four times within an hour or two.

The Emperor was always distinguished for his exquisite courtesy and gallantry. And now, although ninety years of age, he bestows upon the Empress the most delicate attentions. He loves to go and spend an hour at the opera, which is quite near, but he never disposes of his time during the evenings without first consulting the Empress. Every evening they take tea together, and the Emperor is never absent without first acquainting the Empress of his intention, and receiving her permission. It is during dinner, which takes place at six o'clock, that his Majesty decides as to how he shall spend the evening. These dinners are of the simplest kind, never more than three courses and the repast rarely lasts more than half an hour.

When the Emperor receives permission to pass the evening in his own way, he may be seen at the opera, not in the grand reception box, which occupies all the center of the hall, but in an avant scene of the first story, where, near the actors, he can see better, and catch every word. The official box is filled with chamberlains in grand tenue, officers in brilliant uniforms and ladies of the palace in gorgeous toilet, while the Emperor himself in his plain uniform bows and smiles to the aristocratic ladies and distinguished dames in the body of the house. When the play is over, which is generally a little after nine o'clock, his Majesty returns to the palace, he takes a cup of tea, and at ten o'clock, if more important receptions do not retain him in the apartments of the Empress, he retires to rest like a simple workman, satisfied with his day's toil, and ready to resume it again on the following morning.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

THE PRESSING SYSTEM.

Circumstances Under Which It Was Practiced in England.

In 1770 parish constables were ordered to press all men having no visible means of subsistence, and were paid twenty shillings a head for each man delivered in Mark lane. Toward the close of the year a person brought before Wilkes, as the sitting alderman, was by him discharged, Wilkes declaring pressing to be illegal. This led to friction with the Admiralty and to debate in the Common Council, where, when attacked by Wilkes and his supporters, the Lord Mayor could only plead that he had but followed the example of his predecessors in backing the warrants. No practical result followed, but it was a sign of the times. At this date there were from four to five thousand men engaged in executing the warrants, and it was computed that each man caught by them cost the country thirty pounds. The story of one of the victims snatched away about this time has indirectly, been rendered classical by Charles Dickens, who, in speaking of the satanic penal code of the era, in the preface to "Barnaby Rudge," alludes to the case of Mary Jones. This woman's husband was a tradesman earning a fair livelihood, when he was waylaid and seized by a press-gang and sent to sea. Within a few weeks the home was broken up and she and her two children were turned into the streets, where they starved, until maddened by her babies' hunger, "she went to a linen draper's shop, took some coarse linen off the counter and slipped it under her cloak; the shopman saw her and she laid it down; for this she was hanged." Mr. Dickens goes on to wonder whether these facts "afforded as much entertainment to the merry gentlemen of the House of Commons," who, according to Sergeant Foster, were the "wisdom of the nation," as did some similar circumstances related to them by Sir Samuel Romilly.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 75	@ 4 31
HOGS—Common	4 00	@ 4 35
Good Packers	4 50	@ 4 80
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	4 25	@ 4 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 76
No. 3 red	73	@ 75
Corn No. 2 mixed	42	@ 42¼
Oats No. 2 mixed	28	@ 28½
Rye—No. 2	52½	@ 53
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf		@ 7 40
Good Leaf	8 40	@ 8 70
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@ 11 25
Lard—Prime steam		@ 7
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@ 16
Ohio Creamery	18	@ 22
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—New, per barrel	1 25	@ 1 35
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 25	@ 2 82½
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 87½
No. 2 red		@ 85¼
Corn No. 2 mixed	50	@ 51½
Oats—mixed	35	@ 44
PORK—Mess	11 62½	@ 11 87½
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 32½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 76¾
Corn No. 2		@ 42½
Oats No 2		@ 26¼
Rye		@ 50
PORK—Mess	9 62½	@ 9 65
LARD—Steam	7 30	@ 7 32
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	86½	@ 86¾
Corn—Mixed		@ 49½
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 32
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	4	@ 4½
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 76¼
Corn—mixed		@ 40½
Oats—mixed		@ 26¾
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 44
Oats—mixed		@ 26
PORK—Mess		@ 10 50
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

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Apparently it may turn out that the only honest Indian is the [illegible].—*Baltimore American.*

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If a lady who hesitates is lost, what must it be then, for a lady who stammers or stutters?—*N. Y. Telegram.*

A Prize in the Lottery

of life which is usually unappreciated until it is lost, perhaps never to return, is health. What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought to cherish it, that life may not be a worthless blank to us. Many of the diseases that flesh is heir to, and which make life burdensome, such as consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and other scrofulous and blood diseases, are completely cured by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" after all other remedies have failed. Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption mailed for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886. NUMBER 42.

BELLIGERENT EDITORS.

Murat Halstead Offers John R. McLean Satisfaction on the Field of Honor, Which He Promptly Declined.

Roger A. Pryor, the Noted Duelist of the South, Acts for McLean, and Colonel W. G. Terrell for Halstead—McLean Disclaims All Responsibility for the Offensive Charges—T. T. Campbell Assumes the Authorship of the Offensive Article.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Before leaving Cincinnati last week Murat Halstead communicated with Colonel W. G. Terrell, of Washington, and requested his presence in New York. On the arrival of Terrell he was requested by Halstead to proceed to the Saratoga residence of J. R. McLean on the mission indicated in the following note of authorization:

NEW YORK OFFICE
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL,
August 11, 1886.

Colonel W. G. Terrell is authorized to represent me in the matter of settlement with John R. McLean. M. HALSTEAD.

Inclosed in this was the following note addressed to McLean, to be used at the discretion of Colonel Terrell:

NEW YORK OFFICE
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL,
NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1886.

JOHN R. McLEAN: An evening paper of Cincinnati in the hands of your friends has recently asserted in your behalf certain responsibilities, and Colonel W. G. Terrell, of Kentucky, Colonel Terrell's former home, is informed, as far as is needful in action, of details, and authorized to act for me.
M. HALSTEAD.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1886.
JOHN R. McLEAN—*Dear Sir:* I am here at the Windsor Hotel, Room No. 28, on a matter of business for Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, which concerns you, and wish to communicate with you as to particulars. I will be glad to hear from you personally or through a friend. I am, sir,
W. G. TERRELL.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15, 1886.
W. G. TERRELL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of this morning received. As I can not conceive of any business that can be arranged by the intervention of yourself or any one else between Halstead and myself, I beg leave to decline the request of your note above referred to—to meet you personally or through any one. J. R. McLEAN.

SARATOGA, August 15, 1886.
SIR: Your note of this date received. I can not be any more explicit than to say that the business referred to in my note of yesterday relates to your personal differences with M. Halstead, in the settlement of which, as proposed by him, I am empowered to act on his behalf. With this explanation, further answer to my former note is required. Respectfully,
W. G. TERRELL.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16, 1886.
WM. G. TERRELL, ESQ.—*Sir:* Your note of yesterday received. Being here without a confidential friend, I have been compelled to send for one. He will be here within thirty hours. I will defer further communications until his arrival. Respectfully,
J. R. McLEAN.

WINDSOR HOTEL, SARATOGA,
Aug. 16, 1886.
JOHN R. McLEAN, ESQ.—*Sir:* Yours of this date just received. I will go to New York this afternoon (4 p. m.) returning to-morrow at 9:50 p. m., and can then be addressed at the Windsor. I am, etc., W. G. TERRELL.

In New York, on the 17th, Terrell received from Halstead a memorandum, saying:

"So far as McLean as a public man and conductor of a newspaper is concerned I claim to be even with him and more in the *Commercial*, but I find him quoted by enemies who assert certain responsibilities for him, and it is of these I speak, and that I have explained to Terrell, as no friend, and McLean well knows precisely what they are, and why he is called for." On his return to Saratoga Terrell received the following from Mr. McLean.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18, 1886.
WM. G. TERRELL, ESQ.—*Sir:* The bearer, General Roger A. Pryor, is fully accredited and authorized on my behalf to receive and discuss any communication from you with a view to a settlement of the differences between Halstead and myself.
Respectfully, J. R. McLEAN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1886.
GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR—*My Dear Sir:* Referring to Mr. McLean's note of this date, delivered to me by you, and to our subsequent conversation in connection therewith, I have this to say: Mr. Halstead does not complain of any thing said of him personally in the columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* He admits that he has retaliated in kind, and that he is satisfied on that account. But he does complain that a newspaper printed in Cincinnati, and understood to be partially owned by McLean and published in his interest, has attacked him in a manner so offensive as to require other notice than that he has usually prescribed for himself in controversies. These attacks wantonly, gratuitously and falsely affect innocent persons dependent upon him for protection. To this he will not submit. He expects from McLean absolute disavowal of his knowledge of, and his responsibility for, these publications, and his assurance that they shall not be repeated.
W. G. TERRELL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 8, 1886.
MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this date I have exhibited to Mr. McLean, and in reply he authorizes me to say that he neither owns nor is connected with, nor in any sense controls, the paper to which you refer; that he neither instigated nor authorized the publication of which Halstead complains; that indeed, he knew nothing of the publication until he saw it in print, and that thereupon he immediately telegraphed a message, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, and that in justice to himself, no less than to others, the earliest opportune occasion to disclaim all responsibility for the publication and to avow indignant resentment at the unwarrantable connection of his name to it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROGER A. PRYOR.

This was accompanied by a certified copy of the telegram of the date of August 11, addressed to Edward Wisnewski, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, by John R. McLean, directing him to deny, on behalf of McLean, to the parties concerned in the publication, all responsibility ascribed to him in the matter, declaring it infamous; that he never made such charges as had been asserted, denouncing the use of his name in that connection, and demanding that it should be done no more."

WINDSOR HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Aug. 18, 1886.
GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR: Your note of this date, just handed me, is accepted as satisfactory on the part of Halstead. I have the honor to be, etc., your obedient servant,
W. G. TERRELL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The cause of the above interesting correspondence was the appearance of a series of articles in the *Evening Telegram* a few days back. The following appeared in that paper, August 4: "There is a wide-spread wish that McLean and Halstead would meet in a dark room with dirks, and thus settle their quarrel. The public is sick of both of them." August 9 appeared an article in which the following extract occurs: "You should thankfully have embraced the opportunity we gave you. What other decent avenue was open when we described you as a cuckold? None. Now the opportunity is not totally lost. There yet is time. Meet McLean, man, like a man. He has at least thirty more years of reasonable expectation of life than you have. The advantage is all with you. You have for years been regarded as a blustering coward. Now, for the honor of the human family and in the name of the great dishonor heaped upon you, 'screw your courage to the sticking point,' or forever stand branded as a shameless, slobbering, slanderous coward." Colonel T. T. Campbell and Honorable J. R. Thompson, of the *Telegram*, left for Saratoga to-night, Mr. Thompson going as Mr. Campbell's right hand man. It is understood that their mission is to make good the declarations in the *Telegram*, Mr. Campbell averring that he is the author of the statements to which M. Halstead objects. If M. Halstead wants satisfaction he has gone East to give it to him in any shape he wants it—with or without gore.

—A New Yorker, who lives in a flat and who takes the elevated road to his office, counted the number of stairs which he ascended and descended during the day. In eleven hours he found that he had been over 1,154 steps, enough to fatigue even the strongest and most ambitious member of our civilization.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The clever wife of a professor in a Western college once wrote as follows in one of those confession books where people put down their opinions on all sorts of subjects, in answer to the question: "What is your idea of a heroine?" "An educated American woman who does her own housework."—*Chicago Standard.*

—The sunshiny boy or the sunshiny girl are the ones who are cheerful and happy, both at home or at school; going on errands or preparing lessons; everywhere and at all times the same. Such boys and girls will always have plenty of friends, and they deserve to have.

—It is something of a paradox, but the man who gets over Niagara Falls never gets over it.—*Texas Siftings.*

SLEW A PANTHER

And Saved the Lives of Her Sleeping Children—A Buckeye Mother's Brave Deed.

[illegible], Ill., Aug. 19.—A large dun-colored panther which for several weeks terrorized the people about Rome's Grove, eight miles southwest of here, was killed yesterday afternoon by a woman who thereby saved the lives of her two little girls. The plucky woman was Mrs. Montcalm, who was on her way from Indian Territory to her former home near Cleveland, O. Some years ago she and her husband went West, where the latter was killed. Left with two little children the woman loaded her goods on a wagon and started on the long journey to her old home. The travelers reached Rome's Grove yesterday and Mrs. Montcalm stopped and proceeded to get dinner. The children wandered off into the woods, and when the mother called upon them to come to dinner she received no answer. Feeling something was wrong, she took her rifle from the wagon and started for the woods near by. Before going far a moving branch of a tree attracted her attention, and going nearer she discovered a large panther preparing to spring on her children, who were lying asleep at the foot of the tree. Mrs. Montcalm at once drew a bead on the brute and shot him through the body. She then removed the pelt and took it with her on her journey.

BARREL VS. CORK SUIT.

Occupant of the Former Successfully Shoots the Rapids, but the Tenant of the Latter Is a Corpse.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Graham successfully navigated the whirlpool rapids this afternoon with his head protruding from the barrel. James Scott, a fisherman, of Lewiston, attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids this afternoon in a cork suit. His dead body was picked up at Lewiston an hour later.

A Postal Convenience.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The post-office department has completed arrangements for issuing a combined letter sheet and stamped envelope of a pattern which can be readily understood and used. It is styled a "letter-sheet envelope," and is of only one denomination—two cents. For the present it is deemed expedient to confine the issue of the letter sheet envelope to a few of the principal post-offices. The prices at which the envelopes are to be sold are as follows: Single sheets, 3 cents; two sheets, 5 cents; three sheets, 7 cents; four sheets, 10 cents; five sheets, 12 cents; six sheets, 14 cents; seven sheets, 17 cents; eight sheets, 19 cents; nine sheets, 21 cents; ten sheets, 23 cents; pads of twenty-five sheets, 58 cents; pads of fifty sheets, $1.15; pads of one hundred sheets, $2.30; pads of five hundred sheets, $11.50; pads of one thousand, $23.

Canadian Fisheries.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Lord Iddesleigh, Foreign Secretary, has written the International Arbitration Association saying he concurs in the belief with his predecessor, Lord Rosebery, that the moment is opportune to receive a deputation to discuss the subject of opening negotiations with the United States for the establishment of an Anglo-American Tribunal, whose duties shall be to consider international questions. Iddesleigh says the fishery question, which the Arbitration Association refers to, is at present subject to diplomatic negotiations, and expresses a hope that the result may be favorable.

Bitter Feeling at Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 19.—An aggravating circumstance here just now is the fact that a great many Catholics are losing their places in the factories. In some cases they find life there so disagreeable that they voluntarily give up their places, as did the Catholics employed in the Queen's E. Island Shipyards. According to a reasonable estimate it is asserted that there are 2,000 Catholic men and girls who have been thrown out of employment during the last thirty days. The rich men of Belfast are all Protestants. They own the factories where great numbers of people are employed.

Addition to Canada's Population.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 19.—James A. L. Wilson, Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and his cousin, Henry V. Lesley, a former Treasurer of the Company, are in Windsor, Ont. It is said that they have defrauded the company of $615,000, having made an overissue of the company's bonds to that amount. The company issued in July, 1856, $2,800,000 of thirty-year mortgage bonds, and as the bonds were printed instead of engraved, Lesley had no difficulty in imitating them.

Nebraska Prohibition Convention.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 19.—The Prohibition State Convention nominated the following ticket to-day: For Governor, H. W. Hardy, of Lancaster County; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Graham; Secretary of State, E. J. O'Neil; Treasurer, A. J. Leach; Auditor, J. E. Hopper; Attorney General, Martin I. Brower; Commissioner of Public Lands, L. B. Palmer; Superintendent of Public Schools, J. A. Smith.

The Pope in Danger.

ROME, Aug. 19.—To-night Italian policemen observed a man in the balcony of St. Peter's, from which the Pope is accustomed to bless the people. They warned the papal gendarmes, who promptly arrested the man. The prisoner said his name was Storti. The examination showed that he was a maniac. The Pope has expressed his gratitude and admiration for the zeal displayed by the police.

Parliament in Session.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Parliament opened to-day. Lord High Chancellor Baron Salisbury read the Queen's speech from the throne, which is very non-committal on the Irish question.

Another Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A call has been issued for $15,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1882.

Town Swept Away by Floods.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Aug. 19.—News has just been received here that the town of Saric, in Sonora, was entirely swept away by floods Saturday and Sunday. The place had a population of seven hundred. Not a house is left standing. Grain fields were flattened to the ground. No estimate of the damage or loss of life is given.

Strange Cause for Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 19.—John B. Cox suicided here to-night by shooting himself. He claimed that too many strangers were going through his gate and he would take himself out of the way.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

MOAWEQUA, ILL., Aug. 19.—Michael Kern, a well-to-do farmer residing near here, while mounting a horse with a gun in his hand, was killed by the hammer catching some way and discharging the gun, a load of shot passing through the unfortunate man's body.

Another Bridge Crank.

BANGOR, ME., Aug. 19.—A Maine man has gone to New York to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, and will on a wager leap from a point fifty feet higher than that selected by Brodie for his spring into the air.

Triple Killing Confessed.

EAGLE ROCK, IDAHO, Aug. 19.—H. Tanner has just been arrested at Teton Basin for killing H. Woller, Gus Hamlin and H. Eiggerman, his associates in working a placer bar near Jackson Lake, July 16. He confesses, claiming it was in self-defense. He had a quarrel with Eiggerman, and the other two taking Eiggerman's part, he killed all three with a Winchester and hid the bodies in a deep gulch, where they were lately found. All parties were from Butte.

Hunting Accident.

BOONVILLE, MO., Aug. 19.—J. A. Elliott, of this city, accidentally shot himself to-day while hunting. He was found dead lying across a fence.

STORM IN TEXAS.

Galveston Reported Under Two Feet of Water.

Immense Damage and Six Lives Reported Lost in the War of Elements.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Meager dispatches to telegraph officials received to-night from Galveston state that a terrific storm of wind and rain has prevailed there all day. It commenced about 4 o'clock this morning, and came from the east. At 8 a. m. the city is said to have been entirely inundated, two feet of water being on the strand and fifteen feet on the gulf side of the city. The ground floor of the Beach Hotel was submerged, the water reaching the second floor. Houses were floating about the streets and immense damage has been done. The telegraph wires on the bay bridge were washed or blown away, but some of them have been restored, and communication with the doomed city was renewed about 6 o'clock this evening. At last accounts the water was subsiding. Six lives are reported lost.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—The storm absolutely wrecked about 150 buildings and flooded, undermined and otherwise damaged many more. The central portion of the city is not severely damaged. Among the buildings destroyed are the Beach Rink, where the State Democratic convention was held, and all the buildings on the Inter-State Drill Ground. The total loss will reach $250,000.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

An Embezzling Bank President, of New York, and His Daughter Killed in Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Elbert P. Cook, embezzling President of the bank at Havana, N. Y., fled the country and found a home for himself and family in Buenos Ayres. News is received that Cook and one of his daughters were murdered by a young man named Gluck, of Indianapolis, who made his home in the family, and is supposed to have been insane. Gluck committed suicide.

Sedgwick in Mexico.

EL PASO, Aug. 20.—Envoy Sedgwick arrived in El Paso this evening at 4 o'clock and was escorted immediately across the river to Paso del Norte to Consul Brigham's office, where a secret conference of about an hour's duration took place. From there he was escorted to the Mexican Central depot, where he took a train for the City of Mexico at seven o'clock. He says his mission is to Minister Jackson alone. His credentials are directed to that gentleman. After a conference with him he will return to Paso del Norte and enter upon a minute and thorough investigation of Cutting's case. The Department of State at Washington will take no steps until he returns and makes his report. Mr. Sedgwick's baggage was thoroughly examined by the Mexican Customs Inspector at the Mexican Central depot, Paso del Norte, although his escort announced him as special envoy from the United States. A large envelope containing his credentials and instructions was especially scrutinized. He reports that the mission is not a diplomatic one, but simply one of conference with Minister Jackson and afterward one of investigation at Paso del Norte.

Mexican Muddle.

LAREDO, TEX., Aug. 20.—News having arrived here that the Mexican authorities have fortified a small town some fifty miles up the river, called Pan, and placed a detachment of sixty troops there, the commandant of Fort McIntosh, Colonel Bernard, detailed a body of twenty men from this post, who left here yesterday, and will remain for the present at Palafox, opposite Pan, on this side of the river, as rumors had arrived to the effect that the Mexicans had crossed the river to this side. Palafox is a deserted mining town with but few inhabitants, but large ranches are adjacent to it, and could easily be plundered.

Bayard to the Peace Union.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Aug. 20.—At the meeting of the Universal Peace Union this afternoon a letter was read from Secretary Bayard referring to Article 21 of the Treaty of 1848 with Mexico. Mr. Bayard says that a just regard of the jurisdictional power of other governments was the basis of his action in the Cutting case, in which no demand or suggestion had been made on behalf of this Government not warranted and required by a consideration of national duty, founded upon principles of law and justice.

Considering the Fisheries Treaties.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sir J. Ferguson, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons this evening stated that negotiations for the amicable settlement of the Northwest Atlantic fisheries disputes were proceeding between England, the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either the United States or England, added the Under Secretary, to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818.

Treason.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Times* publishes a letter this morning, to which it gives a prominent place in its columns, suggesting the prosecution for treason of the Canadians and other British subjects who were delegates to the Chicago convention, on their return to their homes.

Masked Robbers Make a Great Haul.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Four masked men entered the house of Farmer William Manning, in Shenango Township, yesterday, and at the point of the revolver compelled the old gentleman to give up $3,000 which he had collected yesterday.

A Duke Will Sell Out to His Tenants.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The Duke of Leinster has arranged to sell to his tenants a large portion of his Kildare estates on an eighteen year purchase plan.

Queen Margaret Sets Herself a Task.

ROME, Aug. 20.—There is a rumor afloat that Queen Margharita is using her influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian government and the Papacy. Under the arrangement contemplated, it is said the Pope will receive from Italy arrears of endowment to a large amount, which will be devoted to extending Catholic missions.

The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The business failures during the last seven days number a total of 186, as compared with 157 last week and 154 the week previous. The increase observable this week arises in the Middle and Pacific States and in Canada.

Archæological Discovery.

ATHENS, Aug. 20.—An archæological discovery that has just been made here is exciting much interest. A number of columns, in a state of perfect preservation, have been unearthed on the Acropolis. They belong to a period before the Persian war.

Geronimo Expected to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Official information of the desire of Geronimo to surrender has been received at the War Department.

Fell Into a Shaft.

JOPLIN, MO., Aug. 20.—Michael Dolan, a miner, was killed near here to-day, by falling eighty feet down a shaft.

Death of an Irish Rebel.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 20.—Michael Clarrity died last night, aged ninety. He was born in Ireland. In 1837 he was arrested and transported to Van Diemen Land for twenty years by the British Government for being a leader in a rebellion in the north of Ireland. He served fourteen years, was pardoned, returned to Ireland and left for America in 1855, coming to Dover.

Murder and Suicide.

MARBLE HILL, MO., Aug. 20.—Drew Johnson, near this place, while temporarily insane, killed his wife and himself with a revolver, shooting each through the head. He leaves a family of children.

THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

A Boston Man Swims Through the Rapids, but Says All the Money in the World Would Not Tempt Him to Do It Again.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., Aug. 22.—Wm. J. Kendall, of Boston, to-day swam successfully in a cork vest the whirlpool rapids of Niagara river. The trial was to settle a wager of $10,000 made by Boston parties, he to receive $1,000 of the stakes. There were few spectators of the affair, it having been kept quiet. Kendall relates the following experience: when he reached the spot where Captain Webb is supposed to have lost his life the water seemed to go from under him and a huge wave struck him on the head and shoulders, knocking him unconscious for a few moments. He found his swimming abilities of no use whatever and never expected to come out alive. When entering the whirlpool he was so benumbed and partly unconscious that he could not use a limb and did not know what he was doing. The current took him right into the main eddy and sucked him down like a flash, keeping him under fully fifteen seconds. Upon reaching the under current he was shot out of the pool fully fifty feet from its center. When he reached the surface of the water he had partly regained consciousness, and knowing there was no time to spare before he would be dashed down the lower rapids, he swam to the shore. While landing he was so overcome that he again became unconscious, and his assistants were fully half an hour occupied in reviving him with the aid of stimulants and by rubbing. When asked if he would ever make another trip he said most emphatically: "No; there's not enough money in the world to induce me to repeat this afternoon's experience. A child would have the same chance to go through the rapids and come out all right as an expert swimmer."

MORE SMALL COIN.

A Conference Held on the Growing Scarcity of Change.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Demands for minor coin, principally one, five and ten-cent pieces, are constantly being received at the Treasury Department from all parts of the country. The supply of these coins on hand is entirely inadequate to meet the calls for them, and it has been found necessary to call on the United States Mints for an additional supply. Superintendent Fox, of the Philadelphia Mint, had a conference with Acting Secretary Fairchild on this subject to-day, and informed him that he thought he would be able inside of thirty days to supply all demands.

Forest Fire in National Park.

CINNABAR, MON., Aug. 22.—Forest fires have been raging in the extensive forest lying in the northern part of the National Park for several days. Every thing is very dry, and several thousand acres of pine woods lie before the fires. The fires are now burning in the vicinity of Blacktail creek, about fifteen miles from Mammoth Hot Springs. This is a part of the Park seldom visited by tourists, and it is not anticipated that the fires will reach any of the regular trails used by visitors. Much damage has been done, as this is one of the most heavily timbered portions of the Park.

Into a Vat.

DUQUOIN, ILL., Aug. 22.—A man named Scott Hendricks, employed in the salt works at St. Johns, Ill., yesterday was wheeling a wheelbarrow on the works over and across the salt vats, when the barrow slipped from his hands. In trying to catch the same he was so unfortunate as to fall into the vat of boiling salt water, the wheelbarrow falling in on top of and holding him down. When rescued, which was almost instantly, he was a most pitiful-looking being. He can not survive.

Iron Furnace Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 22. — A *Post* Youngstown (O.) special says: This morning the Girard Furnace, which has been in steady blast for two years, melted and the lining caved in. The furnace was in full blast, and the loss to the proprietor is estimated at $50,000.

Cutting Treated Like a Guest.

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 22.—An American who visited Cutting in his cell at Paso del Norte says the editor was treated more like a guest than a prisoner of State. He was lightly guarded, had the best there was at the prison, and was held as a sort of prisoner of State.

A Mexican Who Wants War.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., states that the Mexican Consul at that place scouts the idea of any indemnity being paid for the imprisonment of Cutting, and asserts that in case such a demand be made by the United State Government war may ensue.

A Losing Lady's Suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A foreign lady who lost £12,000 at the Monte Carlo gaming tables has committed suicide in a village near Grenoble. This makes the seventy-sixth case of suicide owing to losses at Monte Carlo since the beginning of the season.

Drowned in Lake Pepin.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 22.—Three young Scandinavians crossing Lake Pepin in a rowboat, were attacked by a squall and drowned in sight of a number of persons on the shore, who were powerless to save.

Fell Through a Rotten Bridge.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., Aug. 22.—A phaeton containing a colored driver and three children of Charles Weil fell thirty feet through a rotten bridge. One child was killed and the two others seriously injured. The driver was fatally injured.

Discovery of Encke's Comet.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—A cable message from Dr. Krueger at Kiel announces the discovery of Encke's comet from the observatory at Capetown, Africa. The comet has a circular nebulosity one minute in diameter, with some central condensation and no tail. It is about as bright as a tenth magnitude star.

Maxim Guns for Mexico.

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 22.—The Mexican Government is reported as having ordered a number of celebrated Maxim guns, which fire six hundred balls per minute, from the manufactory in England.

Four Girls Struck by a Train.

HILLSBORO BRIDGE, N. H., Aug. 22.—A team containing four girls was struck by a train at the grade crossing a mile below here yesterday afternoon. Jessie Colby was instantly killed, Blanche Colby fatally and Nellie Flanders and Norah Colby severely injured.

A Skull Crushed in a Row.

SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 22.—James Baird, the proprietor of a disreputable house, had his skull crushed during a drunken row last night and died this morning. Several arrests have been made.

Three Men Drowned in a Lake.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 22.—A small row-boat was upset on Lake Minnetonka during the storm last evening, and three of the four men in it were drowned. Those drowned were Robt. Thulburt, a prominent real estate dealer; W. B. Jackson, jr., secretary and treasurer of the Monitor Plow Works Company, and a hired man in the employ of the plow works. Jacob Stone, the fourth of the party, was rescued.

Died at the Age of 108.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Mary Murphy, of 3184 Emerald avenue, was buried to-day. She died Thursday at the age of 108 years. She was born in County Sligo, Ireland.

THE TEXAS STORM.

Thirty-Eight Lives Now Known to Have Been Lost.

The Damage to Property Over Five Million Dollars—Towns Swept Away.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Aug. 23.—From Indianola comes the saddest story yet reported about the storm. During the height of the storm the Signal office was blown down carrying with it Captain I. A. Reed, Signal Officer, and Dr. H. Rosencrans, both of whom were lost. Fire broke out among the ruins, which extended for blocks on both sides of the street, destroying thirteen houses, among which were H. Regan's large dry goods store and Dr. Louis' extensive drug establishment. Dr. Lewis was in this building at the time it took fire. He escaped being burned to death, but was subsequently drowned, his body being found yesterday. So far as can be learned the following is a complete list of the lives of white people lost: Captain I. A. Reed, Signal Officer, Dr. Crocker, Dr. H. P. Rosencrans, of Elgin, Ill., formerly a resident of Indianola; Mrs. Hodges and two children of Dr. Hodges' family, of Cuero; Mrs. Crocker, of Austin, visiting at Indianola with Mrs. Hodges; Mrs. Henry Sheppard, two children of Mrs. Max Luther, of Corpus Christie; Dr. David Lewis, and a German, name unknown. Besides the above, the bodies of ten colored persons have been found. Never before was the lower Texas coast visited by so terrible and destructive a storm. It extended for 200 miles inland, destroying thousands of houses. The total loss, as now known to Texas from the gulf storm, is: Human lives lost, thirty-eight; loss to crops, $1,000,000; loss to city and town property, $3,400,000; loss to shipping and harbor improvements, $800,000.

CUTTING RELEASED.

He Is Given His Liberty by the Mexican Court and the War Cloud Will No Longer Lower.

EL PASO, Aug. 23.—At 11:30 this morning Cutting was taken once more before Judge Castinada's Court, when the official minutes of the Chihuahua Supreme Court, which had arrived this morning, were read to him, which recited the decree releasing him from further custody. The decision of the court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina, the offended party, had waived his right to a civil suit for damages, the court holding that this ended the proceedings of the State. When released by the court Cutting replied: "As long as I am not further detained as a prisoner, I accept my liberty, and I request that a copy of the decree of the Supreme Court be given me for my future use." This the court consented to do in Spanish. Judge Castenada sent a copy of the decree to Mr. Provincio, the Joze Politico, who sent back word that he in person would give Cutting his liberty, accompanied with some wholesome advice.

Mexico is Getting Ready.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—A special to the *News* from Laredo says: In connection with the fact that the military authorities in Mexico have within the last week purchased all the arms and ammunition to be had in Laredo, it is also a fact that, in addition to the two thousand troops within a few hours' march of Nuevo Laredo, there are at present two thousand Mexican cavalry posted along the Rio Grande, between Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras. The destruction of private property along the Rio Grande on the American side before an army could be mobilized, would, it is alleged, be great, and the value of the property destroyed would amount to more than the cost of the concentration of a few thousand troops by the Government at the principal points along the American border. The Mexicans say the Americans are a nation of shopkeepers, and won't fight.

Deposed by Conspiracy.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* contains the following: Prince Alexander was deposed by conspiracy. Karaveloff, the Prime Minister, entered the Palace at Sofia and explained to Prince Alexander that the public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy, and demanded his deposition. Prince Alexander said: "I see no friends; can not resist." Prince Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was astounded at the sudden bursting of the plot upon him. M. Karaveloff had managed the whole affair with such secrecy that the only indication of the storm was the mutinous spirit noticeable among the troops.

Singular Accident.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 23.—William Hammil, a partly blind lamplighter, while on his rounds last evening, threw his naphtha torch into a group of children, and burned three of them seriously. Mamie Houghton, eleven years of age, can not recover. The others are suffering greatly from their burns. Hammil's act was not intentional.

Mormon Bishop Deposed.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Aug. 23.—John Sharp, a Bishop in this city, has been deposed for agreeing to obey the U. S. law and stop living in polygamy. Another Bishop has been appointed. Sharp is a Union Pacific railroad director.

Set the Machinery in Motion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—At the Prospect House, in the Adirondack Mountains, this afternoon, Mrs. Cleveland touched the electric button that set the machinery in motion at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

Dr. Richmond Insane and Not Guilty.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 23.—Dr. S. A. Richmond, of this city, charged with killing Colonel James W. Strong, editor of the *Herald*, has been found on trial to be insane and not guilty.

Died Leaving Five Millions.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Betsey Hearth, of this city died to-day, leaving $5,000,000. Her father, Jonas Hearth established the iron industry in this city in 1788.

Embezzler Arrested.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 23.—Boyd Caldwell was arrested to-day for the embezzlement of $20,000 from the City National Bank of this place.

Miner Killed.

RICH HILL, MO., Aug. 23.—Joseph Page, a miner, was killed here to-day, about ten tons of slate roofing falling upon him.

—A Brooklyn man, who has a daughter with two tongues, was arrested by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for placing her on exhibition in a dime museum, where she was obliged to keep her mouth open half an hour at a time. A "horrid man" says that if the agents of the S. P. C. C. think it is a cruelty for a female to keep her mouth open half an hour at a time they are laboring under a huge mistake.—*Norristown Herald.*

—A little boy was watching his mother make sandwiches to carry to the picnic last Thursday and asked what she was putting between the biscuits. She replied: "Deviled ham." He thought for a moment and then said: "Well, you needn't give me any of that bad man's ham, for I belong to the Star of Promise."—*Fairhaven (Mass.) Star.*

—Kisses admit of a greater variety of character than perhaps many are aware of. Eight labial diversities are mentioned in the Bible—the kiss of salutation, valediction, reconciliation, subjection, approbation, adoration, treachery and affection.

PARNELL'S POLICY.

It Is Sustained by the Irish Convention at Chicago—The Resolutions Adopted—John Fitzgerald of Nebraska Chosen for President of the League—A Fine Financial Showing—Adjournment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The third session of the Irish National League convention did not open yesterday morning at the appointed hour. It was eleven o'clock before Chairman Fitzgerald rose from his seat on the stage and rapped the convention to order.

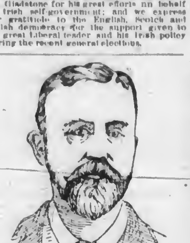
Father Dorney, chairman of the committee on Permanent Organization, reported that it had been determined to make the temporary organization of the convention permanent. The report was received with cheers and unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions announced that they were ready to report, and Dr. Betts, the chairman, read the resolutions in a loud clear voice, as follows:

"We, the delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which is one of the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this Republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby

"*Resolve* 1. That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

"2. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

"3. That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts on behalf of Irish self-government; and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.


EX-PRESIDENT PATRICK EGAN.

"4. That this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

"5. That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of a cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rack-renting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the north of Ireland by partisan officials, and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

"6. That we hereby thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the Irish National league for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

"7. That the following cablegram be forwarded in name of the chairman of the convention to Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell: 'Delegates to the Irish National League convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every State and Territory in the Union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial indorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention.'"

The resolutions were then adopted by the convention rising, followed by frantic cheering.

The list of delegates as reported from the Committee on Credentials is divided among the several States as follows: Alabama, 3; California, 11; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 11; Delaware, 4; Georgia, 10; Indiana, 22; Kentucky, 14; Ohio, 48; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 13; New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 6; Vermont, 1; Florida, 1; New York, 163; Minnesota, 12; Tennessee, 23; Rhode Island, 8; Wisconsin, 58; Kansas, 2; Illinois, 78; Nebraska, 11; New Jersey, 25; Pennsylvania, 114; Iowa, 66; Ontario, 17; Quebec, 7; Louisiana, 73; Texas, 9; Virginia, 1; Massachusetts, 48; Michigan, 69; Missouri, 27; total, 951.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, was then introduced by the chair, and spoke for nearly an hour in a very eloquent strain to the convention. Most of his address was historical. So long, said the speaker, as the Irish leaders were true to the great principle of Irish nationality, resolutely refusing to be bought or coerced from a rigid adherence to the full measure of national right, so long were they and no others entitled to decide for themselves upon Irish soil and upon their own responsibility what their future policy should be. Such was the only condition upon which they could accept the support of the American League. One thing he would assure his hearers—the future policy would be one of fight. For coercion they were quite prepared, and to coercion Lord Salisbury would be forced to come. The old struggle will be revived, and before three months are over the new government will be forced, as of old, in defense of the rents of the landlords, to attempt to forge anew the fetter of coercion. The process will not be an easy one, and, even if successful, there was no reason to fear the worst they can do. In this coming struggle, which he honestly believed will be the final one before victory, the Irish people claimed the assistance of their fellow-countrymen and the sympathy of all the citizens of this great republic.

At 3:45 the afternoon proceedings were opened and considerable time was spent in reading the minutes of Wednesday's meeting.

Mr. P. H. O'Connor, of Georgia, secretary of the Committee on Constitution, read the report of that committee. He stated in advance that the constitution as agreed upon by the committee had been approved by Messrs. Davitt, O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy. The constitution as read gives as objects of the general organization: National self-government, land-law reform, local self-government, and development of the commerce labor and industry of Ireland. This is to be brought about by the restitution to Ireland of the management of its own affairs by means of an Irish Parliament; establishment of peasant proprietorship; abolition of nomination by the Government of the members of the following boards: Local governments, board of public works survey of boundaries, education, industries, prisons and fisheries, extension and assimilation of the Irish franchise to that of England, and separate legislation for the elevation of agricultural labor. As specific objects for the Irish National League of America are mentioned: To earnestly and actively sustain the Irish National League; to procure clear and accurate understanding by the American people [illegible] industrial and [illegible] is given to the [illegible] of [illegible] manufactures and [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] of the Irish [illegible] and are not to [illegible] the consumption of English articles of manufacture. The [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the American League.

When the resolutions was put before the house for adoption Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], N. Y., objected to the clause [illegible] the boycotting of English manufactures. It [illegible] the league to an [illegible] principle which many members [illegible]. The league was looking to the good will of the English masses. He moved to strike out the clause. A number of the delegates defended the clause, and when the previous question was ordered the motion to strike it out was overwhelmingly defeated. By the same emphatic vote the constitution was adopted.

Rev. George W. Pepper, of Wooster, O., expressed his hope that Ireland's cause would triumph. The Irish were never so much united as to-day. Protestants and Catholics working alike in one common end. It was the sentiment of nine-tenths of the American people that Ireland should have her own Parliamentary home rule. The speaker created a great outburst of applause when he said: "Should all the present methods fail and should Parnell cry out to us Americans 'Come over and help us' I swear to God there will be a vacant pulpit in the United States." Hats went up into the air and ear-piercing yells and shouts seemed endless.

The report of Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, the treasurer of the league, was read. Since the Boston convention two years ago Dr. O'Reilly had received $[illegible] for the Parliamentary fund, and of that sum had sent $314,452.52 to Parnell or his trustees. The receipts of the league fund during the same time were $[illegible] of which all had been disbursed except $16,055.74. The cost of handling all this money was less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

The treasurer then proceeded to read the contributions of the States. Among the larger contributions were these: Connecticut, $12,000; Illinois, $3,000; Indiana, $2,760; Iowa, $4,600; Kentucky, $3,350; Louisiana, $4,400; Maryland, $4,800; Massachusetts, $39,000; Michigan, $9,970; Missouri, $10,000; Minnesota, $4,870; Nebraska, $6,540; New Hampshire, $1,000; New York, $90,100; New Jersey, $16,400; Ohio, $7,850; Pennsylvania, $[illegible]; Rhode Island, $4,800; Virginia, $4,400; Wisconsin, $9,000; Canada, $7,000. Dr. O'Reilly proceeded at some length to read off the contributions of detached leagues and individuals. He said he had received $2,000 since coming to Chicago. Patrick Egan stepped forward and handed to the treasurer a check for $2,000 received from many contributors by Patrick Ford of the *Irish World.*

Secretary James P. Sutton's report was a sort of retrospective glance of the history of the league since the Boston convention. At that time there were 553 branches. At present the number of branches of the league throughout the United States and Canada has increased to 770.

Then came the tug of war—the nomination of candidates for the presidency of the league. Thomas Brennan, of Nebraska, placed in nomination John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska.

Mr. Berry, of Pennsylvania, nominated Hugh C. McCaffrey, of Philadelphia.

Mr. McCaffrey again rose. "This convention," he said, "has been unanimous so far, and I move that Mr. Fitzgerald be nominated unanimously."

A call of the States followed, the ballot resulting: Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 244.

No sooner had the result of the ballot been announced than Mr. McCaffrey rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. This was done amid great applause.

The following were elected to fill the rest of the league offices: Vice-Presidents—Hugh McCaffrey, of Pennsylvania, first; P. A. McKenna, of Ohio, second; and Patrick Martin, of Maryland, third. Treasurer, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit (re-elected). Secretary, John P. Sutton, of Wisconsin (re-elected).

The chairman said the hard work of the convention was now performed, and it was in order, he thought, to hear from the representative of the honest yeomanry of Ireland, John Deasy.

Mr. Deasy was loudly cheered on making his appearance. He expressed his pleasure over the work of the convention and his astonishment at the enthusiasm displayed by the Irish-Americans. He thought the convention had been particularly harmonious and wise. He would feel honored, he said, to stand upon the convention platform as a private individual, but felt much honored as the representative of the people of Ireland. The actions of the convention would give courage to the home-rulers in Ireland and would dismay the British Tories.

Then Mr. Michael Davitt stepped to the front, being received with enthusiastic cheers. He said that he had begun his part of the work leading up to this convention with a prediction verified by the results. He had replied to a thousand interviewers that there would be no division in the convention because the enemies of Ireland were only too anxious to see a division. Mr. Davitt denied the assertion of a part of the London press that threatening dispatches had been sent to Mr. Parnell from this country. He had been instructed by Mr. Parnell to make this denial. The speaker closed by expressing the hope that Irish-Americans would continue to place their trust in Parnell and his policy.

Then a Pennsylvania delegate called upon Mrs. Parnell to address the convention very briefly. The lady proclaimed that if Ireland were free she would bear the banner of peace and prosperity before the whole of Europe.

Mr. O'Brien congratulated the convention upon the work accomplished. He invited watchfulness of his and his colleagues' actions, and bespoke the sympathy of all Irish-Americans for Parnell and his Parliamentary followers.

John Finerty spoke in answer to many calls. He was gratified at the outcome of the convention's work. He was not here to fight Mr. Parnell's policy, but no one should compel him to subscribe to anything he thought was wrong. He did not think Gladstone's bill a final settlement. Mr. Finnerty alluded to the threatening war cloud in Central Asia, which, he said, was Ireland's great opportunity. If the Irishmen were not men enough to take hold of this opportunity then they deserved to remain slaves. He had said nothing against Davitt and his policy, but if his proposition is not accepted where are we then? I believe the majority of you are with me."

Mr. Davitt immediately rose when Mr. Finerty had closed and expressed his regrets at being again compelled to speak, but coming as the speech did, it could not pass without a few words of reply. "Mr. Finerty," he said, "has gone over the facts of Irish history and found many faults with England. He did not go back to creation and find fault with God Almighty. Mr. Finerty spoke of a bee-hive inhabited by drones. Aye, the drones are mostly those that do the talking but no work."

Here Mr. Finerty, who had remained upon the stage, jumped excitedly in front of Mr. Davitt and shook his powerful fist in the face of the latter. Mr. Davitt blanched perceptibly, but did not recede an inch. In an instant there was a terrible row, but before it came to blows Mr. Finerty was forced back into a corner by Chairman Fitzgerald and his presidential namesake.

Finerty again rose to his feet in a rage but was again cornered and kept under subjection.

Then John E. Redmond rose and avowed that he would not father Mr. Finerty's remarks. The official utterances of the convention would go forth to the world in the resolutions passed, but still Mr. Finerty's speech would also be heard on the other side of the Atlantic, and therefore it was but fit and meet that the members of Parliament present should plainly state that Mr. Finerty spoke only on his own individual behalf.

The appointments of State delegates to the Executive Committee were left incomplete. Those appointed are as follows:

California, Dr. M. O'Toole; Connecticut, P. W. Wren; Colorado, Robert Morris; Delaware, H. J. Hesston; Georgia, J. F. Armstrong; Illinois, Dan Corkery; Iowa, —— McPartland; Louisiana, Timothy Moran; Indiana, Michael J. Burns; Nebraska, Patrick Egan; Maryland, John Norman; Missouri, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly; Massachusetts, T. M. Brady; Minnesota, W. L. Kelly; Montana, H. J. Hennessy; Wisconsin, Judge Joseph Donnelly; Pennsylvania, M. J. Ryan; Ohio, W. J. Gleeson; New York, Dr. Edward Malone; New Jersey, Michael B. Holmes; Rhode Island, Hugh J. Carroll; Virginia, James A. Hayes; Kansas, Donat O'Brien; Michigan, Dr. J. E. Scallan; Texas, General A. J. Malloy; District of Columbia, Thomas H. Walsh; Ontario, John F. Teefy.

At 11:10 the convention came to an end.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We [illegible] quotations [illegible] the lower grades of both dark and Burley [illegible] from trash lugs to good leaf [illegible] and fine grades have been quiet, and there has not been much decreased strength except in [illegible] such as wrappers both dark and [illegible] and other descriptions of [illegible] appearance. All the [illegible] interests have been very well represented on the breaks, but the bidding has not exhibited any approach to eagerness or [illegible], and buyers wait their turn in composure when called on any packages without much anxiety about getting what they want later on. We quote [illegible] as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

The postoffice at Veechtown, Grayson County, has been abolished.

FRED. [illegible], son of a New York [illegible], who came to Louisville some time ago to purchase tobacco, suicided the other morning at his boarding house by shooting himself through the head twice. No cause known. He is about twenty-three years old.

THE other morning at the family residence in McCracken County, a small daughter of Wm. Schmidt was drowned in a well. All the family but an aunt—a young lady—were some distance from the house at the time. The aunt says that a man in mask came into the house and forcibly took the child from her, after assaulting her with a stick and tearing her clothing, and ran. In searching for the man the well was suggested, and the child fished from the bottom. The aunt had only a few minutes before been left temporarily in charge of the child. No trace of the man could be found. The story of the aunt is generally accepted, though it is a questionable one.

BY the will of Philo Carpenter, of Chicago, recently probated in that city, the Berea College, of this State, gets $500.

THE Shelby County *Times* has been sued by John A. Adams for criminal libel. He asks $3,000 damages.

THE board of temperance trustees have begun to get in their work at Shelbyville. At their last meeting T. A. McGrath, whose license expired that day, applied for a renewal and it was refused by a unanimous vote. The other saloons and drugstore licenses will be stopped as they expire.

JIM PAGE, a colored boy, fell from a Kentucky Central freight train at Covington, and had his leg cut off at the knee. He died next day, after suffering much pain.

IT is now a settled fact that the Deuber Watch Case Factory will be removed from Newport to Canton, O. The donation of $100,000 from the citizens of the latter place has been accepted. Work on the new building will be commenced at once.

HERBERT B. BLAIR, of Kentucky, has been promoted from the $1,000 to the $1,200 grade in the Geological Survey Office, Washington, and Edward T. Perkins, jr., of Kentucky, from the $720 to the $900 grade.

PINK BINFORD, a popular young man residing at Fulton, committed suicide a few days ago. He left a note saying that the world is full of care and trouble and he had enough of it.

ROBERT L. EVANS has been commissioned a postmaster at Kensee.

LEVI GASTINEAU, well-to-do farmer in the northern part of Pulaski County, committed suicide the other morning. Marital infelicity the cause.

UNDER direction of Colonel John F. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., of Kentucky, an exhibition of fruits grown in this State will be held at the Southern Exposition at Louisville on September 1 and 2. The exhibition will be divided into eight classes, including apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, wine and cider, honey, evaporated apples and peaches. Prizes ranging from $10 to 50 cents will be awarded in each class. Each class will be divided into several rings.

PATRICK NASH, night watchman on Muldraugh Hill, near Elizabethtown, on the L. and N. road trestle, sat down on the side of the track at the end of one of the trestles, the other morning, and went to sleep. He was struck by train No. 72, and killed.

THE fifty-eighth annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky will meet in St. Paul's church, Louisville, on Wednesday morning, September 22.

THERE is a prospect for a heavy fall trade for the Louisville merchants, and they are displaying more than usual enterprise in endeavoring to bring customers. A number of the largest firms on Main street have clubbed together, and bought over $1,000 worth of railroad tickets, which they will distribute among merchants doing business at points where other cities compete with Louisville for business. This plan was tried once before, and was quite a success. The merchants are also co-operating with the Exposition in inducing the Southern people to come to Louisville.

THE following Kentucky postmasters were appointed on the 17th: Wm. H. Day, at King's Creek, Letcher County; O. L. Bollinger, at Lair, Harrison County; L. A. Owen, at Lockport, Henry County; John W. Rusk, at Peach Grove, Pendleton County; S. H. Rose, at Stillwater, Wolfe County. The postoffice at Jerrett, Logan County, has been discontinued because of the resignation of the old postmaster, and there being no candidate to succeed him.

THE troops at Camp Hindman, Crab Orchard Springs, struck tents on the 17th, and took up their march for home after the most interesting tour of duty they have ever been called upon to perform. The encampment has been a success, the conduct of the troops admirable and the entire affair a high credit to officers and men alike.

THE Rev. George O. Barnes, well-known all over Central and Eastern Kentucky and in Ohio as "Brother Barnes, the Mountain Evangelist," arrived in Louisville the other night, after his tour of the world. He evangelized extensively in England and India, and has returned believing in the Church of England.

DURING the storm the other morning the barn of J. M. Armstrong, at Benton Station, Kenton County, was struck by lightning and was entirely destroyed, together with the contents. It was a new building, and was filled with farming implements and sixty tons of hay.

CHARLES PARKER, colored, was killed at Olympia by a train of coal cars running over him.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL JOHN RUTE, of Bowling Green, arrested one John Wilson, the other day, in Simpson County, on a warrant charging him with selling whisky at picnics and churches without license. He was taken to Bowling Green and will be tried before a Commissioner.

NOT only the most extensive cannel coal mines in the United States, but the best quality of cannel coal, lies in the northwestern part of Breckinridge County. It has even been favorably compared with the famous cannel coals of England.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, AUG 25, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]

The Enquirer [illegible] extract from the speech made by Hon. John G. Carlisle at the reception given him by his Newport admirers:

When the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States was confirmed and the Government passed into the hands of the Democratic party there were a great many of our Republican friends who predicted various things were to happen. They said the Confederate war debt would be paid, that pensions would be given to Confederate soldiers, that rebel war claims would have precedence, that the Supreme Court would be reorganized, the Constitution annulled and the colored people again put into slavery.

These predictions were made with the utmost confidence, and a great many citizens believed them.

"I am glad to say that after an experience of a year and a half not one of these promises have been fulfilled. Take, for instance, the returning of the colored people to slavery. Why, a Democratic President has just appointed a colored man to a high official place in the District of Columbia, and a Republican Senate has refused to confirm him. Gentlemen, when the last House of Representatives, just adjourned, assembled the first Monday in December it found itself in political accord with the Chief Executive for the first time in twenty-five years. It is true that the Senate was still Republican and that a large number of Government officials were also Republican, and the Democratic President could not appoint officers without the consent of the Republican Senate, nor could the Democratic House, over which I had the honor to preside, pass a new law without the concurrence of the Senate. Notwithstanding these facts the Executive Department and House of Representatives have made during eight months a record unsurpassed by any in our history. When the people elected Grover Cleveland they elected an able and patriotic man, which is shown by his administration of his high office. He has demonstrated to the people his belief is that public office is a public trust, and that it is not to be used as a personal prerogative for his own aggrandizement.

"This administration has been in power over one year and during that time has made many necessary and valuable reforms. I can not for the want of time, go into details as I might to night, but I will cite a few instances of these reforms.

"Expenses have been cut down, useless officers and servants dispensed with and the running of the country restored to the old constitutional method. I have here an abstract from the books of the Treasury Department from June 30, '85, to June 30, 1886, showing that the expenses of operating the Government were reduced more than $25,000,000. If it had not been for large increases in the pensions the net decrease would have been larger still. Instead of depriving soldiers of their pensions the record show that a Democratic Commissioner of Pensions, with a less force than his Republican predecessors, has passed upon more claims and adjusted more pensions, so these payments alone over the previous fiscal year amounted to $7,500,000 more. No man who has any regard for his reputation has been wasteful and extravagant. The expenses of the service with all functions performed as before and $25,000,000 saved to the taxpayers, contradicts it. It has been the fashion in some quarters to criticise the House of Representatives on the alleged ground of extravagance and wastefulness and nothing accomplished.

"Why, my friends, the House during its last session has performed more labor and considered and passed more bills than were ever considered in one session before. Ten thousand two hundred and thirty-three bills and joint resolutions were all considered. Every one of them had to be referred to a committee and reported on.

"This is about 2000 more bills than were introduced into both houses during the first fifty years of the existence of Congress. Up to the close of the Twenty-fifth Congress there had been introduced into the House and Senate only 8000 bills, and now at a single session we introduced 2000 more. Nearly 1000 have been passed and become laws, a larger percentage than any other House ever passed. So much for the work of the House, and I state it in order that people may know how the business of the country is increasing year by year.

"We [illegible] when we [illegible] had [illegible] navy, it would look [illegible] and to a [illegible] almost impossible [illegible] there came after the close of [illegible] war Congress had expended [illegible] in constructing, repairing and equipping vessels, and yet there was not a vessel [illegible] of the navy. They were not today that would [illegible] they could neither fight nor run away, and during all that time the Navy Department had been under the control of our Republican friends. What has become of the [illegible] I could show you what he [illegible] and when I speak of this I do not mean the money spent in maintaining the civil department of the navy. I speak only of actual money spent in constructing and properly arming vessels. Had the money been faithfully expended our navy would today be equal to any that rides the seas.

"Eighty-six vessels have been built in that time, and the amount of their original cost has been more than equaled by the amount of repairs put upon them. The policy of the Navy Department being explained, it is easy to understand why we have no navy."

The speaker went on to refer to the cost of the Yantic and repairs on her of twice her cost, the Brooklyn, the Hartford, the Lackawanna and the Minnesota giving statistical figures showing that repairs on the vessels greatly exceeded their cost, and that they were either quoted as good for [illegible] years, five years or no good at all.

Said Mr. Carlisle: "The Democratic party has always been a friend of the navy and the merchant marine. It is our duty as representatives of the people to see that the country has a respectable showing on the high sea. During the session just closed we have passed bills appropriating three millions for war vessels and have authorized the President to enter into contracts for the completion of four double turreted iron clads and for the construction of four other war vessels. We wish to re-establish supremacy on the high sea. We now come before the people to show that we have not wasted their money, but have used it for some useful purpose.

"As to the charge of extravagance, I have prepared documents here which show that the appropriations for the maintenance of the Government were about $6,000,000 less than last year. The great appropriation bill, which appropriates the money to support the various departments, was $6,000,000 less this year than last, and these gentlemen while criticizing the conduct of the Democratic House are silent about the Republican Senate which increased the appropriations when they came to be considered by their body by $23,000,000. I have here a tabulated statement showing the time each bill passed, and if it became a law, and the result shows that the appropriation bills of the Democratic House were $23,000,000 less than as the Senate amended them.

"I had the honor to appoint a committee of conferees of the House to meet a like committee from the Senate, and our committee succeeded in reducing the amount to $3,000,000 more than at first proposed by the House. It will be seen also that we have made ample provision for the support of the Government for the next fiscal year.

He went on to say that two hundred millions of our public lands were in possession of various railroad companies on grants allowing them so many acres per mile if the railroads completed their roads within a certain time, and that they had not completed them nor forfeited their grants, and that fifty million acres of the public domain was restored to the Government. He continued: "A large part of the lands in the West are held by foreign syndicates and corporations. Our country was in danger of the same system of absent landlordism that has cursed Ireland and other European countries. We passed a law providing that this land cannot revert to the heirs of these aliens and preventing other aliens from acquiring our lands. The Democratic party is opposed to any such policy as allowing foreigners to usurp our soil.

He went on to speak of the great West as a refuge of the laboring man which keeps up wages in this country, of the passage of the bill allowing arbitration of labor trouble and preventing the importation of foreign labor and establishing a bureau of labor statistics.

◆

LAST week the Cincinnati Daily *Enquirer* presented all the Democratic papers in Ohio with supplements containing a history of the Democratic party in Ohio from the organization of the State government. This week it proposes to present the Republican papers of its State with a suppliment containing a history of the Republican party in Ohio. That paper is always surpassing every thing else with its enterprise.

The following crop summary will appear in this week's issue of the *Farmers' Home*: The reports from the corn belt, while [illegible] showing [illegible] improvement [illegible] indicate that [illegible] damage [illegible] the latter. The [illegible] a whole [illegible] has been fairly [illegible] reported, [illegible] in Illinois, where [illegible] the reports [illegible] the Southern [illegible] that a large proportion of the corn area has been [illegible] damaged [illegible].

The general situation [illegible] Illinois and Iowa [illegible] by the [illegible]. The yield in Illinois does not promise to exceed one half of that of last year, while Iowa will be about 60 per cent. of last year's crop. In Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana the condition of the growing corn is still reported as averaging fairly well.

In Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas the general outlook is poor, but sufficient data is not at hand to make any close computation as to the probable yield.

◆

IT seems that our neighbor State Indiana is just now considerably imbued with the determination of making short work of those guilty of murder, and in the short space of one week Judge Lynch has convicted and executed two men who wantonly took the life of another. Our neighbor town, Aurora, was, last Thursday, the scene of mob violence which culminated in the hanging of a murderer before the news of the murder was generally known in that usually quiet little city. Immediately following the fatal stabbing the excitement was at high tide, and to incite the desperate work it was only necessary for some thoughtless and excited man to shout, "hang him!" and a rope was at hand, and the command obeyed in a remarkably short time. The action of the mob is condemned by many, while others sanction it.

◆

THE *Courier-Journal* and Congressman Willis, of Louisville, are having a little war of their own, growing out of Mrs. Thompson's being continued in the post office at that place. Caruth, the present Commonwealth's attorney, will oppose Willis, and a redhot canvass in the Louisville district will open up in a few days. Some of Willis' pet measures were not disposed of during the last session of Congress, and he is pleading for another opportunity to [illegible] them on the floor of Congress.

◆

IT is less than a month since Congress adjourned, and the Treasury Department has already called for the redemption of $25,000,000 of interest bearing bonds. The calling should continue until the surplus in the Treasury is reduced to a safe balance.

◆

THERE will be no fight with Mexico over Cutting, but it is now reported that within the past few days subjects of this country have been cruelly murdered by Mexicans on Mexican soil. If this be so a fight with Mexico may yet result.

◆

ABOUT the first business of the Ohio Democratic State Convention last Wednesday was the giving of Cleveland's administration an enthusiastic endorsement. The President is growing strong, politically, every day.

◆

No government officials took part in the Ohio Democratic State Convention. That is reform pure and simple, and such it is that is giving to the President the confidence of the people.

◆

ROBT. L. TAYLOR, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, has resigned his position as Pension Agent, that he may engage in his campaign without violating Presidential orders.

◆

THE rains the past week have very materially improved the crop prospects in this State. The tobacco crop which has been in a bad condition has taken a great change for the better.

◆

THE Cincinnati detectives are keeping a watch on the Anarchists in that city, they being incensed at the conviction of those that were recently tried in Chicago.

◆

There are 4,000 women the Government departments at Washington.—Ex.

It's a wonder Uncle Sam has not been talked to death, if that be so.

◆

THE *Democrat* says a new era has dawned upon Carrollton. A handsome, new public school building is in course of construction.

◆

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE was given a rousing reception by his friends when he arrived at home last Wednesday evening.

◆

IN 1888 the Democratic Presidential ticket will be Cleveland and Carlisle.

◆

OUR neighbor city, Aurora, does some things with dispatch.

◆

THE big Latonia Fair is in progress this week.

◆

THE Mexican government has released Cutting.

◆

Subscribe for the Recorder.

STATE NEWS.

[illegible] has a big call for [illegible] a large [illegible] last four [illegible] week [illegible] Deposit.

In April last the Times printed an account of the elopement of one Robert Reynolds, a well-known man of 48 years, who eloped with the wife of [illegible] Westbury, who lived near [illegible]. Reynolds had been living with [illegible]. The guilty pair went to Williamstown where they were married and went to [illegible] county to live. Mrs. [illegible] left two children behind. Recently the guilty pair removed to Monterey, Owen county where they were arrested last week and brought to Stamping Ground. Both waived examination and were held in the sum of $500 each, Reynolds on the charge of seduction and perjury and the woman on the charge of bigamy. In the absence of bail they were brought to Georgetown and committed to jail to answer at the September term of the Circuit Court.—Times.

◆

State Politics.

The Democrats lost three close [illegible] districts at the late election in this State.

Scott county will have a Republican magistrate, but then he was elected by Democrats.—Times.

Senator Craven, of Henry county announces his candidacy for the position of Attorney General of Kentucky.

It is said that Hon. John D. Harris, of Madison county, will, in a short time announce himself as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

The Congressional race in the Fourth district is getting hot. The newspaper editors are charging each other with bribe-taking and passing the lie around generally. There's lots of fun in politics.—Owensboro Messenger.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Commercial furnishes that paper the following:

"Floated around the State-house a little while this morning and found things assuming shape for the great political battle next spring. Nearly everybody about the capital is a candidate for something.

Jim McKenzie, the talented Secretary of the State, is already in the field for Congressman in the Second District. They say he is "making Bone bowl" down there. McKenzie is a hard man to beat, and as his principal opponent is about as hard a man to beat as McKenzie is, there is going to be fun is the district for the next few weeks. Col. McCarty, the Assistant Secretary of State, is watching the fight from afar off, and says he is a candidate for nothing unless he can get a good situation as toll-gate or light-house keeper in some lonely spot.

Gen. Hewitt, Auditor, is grooming himself for re-election. Hewitt has made such a good officer that I do not think he will meet with any opposition this time. Very few men could fill the office at all, and I doubt if one could be found to fill it as acceptably as does Gen. Hewitt.

Hardin is making the welkin ring for re-election. He has for his foe the brilliant lawyer Judge Richards, late of the Superior Court bench. It is going to be a close race. Richards seems to have the inside track now, but how long he will keep it is a very mixed question. Charley Offut was spoken of as a probable candidate during the Legislature, but Charley made himself so unpopular while Speaker that when the Legislature adjourned he could find no wind to fan his boom. He is a young man yet, and has enough ambition for a dozen men. He may get there some time, but some of us will never live to see the day.

Tom Corbett is preparing to cast his line to windward to try and bring in the Register of the Land Office. Corbett is the "workingest" man about the square, and if he gets his prise the people will have one of the best officers they ever had. No opposition has developed as yet, but I suppose the woods will be full of them before long.

Dr. Pickett wands to be Superintendent of Public Instruction again and wants to bad, but I do not think he will get there this time. Dr. Pickett has been in office nearly eight years, and has issued one report, and he is equally slow about everything else. He burns a heap of gas at night, but I am told does very little work. He has as his opponent Prof. Henry Kirby Taylor, a brilliant young educator of Russellville, and one who would put a little life into the office if elected. Pickett will have a hard row to hoe this time. He is fearfully unpopular, but he has brought it all on himself.

Tate is, of course, a candidate for re-election. He has as his opponent Barry South (you've heard of Barry) Tate seems to be glad of opposition for he knows they will have a convention this time.

Altogether the air is full of politics. Who will be Governor does not seem to disturb these politicians in the least.

FATHER METHUSELAH.

Fresh Ideas About the Grand Old Man Who Stood Off Father Time for Ten Centuries.

I have just been reading James Whitcomb Riley's response to "The Old Man" at the annual dinner of the Indianapolis Literary Club, and his reference to Methuselah has awakened in my mind many recollections and reminiscences of that grand old man. We first meet Methuselah in the capacity of a son. For three hundred years Enoch and Methuselah jogged along together in the capacity of father and son. Then Enoch was suddenly cut down. It was at this time that little Methuselah first realized what it was to be an orphan. He could not at first realize that his father was dead. He could not understand why Enoch, with no inherited disease, should be shuffled off at the age of three hundred and sixty-five years. But the doctor said to Methuselah: "My son, you are indeed fatherless. I have done all I could, but it is useless. I had told Enoch many a time that if he went swimming in before the ice was out of the creek it would finally down him, but he thought he knew better than I did. He was a headstrong man, Enoch was. He sneered at me and alluded to me as a fresh young gosling, because he was three hundred years older than I was. He has received the reward of the wilful, and verily the doom of the smart Aleck is his."

Methuselah now cast about him for some occupation which would take up his attention and assuage his wild, passionate grief over the loss of his father. He entered into the walks of men and learned their ways. It was at this time that he learned the pernicious habit of using tobacco. We can not wonder at it when we remember that he was now fatherless. He was at the mercy of the coarse, rough world. Possibly he learned to use tobacco when he went away to attend business college after the death of his father. Be that as it may, the noxious weed certainly hastened his death, for six hundred years after this we find him a corpse!

Death is ever a surprise, even at the end of a long illness and after a ripe old age. To those who are near it seems abrupt; so to his grandchildren, some of whom survived him, his children having died of old age, the death of Methuselah came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

Methuselah succeeded in corking up more of a record, such as it was, than any other man of whom history informs us. Time, the tomb-builder and amateur mower, came and leaned over the front yard and looked at Methuselah, and ran his thumb over the jagged edge of his scythe, and went away whistling a low refrain.

He kept up this refrain business for nearly ten centuries, while Methuselah continued to stand out amid the general wreck of men and nations.

Even as the young, strong mower, going forth with his mower for to mow, spareth the tall and dignified drab hornet's nest and passeth by on the other side, so Time, with his famous hour-glass and his overworked hay knife over his shoulder, and his long Mormon whiskers and his high, slick dome of thought, with its gray lambrequin of hair around the base of it, moved all around Methuselah and then passed on.

Methuselah decorated the graves of those who perished in a dozen different wars. He did not enlist himself, for over nine hundred years of his life he was exempt. He would go to the enlisting place and offer his services, and the officer would tell him to go home and encouraged his grandchildren to go. Then Methuselah would sit around Noah's front steps, and smoke and criticise the conduct of the war, also the conduct of the enemy.

It is said of Methuselah that he never was the same man after his son Lamech died. He was greatly attached to Lamech, and when he woke up one night to find his son purple in the face with membraneous croup, he could hardly realize that he might lose him. The idea of losing a boy who had just rounded the glorious morn of his 777th year, had never occurred to him. But death loves a shining mark, and he gathered him home and left Methuselah to moan and mourn on for a couple more centuries without him.

Methuselah finally got so far that he could not sleep any after four o'clock in the morning, and he didn't see how any one else could. The older he got and the less valuable his time became, the earlier he would rise, so that he could get an early start. As the centuries filed slowly by, and Methuselah got where all he had to do was to shuffle into his loose-fitting clothes and rest his gums on the top of a large sleek-headed cane and mutter up the chimney, and then groan and extricate himself from his clothes again and retire. He rose earlier and earlier in the morning, and muttered more and more about the young folks sleeping away the best of the day, and said he had no doubt but that sleeping and snoring till breakfast time helped to carry off Lam. But one day old Father Time came along with a new scythe, and he drew his whet-stone across it a few times, and rolled the sleeves of his red flannel undergarments up over his warty elbows, and Mr. Methuselah passed on to that undiscovered country with a ripe experience and a long, clean record.

We can almost fancy how the physicians, who had disagreed about his case all the way through, came and insisted on a post-mortem examination to prove which was right and what was really the matter with him. We can imagine how people went by shaking their heads and regretting that Methuselah should have tampered with tobacco when he knew that it affected his heart.

But he is gone. He lived to see his own promissory notes rise, flourish, acquire interest, pine away at last, and finally outlaw. He acquired a large farm in the very heart of the county seat, and refused to move or to plot it and call it Methuselah's addition. He came out in spring regularly for nine hundred years after he got too old to work out his poll tax on the road, and put in his time telling the rising generation how to make a good road. Meantime other old people, who were almost one hundred years of age, moved away and went West, where they would attract attention and command respect. There was actually no pleasure in getting old around where Methuselah was, and being ordered about and scolded and kept in the background by him.

So, when at last he died, people sighed and said: "Well, it was better for him to die before he got childish. It was best that he should die at a time when he knew it all. We can't help thinking what an acquisition Methuselah will be on the evergreen shore when he gets there, with all his ripe experience and his habits of early rising."

And the next morning after the funeral Methuselah's family did not get out of bed till nearly nine o'clock.—*Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.*

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 1 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.

J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

"THE CURSE OF SLANG."

A Fair Girl Graduate Illustrates the Truth of the Essay's Title.

"Mamie," said a grammar-school girl to a member of the graduating class, "have you finished your essay?"

"Oh yes," gushed Mamie, "and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white lawn, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tournure, and three blue [illegible] on the [illegible]."

"Why, what are you talking about?" interrupted her friend. "I mean, have you finished writing your essay, you know?"

"Oh, no," said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing, "but I have begun it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax."

"What's the subject?"

"The Curse of Slang."

"Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?"

"Difficult! Well, I should giggle! I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencement, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the Professor's eyes by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stunning graduating harness. It'll paralyze you."—*Norristown Herald.*

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned, heirs of Frances Blankenbecker, deceased, will sell at public auction,

Thursday, Sept. 9th, '86

at her late residence at the mouth of Long Branch, about half way between Union and Burlington, the following property:

4 good work Horses, 6 Milch Cows, 16 Stock Cattle, about 65 Sheep, 14 Shoats, 5 stacks of Hay, 1 covered Spring Wagon, 1 Farm Wagon, 2 Mowing Machines, Hay Rake, and other farming implements too numerous to mention; also all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of Frances Blankenbecker must present them properly proven at once—Persons indebted to the said estate must come forward and settle at once.

R. T. & E. H. BLANKENBECKER.
J. B. Crigler, Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.
W. S. O'Neal, Plff.
vs In equity.
John T. Bredell, &c, Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.
Younger Johnson's Admr Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Defts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July, 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. Persons having claims against the estate of Younger Johnson must present them to the undersigned properly proven. Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28th day of June, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court.
Lewis Rice, &c. Plffs.
vs In equity.
E. L. Northcutt, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 14th day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June, 1886.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.
Thos. Vest's Exr. Plff.
vs.
Thos. Vests' heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of July, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886, W. L. RIDDELL, Com.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs In equity.
Alonzo Gaines, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 10th day of July 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Alonzo Gaines must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 28 day of June 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Commercial College Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
The Best and Cheapest College in the WORLD for a Business Education.
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at the World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 6000 Graduates in Business. 10 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy, specialties. No Vacation. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For circular address W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

SCHOOL AT Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates are as follows:
Primary Department per five month [illegible]
Intermediate [illegible]
Advanced [illegible]
Academic [illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2.50 to $3.50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. WHITEHEAD, or
J. [illegible]
Burlington, Ky.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

J. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist,
Office over Post-Office
AURORA. INDIANA.

J. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D.D.S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA,
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, and Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND.
Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal Instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

W. J. RICE,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.
Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.
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LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Mosal, Constance
Superintendent of Schools—H. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and 2nd Monday in October. P. H. Major Judge; W. L. Riddell Clerk; [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; W. L. Ladd Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in each month. [illegible] Judge; [illegible] County Attorney; [illegible] Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck Sheriff; J. W. Finch and W. T. Berkshire Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. Its officers are the county officials.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES COURTS are held in March, June, September and December as follows:

Bullittsville—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and E. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. L. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the first Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and R. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

—THE—
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
FOR 1887.
DAILY and WEEKLY

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JOHN R. McLEAN,
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LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplate building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of the tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

Local News.

Rain in abundance.

Fall drawing nigh.

The farmers are all sowing now.

The grass has taken a new lease on life.

The World Renowned Cigar is a delicious smoke.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor Cigar.

Very little business being done about the public offices.

Mrs. J. A. Kirtley was quite sick several days last week.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Grafton trots in the 2 [illegible] at Latonia to-morrow. Pass [illegible]

The recent rains have greatly benefited the crops in this county.

The death of Dr. H. G. Rice has been hourly expected for several days.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

Very few from this immediate section attended the Aurora Fair last week.

Jimmie R. Idell will have six fine horses on exhibition at Latonia this week.

The County Commissioners elect swear-in on the third Monday in next month.

Morgan Helm was in town Saturday and qualified as Constable in Taylorsport district.

The ground has now been thoroughly soaked, and is in good condition for the fall plowing.

L. R. Stephens, of Richwood, has sold his farm to Eli Carpenter of same neighborhood.

We have heard of no stock in this neighborhood that will be exhibited at Latonia this week.

The Old Baptist Association will hold their association with the Salem church this year.

Monday J. M. Conner drove through town 31 very fine porkers which he bought of H. P. Crisler.

Burlington will now relapse into its usual quietude, the Institute and entertainment being over.

W. S. Underhill's command was out repairing the roads in his bailwick yesterday and day before.

Several teachers were on examination before Messrs Foster, Tolin and Clutterbuck last Saturday.

We are under many obligations to J. C. Mack, Secretary of the Teachers Institute, for favors extended.

Several persons from the Union and Florence neighborhoods attended the entertainment the last nights.

The North Bend association will be held with the Big Bone church this year, commencing September 8th.

Last week Geo. E. Rouse sold his fine bull to J. M. Robbinson, of Osgood, Indiana. He weighed 2,540 pounds.

The Erlanger rink has been purchased by some Cincinnati commission merchants who will use it for storing grain.

In this issue is advertised the sale of the personalty of Mrs. Frances Blankenbeeker, Sept 9th. It will be a large sale.

Mr. A. G. Winston is preparing a hundred page brief in the Grant-Gaines slander suit now pending in the Court of Appeals.

W. J. Cowen is now a full fledged Justice of the Peace. Having received his commission he was sworn in one day last week.

Miss Mettie Smith who united with the Baptist church at this place week before last was baptized by Rev. Fullilove last Sunday.

A very good crowd attended the afternoon picnic at Silver Grove, last Saturday, and enjoyed themselves in the merry dance.

From some cause the Rabbit Hash papers were returned to this office, hence the delay in reaching their destination last week.

The wind storm that shook things up about here Sunday afternoon seems to have covered a considerable portion of the State, but no serious damage resulted.

F. M. Howlett, County Commissioner-elect in the Big Bone district was in town Monday and tendered his resignation as Justice of the Peace in that district.

Last fall Mr. A. G. Winston sowed 1¼ bushels of Landreth wheat on the Collins farm north of Burlington, and last week he threshed 30 bushels as the yield thereof.

After the entertainment Saturday night the seats were moved from the hall, and about fifteen couple remained and tripped the light fantastic until about twelve o'clock.

Hon. John G. Carlisle has been invited to address the yeomanry of this county next County Court day. If he accepts the invitation, notice will be given through these columns.

Attorneys Stephens and Tolin attended a special term of the Walton Criminal Court last Wednesday. A couple of men indulged in a fisticuff a few days before—one cent and cost were given the aggressor.

During the Institute last week Rankin Revill and Rob Foster ran an ice-cream and lemonade stand in one of the lower rooms of the school-house, and at the close of the Institute were seven dollars and a half ahead of expenses.

Remember that Geo. Husehart & Co., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

Good Attendance and Lots of Fun.

The entertainment given by the Burlington Dramatic troupe last week for the benefit of Morgan Academy was favored with a liberal patronage, which the [illegible] was presented with amusement duly appreciated.

The first night Stolen Will was presented, followed the second evening by "Our Boys of '76." These dramas [illegible] and [illegible] evening [illegible] wound up with [illegible] most laughable [illegible], which created a storm of applause, but not until the last two farces were presented did the boys throw open the throttle and let go all the comical talent of which they are possessed.

That the effort of the troupe was appreciated was attested by the fullness of the audience each night, and when the curtain raised Saturday evening a well filled hall greeted the company, and seemed to stimulate the individual members to the best interpretation of their respective characters, and when the curtain descended the last time the audience was unanimous in the verdict that the drama, "Our Boys of '76," had been especially well rendered for amateurs.

As the performance progressed it continued to improve, and taken as a whole it was a credit to the troupe.

Each member is entitled to special mention, but time and space forbid; suffice it to say that all who witnessed the dramas are well pleased with the manner in which they were presented, and consider that they got value received for the admission paid.

One of the principal features each evening was the cut-flower display, the selections ranging from the commanding and imposing sunflower that nods and bends in the breezes to the modest and delicate pansy. Each actor and actress came in for a liberal installment, every evening, of these flowers wrought into unique bouquets, and at times it was difficult to determine which predominated on the stage performers or flowers.

Next Saturday afternoon and at night the company will give performances with an entire change of programme. Admission in the afternoon 15 cents; at night 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Miss Mary Ryle's fine upright piano was used as one of the musical instruments.

The small boys had a picnic selling tickets. The only way to get rid of them was to buy.

Harry Piper and A. E. Stephens, of Cleves, Ohio, furnished good music for the entertainment.

John Palmer played corpse to such perfection that Geo. Piper convinced the audience that a very offensive effluvia came from the "cooling-board."

E. E. Foster makes a splendid "Ethiopian," while Prof. Mack's appearance in one of his characters, discounted that of any tramp that ambles up and down the land.

Just before the curtain went up the first evening, Joe Reed, who was circulating pretty lively in the gallery, created quite a sensation by falling over into the dress circle. He had regained consciousness before being picked up, and was but slightly hurt.

THE INSTITUTE.

The Boone County Teachers' Institute was called to order Tuesday, Aug. 17th, 1886, at 1:30 p. m., by County Superintendent, H. J. Foster. He made a very interesting opening address after which the Institute organized by the election of A. S. Rachal, Misses Bristow and Southgate, critics and J. C. Mack, secretary.

The subjects discussed during the session covered the entire range of the teacher's work from the primary grade to the high school and academic work. Every phase of the teacher's duty was covered by the programme and was ably introduced and discussed.

The following subjects created the most animated discussion: Arithmetic, (Fractions,) grading county schools, relation of the teacher to the patrons, best method of imparting moral instruction in the school, and several others.

The County Teachers' Association organized for the coming year by the election of the following officers: President, John P. Ryle; Vice-President, L. M. Whitehead; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Virginia Southgate. Miss Bristow and J. C. Mack were appointed members of the executive committee.

F. A. Withers, County Superintendent of Ohio county, Ind., was present Thursday and Friday, and discussed very creditably several subjects of importance.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved: That we, as teachers of Boone county, do hereby respectfully request our County Superintendent to adopt a system of text books for use in our schools.

In so much as our present County Superintendent, H. J. Foster, is soon to retire from his office, and in all probability this will be the last time he will meet with us in an official capacity, therefore be it resolved,

That we, the teachers of Boone county in Institute assembled, do hereby respectfully tender him our sincere and heartfelt thanks for his kindness, interest and work in our behalf.

Forty-four teachers were enrolled during the four days of the Institute.

A newspaper man claims to have made the discovery that no man was ever bitten by a mad dog who paid for his local paper a year in advance. We haven't the statistics at hand to verify the truth of this assertion, but nevertheless we think the thing is worth trying. No man with a subscription receipt in his pocket was ever struck by lightning or carried away by a cyclone.—Ex.

Henry Spug's wife had him arraigned before Esquire Gaines the other morning on a charge of assault and battery. Spugs was given one cent and cost, which, in the aggregate, amounted to something over $6. Spugs and wife are of the ebony hue.

Mrs. Noah Craven was quite sick last week.

Personal Mentions.

W. H. Barlow made us a brief call yesterday.

John W. Rice of Anthony, Kansas, is at his father's.

Wallace, son of Dr. Grant, is visiting his grand parents at Newport.

B. B. [illegible] and B. J. Blankenbeker were in town Monday morning.

Geo. Hyatt, of Newport, was the guest of his son-in-law Mr. J. M. Grant Sunday.

W. M. Cropper and wife, of Cincinnati, are visiting their friends here last Sunday.

W. H. Grubbs, Justice of the Peace elect in the Taylorsport district, was in town Sunday.

Miss Clara Grant, of Petersburg was visiting relatives in Burlington several days last week.

Mrs. Jackson, of Indiana, was visiting her daughters, Mrs. Delph and Tanner, near this place, last week.

N. J. McGuffie, who took part in the entertainment last week, returned to his home at Rising Sun Monday.

Mrs. Ida Hall and Miss Kittie Herndon, of Covington, have been visiting W. L. Piper and family, several days.

Marce Riddell dropped in on us yesterday, and reports 13 ties as the result of their exhibitions at the Aurora Fair last week.

Gaines Rice is spending the week with his parents, the company with which he is engaged in the city having allowed a vacation.

Mr. Thos. H. Stephenson was in Burlington Sunday and Monday, where his many friends were glad to see him. He is now located at Carrollton.

Misses Sue Kyle, Susie Rich, Mollie Tupman and Mattie Riggs, of Kenton county, who were visiting in Burlington last week and attending the Institute, returned home Sunday.

Mr. Maley Green and wife, of Cincinnati, were visiting his sister, Mrs. Carpenter, who lives just north of town on the Petersburg pike, Saturday and Sunday.

Thos. Coyle and Harmon Polly, of Beaver, were in town Monday, and made the RECORDER a brief call. Mr. Coyle executed his bond for another term as constable in his district.

A couple of young men from down on Gunpowder, indulged in a little "knock-down," while at the picnic at Silver Grove last Saturday. They were separated after a couple of rounds had been fought. Neither of them were punished very badly.

Reuben Norman was admitted to the Poor-house Monday. Mr. Norman was broken up in Texas during the war. At one time he was a very wealthy man, having money enough to corner the flour market in Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.

It is seldom that a printing office is honored with an array of female beauty equal to that which graced our sanctum Tuesday night of last week. Among the number were several popular belles from a distance. Come again, ladies.

Ben Corbin and Bob Clore, of Bellevue, passed through Burlington last Monday with a span of fine mules that will be exhibited at the Latonia Fair this week. If they don't capture the blue tie there will have to be some very extra mules in the ring.

John J. Berkshire was in Aurora last Thursday and saw the mob when it took its victim from the officer. He says he believes the man was dead before he was strung up. The constable, Anderson, from whom the man was taken, some years since, lived on John E. Walton's land in the Bellevue neighborhood.

School begins in Morgan Academy Monday, September 6th, with advantages that have never been offered before. The house will be ready to receive all scholars that may come when school opens, and every thing will be taught that is taught in any of the colleges. Board for young men and ladies reasonably cheap with the best families of the town, and with a liberal patronage of the public of Boone, the school will be a permanent success.

A Good Chance.

HON. REUBEN CONNER; Dear Sir—

I will receive and admit to free tuition in the State College of Kentucky, on your certificate of appointment, three young men from your district, properly prepared. On page 25 of the catalogue herewith sent, you will find the qualifications for admission into the Preparatory Department. On page 27 a close estimate of expenses. Send none but good, moral, steady young men. Yours Truly,

JAS. K. PATTERSON,
Lexington, Ky.

Miss Lillie Throop, of Cincinnati, Ohio, an experienced teacher of music, German and French, has a position in Morgan Academy to teach those branches of study for the coming school year. She is a lady of rare musical attainments, and will have a room furnished in the Academy, where she will teach instrumental music (piano and organ), also vocal music and voice culture, together with the languages, German and French. The young ladies of the school will be under her direct supervision and control, and she will spare no pains to make them refined and cultured.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Dr. Slater and Miss Sallie Snyder have gone to Old Point Comfort.

Sunday morning the Erlanger rink was the scene of a prize fight. The parties all came from Cincinnati.

A wedding, although an every day occurrence in this age of the world, always creates a stir in local circles, and our town has been enjoying for several days the excitement preceding such important events. Mr. W. S. Cole, a leading grocer of this city, and Miss Rouse, a daughter of Geo. E. Rouse, a wealthy farmer near here, are the contracting parties, and to-day the nuptial knot will be adjusted. They will take up their residence here in the house the groom has handsomely furnished for the reception of his bride.

TAYLORSPORT.

Tyson Cushon has erected a large tombstone to his child's grave, and Mr. Sprague has also placed one at the grave of her daughter.

Miss Susie Kyle of New York who has been visiting her mother at this place for the last five weeks has returned to home.

Some of our residents living in Main are becoming very aristocratic, even when they rise as early as 4 o'clock in the morning they never walk so far as the gate without kane, when they commenced the kane craze.

Harry Fox was being molested considerably by one of our citizens while on the river bank a few days ago. After tormenting the man for a while he put him in a fish box. [illegible] then a friend of both parties interfered, and Harry put him in and locked the box, and after a few hours confinement released them.

BEAVER.

Getting the roads in good trim is now the order of the day.

Don't forget the picnic at Mudlick next Saturday. A good time is assured all who attend.

Sleet Bros., are invoicing their old stock preparatory to filling up with a nice stock of goods.

The farmers are jubilant over the prospects of fine crops, the recent showers having put a nice finish on them.

Beaver is getting ready to have her picture taken as soon as Ed. Black can get his machine set at the proper range.

The camp meeting at the Springs is a decided success in every particular. Revs. Simons and Froh have the meeting in charge, and I doubt if a couple of divines can be found in the State, who are better qualified to conduct a revival, such as the one now in progress at the Springs. The attendance last Sunday was estimated at 700.

UNION.

Miss Ida Huey, of Illinois, is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. J. B. Coombs and Joe Coombs, of Covington, spent last Sunday with her uncle, H. W. Bristow.

E. W. Bannister and wife, of Elliston Station, spent last week with their parents here.

Miss Willie Whitaker, one of Covington's fair young ladies, who has been spending the past week with Mrs. J. W. Taliaferro, has returned to her home to the regret of her many friends here.

Miss Pearl Respass, of Covington, spent several days last week with her cousin, Nannie Bristow.

Miss Nannie Burkett, one of our prettiest ladies, is visiting relatives in Bracken county.

Mrs. Dickerson and Mrs. Chambers and her little daughter are visiting L. C. Norman at Frankfort.

Several of our young people attended the marriage of Miss Mattie Baker, of Covington and Louis Watson, of Texas, last week. The bride was well known and loved here, and the best wishes of her many friends will go with her to her new home.

PETERSBURG.

Dr. Kyle, of Aurora, was in town last Thursday.

Capt. Alden was in the city a couple of days last week, leaving Capt. Christy in charge of his boat.

Judge Dills and Cy Crisler, of Burlington, were on our streets last Wednesday.

Miss Bell Carson, of Florence, is visiting relatives here.

The Clippers defeated the Aurora Reds here last Thusday in a score of 31 to 4.

Richard Yonell, of Cincinnati, is spending a few days with his many friends here.

Born—Last Thursday to Sid Gaines and wife, a boy.

Dr. J. D. Terrill is carrying his hand in a sling, the result of mosquito bite.

Alten Stott and wife, of Osgood, Ind., spent a few days here last week.

T. B. Matthews, of Covington, has taken Mr. Wade's place on the Minnie.

A colored girl who worked for Levi Lemons, left last Saturday, taking two of his wife's skirts. Determined to recover the stolen articles, he watched for her, and when returning from Lawrenceburg he discovered her, and making her surrender the stolen articles, let her go on her way rejoicing.

VERONA.

Miss Emma Sheets is the guest of Miss Allie Whitson.

Daniel Roberts took in the camp-meeting at Big Bone the past week.

Marshall Whitson is happy again. Gallatin, Tenn., no longer has any charms for him.

Willie Hudson left on the 18th for a trip through Kansas, and will be gone about four weeks.

The pike fever is up again, several wagons are daily at work. Verona is no slouch by any means.

Bro. Bristow will commence a protracted meeting in the M. E. church next Wednesday night.

Miss Emma Blackford, of Nicholasville, and Miss Annie Bannister, of Dry Ridge, are visiting Miss Mattie Sleet, of this place.

The boys have quit talking about the school tax, and when the Sheriff made his appearance in town last Thursday they were willing to ante up.

Doctors Jones, Finnell and Bagby, held a post-mortem examination on Rice Vest, colored, on the 19th inst., resulting in finding cancer of the stomache.

W. L. Riddell, our accommodating Circuit Clerk, and J. R. Clutterbuck, our faithful sheriff, were in town last Thursday on legal business. They got somewhat deranged on starting home, taking the south bound passenger train for Louisville. Wonder when they will turn up again!

BULLITTSVILLE.

Wash Watts had a hay stack struck by lightning.

Mr. Benham, of Indiana, is here in the interest of a school.

Miss Daisy Wise, of Covington, is visiting Miss Annie Clore.

Miss Nannie Winston, of Covington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Gaines.

The recent rains insure a fine corn crop. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat.

Courtney Walton and Jack Berkshire represented Petersburg's "Plug hat Association" at this place last Sunday.

Another curiosity in Bullittsville. Fletcher Clore has a two-year old colt that weighs 1230 pounds. Who can beat that?

Wanted—To know what has become of our Sunday-school Superintendent? He fails to come any more. [He is stage struck—got the dramatics.—Eds.]

Dick Stephens is "cutting quite a swell" in his new buggy. Wonder with whom he took the first ride in it? It will tell you an important fact.

Messrs. Will Graves, Wash Watts, John Hushall and Henry Sprague have secured the services of Miss Bettie Riley to teach a private school near here.

R. L. Johnson, of Verona, was visiting acquaintances in general and a lady friend in particular, here last Saturday and Sunday. We would remind our young friend Clinton, that if he don't hurry up he will be too late.

Will Watts is lamenting his fate. It seems that he has promised a certain old maid near town that if no one else would have her he would. He says now that she is left all around sure, and he is perplexed to know how to get out of his scrape. "Dar is heaps of trouble on de ole man's mind." He is sure that she will want to hold him to his bargain. He has finally concluded to tell her that he was just a fooling. Persons would better be careful where and when they talk, for reporters are apt to be anywhere.

REARING CALVES.

A Method Which Can Be Called the First Step Toward an Improved Herd.

First, own good cows. Treat them kindly and keep them docile and quiet. When about to calve, place the cow in a separate stall and leave her loose. Feed no grain or stimulating food for a month before calving. When the calf arrives, remove it to a pen at a distance where it can be kept quiet and comfortable. It will never know what it is to be with its mother, and much trouble afterwards will be spared. In three or four hours milk the cow, and give the milk to the calf, teaching it to drink. With patient skill the calf may be taught to drink in the first lesson. Milk the cow four times a day, and feed the milk to the calf until the fourth day, when the cow is returned to the stable and the milk is saved for skimming. The calf gets only skimmed milk after this—three quarts at a feed twice a day, and warmed up to eighty degrees. The feed is gradually increased as the calf grows, and when it is two months old it is taught to take a little mixed ground corn and oats, and have a small quantity with the warmed skimmed milk until it is six or eight months old. This enables the calf to make a fine growth, and brings it up in docility and gentleness. These qualities are improved by a daily brushing and carding, and by using it to the halter and to lead, while it is being fed in the pen. Continual handling in this way prevents the contracting of any of the common vices, and when the calf becomes a cow, it is in an excellent state of discipline and gives no trouble. This method, well carried out, is the main step toward an improved herd, which will be of very great value, and one gained at a very small cost.—*American Agriculturist.*

—In Decatur County, Georgia, is situated a remarkable cavern called the Blowing cave. The entrance to the cave is thirty feet long and twenty feet deep. It has two openings, through which it is said to breathe. It draws in air in the forenoon and blows it out in the afternoon. A person who places his ear near one of the mouths will hear a noise resembling a loud roaring of wind. It is thought the cave has some connection with the Gulf of Mexico. The owner says he often goes to its mouth on hot evenings and gets a refreshing breeze.—*Chicago Times.*

—Petroleum is the topic of the office, drawing-room and workshop, and a great part of our people think only of oil, talk oil and dream oil. Miss Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, who has been laboring here, when leaving the other day, approached at the train Capt. V——, a well-known operator, who was standing on the platform, took him by the hand, as is her custom, and asked: "Brother, how are you? Are you on the rock or sand?" The Captain absent-mindedly but excitedly replied: "We are two bits in the sand and gushing like blazes."—*Pittsburgh Press.*

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers and others, Plffs.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
Sallie A. Penn and others, Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Sept. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

A parcel of land in this county on Mudlick and Little South Fork Creeks, being lot No. 1 in the division of the land of Samuel Moore, dec'd., and bounded thus: Beginning at a stake in James West's line southwest corner of Mary Moore's dower; thence s 1 w 31½ poles to a stake and two Buckeye trees, a corner with Craven Delgarn; thence s 89 w 36½ poles to two Hickory trees a corner with said Delgarn; thence n 1 e 81½ poles to a stone in a line of said dower; thence with said line n 89 w 36½ poles to the place of beginning containing 18½ acres of land.

Also one undivided fifth part of the following tract of land lying as aforesaid and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone a corner with James West; thence s 1 w 31 poles to a stone in said West's line; thence s 89 e 142½ poles to a stone in J. S. Hume's line; thence n 2½ e 41 poles to three Buckeye saplings, Thos. Finnell's corner; thence with his line and also a line of Jas. West, n 89 w 143 poles to the place of beginning containing 27½ acres.

The purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreitt, John Green, Thos. Burt, Fred Probble, Charles Castinetto, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and corporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

Music Lessons,
PIANO
on
ORGAN

Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. B. F. CRISLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK
For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
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I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
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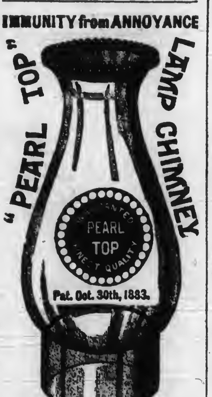

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Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

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The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable terms. Collections made on all points in the United States.
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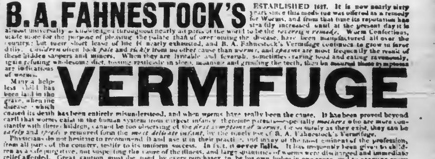
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
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HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.
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VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1837. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the sovereign remedy. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. Children often look pale and sickly from no other cause than worms, and spasms are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first symptoms of worms, for as surely as they exist, they can be safely and speedily removed from the most delicate infant, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

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Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, Pittsburg, Pa., Gentlemen:—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c., J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

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Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed. THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

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Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

GUILTY.

The Chicago Anarchists Convicted.

Spies, Lingg, Engel, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab and Fischer Guilty of Murder in First Degree,

And Neebe Guilty of Manslaughter, His Sentence Being Fifteen Years in the Penitentiary.

Schwab's Wife Fell Fainting to the Floor—Spies' Mother Led Weeping From the Room.

The Prisoners Remained Stolid and Were Taken Quietly Back to Jail by the Bailiffs.

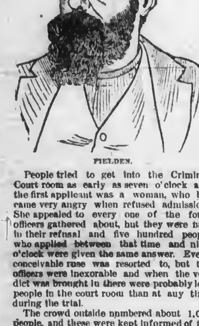
Colonel Black Made a Motion for a New Trial Which Will be Argued Next Thursday—Interview With the Prisoners.

THE VERDICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—There was breathless attention when the verdict which condemned seven of the Anarchists to hang and gave the eighth fifteen years in the penitentiary was announced yesterday. This was succeeded by intense excitement. The prisoners were ranged along the wall on the south side of the court room, hidden from the public by a line of policemen. Mrs. Schwab fainted, but no other demonstration was made.

The verdict was simply guilty as charged in the case of August Spies, Lingg, Engel, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab and Fischer, and Neebe guilty of manslaughter, his sentence being fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Black rose and moved for a new trial. Mr. Grinnell objected to this being considered at this term. Judge Gary said that such a motion was unnecessary at this time in any case. He then thanked the jury and said there would be no more business for them this week. The prisoners were taken back to jail.



FIELDEN.

People tried to get into the Criminal Court room as early as seven o'clock and the first applicant was a woman, who became very angry when refused admission. She appealed to every one of the forty officers gathered about, but they were firm in their refusal and five hundred people who applied between that time and nine o'clock were given the same answer. Every conceivable ruse was resorted to, but the officers were inexorable and when the verdict was brought in there were probably less people in the court room than at any time during the trial.

The crowd outside numbered about 1,000 people, and these were kept informed of the progress inside by the police. Some of the people who succeeded in getting up stairs and took seats at the west end of the room, were Mrs. Spies, Mrs. Parsons, Neebe's wife, Lingg's sweetheart, August Spies' sister and her brother Ferdinand, Mrs. Amer, General Parsons, Spies' mother and half a dozen others who have been regular attendants at the trial.

AUGUST SPIES.

Judge Gary was on time, and at 9:56 the court was opened and the judge sang out to spectators to take seats and not to make any demonstration. The prisoners were then brought in and ranged along the south wall, by the windows. The judge then turned and told the clerk to call the names of the jury. This was done amid oppressive silence, except on the part of Neebe, who was probably the most affected of the prisoners. Neebe turned and looked across the room, to the place where his wife sat. He craned his neck forward and said something in an undertone to himself. Parsons looked straight ahead to the place where his brother, the General, was standing. He then turned and looked into the street where, under the burning sun, a thousand men and women gazed anxiously at the upper windows. Parsons glanced around, and with a bold, defiant look, pulled something from his pocket. It was the battle flag of the Anarchists—a dirty, red silk handkerchief. Turning so that all in the street might see, but in such a manner that the court would not, he waved it for a moment or two.

Some one in the street saw it, and a cheer was uttered, but quickly stopped. When the people in the court room turned to ascertain the cause of the demonstration, Parsons sat stiffly in his chair and gazed vacantly at the clock. The others gazed anxiously into the faces of the jury and friends and then up at the dignified judge, as if in hope of gleaning some encouragement.

SCHWAB.

The relatives and friends of the prisoners were the most affected. Over in the corner sat a little old woman, nearly hidden by a big policeman. It was the mother of August Spies and during the half-hour she was in the court room she wept constantly, holding a white handkerchief to her eyes. Mrs. Parsons and General Parsons said nothing, betraying no evidence of the suspense that they must have experienced. Mrs. Parsons looked at her husband and once or twice opened her lips as if to speak. Lingg's sweetheart was next to her and during the calling of the jurors' names kept a constant signaling with him.

The call was finally finished, and then it was that the prisoners and their friends began to feel the excitement. Just two minutes [illegible] o'clock Foreman Osborne rose to his feet and faced the jury. The suspense was terrible, and as if already aware of the fate in store for them, a tremor came over the prisoners, while the feelings of their relatives and friends were manifested by the [illegible] of the muscles, hard breathing and shaking limbs.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" and the voice of the judge was almost inaudible, and even he gave way to the momentary solemnity and suspense. "Have you agreed?"

Then all eyes were withdrawn from him and turned on the foreman, who reached forward and gave the papers which he held in his hand to the clerk who, in turn, gave them to the judge. The foreman's work was done. The judge and the clerk held a whispered conference and finally the clerk raised the paper where the light would fall on it and the judge bent forward and fixed his eyes on the spectators. The people were like marble figures, not a word nor sign did they make, but their eyes merely shifted from the judge to the clerk. The latter then began reading slowly as follows:

"We find Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Fischer, Lingg and Engel guilty, as charged in the indictment, and punishable by death. We find Neebe guilty of manslaughter, and fix his punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary."

The clerk then sat down by the judge and the foreman still remained standing. There was not a sound, and for over a minute people seemed to be dumb-stricken. Then there was a faint sob—a low wailing moan. It came from the corner where the little old mother of Spies sat, and it was the signal for the outbreak of murmurs which ran over the assemblage.

"Quiet! Everybody sit down," and the judge's voice came clear and distinct. But even his authority could not prevent the expressions of surprise and outburst of pent up feelings and the suppressed murmur of anguish that came from the friends of the condemned men. The unfortunate defendants themselves said nothing. Not even did they move. They only looked—and into space. It was as if all hope had gone and now, for the first time, they knew their lives had been a failure.

The judge was the first to make a move. Stepping to the front he ordered that the jurors be polled. Each juror was then asked if the verdict expressed his true conviction and if he agreed in the verdict.

In answer there came a firm but low "I do."

As they reached the door, Lingg turned and looked at his sweetheart, and his anguish was apparent by the tears in his eyes. As her eyes met those of her lover, tears burst out afresh. Grim Michael Schwab turned, and he was just in time to hear a shriek from his wife and see her fall against a seat. He made a motion towards her, but collected himself and went out with the others.

Then the judge glanced for the first time at the prisoners and their friends. He then allowed his eyes to rest for a moment on the cringing form of the little old mother, weeping. Then bringing his eyes to the jury again, he told them they had done their work well. You have listened attentively to the evidence, given every detail, both for and against the prisoners your close attention, and your verdict is an expression of your convictions. This has been a long and tedious trial, but you have served well. I thank you for your attention.

The judge then, in a few words, discharged the jury and notified them that they were at liberty to go. There was not one of the twelve good and true men but looked thankful and drew a sigh of relief. The jury then rose and filed out of the room, and the bailiffs made their way to the sides of the prisoners. Not one word escaped any one of the eight. Their faces still wore the same vacant look and as they rose from their seats and followed the bailiffs it was with slow and unsteady steps.

"Ach Gott!" shrieked the wife, "Ach Gott!" Then her utterances took the form of ravings and she fell back in a dead faint. Restoratives were applied and when she regained consciousness again she resumed her cries. Some of her female friends quieted her and even Judge Gary came down from the bench and looked pityingly at her. She was taken out of the room and the others followed.

Mrs. Parsons did not seem very much agitated, though she bit her lips and looked at the judge with strained eyes. Spies' mother lay clinging to her daughter's dress and tears gushed from her eyes freely. The other women also wept and the crowd in the street stood aside in a respectful manner to let them pass.

Judge Gary came down shortly after, and a great many persons lifted their hats as he passed. The court room was cleared and the people went to their homes and their work. The trial of the "reds" was over. Before adjourning Judge Gary set the time for any motions by the defense for next Thursday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—During the excitement and exultation upon the streets attendant upon the verdict a wooden-legged newspaper vender on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, named Henry Bendixer, better known as "Corky," remarked in a loud tone that "The jury ought to be hanged." Instantly the crowd of citizens put their pennies in their pockets and moved on the fellow with shouts of "Hang him, Lynch him," etc. Officer C. J. Morris, of the Central detail of police, broke through the excited throng and rescued the fellow before violent hands were laid upon him. He was taken to the Central station where, with pale face and trembling voice, he said he was but jesting. Nevertheless he was taken to a cell amid the shouts of approval of a number of excited citizens.

Mr. Grinnell, his assistants, Messrs. Ingham, Walker and Furthmann, Mr. Foster and Inspector Bonfield, sat in the former's office chatting an hour after the verdict was rendered. "I feel very sorry for the jurors," said Mr. Foster, impressively. "If the day ever comes that the ropes are placed about the necks of these prisoners the members of the jury will not be out of danger. I have urged the prisoners to have all their friends exercise their influence against violence between now and the end of the case."

"I want to say," interrupted Inspector Bonfield, "that if any violence is done by the friends of these men that the lamp posts of the city of Chicago will bear fruit. In my opinion the police will be powerless to quell the popular rage and public vengeance will be summarily wrecked upon all the friends and pronounced sympathizers of anarchy."

When the reporters were admitted to the jail at four o'clock yesterday afternoon all the prisoners had apparently regained their composure. Parsons, as usual, was talkative and perfectly willing to express his views. He appeared calm and collected, and was evidently posing as a martyr. When asked what his opinion of the verdict was, he said: "There was popular clamor for our death. There was an insatiable thirst for blood. The beasts of capitalists have secured their ends. It is labor led to the scaffold in chains. I consider the verdict simply a war of capital against labor. What could we do? We are all poor men, while the men who were back of the prosecution have plenty of money at their command. All the officers of the court were prejudiced against us. The judge was unjust in his rulings. Grinnell was actuated by malice and hate. I have been a workingman all my life. I have advocated the labor cause, and if it is for this that I am to die, I will mount the scaffold with a firm step. While not a fatalist, I consider that I am the creature of circumstances. Have I hope? Well, you know what Pope says: 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.' Of course we hope. We shall carry it to the Supreme Court and see if the constitution is worth the paper it is written on."

Referring to the theory of who threw the bomb, Parsons said he considered it the work of an irresponsible crank who had no connection with the Socialists and was not in sympathy with them. "Who knows," said he, "but what it was thrown by a man from McCormick's—one of the strikers who had seen his brother shot down the day before. He could have attended our meeting that night, thrown the bomb and the blame be attached to us. Any one could buy a bomb for fifteen cents. I do not believe that Schnaubelt ever threw that bomb. He has simply fled to avoid the violence of the police. We have been convicted without a vestige of law. We are Anarchists—that is enough. And let me tell you what that word 'Anarchy' means. It is from the Greek words 'Archy-Ruler,' and 'An'—no, meaning 'no ruler.' Is there any crime in that? Our enemies have construed it to mean force and annihilation."

Mrs. Parsons said she did not care to talk about the case. She was surprised beyond all measure at the verdict. She did not see how it could be rendered according to law. If her husband was hanged he would be hanged in a just cause and was innocent of the crime of which he was charged. She warned her husband against talking too much to the reporters.

Spies said he had nothing to say. The verdict simply meant a war against the organization of labor.

Engel, who only speaks German, expressed himself pretty freely in his native tongue. He said the judge was one-sided. The police perjured themselves and every one was prejudiced against the prisoners. The verdict was a cooked-up affair he said. He asserted that he had never had any trouble in his life and denied that he had been imprisoned thirteen years in the old country. It was shown that the verdict had been arrived at before hand owing to the quickness with which the jury had arrived at an agreement. He had had no idea of being hanged, but was ready to die for the principle which he maintained. He, for himself, expected an acquittal, but there was no use trying to fight monopolies.

Neebe said he was glad he had received a sentence, for had he been acquitted it would have been bad for the other prisoners. There was no case against him whatever, and the mere fact that he had been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, when there was no evidence against him, would shown what an unfair trial it was and call attention to the others. The verdict was a great surprise to him. He expected either a light sentence all around or an acquittal. He did not believe that if the law points were carefully considered they would hold.

Fielden and Schwab refused to be interviewed or even talk with any one except their friends. Lingg and Fischer remained in their cells.

THE YEAR'S CROPS.

The Late Rains Have Broken the Drought and There are Now Prospects of a Fair Crop of Corn—The Wheat Crop Falls 15,000,000 Bushels Short of an Average.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The Cincinnati Price Current of yesterday says: More or less heavy rainfall has occurred in various sections of the West the past week, notably in the Ohio valley and portions of Iowa and Illinois, while moderate rainfall has reached a very considerable breadth. In some localities in Kansas, where the drought had been very severe, late rains have aggregated a fall of eight to ten inches.

These rains of the past week and previously have broken the drought in a large portion of the West, but a great extent of the corn crop west of Indiana was beyond being restored to any approach to nominal conditions. With a favorable autumn, however, much will result in lessening the extent of damage to the corn crop. Scarcely second in importance to the influence upon corn is the beneficial effect of these late rains upon pastures and water supplies for stock, an important relief now being secured in these particulars.

In regard to the general situation of the corn crop there is little to be added to what has been said. There seems to be little room for doubt of a curtailment of the crop, amounting to 300,000,000 to 400,000,000, compared with last year.

The wheat-producing countries of the world, exclusive of the United States and Canada, promise an aggregate of fully 1,500,000,000 bushels this season, or 3,500,000 bushels below an average production. In the United States and Canada the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels greater than last year, or say 15,000,000 short of what may be accepted as an average, so that the year's wheat crop of the world, as now indicated, will fall 50,000,000 bushels short of an average product.

If these calculations be justified by actual results and it be considered that the United States has an available surplus of previous growth amounting to 30,000,000 bushels, with practically nominal stocks abroad.

During the past year the United States exported 95,000,000 bushels of wheat, flour included. With a crop of fully 453,000,000 bushels of this year's growth and available surplus of previous growth of 30,000,000 bushels in excess of needed reserves, the available supply is approximately 465,000,000 bushels, from which can be spared for export 120,000,000 to 135,000,000 bushels.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Instructions to General Reyes in Case the Warlike Texans Should Precipitate a Conflict.

MONTEREY, Mex., Aug. 11.—The recent arrival of Colonel Pedro Valdez bearing confidential dispatches from President Diaz to the Military Governor of this State, General Reyes, causes serious comment in official circles. It is learned from a prominent State official, whose name cannot be made public, that definite instructions have been issued as to the course to be pursued by General Reyes in case the warlike Texans should precipitate a conflict on the border before the general governments conclude diplomatic correspondence in the Cutting case. Every preparation is being made to quickly concentrate the frontier troops wherever they may be needed. Large quantities of ammunition have already been forwarded to available points. The Government telegraph lines, heretofore sadly neglected and in some places entirely abandoned, are now being rapidly repaired. Public feeling is not in favor of war with the United States, nor is it expected that war will ensue, but a brush with the Texans would be hailed with delight, and the Texans may rest assured of a cordial reception whenever they make their profound call.

General Sedgwick at Paso del Norte.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 21.—General Sedgwick arrived here last evening and immediately crossed the river at Paso del Norte where he held a secret conference with Consul Brigham. After the conference, which lasted an hour, he was escorted to the Mexican Central depot where he took a train for the City of Mexico. General Sedgwick's credentials are directed to Minister Jackson and he states that his mission is to that gentleman alone. After conferring with Minister Jackson he will return to Paso del Norte and make a thorough investigation of the Cutting case. The Mexican customs inspector made a thorough inspection of General Sedgwick's baggage at Paso del Norte, although his escort announced him as special envoy from the United States. An envelope containing his credentials and instructions was subjected to thorough scrutiny. General Sedgwick reports that his mission is not a diplomatic one, but simply one of conference and investigation.

Suicide of a Young Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—Frederick Pappenheimer, the son of a wealthy New York tobacconist, committed suicide at the residence of S. A. Jarvis yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. Pappenheimer was engaged in buying tobacco here for his father. He had been permanently located in Louisville since January last and had lived a very examplary life, was highly thought of and apparently doing well in business. He left a note on the table of his sleeping apartment saying his life was a failure and he had concluded to put an end to it. His body will be sent to New York. The young man was twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

A Lyncher Confesses.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—Joseph Anderson, who fled from here on the morning the body of Mingo Jack, the negro who assaulted a young lady of this place, was found hanging to the door of the lockup last March, is now at his father's very sick with typhoid fever. He is not expected to live. He confessed yesterday to being one of the party who lynched Mingo Jack and implicated several prominent citizens. Officers are guarding the house. If Anderson recovers he will be taken before the grand jury.

Storms in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 21.—Accounts are pouring in of the destructive effects of the recent gale. It was the most severe known at St. Pierre for twenty-five years. Much damage was done to building and shipping. Two vessels were wrecked and several men hurt. The crew of the "banker," J. K. Mundell, were exposed on the wreck of that vessel all night in a furious sea. They were rescued one by one next morning by a life-line. It is feared that the Labrador coast fishing fleets have suffered.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—There were 186 failures in the United States and Canada during the last seven days, against 157 last week.

LAND-GRABBERS SCORED.

Forcible Reasons, Plainly Stated, Why Railroad and Other Monopolies, and Greedy Timber Thieves, Do Not Like the Administration.

The first gun of the Indiana campaign, on the Democratic side, was fired by Judge Lewis Jordan, of Indianapolis, in an earnest and able speech lately delivered at Lebanon. After referring to the fact that the navy contractors, steamship companies, Pacific railroads, land and timber thieves et al were all opposed to the present Administration he proceeded to show the reasons for some of this opposition:

The conquest of our vast public domain by the land-grabbers has no parallel in history, and it was all accomplished under the rule of a party which in its infancy said in its Chicago platform that lands should not be granted to corporations, but reserved for actual settlers. [illegible] How the Republican party had reached manhood, in fourteen years it had given away to corporations [illegible] acres of your land. Future generations will be amazed when they read of these princely gifts and will compare them with no favorable opinion to the gifts made by conquering kings to their generals and favorite followers. The people of this country, be they Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers or Mugwumps, have not yet had their eyes fully opened as to how lavishly the Republican party has made gifts of the public domain to favorite friends. This [illegible] acres would make nine States the size of Indiana. It is twice the amount of land in Great Britain and more than in France or Germany. It would make [illegible] homesteads of forty acres each.

Prior to 1862 not a foot of public land had been given to corporations, and it was only when the Democratic party in 1874 elected a majority of the lower house of Congress that a halt was called in these princely gifts.

So scandalous did these gifts become that even a leading Republican newspaper of the West, in a lucid moment of honesty, denounced Congress for making a gift enterprise of the public domain, and complimented a distinguished Democratic member of Congress from Indiana for "never having failed to oppose vigorously every one of these measures of public plunder." The railroads have been selling these lands at an average price of $4.31 per acre, and you can make the calculation yourself and determine the enormous pile they will receive if allowed to keep them all.

But since the books have been opened it has been discovered that the railroad companies were not satisfied with the strict terms of the act of Congress and the amount allowed to them, but have had decisions made by the General Land Office that gave them millions of acres not contemplated by the acts. Every demand made upon that office was promptly honored, and because they can not control the present Commissioner—Mr. Sparks—the whole brood have been hounding him down, and their allies, the Republican press, have joined in the cry.

The grant to the Union and Central Pacific railroads, forty miles wide from the Missouri river to the bay of San Francisco, and that to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is also forty miles wide. The Atlantic and Pacific is eighty miles wide, and that to the Northern Pacific is one hundred and twenty miles wide in the Territories. But these swaths were not wide enough for the grasping sharks, so they go to the General Land Office and are allowed to select what they call indemnity lands outside of these limits. In many cases these lands had been entered, patented and settled, and at the command of the sharks the owners were driven off and made beggars.

If, during the coming canvass, you hear some wheezy Republican speaker ask: "When are you going to open the books?" tell him the books have been opened and disclosed the inhuman and brutal treatment of the Western pioneer by the sharks who issued their orders through the General Land Office while it was administered by Republican officials.

We need not go to Ireland to witness the despotic and cruel rule of landlordism. Right here in our own land have been practiced outrages on the Western pioneer that have no parallel in the Green Isle. They have been robbed of their homes by a great Government, which had received pay for it, and all this done in the interest of the great railroad corporations. Thanks to a Democratic Administration, this has all been stopped.

But the railroad companies to-day are holding on to 96,000,000 acres more than they are entitled to, being a territory large enough to make three States the size of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They have not earned these lands, but are holding on to them with a death-like grip. The struggle is now going on in Congress and the eyes of the Western people are turned to Washington. The big fight is over the Northern Pacific grant. The Democratic House says this bloated corporation has 30,000,000 acres more than they have any right to, while the Senate, looking through Republican glasses, says the amount is only 6,000,000 acres. It is some consolation to have the Senate acknowledge even this last number. "Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand," and I hope the day is not far distant when all those lands will be reclaimed and opened to private entry.

But the railroads are not alone in their raids upon the public lands. They have formidable rivals in the land monopoly companies which are organized all over the Territories. Those companies have carried on their stealing of the public lands with perfect system. Their mode of operation has been to employ wild, irresponsible scoundrels to mount their horses and gallop over the prairie, and then return and proclaim for all the land they have passed over. These claims are then transferred to the land companies, which are composed largely of foreigners. By such outrageous frauds Scotch and English landlords have obtained estates in our country which surpass in extent and fertility those held by them at home. An English syndicate holds 3,000,000 acres in Texas, and the Holland Land Company 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico. Among the English Lords I find the Marquis of Tweedale owns 1,750,000 acres, the Duke of Sutherland 425,000 acres, Lord Houghton 60,000 acres, and Lord Dunraven, in Colorado, 60,000 acres. Special agents have found that an English firm has obtained 100,000 acres of the choicest red-wood lands in California. The books have not been fully opened and read, but so far it has been found that foreigners own 20,747,000 acres of our public domain. The foundations have been laid for carving out several Irelands in our own country. These startling figures confirm the plea that it was time "to open the books," discharge the book-keeper and place an honest man in charge of the General Land Office. Should your local Republican newspaper ask: "When are you going to open the books?" give him some of the facts I have furnished you, and, my word for it, his organ will cease to grind out the question. It is the examination of these fraudulent entries that has raised such a howl all along the Republican line. In one year, ending March 31, 1886, 2,223 of these entries were canceled or held up for further hearing and more than 300,000 acres reclaimed for bona fide settlers. This does not include the large number of entries which have been canceled for fraud which has been developed by individual contests, and the books are being opened every day. The great reform goes on, and Mr. Sparks is making the sparks fly wherever his hands reach.

The cattle kings have had a regular picnic, and have taken possession of the remainder of the public lands not gobbled up by the railroad corporations, the land companies and the English lords. Criminal and civil suits in fifty-six cases were brought the first year of the Administration against these robbers, and possession of 1,652,315 acres recovered. In forty other cases fences were removed from around 566,183 acres. The cattle kings are about as lawless as their bulls, and the strong arm of the Government had to be evoked to drive them out of the Indian reservations.

The railroad companies, the land companies, the English lords and the cattle kings operated in the open country, and left the forests for the timber thieves. During the first year of the Administration 515 criminal cases and 256 civil cases were commenced against these timber thieves. The amount involved in the civil suits was $5,501,870.09, and thus you see how extensive the depredations were. Of course they were all opposed to opening the books, and are also opposed to opening the doors of the penitentiary.

I would like to refer in detail to the frauds sanctioned by the Republican Administrations in surveying private land grants in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. The history reads like a romance, but unfortunately the romance is founded on facts. The Spanish and Mexican land claims are the foundation for all this rascality. I can only give you a few specimens. Mr. Martinez has a grant which was limited to 48,000 acres. Survey is made, and he is given 594,515 acres, and the patent issued. Salvador Gonzales, in 1742, was granted by New Mexico "a spot of land to enable him to plant a corn-field for the support of his family." A Republican Administration surveyed this corn-field, and gave him 103,959 acres. This discounts the big corn-fields on the Wabash, and is conclusive evidence that Mr. Gonzales had a very numerous family that lived principally on corn.

Those are only specimen cases of the hundreds which have been admitted and fraudulent surveys made, so that there is very little public land left in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The Spanish and Mexican claims have been bought up by men like Dorsey, who are all unanimous that the Republican party should be returned to power. Mr. Sparks says of the General Land Office: "I found this office a mere instrumentality in the hands of surveying rings," and says "it shall not be such during the present incumbency."

In all this great work the commissioner has the backing of the President, who stands up firm and grand as the cedars of Lebanon. The great mission of his Administration is to reclaim the public domain from the land sharks and grabbers, and thus make it possible for millions of freemen to find happy homes in the great West. In this great undertaking he should receive the hearty support of men of all parties, and I do not hesitate to say that in no part of this broad land will he have a more enthusiastic following than in our own State.

——Let no American forget that the United States owe the memory of Samuel J. Tilden more than they do any soldier who ever fought her battles, for he prevented a conflict which would have meant extermination.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——Mr. Tilden was a magnificent type of the best American statesmanship. He was endowed with solid erudition. He had not only political sagacity but political scholarship.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE MIGHTY DEAD.

Toll for the mighty dead,
In bells through all the land
While with [illegible] hand
[illegible]
A[illegible] passed away
To fairer lands—to brighter day.

When foul corruption's foot
Had [illegible] all our [illegible]
He grasped Ithuriel's spear
[illegible]
The baffled hosts of darkness fled
When he [illegible]

Led by his guiding light
The Right's [illegible] grew strong;
He [illegible]
He trampled down the wrong;
And now [illegible]
[illegible] his hallowed years.

A Nation's grateful hand
Its highest gift bestowed
The [illegible] of the land
[illegible] truth and justice rode
[illegible]
Nor drew the sword to win his right.

Toll for the mighty dead,
In bells with solemn sound,
While now his revered head
We lay in hallowed ground,
An uncrowned king he reigns for aye
In fairer lands—in brighter day.
—J. A., in N. Y. [illegible]

A GREAT MAN'S TRIBUTES.

A Few of the Thousands of Glowing Words Which Have Been Offered to the Memory of Samuel J. Tilden by Men of Both Political Parties.

——He was a political philosopher besides being a practical politician, skilled in all the arts of management.—*Boston Transcript.*

——Mr. Tilden was the ablest Democratic statesman of his generation, and the peer of the ablest of any party.—*Philadelphia Times.*

——The State of New York has lost her most distinguished son and the Nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counselors.—*President Grover Cleveland.*

——He was as brave, as honest and as patriotic, too, as he was wise, and the record of his long and laborious life will shine with splendor as the years roll on.—*Illinois State Register.*

——It was a maxim of his life that honest methods in politics are the only ones that yield large results at the polls, and from this maxim he never deviated.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

——He was the recognized guide and counselor of the great party which he had led to honest victory. Who shall say that a citizen of the United States can do more?—*Kansas City Times.*

——He was one of the very few men of either party or any time able to inspire full confidence in his ability to grasp and thoroughly understand questions of public policy.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

——As the great leader of the Democratic party he will never be forgotten, and those who have enjoyed the honor of his personal acquaintance will always remember him with pride and gratification.—*Cleveland Leader.*

——The intellectual gifts of Mr. Tilden were of the highest order; but the most remarkable quality of his mind, next to its moral courage and its fidelity to principle, was the comprehensive nature of his judgment. He saw the whole of a subject.—*N. Y. Sun.*

——Mr. Tilden was justly and universally regarded as the foremost, the wisest and the ablest Democrat of his time. His name will take its place beside those of the distinguished dead who stood intellectually as Sauls among the people.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

——He was a leader who put his party on the path to victory and his country on the plane of a nobler destiny. He was a patriot who turned away the tides of civil war. He was a sage who let no consideration of ambition move him in the still air of delightful studies.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Tilden and Hayes.

The burial of Mr. Tilden ends forever the hope passionately shared by many of his countrymen that the great crime against him and free institutions might be directly and signally condemned by re-electing him to the office of which he was defrauded. That hope is dust now, but none the less the accomplices in that crime have been found guilty by the opinion of mankind, and their sentence will not be mitigated by history.

It is now generally admitted by Republicans that Mr. Tilden was elected President. Ten years have produced a striking change in the feeling of all but the bitterest and most wrong-headed of his opponents. The cause of justice of the American people was not appealed to in vain, and Mr. Tilden had the satisfaction in the last years of his life of knowing that the party which committed and profited by the crime had ceased for the most part to deny or palliate it. Those who remember how eagerly and generally it was defended by the Republicans nine years ago will understand the change.

To Mr. Tilden this changed attitude of the Republicans might seem like a tardy apology for a crime beyond apology and forgiveness. But not more striking than the respect and honor which Mr. Tilden's political opponents show for his character and his services, is the deep and general contempt into which the miserable man has fallen who got by fraud the office to which Mr. Tilden was elected. For Hayes, even in his own party, there is no respect. The outcast of politics, he has no friends in any party, and is regarded by all with the contempt which his career and his qualities deserve.—*N. Y. Sun.*

His Hearing Was Good.

Mr. Tilden, in making some improvements recently, had need of a skillful engineer to lay off some ground for him back of his farm. One day the Governor drove out to see how the work was going on. The workmen, as they usually do at his approach, took off their hats. Mr. Tilden spoke to Miss Gould, who asked the engineer how the work was coming on. The man took off his hat, walked close up to the side of the T-cart where Mr. Tilden was sitting, and yelled:

"We're coming on all right, Guv'nor," and added, in a low tone of voice to himself: "Why the dickens don't he stay in the house?"

Mr. Tilden's eyes sparkled, and laying his left hand on the man's sleeve he motioned for him to put his ear down to his mouth, and in a low voice said:

"My hearing is very good."

The man's face was a picture; white, red, then white again. Then timidly lifting his eyes to the Governor's face, he took off his hat and asked his pardon. Mr. Tilden simply smiled, and motioned for Riley to drive on.—*N. Y. Star.*

Veteran vs. Demagogue.

That the soldiers have no sympathy with the demagogues who seek to capture the "soldier vote" by pushing extravagant pension bills is demonstrated by the action of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco recently. The scheme for giving a pension of eight dollars a month to every surviving soldier and sailor, whether he is disabled or not, was brought forward by a representative from Massachusetts, where, oddly enough, it has its chief strength, and after thorough discussion it was rejected by a vote of 327 to 86, or almost exactly four to one. Such a declaration ought not to be lost upon the Blair school of politicians, who have been insulting the soldiers by proposing to treat them as mendicants.—*N. Y. Post.*

POETS AS HUSBANDS.

The Effect of Marriage and Its Burdens Upon Men of Letters.

Some of the names in our list of men of letters who were married are not those of authors who depended or depend, for some are still living, on their writings for subsistence, but nearly all depend on their writings for their reputation. As all of these men were husbands and most of them fathers, such a list may serve to show that husbands and fathers need not despair of achieving reputation as authors, though in literature, as in other pursuits, a man generally secures some measure of success before he marries. This, however, is far from being always the case.

The married poets, it will be noticed, are numerous. Few of the best are missing. This is exactly as might have been expected. The genuine poet is above all things a lover. If some eminent poets are missing from our list—which, by the way, does not pretend to be exhaustive—it would be rash to accuse them of insensibility to fascination of the fair, for by the missing name there usually hangs a sad tale of disappointed love. Camoens, for example, was twice banished because of his passion for one of the "Queen's ladies" at the court of Lisbon, and, although his love was returned, the fates were so unkind that she died before he could claim her.

It would take a volume to notice all the interesting facts about authors and their wives. Here are a few. Of Tycho Brahe we read that "being a great admirer of the fair sex, he conceived a violent inclination for Christina, a beautiful country girl, the daughter of a neighboring peasant, and alienated his family till the King commanded them to be reconciled to him." John Knox, in spite of his Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, married two of them and had children by both.

Sir John Mandeville "religiously declined an honorable alliance to the Sultan of Egypt, whose daughter he might have espoused if he would have abjured Christianity." Burton, as far as we have been able to learn, was never married. This again is as we expected. The Anatomy of Melancholy is not that kind of book that any body but a lonely bachelor would think of writing. Young, author of Night Thoughts, married a lady with money, and so did Dr. Johnson. Cruden, the author of the Concordance, tried to do the same and addressed numerous pamphlets to the object of his choice, but she remained obdurate in spite of these and other extraordinary means of wooing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Russian Criminal Statistics.

The Russian Empire contains 881 penitentiary establishments (at least that is the number of which the Administration of Prisons publishes any account.) Their occupants on the 1st of January last year numbered 84,515 of both sexes, an excess of nearly 8 per cent. above the returns of the preceding twelve months. Of these persons the ordinary houses of detention contained 68,000, the correct prisons, 6,500, the reformatories 8,000, the prisons in Poland, 8,000. The proportion of women was less than 10 per cent. of the whole, but in the kingdom of Poland the women amounted to 16 per cent. of the incarcerated (probably owing to their participation in political agitation.) Nearly three-quarters of a million arrests take place in the year.—*London Times.*

—Dr. Charles Woodhouse, of Rutland, Vt., is the owner of two very interesting letters. One is the letter in which Colonel Ethan Allen announced to the Albany committee his capture of Ticonderoga and called for reinforcements. It is dated May 12, 1775, the day after the capture, is written in Allen's bold hand, and describes the capture of the fort substantially as it is described in Ethan Allen's "Narrative." The other is a letter of Lafayette to the committee, written by a secretary in English, and bearing the autograph signature of the Marquis.

—In a lawyer's office. The advocate and his client are arguing about the fee. "It seems to me," said the latter, "that $2,000 for a single speech is just a trifle 'steep,' don't you think so?" "My dear sir, allow me to explain. As yours is one of those cases I am sure to lose, my reputation at the bar will naturally suffer, and from this point of view I do not consider the sum named an excessive compensation."—*German Joke.*

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MADE of all work—the newspaper.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

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IT is a sleepy old coat that has had no nap in seven years.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

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THE MARKETS.

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LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 60	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 90	@ 4 30
Good Packers	4 45	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 80
No. 3 red		@ 77
Corn No. 2 mixed	43	@ 43½
Oats No. 2 mixed		@ 28¾
Rye—No. 2	53½	@ 54
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 25
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 80
Good Leaf		@ 7 35
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@11 25
Lard—Prime steam	7⅛	@ 7¼
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@ 18
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 23
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—New, per barrel	1 10	@ 1 25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 89¼
No. 2 red	89¾	@ 90¾
Corn No. 2 mixed	51	@ 52
Oats—mixed	33	@ 42
PORK—Mess	11 00	@11 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 55
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 79¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 78¾
Corn No. 2	41¼	@ 41½
Oats No 2		@ 26
Rye		@ 50½
PORK—Mess	9 52½	@ 9 65
LARD—Steam		@ 7 40
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	88⅜	@ 88⅝
Corn—Mixed		@ 49
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@11 75
Lard—Refined		@ 7⅛
CATTLE—First quality	4	@ 4½
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 67½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 79
Corn—mixed		@ 40
Oats—mixed		@ 26¾
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 73
Corn—mixed		@ 44
Oats—mixed		@ 28
PORK—Mess		@10 50
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results. If one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the favorite of the sex.

A [illegible] can live six weeks without food. That is why it is given.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

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is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis, and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold everywhere.

A man must not expect to live in clover simply because he marries a grass widow.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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Hens are very exclusive. At least each one likes to stick to her own set.—*Prairie Farmer.*

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

The Northwestern corn crop is in a poor way.

A [illegible] exposition will be held at [illegible] in [illegible].

A New York professor annually tattoos [illegible] persons.

Muskrats damage the Erie Canal $8,000 worth every year.

The Princess of Wales spends $5,000 a year for bouquets.

The cutting edge of this Mexican business is about worn off.

The grape-rot is playing havoc with some Vineland vineyards.

A Toronto woman proposes a society for the prevention of kissing.

The Massachusetts convicts are to have their tobacco supply cut off.

Washington is one of the best, if not the best, paved city in the world.

There are three private mail delivery companies operating in Berlin.

A two-year-old boy in Vermont was drowned in a vessel of sour milk some days ago.

The story of the discovery of meerschaum in Oregon turns out to be a mere sham.

Advices from Corea show that cholera swept off twenty thousand persons in one province.

Seven citizens of Chicago will shortly leave this world with a very poor opinion of republics.

There is little doubt that anarchy in the United States has had its wings clipped pretty closely.

The Czar of Russia is growing economical. He has cut the czarowitz down to $50,000 a year.

Machines for reeling silk from unpierced cocoons are in operation in the Agricultural Department in Washington.

Thrones are cheap in France. Two made for the last Napoleon are now valued at $100 each, and find no takers.

The Niagara Falls crank who goes through the rapids begins to assume the proportions of a national nuisance.

Mrs. Cleveland, the President's wife, has taken sixty sittings for pictures in a Washington photographer's gallery.

"J. Gray, pack with my box five dozen quills." The peculiarity of this sentence is that it contains all the letters of the alphabet.

Suicides caused no less than twenty-four of the total number of 1.6 deaths reported officially for May as having occurred in the German armies.

The *Savannah News* says: "There is a man in Athens forty-three years old who never fired a gun in his life." Probably he is without arms.

Pittsburgh now has seven Bessemer steel plants. Steel is so generally taking the place of iron that the puddlers are moving west to obtain work.

The rations for the force that was to invade Mexico, may now very properly be sent to those counties in Texas whose inhabitants are suffering for the necessities of life.

A current paragraph is to the effect that the accomplished daughter of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, obedient to her father's wishes, has never seen a play or an opera.

A portion of the Gulf of Mexico was blown into the city of Galveston, the other day, thus making mariners of unmaroonscitizens who had no sea-going taste whatever.

The belle of Long Branch is a beautiful young Jewess named Stella Isaacs, whose face is said to be a perfect fac-simile of that of Venus, seen on artistically-cut cameos.

The new election at Leith for member of parliament resulted in the triumph of the Gladstonean candidate, Mr. Ferguson. His competitor, Mr. Jacks, lost 4,856 votes since last fall.

A strong argument for the economy of cremation, is that the Vanderbilt tomb is to be permanently guarded by detectives, and a house is being constructed in its vicinity for their use.

A curiosity of engineering, in the form of a tiny engine, has been made by an ingenious clockmaker. It weighs only about fifteen grains, and is entirely covered by an ordinary thimble.

A new umbrella device is a patent window in one of the sections, through which the traveler can see who is ahead of him and how to avoid punching him in the back with the sharp point.

A meteor, brilliant with blue and red light, was seen from Eastport, Me., a few nights ago. It was seen for thirty seconds, and left a red track across the sky after the meteor had disappeared.

At Oneida, N. Y., the other day, a base ball umpire made a wrong ruling. When it was pointed out to him he fined himself seventy-five cents. At the close of the game his severity gave way, and he remitted the fine.

President Grevy, now eighty years old and far from robust, is represented as seeking relief from cares which advancing years, rather than declining patriotism, have rendered burdensome, and talks of resigning.

The engineer of Rapid City, D. T., in surveying for the water works, located the reservoir several feet above the fountain head of the water supply, and now the water will not run into the tank, and therefore the city's $50,000 water system is of no use.

Red Cloud, a Sioux chief, believes that it is better to get a living out of the white people than to quarrel with them. "What we want," says he, "is white man to plant our corn, hoe it, harvest it and put it into the barns which they will build for us. Warriors don't work."

A Buffalo paper says that just before the opening session of the savants in that city, Bishop Cox remarked to a reporter: "I should like to correct the proof-sheet of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you're pretty certain to bungle it up badly." This will go on record as the standing joke of the session.

Christine Nilsson denies the story that she was married the other day, and, as she would appear to have been in a good position to know, her word will doubtless go a long way with the public.

An exchange says: "Mr. Jones called to see us yesterday and laid an egg on our desk." Mr. Jones can have $50 a week by applying to Mr. Barnum, who will bill him as the "Only Human Hen."

There are almost as many fools and cranks in this beloved land of ours as there were a week ago, but the Niagara Rapids are still doing business at the old stand. Excursions at reduced rates.

The vicinity of Niagara Falls would be a very suitable spot for the establishment of an international lunatic asylum just now. There are enough barrel cranks alone to give the institution a fine start.

The wife of Jacob Scharf, a saloonkeeper at Cambria, Wis., did not know that he kept his money in a long-unused stove, when she touched a match to the waste paper. His loss was $300 in greenbacks and about $90 in coin.

C. C. Beers, a physician of Boston, who won some notoriety by advertising to cure the opium habit, has been arrested for conspiring with Mrs. Robinson to murder her daughter, Lizzie A., who is supposed to have died from poison last February.

THEY WON'T HAVE IT.

Bulgarians Overthrow the Revolutionary Government and Cast the Leaders Into Prison.

Prince Alexander to Return to Bulgaria's Capital—An Alarming State of Affairs at Sofia.

Sofia, Aug. 26.—The Provisional Government created by the Revolutionists has been overthrown. M. Clement, M. Grueff and M. Zankoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison and the old Ministry reinstated. The deception practiced upon them by the circulation of the report that Prince Alexander voluntarily abdicated has exasperated the troops and civilians alike, and the revulsion of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has been sent in search of the dethroned Prince to persuade him to return to the palace and resume the direction of the affairs of the country.

Bucharest, Aug. 26.—The commander of the yacht, on which it has been stated Prince Alexander is kept prisoner, has telegraphed from Reni, in Bessarabia, to Sofia asking for instructions. He received orders to convey the Prince back to Sofia. Dispatches from Widdin state that the counter revolution has been successful.

London, Aug. 25.—The government has received a number of important dispatches from the East, and the Marquis of Salisbury has been requested by telegraph to return to London immediately.

BEE LINE WRECK.

A Passenger Train From Cincinnati Dashes Into a Freight—Several Lives Lost.

Columbus, O., Aug. 26.—Vague information has been received of a terrible collision which occurred between ten and eleven o'clock to-night, at the crossing of the Bee Line and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh railroad, at Milford Center. A Panhandle freight was standing on the track when a Bee Line through passenger train from Cincinnati dashed into it at full speed. The marshal of Milford and a citizen standing near by were struck by debris, and the marshal killed and the other seriously wounded. One passenger was instantly killed and several severely wounded. The fireman of the passenger is missing, and, it is thought, is beneath the wreck. Among the killed in the wreck at Milford to-night was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Sam Landon, of the Ohio House, whose home was at Marysville.

Attempt to Wreck an Excursion Train.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 25.—An excursion train of five coaches, having on board about three hundred passengers from Aurora, arrived in this city, to-day, over the new road, the Joliet, Aurora and Northern. Ties and logs were discovered in three different places on the track in time to prevent a wreck. The obstructions were all discovered within a mile of each other, and the railroad officers think they were placed there by some one whose property was condemned or purchased at too low a price by the company. This was the first excursion over the road.

Death-Ride Down a Mountain Side.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 25.—This afternoon part of a construction train on the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad, while ascending a heavy grade of the mountain section, between Tryon City and Saluda, broke loose, flying down the mountain with frightful speed. Overseer Swift and four convicts were hurled from the flat cars and killed. A guard was seriously injured, and seven convicts were injured. The cars did not leave the track, but did not stop until they reached Tryon City.

Cutting's Address.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 25.—Cutting has issued an address to his fellow-citizens of the United States, thanking them for their firmness in demanding his release. He also commends Secretary Bayard's action, but gives Consul Brigham the chief credit for ably conducting the negotiations which led to the abridgement of his confinement. Mr. Cutting embraces the opportunity to set forth at considerable length his views upon the duty of the United States in regard to the protection of its citizens in other countries.

The New Oleo Stamp

Washington, Aug. 25.—The work upon the models for the oleomargarine tax stamps has been delayed by the absence of the Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and they will not be ready for several days. The design is said to be simply a bull trampling a serpent under foot in the center, while around the margin are the words "oleomargarine" and "internal revenue," the denomination of the stamp being indicated in the corners.

A Young Woman's Great Feat.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Miss Jeanette Larke, a handsome young lady of Youngstown, swam the Niagara river below the rapids, near her home, yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied by Wm. Wilkinson, and the distance was about a mile and a half. Miss Larke reached the Canada shore with very little exhaustion and seemed perfectly fresh, although her companion was very tired. This is the first time a lady has accomplished the feat of swimming the river at this point.

The Whirlpool Rapids Craze.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 25.—Ex-Councilman Chambers, of this city, has decided to swim the whirlpool at Niagara. He says he will start next week, and if nobody interferes with him he will go through the whirlpool without cork jacket, barrel or anything else, depending on his powers as a swimmer to carry him through all right. His belief is that any man can accomplish the task if he keeps cool and does not lose his head.

One Killed and Two Injured.

Windsor, Vt., Aug. 25.—A carriage containing Senator Evarts, of New York; Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, and Miss Matthews, daughter of Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was overturned this evening. Mr. Perkins was instantly killed, and Senator Evarts and Miss Matthews were severely bruised, though not seriously injured.

Afraid of Poverty.

Bellaire, O., Aug. 25.—Eli B. Matthews, a bachelor farmer, living near here, worth $80,000, aged seventy-four, hung himself in his barn to-night, having become despondent through fear of poverty.

Children Killed by a Falling Building.

Sheffield, Eng., Aug. 25.—The walls of a warehouse used for the storage of steel ingots fell to-day, killing and injuring a large number of children who were playing on the pavement beneath. The bodies of seven of those killed have been recovered. Many are still missing.

Beecher's Brother Suicides.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Rev. James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, committed suicide at the water cure here this morning. He was the youngest son of Dr. Lyman Beecher.

Another Riot in Belfast.

Belfast, Aug. 25.—Daly's tavern, on Peter's Hill, has again been wrecked by rioters. The mob last night placed chains across the Shankhill road, which tripped the police and troops when they charged the mob. Twenty arrests have been made. The police were terribly stoned.

Warlike Russian Movements.

Vienna, Aug. 25.—The *Tagblat* says: The Russian Ministers of War and Marine have been summoned to St. Petersburg. The Black Sea fleet has been ordered to be in readiness for a cruise. Several Russian steamship companies have been ordered to equip troop transports.

SORROWS OF SAILORS.

The French Ship L. Emile Goes to the Bottom—Twelve of the Crew Drowned.

New York, Aug. 26.—A St. Johns (N. F.) special to the *Herald* says: A dispatch from St. Pierre announces the total loss of the French ship L. Emile. She was commanded by Captain Cheval and was manned by a crew of twenty-one fishermen. She was returning, fish laden, with others of the Grand Bank fleet, when, during the prevalence of a dense fog and very boisterous sea, she struck yesterday morning on the reefs of Kellah's Island, Lamalyne, was shattered to pieces and immediately sank. Twelve of her crew were drowned. Nine with the Captain were washed through the boiling surf and landed among the shingles and seaweed of the shore in an apparently lifeless condition.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

Considering Whether or Not He Will Return to Bulgaria.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Prince Alexander has arrived at Darmstadt. He received the news of the success of his friends at Sofia and the devotion of the Bulgarian army with deep emotion. The intelligence of the downfall of the Provisional Government was conveyed to him while he was en route to Darmstadt, and with the news came the suggestion that he had better return to Sofia. He telegraphed to his father at Darmstadt that he would visit Darmstadt at all events before returning to Bulgaria, and would then decide whether he would return or not.

Illinois Farmer Killed.

Centralia, Ill., Aug. 26.—'Squire James J. Chambers, aged about sixty years, an old pioneer farmer of Clinton County, residing three miles south-west of here, was instantly killed in this city this morning. He brought a load of wood to town, and while passing through an alley to deliver it the wagon struck an obstruction, throwing him to the ground at the heels of the horses, and the front wheels passed over his breast. His son Thomas was ahead of him a short distance with a load, and, seeing him fall, hurried back to his assistance. The father looked up into his son's eyes and told him he was dying, and before medical aid could be procured he expired.

Pierced Through and Through.

Dexter, Mo., Aug. 26.—A terrible accident happened at Himmethberg & Co.'s sawmill, located at Buffington, a station twelve miles east of Dexter, a man by the name of Baines being struck in the left side by a piece of timber thrown some way from the saw. The timber, which was smaller at one end than the other, entered his side, just below the nipple, and penetrated him through and through, coming out on the other side. Drs. Kendal, of Sikeston, and Bartlett, of Poplar Bluff, were called and the timber removed. The doctors have no hope of his recovery, but he is yet alive and seems to be getting along very well. Baines is from Indiana.

The Farmers' Congress.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26.—The Farmers' Congress, meeting at St. Paul, Minn., adopted a report in which the Government is asked to extend the Signal Service to all places reached by telegram. They recommended an appropriation of $3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals, and request the Secretary of State to instruct the Ministers to Germany and France to use all proper means to prevent restrictions upon American farm products, properly inspected and shipped.

Postal Expenditures and Receipts.

Washington, Aug. 26.—A report has been prepared by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury showing the fiscal operations of the Postal Service for the quarter ended March 31, 1886. The receipts were $11,538,630 81; expenditures, $12,764,224 92; deficit, $1,230,806 [illegible]. A comparison with the corresponding quarter of the previous year shows receipts to have been $10,983,048 34; expenditures, $12,544,840 96; deficit, $1,561,198 62.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Prohibition Convention, to-day, nominated Chas. S. Wolfe for Governor and A. A. Barker for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation; Charles L. Hawley, for Auditor-General; John N. Emery, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Rev. J. M. Palmer (colored) for Congressman at large.

The Michigan Republicans.

Grand Rapids, Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention nominated the following ticket: Cyrus G. Luce, Governor; James H. McDonald, Lieutenant-Governor; Gil R. Osmun, Secretary of State; George L. Maltz, Treasurer; Henry H. Aplin, Auditor-General; Moses Taggart, Attorney-General.

Names of New Naval Cruisers.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The names selected for three of the new naval cruisers, for the construction of which contracts will soon be advertised for, are the Newark, the Charleston and the Baltimore. The latter is the twin screw, forty-five hundred ton vessel, which is designed to be the fastest ship afloat.

The House Post-Office.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The House Post-office serves almost six hundred persons during a part of each year, and it costs $26,220 a year, or $43.70 per capita. At that rate it would cost to provide postal facilities for the sixty millions of people in the United States the enormous sum of $2,022,000,000 a year.

Evicting.

Dublin, Aug. 26.—Five hundred policemen and troops have left Birr to assist at evictions on the estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde, in Galway. The Birr branch of the National League has given notice to tradesmen not to supply evicting parties with provisions or means of conveyance.

The Illinois Democrats.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George C. Anderson, of Quincy, for Treasurer; F. J. Oldt for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform cordially approved of the Administration of President Cleveland.

Another Death in the Bayard Family.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 26.—Henry Bayard, brother of the late Jas. A. Bayard and uncle of Secretary of State Bayard, died at Dauphin, Pa., to-day. He was born in this city nearly eighty years ago. He was engaged in the manufacture of iron.

Hydrophobia.

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Rosa Von Stein, a young married woman, living at No. 18½ Betts street, was taken to the hospital to-night in fearful convulsions. Her physician pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. Forty days ago one of her arms was lacerated by the teeth of a Newfoundland dog.

A Lady at the Head of a Bureau.

Washington, Aug. 26.—During the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Assistant Secretary of the same office, Miss Minnie S. Cook is acting as the head of the Indian Office.

Infant Drowned in a Tub.

Coshocton, O., Aug. 26.—The fourteen-months old son of Jacob Balo, living near here, fell into a tub of rain-water, and when found by the mother a few minutes later life was extinct.

Nineteen Miles an Hour.

Marseilles, Aug. 26.—The new steamer Lagascogne which is destined to ply between Havre and New York, made a trial trip to-day. Her average rate of speed was ninteen knots an hour.

Asleep on the Track.

Washburn, Mo., Aug. 26.—Jeff Harbin was drunk and laid down on the 'Frisco track, near here, to sleep, when a train of cars ran over him, killing him instantly.

BULGARIAN MUDDLE.

Seems Likelier Every Day to Make Very Serious Trouble.

The Russian Press Demanding the Immediate Occupation of Bulgaria While the Military Authorities are Said to be Making Extensive Preparations for Offensive Operations.

Vienna, Aug. 27.—It is rumored that Russia is making extensive military and naval preparations, and has ordered the movement of the fleet toward the Roumanian coast. It is also rumored that the Berlin and Vienna Courts are making strenuous efforts through Prince Alexander's father to dissuade Alexander from returning to Bulgaria. The Russian press demands the immediate occupation of Bulgaria.

London, Aug. 27.—The reply of the Czar to the address sent him by the Zankoff Government is frigidly worded, although he promises to protect Bulgaria. The Porte has received replies from the various powers to its circular announcing Prince Alexander's deposition. With the exception of Italy the different governments merely note the contents of the circular, reserving all ulterior communications. The reply of Italy in addition recognizes the Porte's right to protest against the illegality of Prince Alexander's deposition. At a mass meeting held at Slivno, Roumelia, it was unanimously resolved to support Prince Alexander. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the foreign ministers at Bucharest. A meeting at Kasanlik, Roumelia, sent a telegram to the Czar begging him to continue to extend his favors to Bulgaria. The Czar, in answering, assured them of his good will toward the Bulgarians if they would maintain order, and in this task Russian agents would support them.

HARD FATE.

A Maryland Convict Whose Twelve-Year Term is Concluded Is To Be Transferred For Another Period to Massachusetts.

Baltimore, Aug. 27.—David Peyton, a convict in the Maryland penitentiary under a sentence of twelve years for burglary, will finish his term to-morrow morning. He will not step out of his cell a free man, however. Deputy Sheriff Roseman will be present with a warrant from the Governor of Massachusetts charging Peyton with being an escaped convict from the State prison of that Commonwealth. The deputy will turn him over to Officer Joseph A. Moore, of Boston, and he will go back to Massachusetts. Peyton's residence in the Maryland penitentiary has made a changed man of him—so much so that Warden Horn and other officials have furnished him with testimonials of good conduct, they believing that he is a thoroughly reformed man. He has been commended to the Governor of Massachusetts as deserving of clemency.

SAD END OF A VACATION.

A Young Philadelphian Drowned in Sight of His Betrothed.

Asbury Park, Aug. 27.—Sylvanus Carr, of Germantown, Pa., was drowned at Ocean Grove yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carr was about 25 years of age and was spending a week's vacation here with his fiancee. Being a good swimmer, he ventured out a little too far and became exhausted. Bathing Master White swam out to his assistance, and just as he was about to seize him, Carr went down for the last time. Miss Lizzie Cooper, of the same place, to whom he was engaged, saw him go down. She fell upon the sand in a dead faint and had to be carried to her hotel.

Startling Discovery at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The vault-cleaners made a discovery in the rear of 1103 South Third street this morning that duplicates the one made last month in the rear of Joe Maserang's saloon on Eastern avenue. They found two human skulls in a vault and enough other arms and legs and ribs to fill a barrel. The premises are being excavated for a pork-house, and when last occupied the old building on the lot was a tenement house and the resort of thieves, thugs and criminals generally. The coroner has taken charge of the bones.

Cooked by an Electric Flash.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 27.—During a thunder shower this evening a five-year-old son of Anton Tesm, of the St. Joseph police force, was struck by lightning and fatally injured. His mother, who was in the back yard with her child, was shocked, but not seriously. The little fellow had gone out during a lull, and was bending over a tub of water. The electric current went into the back part of his neck and down the spinal column and the right limb into the ground. The flesh over which the current passed is cooked and almost ready to drop from the bone.

Business Embarrassments.

New York, Aug. 27.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days: For the United States, 171, and for Canada 30, a total of 201, as compared with a total of 180 last week, and 157 the week previous to the last. The increase this week arises mainly in Canada. Business casualties this week in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States continue light.

Attempted Eviction Failed.

Dublin, Aug. 27.—An attempt was made to enforce evictions at Donoborough, County Cork, to-day, the police being aided by a detachment of soldiers. Only one eviction was accomplished, when the people attacked the police and military with such desperation that further proceedings were abandoned. Several of the police and military were severely injured by stones.

Correct to a Cent.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—The count of the money in the United States Sub-Treasury here was completed to-day by experts sent from Washington for that purpose. The accounts were found correct to a penny. About $27,000,000 was counted, of which $15,000,000 was in silver. A supposed deficiency of $1,000 in silver delayed the count several hours.

Getzein Gets It Again.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—Pitcher Getzein, of the Detroit Base-Ball Club, has been fined $300 for insolence and profanity addressed to Captain Hanlon, who had censured him for listless playing. This makes a total of $400 assessed against Getzein in the last month in the shape of fines.

Caught in a Thresher and Killed.

Duquoin, Ill., Aug. 27.—Yesterday afternoon, while working a threshing-machine on a farm about seven miles south of Benton, Franklin County, Illinois, a man named Wm. Odle, who was feeding the thresher, started to go to the straw-stack, near by, and in turning around to do so got overbalanced, and was so unfortunate as to fall back into the machine and was almost instantly killed. He was horribly mangled and died shortly after being extricated. He was buried to-day. On the return from the funeral a horse and buggy driven by Mrs. James Jones, a cousin of the deceased, ran away, and she was severely, if not fatally, injured.

Four St. Louis Hangings Postponed.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27.—The hanging of Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, which was to have occurred to-day, has been postponed until November 15, a stay having been granted, pending the hearing of his case before the Supreme Court. The hanging of three Chinamen, which was also to have occurred to-day, has been postponed for the same reason.

Fatal Collision at Hellgate.

New York, Aug. 27.—A fatal collision is reported as occurring at Hellgate yesterday. The steamer Robert Knapp came into collision with the tug Washington, and three of the crew of the latter were drowned.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Six Hundred Persons Killed and Upwards of One Thousand Seriously Injured in Greece.

Athens, Aug. 29.—The area of the district which is affected by earthquakes yesterday, is phenomenally large, especially as to width, and at least six towns have been entirely destroyed, while a score of others are partially demolished. On the main land there has been great damage to property, but comparatively little loss of life. On the islands the deadly effect of the disturbances has been most severe, and it is estimated that 600 persons have been killed and upward of 1,000 seriously injured. The undulations of the earth were singularly regular in their occurrence and the actual shocks averaged twelve seconds each in duration. The inhabitants everywhere in the disturbed districts have abandoned the houses still standing, and all are camping out in the fields. The breaking of the telegraph wires by the upheavals has made it almost impossible to obtain details, and it is believed that the reports already received underestimate the damage and loss of life. The Greek Cabinet is in continuous session, and a transport with tents, food, physicians, medicines and a company of pompiers started for the stricken districts Saturday evening.

WESTERN EXPLORERS.

The Hitherto Unknown Features of Crater Lake, in Oregon, Brought to Light.

Washington, Aug. 29.—A party sent out by the Geological Survey, under the command of Captain Clarence E. Dutton, U. S. A., has succeeded in reaching and making a complete survey of Crater Lake, in Oregon, a body of water whose shores, with the possible exception of one point on the south, have never before been touched by the foot of white men. The party boats were hauled a hundred miles by mule teams, dragged by a detail of soldiers up the snow-clad sides of the ridge which surrounds the lake, and lowered by ropes from the crest of the water, nine hundred feet below. One hundred and sixty soundings were made, the result of which gave the general character of the lake bottom. Two large submerged cinder cones were found, respectively 800 and 1,200 feet high, the rest of the bottom being flat. Captain Dutton believes this to be the deepest body of fresh water on the continent. The greatest depth attained by the sounding line was 2,005 feet.

Married His Step-Mother.

Sea Girt, State Camp, N. J., Aug. 29.—A wedding, which interested many of the soldiers encamped here, took place Thursday night at Manasquan, a small village adjoining Sea Girt. Washington Parks, a furniture manufacturer of Philadelphia, was married to his step-mother, Mrs. Parks. The bride was the widow of her present husband's father, the late Richard Parks, who was in the tassel business in Philadelphia. She is twenty-six years of age, and married the elder Parks three years ago. He died, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $125,000, which was divided between the widow and his two children. One of the conditions named in the will was that in the event of the widow marrying again she would forfeit the estate and the money would revert to the son, Washington Parks. Inasmuch as the widow was married again she forfeits her $125,000, but in conformity with the terms implied in the will the estate goes to her husband. Mr. Parks always manifested great fondness for his young step-mother, which eventually ripened into love. He, too, is twenty-six years of age.

Frenzied Naples.

Naples, Aug. 29.—Mount Vesuvius is now in a violent state of eruption, and the people living in its vicinity have fled to the interior, where they are congregated in open fields, spending the most of their time in prayer and supplication. Naples is almost depopulated, and the few people who remain are also panic-stricken. The open spaces and squares of the city are filled with men and women upon their knees offering up prayer to stay the eruptions and save their lives. The same state of consternation exists at Bari, where the priests are proclaiming that the eruption is a visitation of God because of the wickedness of the people. A consequent wakening of religious fervor has taken place. Nearly every person in the town can be seen in a devotional attitude at almost any time in the day or night.

Seven Fatalities.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29.—Seven fatalities occurred here to-day. Mrs. Mary Rodebaugh was run over by a carriage and fatally injured; Charles Henderson committed suicide by taking laudanum; Harry Eisenbeis, aged ten years, was drowned while bathing; George Wright died of heat; R. T. Thompson died suddenly of lead colic; Mrs. Mary McElheny died from kicks and other injuries inflicted by her husband; Fred Schwaby was cut in the side by J. R. Gilbert and probably fatally injured.

Drowned by a Dog.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Frank Wood was rowing on Orange Lake to-day with a friend and a large dog, when the dog by suddenly shifting his position upset the boat. While in the water, the dog persisted in climbing upon Woods' shoulders, thus forcing the man's head under water. Exhausted by his vain struggles with the dog, Woods finally sank, and was drowned in eight feet of water.

Sentenced to Death.

Sofia, Aug. 29.—The trial by court-martial of Messrs. Zankoff and Grueff and the Metropolitan, Clement, the leaders of the revolutionists who forced Prince Alexander to abdicate, has been finished. Messrs. Zankoff and Grueff were sentenced to death, and Clement was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Powder Magazine Struck by Lightning.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—During a heavy storm this morning, a powder magazine was struck by lightning and exploded, killing two persons outright, wounding twenty-five others and destroying $75,000 worth of property. Thousands of pounds of powder and dynamite were exploded.

Terror in Egypt.

Alexandria, Aug. 29.—Violent shocks of earthquake have been experienced here and in other parts of Egypt, causing terror among the natives, but, so far as known, doing no serious damage.

—Gingham was first manufactured in the United States by Erastus Bigelow, at Clinton, Mass., in 1846. It was the first attempt to manufacture the fabric mentioned by machinery, and enabled the American manufacturers to compete successfully with those of England.

—The lava-beds about Oroville, Cal., are now being utilized for agricultural purposes. A local paper says they are rapidly being turned into little orchards, vineyards and gardens, and comfortable homes are becoming numerous.

—Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, brings forward facts and figures to show that Florida was discovered in 1512, instead of 1513, as Mr. Bancroft puts it in the latest edition of his history.

—Gentlemen, let us strike for a reform in our dress. If women can wear dresses with the arms and yokes punched full of holes to let the cool air in, why can't we?—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

—In the island of Java there are twenty letter-press printing offices.

CONVICT LABOR.

Northwestern Manufacturers Meet at Chicago and Denounce the System—A National Association Formed—Prohibitory Legislation Demanded.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A number of prominent manufacturers from all over the country gathered at eleven o'clock yesterday morning in the parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The assembly was in response to a call issued last July by Mr. W. T. Lewis, a prominent wagon and carriage manufacturer of Racine, Wis. Mr. Lewis has for a long time had under consideration the subject of convict labor and its ravages in the field occupied by honest working men. The objects of the convention were to consider means of abolishing the present system of convict labor and devising means of employing the prisoners confined in the penitentiary. The meeting was called to order at 11:15 o'clock, with about two dozen manufacturers present. Mr. Lewis was elected chairman and Mr. Kinney, of Winona, Minn., secretary.

Communications from wardens of the penitentiaries in the various States, in answer to a circular asking for information as to the employment and condition of the convicts, were read. From the reports it seemed as though the boot and shoe, wagon-making and stocking manufacturing interests were mostly interested in the prison-labor question. In Florida the convicts are let out to the contractors for naval stores. In Tennessee 10,000 vehicles are manufactured at a rate of wages averaging thirty-five cents per day. In Louisiana the prisoners are employed on the levees, being let out to contractors, who pay all expenses and relieve the State of all cost except the apprehension and conviction of the convicts. The wardens of the various prisons differed in their opinions on the subject of the damage done to honest labor by the convict system, but the weight of opinion seems to be expressed by one of the wardens, who said: "I can conceive of no branch of labor which is performed by convicts at wages of from fifteen to sixty cents per day that can not be performed by honest working men and pay them ten times the wages."

The chairman said it was impossible for manufacturers employing free labor to compete with the contract-convict system. At present convicts are making goods equal to those made by honest tradesmen for sometimes one-tenth the price. This brought about the degradation of honest toil, and honest toilers were loth to learn a trade that opened no hope to future advancement.

The committee on organization, selected at the morning session, reported after the noon recess, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The organization will be known as the National Anti-Convict Contract Association. Its object shall be the thorough investigation of the subject of convict labor, for the purpose of discovering and securing the adoption of that method of employing prison population in the various States in a manner which shall be least burdensome and oppressive to free labor and the manufacturing interests of the country. The annual membership fee was fixed at ten dollars for manufacturers and fifty cents for laborers and mechanics. Labor organizations can be admitted, and are entitled to one delegate on the payment of five dollars. State organizations will also be formed with the same object in view.

The election of officers for the organization resulted as follows: President, W. T. Lewis, Racine, Wis.; secretary and treasurer, George S. Redfield, Chicago; Executive Committee, Charles H. Deere, Moline; J. W. Hinton, Winona; George Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; Mr. Berky, Grand Rapids; Stephen Bull, Racine; Colonel J. A. Sexton, Chicago; J. L. Smyser, Louisville. Eight vice-presidents were also chosen.

W. C. Nones submitted a resolution instructing the executive committee to inquire into the constitutionality of a law to be passed by Congress prohibiting the sale of goods the product of convict labor outside of the State in which manufactured, and, no constitutional objections being found, that they be instructed to procure the passage of such a law by Congress. This was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to issue a circular calling upon manufacturers to join the association. Another resolution passed was to the effect that the association favors the establishment of one or more federal prisons, not upon the contract-labor system, in order to withdraw from State prisons the federal prisoners now confined in them who are largely worked upon the contract system, and to give the influence of the Federal Government to a better system of prison labor.

A committee of five was appointed to formulate a method of employing convict labor, taking the place of the contract and lease system, which should be less oppressive to the labor and industries of this country, the committee to report before January 1, 1887, to enable the members of the association to present their plan or plans to the various State Legislatures.

Finally the association adopted a resolution urgently requesting Congress to prohibit by law the purchasing of any goods produced in whole or part by convict labor, for use in any of the Government departments. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The Farmers' Congress.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Farmers' Congress yesterday passed resolutions asking Congress to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture, the incumbent to be a member of the Cabinet; requesting the extension of the civil-service to all telegraph stations; asking Congress to regulate inter-State commerce in such a manner as to protect productive industries; recommending an appropriation of $3,000,000 to stamp out contagious diseases among domestic animals; requesting that the ministers to France and Germany be instructed to prevent restrictions upon American farm products properly shipped; recommending the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and the maintenance of that on rice and sugar; requesting State Legislatures to pass laws against dealing in futures; approving the Oleomargarine law; providing for the incorporation of the Farmers' congress, and requesting the farmers of each State to form subordinate bodies. The next meeting will be held at Chicago on the Tuesday preceding the opening of the fat-stock show in 1887.

Skipped the Country.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 27.—John Kidd, of the World's Collection Bureau and other enterprises, left the city for parts unknown recently. His indebtedness is estimated to be all the way from $20,000 to $32,000, and in the majority of cases it falls upon persons ill able to lose it, several of them being widows who depended upon their annuities for support, the handling of which he secured in such a way that while he was financially responsible, yet he could not be pursued in a criminal prosecution.

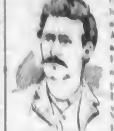
Impending Famine in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 27.—E. L. Walker, county judge of Stephens County, arrived here yesterday seeking aid to avert starvation in his county, which he says is entirely denuded of grass, without crops, and with only post-oak and mesquite leaves for stock food. About one-third of the population have exhausted all supplies, and the remainder are mostly without bread or meat and needing outside aid to save them from starvation. Cattle are dying in large numbers, and unless moved to the ranges none can survive the winter. Shackleford, Young, Palo Pinto, Throckmorton, Eastland and Baylor Counties, he says, are but little better off.

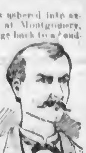
DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

Sketches of the Men Sentenced for Instigating the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

August Theodore Vincent Spies was born at Landeck, Province Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in 1855. He landed in New York City in 1872, where he apprenticed himself as an upholsterer. A year afterward he arrived in Chicago. In 1876 he started a small furniture repairing shop on West Lake street. The next year he removed to North Clark street, forming a partnership with his brother Ferdinand. In the spring he was a candidate for West side collector on the Socialistic Labor ticket, but was defeated, after which he became a reporter on the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. He after became the manager and at the time of his arrest he was its editor in chief.


AUGUST SPIES.

Albert R. Parsons was ushered into existence June 20, 1848, at Montgomery, Ala. He traces his lineage back to a handful of emigrants who settled around Narragansett Bay in 1632. His mother died when he was only two years old and his father followed her three years after. In 1857 he removed to Tyler County, Tex., and in 1859 he was put on the Galveston *Daily News* to learn the "art preservative of all art." When the war broke out he was only thirteen years old, but he joined a Confederate infantry company called the Lone Star Grays. He was with them over a year. His education was limited to what he acquired in pursuing his trade of printer. He married his wife at Austin in 1869. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed a deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. He held this office until he came to Chicago in 1873, when he resumed his trade as a compositor on the *Times*. In 1876 he joined the Socialists. During the labor troubles of the following year he was arrested by the chief of police for a speech he had made to twenty thousand laboring men at the Market square, but was released the same night.


A. R. PARSONS.

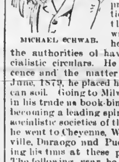
Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, February 25, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was eight years old till he reached his majority. When he was eighteen years old he went to Westlyn and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming a Sunday-school superintendent and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866. After working East he went to Olmstead Falls, near Cleveland, O., removing to Summit, Cook County, in 1869, where he worked upon the farm of "Long" John Wentworth. He then went South, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1871. Since that time he has been doing stone work and teaming. In the meantime, joining the Liberal League, he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention of this body in Milwaukee. He joined the American Group of the International in 1884, and has been, since then, one of its leading lights.

SAMUEL FIELDEN.

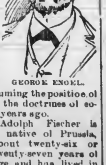
Louis Lingg, the youngest of the doomed Anarchists, is only twenty-one years old, having been born in Baden, Germany, in 1864. He secured a common school education in Germany. After leaving his native country he went to Switzerland, where he remained several years, arriving in America in August, 1885. He is a carpenter by trade and unmarried. There has been a very strong suspicion extant that he was compelled to leave his native land on account of the extreme interest the authorities were taking in his welfare. Some even deny that he is sailing under his true name.

LOUIS LINGG.

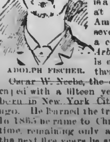
Michael Schwab was born in Kittringsn on-the-Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended a public school five years and the Latin school four years. He was apprenticed to a book-binder, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in several Austrian and Swiss cities. He embraced socialism at Wurzeberg, in 1873. His progress in this direction was so brilliant that a year afterward, in Engelstadt, he was suspected by the authorities of having distributed socialistic circulars. He proved his innocence and the matter was dropped. In June, 1879, he placed his feet upon American soil. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in his trade as book-binder and Socialist, becoming a leading spirit in the prominent socialistic societies of that place. In 1881 he went to Cheyenne, W. T., Denver, Leadville, Durango and Pueblo, Col., employing his time at these places in odd jobs. The following year he came to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he became the reporter and translator for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. A promotion to the position of co-editor soon followed. Justus Schwab, the rampant New York Socialist, is his brother.


MICHAEL SCHWAB.

George C. Engel was born in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterwards to Chicago where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year he was a candidate for the position of West town collector, on the Socialistic ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, shortly afterward assuming the position of editor. He embraced the doctrines of socialism about twenty years ago.


GEORGE ENGEL.

Adolph Fischer is a native of Prussia, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, and has lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He is a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For the last seven years he has been a compositor on the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. He is married and the father of two children.


ADOLPH FISCHER.

Oscar W. Neebe, the defendant who escaped with a fifteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1865 he came to Chicago for the first time, remaining only a short time. For the next five years he swung between Philadelphia and his native city, working at his trade. The year 1870 brought him to Chicago once more.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Miscellaneous Items.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market for Burley tobaccos has been mainly soft and yielding except that immediately after two or three distinct declines though there were short intervals of firmness and even of slight recovery. The later action was sort of a mild fluctuation above and below a scale of prices [illegible] lower for medium leaf, [illegible] lower for low grades, and [illegible] lower for good and fine grades than at the beginning of the month. In good and fine grades there are only two specialties exempt from this decline, wrappery leaf, which retains fully the high premium it has held over everything else, and bright cutters, which remain in the neglect and depression in which they have been sunk all the year. Dark and heavy styles have been active and steady throughout the week, with no material change one way or the other. Low grades are said to be a trifle fuller and medium somewhat steadier than heretofore during the current month. We quote 1886 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sister Eulalie, the venerable Superioress at the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, Newport, was burned to death by her bed catching fire.

Geo. Robinson, mine foreman at Earlington, was instantly killed the other day by falling slate crushing his skull.

The Princeton *Banner* office was burned a few nights ago. Nothing was saved except a law library.

Lenore, Nelson County, now has a post-office. Jos. E. Magruder is postmaster.

The "belled buzzard" was seen a few days ago by Felix Sipes, one mile below Big Spring. He was near enough to see the bell plainly. He says it is a round bell, and has the tone of a sheep-bell. Four years ago John Meadors saw the buzzard about two miles below where Mr. Sipes saw it.

The other night six young men of Covington, ranging in age from fifteen to twenty-three years, started out in a small skiff for a ride upon the Ohio river. They had not been out long when the steamboat C. W. Batchelor came along, throwing up heavy waves. The young men's skiff was caught in the swell of the boat, and as none of them knew how to handle a skiff, it was soon upset. Before they knew the danger they were struggling in the water. None of them could swim, but they all caught hold of the sinking boat. Their frantic efforts to hold on kept the submerged skiff turning over and over in the water. Each time the skiff was turned over they would all be compelled to let go, and as it would right up again they attempted to renew their hold. This turning operation was kept up, and one by one the drowning boys failed to catch as the skiff would right up until only two were left. These held on firmly and steadily and floated with the boat down the river, until their cries attracted attention, and they were rescued. After picking up the two half-drowned boys the rescuing party looked around for the others until thoroughly satisfied that further search for them alive was useless. They then pulled to the shore with the two they had saved, where it was learned that they were Bud Marsh and Ed Guy, and that those who had been drowned were Frank and Walter Guy, Geo. Glover and Harry Wilson.

The tailor workmen of Covington have formed an association. They have a membership of nearly forty.

An elopement has caused a thrill among the good society people of Jeffersontown, a suburb of Louisville. The maid was Miss Lucy Leatherman, the pretty young daughter of the wealthiest farmer of the vicinity, and the bold Lochinvar was W. W. Ellingsworth, a young neighbor. Miss Leatherman loved Ellingsworth, but her father found another suitor, who came the other Sunday to take her to church, but a tremendous thunder storm caused the trip to be postponed, and while the favorite was discussing crops with the old man Ellingsworth drove up in his buggy to pay a visit. The situation was quickly appreciated, and it did not require much persuasion to induce Miss Lucy to take a seat in his buggy without a pound of baggage. They drove off in the storm and went to Middletown, where they soon procured a license and were married, while the old man and his favorite had got no further along in the crop discussion than early cabbages.

Civil war is reported as about to break out in open hostilities in Harlan County. A gentleman who arrived at Louisville on the 24th from Mount Pleasant says that Fulton French, a well-known mountain merchant, is recruiting a company to go over and attack Joseph Eversole, a competitor at Hazard, Perry County. French had already enrolled seventy men, and was paying $3 and $2.50 per day for recruits. The men are armed with Winchester rifles, thoroughly equipped, and are drilling every day. Meanwhile all the roads are picketed to prevent an attack by Eversole, who is also said to have a large force under arms. The pickets allow no one to pass without permits, not even messengers on errands of life or death, and the whole county is virtually under military law. The force is made up of murderers, desperadoes and a lot of fellows out on bond, and they have intimidated the county authorities and have full control. A conflict is said to be imminent at any moment, and the quiet people are in a state of terror at the prospect. United States Marshal Gross has just returned from that vicinity, having in charge Rad Sewell, a notorious desperado and moonshiner. Captain Gross says the mountain region is in a state of civil anarchy, but Judge Boyd, who has just opened court at Pineville, has ordered a number of arrests, and has expressed a determination to put down the disorder if possible.

Joseph Rindere was accidentally killed at the Blick & Phillips Coal Elevator near Milldale, Kenton County, the other night, by a car falling on him from the elevator. His son Peter was probably fatally injured at the same time.

Lieutenant W. O. Barley, Company F, Louisville Legion, has been ordered under arrest and denied admission to the armory for thirty days for riding out the line during the late encampment at Crab Orchard, when he should have walked with the boys.

Thos. M. DeHart is the new postmaster at Ordinary.

A post-office has been established at Omer, Morgan County, and John W. McGuire commissioned postmaster.

Thirty-eight thousand dollars of the new Covington and Newport Bridge bonds have been sold to the Northern Bank at a premium of $1,215 and interest.

The recent decision of a Kentucky court that a man's sweetheart must return his presents if she doesn't marry him, will perhaps put a check on those insatiate young females who are ready to impoverish every generous, unsophisticated lover who happens to fall into their net.

General H. P. Ransom committed suicide at Lexington.

THE RECORDER

WEDNESDAY, SEP. 1, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
One year [illegible]
Six months [illegible]
Three months [illegible]
Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]

Hon. Rhea [illegible] of Georgetown is a base-ball enthusiast and devotes a column and a half of the Times each week to base ball news.

At Owenton Sunday while Willie Thompson and Ollie Carlton were examining a pistol it was discharged and Thompson was fatally killed.

Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, son of the late John C. Breckinridge, has been unanimously renominated for Congress in the second Arkansas district.

In this issue appears an Article which invites a discussion of the constitutionality of the recent act of the legislature providing for three commissioners for this county.

The office of the Princeton *Banner* was destroyed by fire Wednesday night of last week. Captain Allen, the editor, saved only his law library. Printing office fully covered by insurance.

Out of the 407 men who compose Congress, 283 are members of churches. There are 72 Methodist, 63 Baptist, 41 Episcopalians, 47 Presbyterians, 36 Catholics, 15 Unitarians, 10 Christians and 2 Quakers.

It will be seen by a letter elsewhere in this issue, that Hon. John G. Carlisle will deliver a speech in the Court-house in Burlington on Monday, October 4th. It is to be hoped that he will be favored with a large audience.

The very latest thing out in Presidential tickets for 1888 is Cleveland and Voorhees, and the very first kick comes from an indignant Hoosier who wants the Tall Sycamore to stand at the head or nowhere.—Courier-Journal.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention nominated George C. Anderson for State Treasurer. The platform of principles adopted at the Chicago National Canvention was reaffirmed and the administration of President Cleveland indorsed.

The Democratic State Central Committee has decided that neither of the rival candidates for Congress in the Indianapolis district was nominated by a majority of the delegates from the counties, and a new convention has been called to meet on the 4th of this month.

All the county officers elected at the recent election qualify the first Monday in September, with the exception of the Sheriff, who does not take the oath of office until January. The magistrates do not qualify until June.—Ex.

In this neck o' woods it is considered necessary to qualify before that time, in order to hold a county office.

An exchange says a strange disease is prevailing among the sheep of Jackson county, Indiana. As soon as attacked the sheep are thrown into hard spasms, and death often follows in less than 30 minutes. The disease seems to baffle the skill of all. Some think it results from a kind of fly that stings the sheep in the nose.

Gov. Gray, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation in which he refers to the lynching of Holly Epps at Vincennes, Mart Thomas and John Archer at Shoals, William Munn at Huron, and William Watkins at Aurora, and declares that such conduct on the part of citizens of his State is a crime against her laws, and tends to bring the good name of the State into disrepute. He, therefore offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction to not less than imprisonment in the penitentiary of any person engaged in either of the lynchings referred to, or any that may hereafter take place.

At the recent session of the Teachers' Institute for this county a resolution was adopted asking the County Superintendent of Common Schools to adopt a series of text books to be used in the schools of this county. This move is in the proper direction, and should meet with the hearty approval of the patrons. The lack of a uniformity of text books in the schools of this county has been very annoying to both teachers and parents, and often have teachers incurred the displeasure of patrons in attempting to introduce a uniform set of books in order that a school might be properly organized into classes. When the books are adopted they can not be changed for five years, which protects the patrons against any attempt to have different books imposed upon them.

It will now be but a few days before the school in Morgan Academy [illegible]

That Boone county needs a good school to which [illegible] is adapted to a school of that character while the surroundings of the school and pupils will make such as are calculated to interest with the advancement of those who [illegible] any application whatever.

Taking into consideration every [illegible] there is not a county in the State the county seat of which presents the advantages in favor of a good school that Burlington does. It is a quiet healthy town and not disturbed with the immoralities with which pupils sent from home to attend school invariable come in contact. This latter advantage is one upon which parents cannot place an estimate in dollars and cents, and should have much weight with them in determining to what town they will send their children to be educated.

By having a school at Burlington, the children of those in the county who patronize it, will, in a manner, be under the care of the fathers and mothers, who, cooperating with the teachers, can materially assist in the advancement of the children, and the correction of any irregularities which might befall them.

Those of this county who have children to educate will find it to their advantage in the matter of dollars and cents to encourage a school in the Morgan Academy. They can have their children at home on Saturdays and Sundays which will be a great satisfaction besides a great reduction in the matter of board bills.

We believe that the young men who are to have charge of the school this year will exert themselves to give their patrons value received, and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage, knowing that the people of Boone desire a higher order of education than can be obtained at the public schools, and being abundantly able to give their children a liberal schooling.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky announces that the common school fund this year will be large enough to give $1 65 for the education of each child of requisite age in the State. In most districts no additional money will be raised for the benefit of schools. Only $1 65 for a year's education! It is less than the price of a glass of beer once a week; not as much as the average voter is beginning to get for going to the polls; too little to buy circus tickets for a family; it is such a sum that every man in the State might afford to throw away once in a year without feeling any loss. One dollar and sixty-five cents is a paltry sum in any connection, and there's almost nothing that can be bought with it that would not be deemed insignificant. Education that costs only $1 65 a year is not worth enough to be respected. It suggests lazy, unkept tobacco-chewing teachers, in log houses with broken window panes, from which poor children themselves for the want of clothing to keep out the cold and richer children stay away from pride. Six years are as many as one attends a common school, and at $1 65 a year Kentucky expects a young man to be educated on $9 90! It wouldn't buy a decent suit of clothes, or a reliable six-shooter, or take a man on a single trip across the State. It is no wonder that Kentucky is full of people who seem not to appreciate education. They wouldn't appreciate many other things that cost only $1 65. This $1 65 education is something for Kentuckians to blush at; it makes other people mock at us. Yet the taxpayers of Kentucky say that their burdens are as heavy as they can bear. It may be that they are right. And when we point to other States with bigger school funds and better common schools, the people respond that the taxpayers alone in those States did not build up those great educational systems. From Connecticut to California, from Michigan to Texas, the liberality of the Federal government enabled the people to offer their youths something better than $1 65 education. If Kentucky can not afford to do better than this without help it is false pride that will prevent her from accepting such help from the outside as has advanced other States.—Louisville Commercial.

An ex-soldier named Richardson, of Milton, Trimble co., this State, has been granted a pension of $72 a month, and arrearages allowed him to the amount of $11,764. The pensioner is totally blind, the result of a disease contracted in the Andersonville prison.

Is the Act Creating Commissioners Constitutional?

[illegible]

Art. 4, Sect. [illegible], establishes the court of claims, who may sit as the court and what it [illegible]. That [illegible]

Art. 4, Sect. [illegible], provides for the [illegible] of [illegible] court. That is easily understood.

Art. 4, Sect. 36, shows that the jurisdiction of the court is [illegible] to the General Assembly which [illegible] for the General Assembly can take away from the courts jurisdiction [illegible] in fact upon all the points upon which the court has present jurisdiction and in [illegible] of points or subjects were given to the court, the effect would be to abolish a court which the Constitution has established. In justice to all concerned let us send section 37 as in comport with the present law. Section 37: "The General Assembly may provide by law that three commissioners, with the ex-officio members in Boone county, shall sit to adjudicate all claims, lay the county levy and make appropriations."

The above seems to be a substitute for the Constitution, which power of substituting, revising, amending, &c., was never given to the General Assembly; for Article 12 provides the mode of revising the Constitution.

CONCLUSIONS:

1st. When an expressed way, person or thing is mentioned, any other person, way or thing is excluded.

2d. When the General Assembly, in altering the jurisdiction of a court, or, in the formation of inferior courts in effect, alters, substitutes or amends the Constitution, the act is void.

G.

STATE NEWS.

Grant county will vote on prohibition Sept 20th.

There is more hemp in Clark Co., than was ever known before.

A bang is something to a door—especially when it is on a pretty girl.

There is not a vacant business house nor dwelling house in Georgetown.

Tobacco under the most favorable circumstances will not make a half crop.

Daniel L. Belinger, of Anchorage, has been appointed clerk in the Treasury at Washington.

A Nicholas county crop of tobacco matured in two and a half months. Good tobacco too.

Engagements are being made by Fayette farmers for first-class fall feeding cattle at four cents.

There is an active demand for stock hogs, and they command good prices.—Robertson Co. Tribune.

One month ago there was not a Sunday-school in Leslie county, Ky. Now there are eight, with 500 pupils.

Augusta complains that it is overrun with escaping convicts from a neighboring railroad camp. Four have escaped within a week.

The talk about Robertson county repudiating her turnpike bonds is all bosh. They will be paid in full, together with accrued interest.—Tribune.

We heard one of our best posted cattle dealers predict that fat cattle are worth more now than they will bring again this fall.—Winchester Democrat.

Dr. Hunt, of Millersburg has cut his tobacco crop, which matured in two months and seventeen days after setting out. Some of the leaves measured three feet.

The yield of wheat and other small grains in Carroll county is about ten per cent. above the average crop. Wheat is selling at from 60 to 65c per bushel. The fruit yield is excellent.

Two girls of a well-to-do Grayson county farmer gave up dime novels, and instead cultivated three acres of tobacco, which the Litchfield Sunbeam says is as fine as can be seen anywhere.

Three hundred and thirteen bushels of rye were threshed from nine acres of tobacco land in Bourbon county. It was grazed from the time the rye came up until it was nearly headed out.

Martin Cooney, who resides on Lawrence Creek, raised 6,500 pounds of tobacco last year on three acres of land. He sold it Saturday for $7 per hundred from the ground up.—Maysville Bulletin.

The Shelbyville Times has been sued for $3,000 libel by John A. Adams. The Times stated Adams concocted or assisted in a scheme to move the hands on the town clock forward on election day.

[illegible]

Saturday night [illegible] Richmond Register.

We learn from several farmers [illegible] crop has been so great that should it [illegible] a few weeks they expect a fair yield.—Corinth Enterprise.

Jeff Davis says that the Southern Democracy should be congratulated upon having elevated their slaves up to a grade of civilization so high that the Republicans thought them fit to citizenship which serves to show that Jeff can still strike a pretty hard blow in debate.—Louisville Times.

The Corinth Enterprise is responsible for the following: "A gobbler belonging to Silas Henry, colored, has been setting for two weeks on two potatoes in a patch of W. H. Rulin. They took him away and tied him for a few days, but after releasing him he returned to the potatoes."

Cynthiana is called the Maiden City. The way it got the name is this: It was founded in 1793, on the land of Robert Harrison, who had two daughters, Cynthia and Anna. They both lived to be old maids and the town was named for them.—Hence the derivation of the name—Maiden City.

In Shelbyville a man cannot exercise the right of suffrage until he has paid his town taxes. Recently an exciting election was held in that place as to whether there should be license or no license and $2,365.75 was paid up in back taxes by the leaders of the two factions.

Marshal Gross has instructed Deputy Marshals to use dynamite bombs in hunting down Kentucky moonshiners since the attempted assassination of Deputy Rogers. Andy Johnson, a notorious moonshine murderer, hearing of the new weapon, surrendered a few days ago, but was released on heavy bond.

A Pulaski county farmer, Wm. Clark, gives his experience with fertilizer on wheat in the Somerset Republican, in which he got eight bushels on the unfertilized and nearly twenty on the fertilized portion of the same field, besides a better catch of clover and an immense straw stack. He thinks it will pay to fertilize wheat in the mountain counties.

Several of the young men of Versailles, have organized a society for the exploration of the many caves in Woodford county. They explored the cavern on the farm of Sam'l. Hampton several days ago to the distance of three-quarters of a mile. They reported several chambers about eight feet square, and high enough for one to stand upright in. A number of initials were found cut in the walls of these chambers, some of them with very old dates attached. These young men say they intend, at any expense, to explore every cave in Woodford county having a large enough mouth for them to crawl into.

Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, Joe Read, a colored man who resides in the west end of town, was taken from his home and carried some distance to a vacant lot by, he claims, four men, and severely thrashed with a lash. After Read was released he came up town and made the matter known, but Marshal Stone's visit to the scene did not give any clew to the guilty parties. Read has been in the habit of unmercifully beating his wife, whom it is said, he also required to spend her wages in furnishing food for her family, while he expended his money for drink. Read's wife says she does not know the men, but expressed thanks that her husband had been whipped, and hoped the dose would be repeated if he did not cease to beat her. Read did not know whether the men were white or black, but it is reasonable to supposed they were black since he can get no sympathy from that race. Read has been before the police court often and has no fear of the law.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

In some counties in Texas a famine is threatened. The inhabitants of these districts are in a sad condition.

Allen O. Myers, managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who was arrested on the charge of perjury one night last week, appeared in Columbus, Ohio, where the offense was charged to have been committed, and was acquitted, Monday.

SCHOOL AT
Morgan
Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday September 1st 1886

[illegible]

Latin, Greek, [illegible] and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 00 to $2 50 per week. For further particulars address,

L. M. Whitehead, or
J. [illegible]
Burlington, Ky.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - [illegible] UNION, KY

[illegible] RIDDELL. [illegible] STEPHENS.
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Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
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Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS

Assessor—[illegible]
[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. [illegible]
Superintendent of Schools—[illegible] Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court [illegible]

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December as follows:

Bullittsburg—B. B. Brown first Saturday, and T. H. [illegible] third Monday. J. M. [illegible] Constable.

Burlington—E. H. Baker, Thursday after first Monday and [illegible] fourth Monday. J. W. [illegible], Constable.

Carlton—A. H. [illegible], Wednesday after second Monday and B. H. Ryle Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. [illegible], Constable.

Petersburg—[illegible] Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. [illegible] fourth Saturday. Geo. [illegible], Constable.

Beaver—W. M. [illegible] Friday after the third Monday and [illegible] Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. [illegible] Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Harnell, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Slert, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Petitt, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

—THE—
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ENQUIRER
FOR 1887.
DAILY and WEEKLY

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THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER
Is the Family Paper for the country home. It gives the general news of the whole world up to the day of publication; contains a mass of choice reading matter; deals in Art, Literature, and Science, and its Market Reports, Agricultural Department and Household page can not be surpassed. It is the largest and cheapest paper in Union, and is conceded by every body to be the best weekly paper published.

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Any three days	65	1 75	3 25	6 00
Any two days	45	1 25	2 25	4 00
Any one day	25	65	1 25	2 00
Sunday Issue	25	65	1 25	2 00

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Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
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Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
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Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

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The picnic season is drawing to a close.

The World Renowned Cigar is [illegible].

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor Cigar.

Uncle Stewart Baker's condition is reported very critical.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Mr. Stewart Baker, of Big Bone, was taken very sick last week.

E. H. Baker executed his bond as County Judge last Saturday.

A good rain fell in the East Bend neighborhood Saturday afternoon.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co.'s Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

A. H. Fish, of Florence, was receiving stock hogs at this place Monday.

J. M. Conner did quite an extensive business in local sheep trade last week.

Miss Pearl Kirk will teach the school at Pleasant Valley, this fall and winter.

Rather a stiff breeze blew in this locality for a short time Sunday afternoon.

If it did not require so much capital, the bicycle fever would develop in Burlington.

Each grower has the best tobacco in the county, now. How quick the time has changed.

The Lawrenceburg Fair is the next event to claim a prolonged attention in this section.

The pedagogues who have not secured situations are now on the jump in search of the same.

The association at Salem last week was largely attended, and interesting sermons were delivered.

The temperature has descended to a point which renders unnecessary any effort to keep comfortable.

Two weeks from to-day the assessor will commence assessing property for taxation under the new revenue law.

Thanks to E. W. Smith for a copy of the Sanford (Fla.) Journal, containing an account of the big fire in that town.

The hornets, yellow jackets and the wasps, are working on the apples, and causing many of them to decay on the tree.

Grafton, Norris & Grant's trotter won his race at Latonia last week in three straight heats. Time: 2:25, 2:20½ and 2:22.

Next Monday is county and quarterly courts, on which day Judge Dills will deliver to Judge Baker the judicial ermine.

The mercury struck the down grade Monday afternoon and by Tuesday morning it had descended about 30°, reaching 54.

The numerous showers the latter part of August furnished the necessary power for the water mills to do considerable grinding.

The Cincinnati Exposition opens today. An immense display of the city's industries will take place previous to the opening.

The probability is that Burlington will have at least three schools this winter. You can pay your money and take your choice.

The weather the latter part of August was unusually hot for that season of the year. At that time it generally gets some cooler.

Jno. P. Ryle requests us to announce that an examination of teachers will be held at Bellevue next Saturday commencing at 10 a. m.

Professors Whitehead and Mack were very busy Monday dismanteling the stage and removing the furniture which the entertainment required.

E. H. Baker, county judge-elect, resigned his office of justice of the peace several days since, that he might enjoy a period of private citizenship.

The farmers all agree that there has been a great come-out in the tobacco crop in the last two weeks. They now say there will be considerable large tobacco.

Yesterday Erastus Randall and wife celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage by giving a big dinner to which many of their friends were invited.

Young man, if you intend marrying you can save fifty cents by purchasing your license before the 15th inst.; for on and after that date marriage licenses will cost $2.

Last Saturday morning Aurora had another severe experience with the fiery fiend. Tuttle's saw mill and lumber yard and several residences went up in smoke.

Geo. W. Sleet and Frank Gordon, of Beaver were in Burlington yesterday. It would do you good to hear George toll about the big corn that is growing in his country.

We are under obligations to James K. Wandelohr, Secretary of the Pendleton A. & M. Association, for a complimentary ticket to the Fair September 14th to 18th inclusive.

J. M. Conner has sold his livery stable and stock to John Ryle and son. Harry is now here in possession of the business. John and his family will move to town next spring.

Quite a number of teachers applied for certificates last Saturday morning, among the number being two colored women, one of whom was complimented on the beauty of her writing.

Gaines Rice made the trip from Burlington to Bellevue, nearly eight miles, Wednesday on his bicycle, in one hour and four minutes, taking with him the bundle of RECORDERS for that office, for which he has our thanks.

Judge [illegible] W. H. A[illegible], of [illegible], [illegible] Thomas F. Dickson, aged [illegible], of [illegible] county, and Miss Agnes [illegible] Moore, aged [illegible], were united in matrimony.

[illegible] Covington, has received an immense stock of fall and winter goods, [illegible] John Beall, of [illegible].

H. P. Dinn, 151 Madison Avenue, Covington, has received an immense stock of fall and winter goods, where you can get a [illegible] and [illegible] as reasonable a price as anywhere. Give him a call when you want a suit.

Miss Mary Light, grand daughter of Judge N. P. Hawes, was awarded premiums as follows at Latonia Fair last week: First premium on Maple painting in oil, on flower painting in oil, on a head in charcoal, on drawing in India ink, second on specimen in pastel.

Richard T. Stephens, son of Solon Stephens, of East Bend, and Miss Mary L. Prewer, daughter of Hyman Prewer, of Bellevue, will be united in marriage this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of J. J. Akin, uncle of the bride. The RECORDER extends congratulations.

The dramatic entertainment was not largely attended last Saturday evening no doubt on account of the threatening condition of the weather just previous to nightfall. The troupe presented "Rough Diamond," "Black Statue," and the "Ghost in a Pawn Shop," the last being a regular "side splitter."

Thomas Hallon, son of Simeon Hallon, of Plattsburg, died of pneumonia last week, and was buried at Bellevue. He had been living at Carrollton for some time, and had recently come to this county to build a barn for Johnny Terrill, and, getting rained on, contracted pneumonia. Tom was a good citizen and a worthy gentleman.

Old man Schroder, of Rising Sun, committed suicide last Saturday about 6:30 o'clock by hanging himself in a stall in the stable at the Empire House, which is kept by his son. His grandson found him shortly after the rash act was committed. The old gentleman was about 70 years old, and the cause of his suicide, is unknown. He shaved and neatly dressed himself preparatory for burial.

A CHALLENGE to the people of Boone county for the largest leaf of tobacco—will furnish the tobacco on sticks, and will put up as a premium the sum of $10 to the balance of the entries $5, the man that has the largest tobacco takes the amount of money put up. This show comes off the first Monday in Sept. at the county court.

Yours Respectfully,
M. V. GAVE, Petersburg, Ky.

School begins in Morgan Academy Monday, September 6th, with advantages that have never been offered before. The house will be ready to receive all scholars that may come when school opens, and every thing will be taught that is taught in any of the colleges. Board for young men and ladies reasonably cheap with the best families of the town, and with a liberal patronage of the public of Boone, the school will be a permanent success.

Last week Henry McGlasson, living near Pt. Pleasant Grave, had William Peno and Ben Wagner arrested for taking coal off of his bar. The warrant being put in Constable Helm's hands, he had the boys before his Honor, Esquire Goodridge, in short order. Upon investigating the case the Squire held the accused for a further investigation by the next grand jury, and in default of $50 bail each, they were sent to the county cooler, and on Thursday Peno was released on bail.

Dr. Gill Rice, of the McVille neighborhood, and who has been very low with consumption for many months, died last Saturday night. The funeral was preached by Rev. J. A. Kirtley at Bellevue Baptist church Monday at 10 a. m., after which the remains were taken to Rising Sun and placed in the vault to await final interment. The deceased was a native of this county, and had been a very successful business man. He leaves a wife and three children besides several brothers to mourn his demise.

The morning of the day on which Grafton trotted at Latonia last week, it was noticed that he did not eat his food, which was conclusive evidence that he was not in perfect condition, but, yielding to the wishes of his admirers, his owners consented for him to enter the race, and, although he won in three straight heats, his condition was made much worse, and for a day or two he was a very sick horse. Considering his condition we regard the time he made as extraordinary. It may be some time before Grafton is on his feet aright again.

Miss Lillie Throop, of Cincinnati, Ohio, an experienced teacher of music, German and French, has a position in Morgan Academy to teach those branches of study for the coming school year. She is a lady of rare musical attainments, and will have a room furnished in the Acadmy, where she will teach instrumental music (piano and organ), also vocal music and voice culture, together with the languages, German and French. The young ladies of the school will be under her direct supervision and control, and she will spare no pains to make them refined and cultured.

There is a hitch in the distribution to the creditors of the Lawrenceburg National Bank. The U. S. Court has decided that the distribution to the creditors must begin from the date of the closing of the bank, and not from the date of the appointment of the receiver. The Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, which had, with other creditors, received a fifty cent distribution, based on the theory that there could be no additional creditors between the close and the appointment of a receiver, has filed a motion for an appeal, and under the advice of the controller of the currency the distribution will await the court's decision on the appeal. In the meantime, what the receiver holds is to await the verdict.

Train No. 1, [illegible] ran off the track [illegible] Grant county, [illegible] Monday, and fortunately very few [illegible] were injured, [illegible] the engine, [illegible] of the passengers would have been killed and injured. The fireman, Whitley, [illegible] was badly scalded and otherwise injured, from the effects of which he will probably die. The wreck was the result of the spreading of the track. Mrs. Annie Williams, daughter of Bullittsville, boarded the ill-fated train at Latonia that morning to go to Lexington. The passengers were badly shook up.

He will be Here.

NEWPORT, KY., Aug. 30, 1886.

J. C. Finnell and W. L. Riddell, Esqs.:

Gentlemen—Owing to my absence from home, your favor of the 23d inst. was not received until this afternoon. I had intended to leave for Kansas last week, but was detained by an important case at Alexandria. If your letter had been received earlier, I would have arranged matters so as to come down to Burlington on next Monday, but, as there is scarcely time now to give notice, it is better, I think, to postpone my visit until the first Monday in October. Please let our friends know that I will speak at Burlington on Monday, October 4th, at one o'clock p. m.

Yours Truly,
J. G. CARLISLE.

Several Good Templars of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, visited Fidelity Lodge at this place, last Friday night. Upon their arrival in town the visitors were escorted to the Palmer House, where a good supper was served, after which a very interesting lodge meeting was enjoyed. The lodge was closed about ten o'clock, and then refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, were served at Mr. Dempsey's. The programme for the evening's amusement concluded by a hop in Morgan Academy Hall, which was not brought to a conclusion until a late hour. The young ladies and gentlemen who planned the programme for the entertainment of the guests, left nothing undone that would render their visit a source of pleasure. The following were here from Lawrenceburg: Misses Derrah, Palmer, Platt, Cole, Barrett and Messrs. Tilley McConnell, Stewart, Smasher, Lowe and Shepherd.

The following is from the Burlington items in the Commonwealth of the 24th ult.:

"This is what the Boone county Recorder says about the picnic: 'The receipts and expenses of the temperance picnic Saturday failed to balance.' The latter were the larger. Just so, Messrs Editors, we did come out behind, but 'we did not fail to vote on the second day of August, 1886,' for temperance as you all did."

If "we" did vote for temperance on the second day of August, 1886, it is about the first act of "we's" life that is worthy of note; and don't "we" think that the money which "we" wants somebody else to invest in street lamps for Burlington would better be invested in a medal for "we?" who is not of such great importance but that without the privilege of the columns of a paper through which to proclaim it, the public would never have been informed of so important a fact to no body but "we," that "'we' voted for temperance on the second day of August, 1886." In the same issue "we" displays "we's" decayed idea of propriety by an unnecessary and very awkward criticism of an amateur dramatic troupe.

Personal Mentions.

Miss Maud Revill will attend school at Lexington this year.

Gaines Rice bicycled himself to the city Sunday afternoon.

Miss Jennie Campbell is visiting her sister at Waveland, Ind.

Miss Vest, of Verona, was a guest at the Boone House Sunday.

T. F. Curley and Al Arnold, of Walton, were in town Monday.

W. B. Grubbs, of Taylorport, was in town day before yesterday.

Miss Katie Winston will attend school at Oxford, Ohio, this year.

Mrs. Baker, widow of A. Q. Baker, is the guest of Jas. Westlay and family.

Mrs. Josie Piatt, of Rising Sun, Ind., was in Burlington Saturday and Sunday.

L. H. Voshell and wife, of Sparta, Indiana, passed through town one day last week.

J. W. Kite and two sons, of Waterloo, spent a portion of last Saturday in Burlington.

M. L. Goodridge and wife, of Lagrange, were visiting his father's at Florence last week.

C. H. Acra, of Rabbit Hash, was in town Monday, and qualified as constable for another term.

Esquire J. J. Brumback and T. J. Crowe, of Verona, were in Burlington day before yesterday.

W. W. Grimsley and Mirvin Hance, two of Big Bone's prosperous citizens, were in town Saturday.

C. L. Crisler, proprietor of the Boone House, has been suffering considerably with the hay fever the past few days.

John J. Huey will move to Rabbit Hash, about the 15th of this month to take charge of the ferry October first.

B. K. Sleet was in town Sunday night, being the first time he has made his appearance here for many months.

County Clerk Garnett, County Attorney Tolin and Sheriff Clutterbuck took in the Latonia Fair last Saturday.

S. A. Palmer and wife returned home yesterday from a visit to friends at Moore's Hill, Ind., since last Saturday.

J. H. Callahan, the Verona constable, and Thos. A. Johnson and son of same district, were in town Saturday.

[illegible] Thomas Rouse was [illegible] Gallatin county, this week.

Mrs. Powell [illegible] was in town last Thursday, canvassing for a patent [illegible] machine.

Miss Maud Kirk returned home last week, after a very pleasant visit of several weeks with relatives in [illegible] county.

[illegible] C. Conner has returned [illegible] Springfield [illegible] [illegible] highly in Springfield [illegible].

Miss Laura Rice, of [illegible], O., returned home last Thursday after several weeks visit to her auntie, Mrs. [illegible] Riddell, of Burlington.

Atty Dorsey and Mrs. Reinhart of Cincinnati, and Harry Sneed and Mr. Johnson, of Covington, were guests at the Boone House last Sunday.

Richard T. Stephens, of East Bend, was in town day before yesterday. Another item in this issue explains sufficiently the nature of his mission.

Esq. B. Bannister and Josiah Rolls, of Cotton, passed through Burlington last Thursday enroute to Aurora. The excessive heat was severe on the nag they were driving.

Miss Lillie Rice, the handsome daughter of W. H. Rice, of Gunpowder, returned home last Saturday after several days very pleasant visit with her aunt, Mrs. Julia Clore of this place.

Miss Mary Ryle has gone to Rising Sun, to make her home with her sister, the widow Platt. Miss Mary is quite a favorite with the young society of Burlington, and will be greatly missed.

David Blythe returned home last Thursday evening. Since his graduation at the Hanover, Indiana, college in June, he has filled the pulpits of two Presbyterian divines, who were off on a vacation.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

VERONA.

Several cases of flux in town at this writing.

We will have a wedding list as long as the moral law to report soon—if reports are true and the Dr. doesn't get sick.

Dr. Jones and Miss Allice Whitson, Orrin Curtis and Emma Sheets, Marsh Whitson and Mattie Hudson attended the fair at Latonia last Friday.

Since the late rains our people seem to be invigorated as if with a new life. Business moves on quietly, and every body seems happy. The tobacco in this section will make about two-thirds of a crop; corn will make an average crop.

RABBIT HASH.

Mrs. Jessie Wilson is still very feeble.

Mrs. Joe Hillis is able to be out again.

Having plenty of rain and good pastures.

Mrs. Clara McKay, of Virginia, is at her father's, J. H. Hasting.

L. S. Pope, of Waterloo, called on your pencil shover last Saturday.

Walter Marshall and family, were visiting his brother Tom, Sunday.

Last Wednesday was the first time we ever saw John Hagish in our burg.

Z. T. Kelley spent several days last week with his brother at Dillsboro, Ind.

Mrs. B. C. Calkins, of Rising Sun, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Berkshire, Sunday.

Carlton Nelson will leave on the 5th for Hanover college to attend the winter session.

Farmers about through threshing their wheat and some commenced cutting tobacco.

Dr Cowen has been confined to his room for the last week, and is not much better at this writing.

Uncle Jack Cayton has sold his house and lot up on the river and purchased the Jake Piatt property.

BULLITTSVILLE.

H. Clay Duncan is building a barn.

Mr. Miller, of Walnut Hills, was visiting Jim Riley a few days last week.

Miss Hettie Snyder, a fair belle of Louisville, is the guest of Allie Snyder.

Mrs. Mary Watts had quite a severe attack of cholera morbus last Wednesday night.

Geo. Kreylich was down on his regular three-days-stay last Friday. George is ever welcome here.

Abe Graves had the finest wheat as well as the best yield in these parts. He sowed three bushels and reaped 60.

Capt. Howard is seeking a school here. His claim should be recognized, for he has been tried and has proved efficient.

Alf Gaines was marshal at Latonia. A handsomer, more dignified and better qualified gentleman could not have been found.

A game of ball played here last week between the Delhis and the home club resulted in a victory for the former by a score 25 to 6.

Messrs Wash Watts, Geo. Gaines, Allie Corn and Will Graves attended the Latonia Fair. They don't think it is as good as the old Florence fair, where people were sociable.

Miss Pape Imyle, a very estimable young lady, who has been teaching a private school at the residence of Dr. Jonas Terrill, has returned to her home in Missouri. By her intelligence and excellence of disposition she leaves a host of friends behind.

W. F. McIntyre, a member of the Cincinnati Steamboat Excursion Co., was in town Tuesday.

Dr. O. F. Bange and Billie Piper were rusticating down on the classic banks of Gunpowder, yesterday, were the fish doth abound.

So far we have heard of but one man who has found it necessary to move the fence from around his tobacco field that the tobacco might have room to spread.

Strayed or Stolen.

One light bay mare pony, about 14 hands high, left eye a glass one, branded on left side of jaw, neck and shoulder; some white on end of nose. Also one yearling black stud colt, about 15 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to

S. E. TERRILL, Hamilton, Ky.

Take your County Paper.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned, heirs of Frances Blankenbecker, deceased, will sell at public auction,

Thursday, Sept. 9th, '86

at her late residence at the mouth of Long Branch, about half way between Union and Burlington, the following property:

4 good work Horses, 6 Milch Cows, 14 Stock Cattle, about 65 Sheep, 11 Shoats, 5 stacks of Hay, 1 covered Spring Wagon, 1 Farm Wagon, 2 Mowing Machines, Hay Rake, and other farming implements too numerous to mention, also all the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of Frances Blankenbecker must present them properly proven at once—Persons indebted to the said estate must come forward and settle at once.

R. T. & E. H. BLANKENBECKER.
J. R. Crigler, Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Tilford Sullivan's Admr, Plff.
vs In equity.
Tilford Sullivan's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of Aug. 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Tilford Sullivan must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Younger Johnsons, Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of Aug, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers and others, Plffs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
Sallie A. Penn and others, Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Sept. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

A parcel of land in this county on Mudlick and Little South Fork Creeks, being lot No. 1 in the division of the land of Samuel Moore, dec'd., and bounded thus: Beginning at a stake in James West's line southwest corner of Mary Moore's dower; thence s 1 w1½ poles to a stake and two Buckeye trees, a corner with Craven Delgarn; thence s 89 w 36½ poles to two Hickory trees a corner with said Delgarn; then n 1 e 81¼ poles to a stone in a line of said dower; thence with said line n 89 w 36½ poles to the place of beginning containing 18½ acres of land.

Also a one undivided fifth part of the following tract of land lying as aforesaid and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone a corner with James West; thence s 1 w 31 poles to a stone in said West's line; thence s 89 e 142½ poles to a stone in J. S. Hume's line; thence n 2¼ e 41 poles to three Buckeye saplings, Thos. Finnell's corner; thence with his line and also a line of Jas. West, n 89 w 143 poles to the place of beginning containing 27½ acres.

The purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivol Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreibt, John Green, Thos Burt, Fred Probble, Charles Castinette, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and coporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

Fine Bucks for Sale.

I have 11 fine bucks for sale at reasonable prices: one 4 year old; one 2 year old; 4 yearlings; 5 spring lambs. They are the get of an imported Southdown buck.

J. H. CLORE, Burlington, Ky.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
The Best and Cheapest College IN THE WORLD FOR A Business Education
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at the World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 6000 Graduates in Business. 10 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. Short-hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy, specialties. No Vacation. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success. For circulars address W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

PIANO OR ORGAN
Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence.
FANNIE G. RICE, Burlington, Ky.

C. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.
All work custom made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun.
Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf 36
Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. B. F. CRISLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned. T. F. Curley, assignee, Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK
For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.
J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky. | J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent. | R. S. COWEN, Assessor

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, Aurora, Ind
Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.
Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.
Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—
FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.
J. W. TALBOTT.

THE COMBINATION FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Greer
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.
The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.
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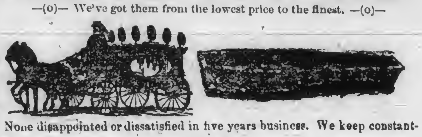
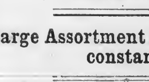
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
—ALSO A SPLENDID—
HEARSE AND TEAM.
You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.
J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
ESTABLISHED 1837. [illegible]
VERMIFUGE
[illegible]
bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.
NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. MANDY, M. D.
J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
—DEALERS IN—



Carriages, Buggies
—AND—
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—
A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.
ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON
—SHORT NOTICE—
We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, At Farmdale P. O., Franklin Co., Ky., opens first Monday Sept., '86, its 82nd annual session under more favorable auspices than for past 20 years. Full satisfaction assured by the fact that the Supt. and able Faculty give undivided attention to pupils. A school for boys and young men which acknowledges no superior. For catalogue etc. address Col. R. D. ALLEN, Supt

TAKE THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.
[illegible], Publishers.
BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY.

UNDER HER PARASOL.

[illegible]

The white sands glimmered in the sun,
And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A [illegible]
With [illegible]
Beneath her scarlet parasol.

I [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Beneath her scarlet parasol.

She [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And I [illegible]
[illegible]
Beneath her scarlet parasol.

[illegible]

Next season to that summer sea
[illegible]
[illegible]
Find beneath her scarlet parasol.
—George [illegible] in Judge.

MAKING WALL-PAPER.

The Ingenious Machinery Used in Its Manufacture.

Modern Conditions of the Trade—The Changes of Fashion—Hand Printing—The New Material Employed for Wall Decoration.

The householder of the present day certainly has reason to be thankful that the wall-papers with which his rooms may be decorated can not be as easily discarded as a bonnet or a cloak, for if such were the case, it is probable that if his purse were deep enough, he would have to pay for new coverings for the walls of his house every year. Each year the manufacturers of wall-papers issue new books containing samples of the designs in stock, and each year the designs, coloring, and styles of these goods undergo changes more or less marked, and a paper which last year was eagerly sought for may this year meet with no sale whatever, should there be any stock left over. Not only do the styles change, but the colors also; one year the demand will be the greatest for pronounced positive colors, and the next year soft, subdued tints and shades, almost indistinguishable, will be most in demand. Then, again, the manufacturer of wall-papers has to provide different styles and colors to suit the demands of the trade in different parts of the country. In New York and the Eastern States the demand may be greatest for dark browns or greens or other colors of a deep tone, while at the West these goods will find no sale whatever, and the trade there will run altogether in colors of a light tint or vice versa. So with patterns also.

The manufacturers of wall-paper now calculate on a change of fashion every year, and only manufacture enough stock to last through one season. "If," said one of the principal manufacturers in this city a few days ago, "the fancy of the public should be so much taken by any special design that the demand for paper of that pattern should continue more than one season we could very easily turn off as much more stock as may be wanted. We keep the designs from which these goods are printed from year to year. They are all labeled and stored away where they can be produced at any time. It is not often, however, that we use the same patterns for two successive years, except it may be for the cheaper grades of goods. We manufacture enough of each style to supply the trade for the year, and if we have any left over at the close of the season, which rarely happens, these goods are sold at a discount to jobbers, or are disposed of at auction sales. It is a singular thing that goods which will meet with a ready sale right along one year will be refused by dealers as soon as they see a new book of designs. We print each design in from four to six or eight different colors, or shades of the same color. Of course, it is impossible for us to tell whether or not the designs and colors of the papers will meet with a ready sale, but it is very seldom that we fail to find somewhere a market for the stock. The improvements made in the machinery for the manufacture of the wall-paper enables us to accomplish a much greater amount of work, and also to produce a much more varied assortment of goods than we could in former years."

A tour of inspection through one of the largest manufactories in this city was made a few days since by a reporter. The paper on which the designs are printed is manufactured especially for this purpose, and it is of varying weight. It is received in large heavy rolls, resembling the rolls of paper used in newspaper offices. This paper is first passed through the "grounding" machine, where the ground color, be it light or dark, is applied to the surface of the paper by rollers, and then is rubbed in and thoroughly distributed by means of a set of brushes, some of which move from side to side, while others are stationary. Some of the improved machines can apply this ground color to two rolls at the same time. If it is desired that the paper shall have the silvered appearance seen in some papers a "mica" coat, as it is called, is applied. This coloring matter is pulverized isinglass mixed with white lead. The colors of this mixture can not well be shaded, and therefore in such cases the differences in shade are made by using paper of different colors. After the ground color has been applied the roll of paper is placed on a framework and is slowly unrolled, and then carried on an endless band over a large drum, resembling the cylinder of a printing-press. The machine on which the paper is printed, in fact, resembles very closely a cylinder printing press, except that the process of printing is reversed; the paper passes over the drum or cylinder, and the designs are printed by the rolls, which are placed on the lower part of the framework and revolve in the same direction as the cylinder. Each roller is stamped with a different part of the figure forming the general design to be produced, and each of these portions of the design is printed in distinct color.

The colors are applied to the printing blocks or rolls by an endless band of muslin passing through a tank filled with the color for that particular block. As the band covered with the color passes from the tank it travels over or beneath a piece of metal having a toothed edge, technically known as a "doctor," and all superfluous paint is removed, running back into the tank. The printing rolls are so adjusted that each portion of the design is closely joined together, producing a harmonious effect. These printing machines print from two to twelve colors at the same time. The colors are prepared by a special process, so that they do not "run" or blend. The heavier shades are applied last, as a general thing, though the arrangement of the colors and the printing blocks depends in great measure upon the design which is to be produced.

After passing over the cylinder the printed paper is carried to the dryer on endless chains. This dryer extends the entire length of the factory, and by an ingenious arrangement, [illegible] the paper passes [illegible] of the [illegible]. At the [illegible] of about eighty feet [illegible] called "carriers." These sticks are moved along by little projections in the endless chain, the paper hanging in loose loops or folds between the "carriers." The paper is carried along for a distance of two or three hundred feet over coils of steam pipe, and thus is quickly dried. After hanging for a length of time varying from one to twenty-four hours, the paper is taken from the carriers and laid in a dry room, where it remains until the drying process is thoroughly complete. It is then taken to another room where, by ingenious machinery, it is rolled in lengths of marketable size. If it is desired to apply a coat of bronze powder to make a figure, the figure which is to be thus treated is stamped on the paper as it passes through the printing machine with a heavy coat of varnish. Then, after passing once over the coil of steam pipe in order that the other colors may be dried, the paper is sent through a long air tight box in which this bronze "shot" is sifted over the surface from a perforated tray, and the paper then passes around the end of the traveller and back over the hot air or steam pipes.

The finest and most elaborate designs, however, are printed by hand. Each color must be stamped separately, and any one can at once distinguish paper that is printed by hand from that printed by machine. In the former at one of the margins will be found, at distances of about eighteen inches, fine lines or dots containing the colors forming the design. These are the marks guiding the men in their work of stamping the pattern. The block or die for each separate portion of the pattern which is to be printed in a certain color is about eighteen inches in length. The workman presses the die upon a pad covered with the color, and then places it upon the paper as it lies on the table in front of him, taking care that the guide at the edge of the die joins the mark left on the margin of the paper. Placing a swivel over the block, he presses a lever with his foot, thus stamping the form of the die on the paper. A boy attendant spreads the paper on a rack, where it is permitted to dry, and it is then taken to another machine, where the same process is gone through in printing another portion of the design in another color, and this process is repeated in some instances a dozen or more times, until the entire design in all its more or less harmonious blending of colors is produced. With hand work the process of applying a velvet coat to any figure is much different from that used in producing a "bronze" effect in papers painted by machine. The figure which is to be thus produced in velvet is stamped with a heavy glue; the paper is then passed through a long trough having the bottom and sides of stout canvas. In this trough the floss or material which is used to produce the velvet effect is placed. A boy scatters this material over the surface of the paper, and then, taking a couple of sticks in his hand, he beats a tattoo on the pliable bottom of the trough, thoroughly distributing the floss over the figure. In fact, the boys raise such a dust that it is almost impossible to breathe.

Many of the finer qualities of paper are now made with fine lines pressed in the paper. This is done by passing between two rollers, one of which is brass, on which is engraved the design to be stamped on the paper, the other roller being of wood covered with paper, which by constant pressure has become almost as hard as metal. Between these rolls the paper is subjected to a tremendous pressure, and it is impossible to efface the lines thus created. These brass rollers, as well as all of the wooden dies used in stamping the designs by hand, and also the cylinder dies used in the machines, are engraved on the manufacturer's premises. Many of these dies, especially for work where it is required to produce fine lines, are made by setting pieces of brass into blocks of wood. These pieces of brass are moulded or bent into all sorts of curves and figures, and vary in thickness from an eighth of an inch to a line which is scarcely visible to the eye. On many of these hand-dies, which are not more than two inches long by eighteen inches wide, as many as one hundred to two hundred pieces of brass are thus inlaid.

Within the last few years the demand for something more substantial and "dressy" than the ordinary wall-paper has sprung up. To meet the demand, heavy embossed paper has sprung up. This new wall-covering is made of wood fiber, pressed on a background of linen which has been subjected to a special treatment of oxidized oil. By the use of this material the walls and ceiling of a room can be finished in a manner giving the appearance of handsome wood carvings or moldings in stone or metal. There is a steadily increasing demand for this class of goods, not only for use in covering the walls of dwelling-houses and public buildings, but also for furnishing the cabins of steamships, yachts, and for decorating railroad cars. It is light and water-proof, and can be washed and cleansed as readily as wood or marble. The wood pulp is applied while in a plastic state, and the design which is to be stamped on the paper is engraved on a die, which is pressed down upon the bed of pulp as it is spread upon the linen covering. The molded material hardens quickly, but does not become brittle; in fact, it is so pliable that this new wall-covering is rolled up the same as wall-paper, though, of course, not so compactly.

For the interior decoration of houses, especially halls, drawing-rooms and dining-rooms, this new material is gaining in popularity very rapidly. It is a poor conductor of heat, and thus the moisture in the room does not gather upon it. It has a smoother, warmer look than wood or marble carving, and has no glare to break up and reflect the light like tiling, nor does it become warped by heat. The fact that this material is made in continuous rolls renders it especially adaptable for dado work or friezes. A dado formed of this material can be carried all around a room, into any angle, corner or bay-window, without a break. It harmonizes with wall-paper much better than carved wood or stone, and does not chip or break when struck by any piece of furniture.

The variety of designs in which the new wall covering is made is as great almost as with ordinary wall-paper, but the colorings used are by no means as varied. After it has been hung upon the walls, however, it can be painted or gilded so as to resemble burnished metal, or can be colored and grained to imitate any kind of wood, leather, bronze, tapestry, ceramic or other style of decoration. Among the many styles in which this material is produced, the one which is the most popular at this time is the Japanese, but Egyptian, Greek, Byzantine, Moresque, Mediæval, Renaissance and many other patterns are produced.—*N. Y. Post.*

—New apparatus for recording the readings of thermometers has been brought into use at Greenwich, England, and thermometers have been placed about twenty feet above the ground, from observations of which it seems that the range of temperature during the day is greater at four feet above the ground than at twenty feet.

—No wonder the Prince of Wales is a trifle wild. He wife keeps eighty dogs.—*Danville Breeze.*

A SILENT SENATE.

That Body Has Nothing to Say About a Bit of Explanation Sent by Attorney-General Garland to the Senate Regarding the Hill Suspension Case.

The person who unearthed the letter Attorney-General Garland sent to the President of the Senate in reply to a resolution of the high legislative body asking for official papers and correspondence concerning the administration and conduct of the office of Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina from the first of January to July 20, 1886, is deserving of thanks for exposing to the public the hypocrisy of the Senate. It appears from the letter Mr. Garland sent to President pro tem Sherman that J. B. Hill, a Republican, who held the office of Marshal, left his home in Raleigh in 1884 while he was Marshal, and went to the Republican convention of the First Congressional district in which he did not live and by an active canvass succeeded in being elected a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Blaine, and that he attended such convention and participated in its proceedings. Soon after President Cleveland entered upon the discharge of his duties, the people of the Eastern district of North Carolina asked for a change in the office and gave him facts relating to Hill's partisanship. It is not necessary to say that Hill's official head rolled in the saw dust, or that a Democrat was appointed in his place. The Senate did not want Hill ousted for he was too handy in carrying caucuses and conventions in that State, and so the committee having the appointment of his successor under advisement applied to Attorney-General Garland for letters and papers on file in his office, thinking it could make a case against the Administration. The note the Attorney-General sent the committee must have disturbed the Republican members, for they said never a word, although they had been fishing for a suspension over which to raise a howl. But the case of Hill would not do by any means. It was too clear, and the President expressly stated that the suspension was made for the sole reason that Hill left his home and went to another district where he manipulated a Republican convention so skillfully that he was sent to the Chicago National convention. It is clear that if Hill had remained in office much longer he would have had the Republican party of North Carolina in his vest pocket to dispose of as he pleased. But is it not surprising that the Senate did not make public the information it received in regard to Mr. Hill and his conduct as an official? The Republican party had Hills everywhere, men without the slightest regard for the wishes or preferences of the party, fellows who throttled free speech and filled ballot boxes at caucuses, elected such delegates as they pleased, and nominated anybody they fixed upon for the offices to be filled. They were here in Buffalo and are here now. Do the honest voters think that it was not high time for a change?—*Buffalo Times.*

THE JINGO CHIEFTAIN.

Why He Called Attention to the "Misdirected Energy" of the Department of State.

Brother Blaine is experiencing the difficulty of directing his boom from a point outside of politics. He can not always get his orders around in time. If there is any one thing in which the organs were justified in supposing that Brother Blaine's position was fixed it was in the matter of hostility to all foreign Powers whatsoever. He had himself given the keynote in a fierce speech on the fishery dispute, which relates to very obscure points in international law, and they supposed that they were quite safe in abusing the Administration for its caution in getting up a fight with Mexico.

But Brother Blaine, from his point of observation at Bar Harbor, quickly perceived the danger of this position. If Cleveland and Bayard were encouraged or allowed to go to war, what would become of Blaine's own jingo policy and the one only jingo party of which he is the chief? This thing must be stopped, and accordingly, there was a sudden change of front. Mr. Hitt, a Blaine man from Illinois, who had voted for the resolutions of instruction in the Foreign Committee, objected to their consideration in the House, declaring that Mexico was being unreasonably pushed, and the principal Blaine organ, the New York *Tribune*, opened an attack on the "misdirected energy" of the Department of State, whose position in the Cutting case is said to be all wrong.

It is true that small politicians and party organs are accustomed to sudden changes. When the State Department appeared slow, it was the organs' duty to abuse it; when it showed itself active, it was equally to be abused. But in the suddenness of the change regarding the Mexican affair it is impossible to doubt the guiding hand of the celebrated jingo chieftain. Among all his experimental issues he has always clung to the American Eagle, and that anybody else should assume the championship of that proud bird he regards as an infringement on his copyright. The minor Blaine organs have been a little slow in taking the cue, but we may expect them to tumble into line very soon. A disturbance with Mexico in advance of 1888 would leave Brother Blaine and his jingo party to hopeless desuetude.—*Philadelphia Times.*

POLITICAL DRIFTS.

——The Boston *Transcript* solemnly declares that "William M. Evarts is a monumental failure as a Senator." This, however, is a cruel injustice. The session wasn't long enough to give Mr. Evarts a fair show.—*Philadelphia Press (Blaine Rep.).*

——The colored friends of Mathews, nominated to succeed Fred Douglass, have hard work in trying to convince Republican Senators that a negro has a right to be a Democrat. They don't consider that he was emancipated to that extent.—*Boston Herald.*

——Mr. Edmunds thinks it is unjust that Senators should not be permitted to have a private calling, and so it would seem, but the trouble is that with a good many of them their calling is too private. If they would turn a little daylight on it there might not be so much objection.—*Chicago Herald.*

——An interview with Mr. Edmunds, in which he declares that the Republican party must go West for its candidate in 1888 and select a man above reproach, is taken here among politicians as a sign of his intention to go into open revolt if Mr. Blaine is renominated, as seems possible under the present drift of things in the Republican party.—*Saratoga Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——Senator Platt has been delving in the archives and figures up that the Presidential vetoes up to the accession of Cleveland have been 103 all told, while the latter sees the combined record and goes it ten better. It may be just as well to remember that no former President had a Congressional pension mill to deal with that turned out claims by the wholesale without rhyme or reason.—*N. Y. World.*

—A little girl of our acquaintance is often reprimanded by her mother for her habit of clipping words. Not long ago, after such a lesson, Sadie went to Sunday-school, and her teacher hid a smile when she heard her read, in the Bible study: "Beware of the *eleven* of the Pharisees!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

A PLAIN ISSUE.

A New Snub with the Senate Alone to Show Once Why no Honest Colored Democrat Should Be Slighted by the Republicans.

When President Cleveland came into office Frederick Douglass, who is, next to Senator Bruce, perhaps the best representative that the colored race has put to the front, was occupying the fat place of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. He had originally been appointed by Mr. Hayes, for the well understood purpose of catering to the colored vote, to the position of United States Marshal of the District, a place which, under the well established Washington procedure, makes the incumbent the usher at the White House receptions. When Mr. Arthur came to the Presidency he was quite indisposed to do any injustice to Mr. Douglass, but was equally indisposed to permit a colored man to occupy that high social position. So he appointed him to the much more lucrative position of recorder of deeds, and put in Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, as marshal. So it was as recorder of deeds that President Cleveland found him.

One of the first acts of the new President was to teach Mr. Douglass that he had no social scruples against him. He was personally invited to White House receptions even in cases where invitations were very rare. He was treated not only like a man, but like a gentleman. And when it came time for him to leave office he left it with so kindly an opinion of the Democratic President that his published card stands on record as one of the best of the tributes paid to the personal manliness of that officer. The card is a vigorous Republican document, but it is at the same time a glowing compliment to the worth of President Cleveland.

In the place of Mr. Douglass as recorder of deeds the President appointed another colored man—W. C. Mathews, of Albany. The Republicans of the Senate, who believe that no colored man should hold office unless he votes the Republican ticket, rejected the appointment. There was no question of the appointee's worth. The rejection was a purely partisan performance.

And now, after Congress has adjourned, the President reappoints the rejected nominee, Mathews. It is a sharp issue with the Senate. If there has been a similar case in the history of our country it has escaped us. Yet the President is a thoroughly sound lawyer and not likely to take a step of this kind without a full consideration of all its bearings. Whence does he get, or whence does he think he gets, his power?

Certainly not under clause 2, of section 2, of article II. of the constitution. That simply gives the power to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint certain officers. This consent the Senate has refused. But clause 3 of the same section confers upon him another and wholly distinct power, as follows:

> "The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

The retirement of Mr. Douglass and the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Mathews leaves a vacancy, and the President under the above provision, finds full power to fill the office *ad interim.* His appointment will go to the Senate again within thirty days after its reassembling, and it will once more have the opportunity of acting upon it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NOT A SPOILSMAN.

The Appointment of Daniel Magone as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York.

President Cleveland has appointed Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to be Collector of Customs for the port of New York, in place of Mr. Hedden, whose resignation had been received by the President. The appointment is one that in the highest degree reflects credit upon the President's motives and earnestness in carrying out the policy which he so distinctly and unequivocably announced as one of the guiding principles of his Administration when he entered upon it. The President has not been wholly satisfied with the conduct of the office under Mr. Hedden. The most successful Collectors have been lawyers of ability and experience. Many of the questions coming before the Collector for decision are purely legal, and the judicial experience, as the Springfield *Republican* points out, is especially valuable because it accustoms a man to sift evidence, discern truth and act with promptitude, well defined and intelligent purpose, and the courage of his reasons. Such a man is the new appointee, Daniel Magone. He is a lawyer of marked and admirable legal attainments, a scholar of deep research, a man of great force of character and resoluteness, and a firm believer in the reform policy of President Cleveland. He is known to be the personal choice of the President, and no one who knows the qualities of the man will doubt for a moment that he will successfully conduct the great administrative office, to take charge of which he gives up a large and lucrative practice in St. Lawrence County. Mr. Magone was for many years the trusted friend of and co-worker with Samuel J. Tilden. When Governor Tilden determined to prosecute the canal ring, in 1875, he appointed Mr. Magone one of the commissioners, the other members being John Bigelow, of Orange; Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New York. Mr. Magone was the only lawyer on the commission, and the successful termination of its difficult work was largely due to the legal acumen, tenacity of purpose and keen instinct shown by him. While always an earnest and consistent Democrat, and for the past fifteen years prominent in the councils of the party, he has never held any other office than that mentioned. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for a number of years, and was its chairman during the memorable Tilden and Hendricks campaign of 1876.

The appointment of Mr. Magone is a further proof of the President's sincerity of purpose in carrying out the reform policy to which his Administration stands pledged. It is proof, also, that the President is determined that the great office of Collector of the Port shall be administered on purely business principles and in accordance with the existing laws.—*Albany Argus.*

——While a great majority of the colored voters of Ohio vote the Republican ticket, not one of them has ever received any substantial recognition at the hands of that party. To be sure two or three of them have been honored with an election to the Legislature, an office to which there is a small salary attached, although no colored man in Ohio has been elected to a position in which the incumbent was enabled to make more than a bare living. The Republicans feed the colored voters with husks, while they feed themselves on the fat of the land. The colored people of the North will realize, as their brethren in the South long ago realized, that their best friends do not belong to the Republican party.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

——Congressman John D. Long says either Blaine or Sherman can sweep the country in 1888. The country doesn't need to be swept, now that the Democratic party is in power. It is clean enough.—*Lowell (Mass.) Mail.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Sweet wood rubbed on the horse is often said to keep flies off. It is easily tried.

Avoid drinking [illegible] water when heated. A little oat meal in the water without ice makes the water palatable and refreshing.

—The floor is the most important part of the stable, for it has much to do with the safety of the horse's feet, and we know that "if there is no foot there is no horse."—*Troy Times.*

—Turkish Tongues: Turkish tongues, if rolled in crumbs and fried in sweet butter, are very toothsome. The tongues make an economical and new dish if cooked as directed.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Cocoanut Jumbles: Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two eggs, two cups of cocoanut, a small teaspoonful of soda and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Drop in the teaspoonful upon buttered paper in pans.—*The Household.*

There is always a demand for feathers, and we should utilize what we can. Quite a large amount are annually thrown away on farms. Those from chickens, if selected from parts of the body covered with fluff, may be utilized as well as those from geese and ducks.—*Boston Post.*

Keeping the pores of farm animals open is as essential to their health as bathing is to our health. The skin performs an office more essential to life and health than even digestion, and it is even more important that the horse be thoroughly groomed than that he be fed.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Bathing animals is sometimes referred to as a commendable practice. The more the subject is thought of the more it will commend itself. Nothing will clean the skin like water. Grooming is good, but bathing is better if we desire to get the pores open, and they must be kept open to insure the best health. An occasional wash would be beneficial.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Rice Cream: One teacupful of boiled rice. Mash the rice very smooth, and add to it the stiffly-beaten whites of six eggs and two heaping tablespoonfuls of white sugar; lastly, add three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and a delicate flavoring of vanilla or roses. Fill a blancmange mold with the cream, and leave it some hours to harden. Serve with custard or whipped syllabub.—*Boston Globe.*

—French Pancakes: Beat together six eggs and a half pound of flour. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter, and add it to the batter, with one ounce of sugar and half a pint of milk, and beat till smooth. Put by the tablespoonful into a hot frying-pan, slightly greased, running the batter evenly over the surface of the pan by tipping it about. Fry the pancakes a light brown, spread each one with jelly, roll it up, dust with powdered sugar, and serve.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Halifax Cake: Halifax cake is not only very delicate, but has the merit of keeping well. Mix thoroughly one pound of rice flour, one-quarter pound of malzena, three-quarters pound of sugar and a pinch of salt, rub into this three-quarters pound of fresh butter, eight eggs, one-half ounce of candied peel freshly chopped, a wine glass of pale brandy, one quarter pound of currants, and one quarter pound of sultanas. Beat all the ingredients well together, and put into a shallow tin which has been lined with buttered paper. Bake in a good oven for half an hour.—*Household.*

RYE FOR PASTURE.

How It Can Readily Be Made Profitable in Many Ways.

When it can be done, and by proper management it can nearly always be possible, a patch of rye, especially for pasturing or early spring feeding, should be seen on every farm. The size or acreage should be gauged by the number of stock kept on the farm. For winter pasturage it can readily be made profitable, even for that purpose alone, and is used as long as possible, and is then turned under in the spring for a crop of corn, while it can still be made more valuable by allowing it to make a good start to grow, and when the stock are turned into the pasture early in the spring, cut them a feed of rye night and morning. Stock crave something green very early in the spring, and very often they are turned into the pastures before they can possibly be able to secure any thing like a full supply. A supply of rye cut and fed green will aid materially in satisfying their wants and in securing a better start in the pastures. On reasonably good soil it makes a rapid growth and a very large amount of feed can be secured on a small plot. In order to secure a large growth, either for pasturing during the winter or early spring feeding, it should be sown as early as possible in the fall. If the weather is favorable, so that the seed will germinate readily, the 1st of September is none too early. I have found it a good plan to prepare the ground ahead the same as for wheat, as soon as possible after harvest, plowing well and harrowing until the surface is in fine tilth. It will pay to take some pains to make the surface to the depth of three or four inches as fine as possible, rolling, dragging or harrowing, if necessary, to secure this. While I believe in reasonably early seeding, and try to prepare the ground so as to be able to do this, there is very little gained by seeding when the soil is not sufficiently moist to insure a speedy germination of the seed. While, of course, the seed may germinate even after laying in the soil for some time when the ground is too dry to induce germination, yet there is so much risk of loss that when it can be done I prefer to wait until we have sufficient moisture to make the seed grow in as short a time as possible. When some reasonably rich land is put in good tilth before seeding, from one and a half to two bushels per acre should be used, depending somewhat upon the time of sowing and the fertility of the soil. If used for a pasture it should be sown reasonably thick. When sown for grain three or four pecks will be sufficient. Use a common wheat drill and try to have the soil in readiness so as to sow as early as possible in September. If intended for pasture during the winter rather than let grow and use for cutting off and feeding early in the spring, a plat that is easily fenced should be used; if intended to cut off it should be sown as convenient to the stables as possible. It is valuable for all kinds of stock, and will enable you to furnish green food to your stock nearly a month earlier than if no rye is run, besides standing winter grazing better than any other kind or grass or grain. I feel like urging every farmer to run a patch of rye in proportion to the number of stock kept up on the farm, and believe it will pay fully as well as any thing else on the farm.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Western Plowman.*

Sure Way to Get a Pass.

Hilarious Passenger—I've got a pass over this road. I can get one any day I want it.

President of the Road (unrecognized)—Will you allow me to see it?

"Certainly. Here it is."

"This is a regular ticket. You paid for it."

"Why, of course I did. You didn't suppose I stole it, eh? I buy one every day. I didn't say it was a free pass."—*Philadelphia Call.*

LIVELY INSECTS.

A Good-Natured Man Tells What He Knows of Bees and Yellow Jackets.

"A bee is a very playful and good natured animal," said a gray-headed man with a benevolent smile, standing near the entrance of the bee-hives at the Zoo. "The only thing you want to be careful about when you come anywhere near a bee is never to hit him. That is, you must never attempt to hit him, for the chances are just about nine out of ten that you can't do it. [illegible]

"Now, the difference between a bee and a yellow jacket is just about this. A yellow jacket is the most vile and disreputable insect ever created. They suffer from a chronic disordered temper. It is never safe to pick up a yellow jacket, and nothing makes a yellow jacket more happy, and gives rise to a more general feeling of unhappiness on the part of human susceptibility than to have some unsuspecting person take hold of him. It is then that the little yellow jacket's soul thrills with fiendish delight, and misery enters the unfortunate victim.

"The habits of these insects are peculiar," continued the benevolent man. "A bee never stings a person more than once. His apparatus has a barbed point, and when it enters any substance it stays there. This finishes up the bee for good. He lives but a few minutes after losing his sting."

"There need never be any fear of an attack from bees," said the lecturer, "unless you begin the attack by striking at them. Then they respond with savage impulse. I should say if a whole swarm of bees were to surround a man and sting him the effect would be fatal. The venom of the honey bee is very painful. But when treated kindly they are harmless. This shows their intelligence. They become accustomed to persons in the habit of attending them.

"Do you know," said the man, "that a hornet is the most singular animal, and the most unpleasant one to fight with that people ever knew? A person who is stung by a hornet feels ready for a howling war-dance, and it all comes from not understanding one disagreeable characteristic of them. If a man was sharp a hornet could never sting him. The minute a man strikes or throws a stick at him he instantly responds by making for him in a line as straight as the range of a theodolite. And he always gets there. But if the man saw him coming and only had sense enough to dodge him the hornet wouldn't get there. And what is more peculiar, the hornet would go straight back to the identical point he started from and make another sally for his victim. But just as often as the man kept dodging he would never get stung. It only requires a man with nerve enough to stand his ground and agility enough to dodge quicker than the hornet can fly to make it a very interesting combat.

"But of all the spiteful, wicked and uncompromising insects, save me from either a yellow-jacket or a wasp. There is no getting away from them, and when they sting once they sting a dozen times in different parts of the body. They keep right at it, and a man may try to hit them with a stick or his hat all day and miss them every time. Wasps make their nests in the ceiling of a room or the roof of a barn. Hornets are generally found in clumps of fruit-trees, shrubbery, or fences."—*Philadelphia Press.*

INSANE HOTEL GUESTS.

Ridiculous Capers Cut by a Demented Man in a Philadelphia Hostelry.

The proprietor of one of the large hotels on Broad street, who has been in the business many years, in speaking upon the subject of insane guests, said that of course they were always transient guests, and were got rid of as soon as their ailment was discovered. "But," said he, "they will slip in on the most experienced clerks. They often cut up ridiculous capers after they have been at the hotel a short time. They are too sly to show themselves at first. I remember upon one occasion, in another city, a very old gentleman registered at a hotel and remained for a week, and seemed to be engaged in business which occupied a great deal of his time. One day the clerks were amazed and mystified at the appearance early in the morning of a score of men, girls and boys with a wonderful assortment of curs. For a time there was such a yelping and snorting about the hotel corridors that pandemonium seemed to have emptied itself there. The motley crowd of dog peddlers came to sell their dogs to Mr. R. It was discovered that the man had a notion that if he could find a dog with a certain white mark upon its forehead he could dispose of it to the fanciers at a fabulous price. He had been through the by-ways of the city engaging urchins and such other people as he could induce to engage in the hunt to bring such a cur to the hotel on a certain day, if found. We cleared the mob out and turned the man over to the police, who found his friends and sent him home. He had been insane on the dog question for years. You might find cases enough as queer as this one to fill a book, for the insane guest is known to all the big hotels."—*Philadelphia Record.*

—When a woman dashed into the pilot-house of a Penobscott river excursion steamer that had just left the Buckaport wharf, a few days ago, and frantically demanded to be put ashore, the captain did not understand it. Her bonnet was on all right, she had her shawl-strap in her hand, and her lunch-basket was visible also. Her explanation was that she had left her baby on the wharf. The boat went back after it.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 90	@ 4 30
Good Packers	4 45	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
No. 3 red	74	@ 76¾
Corn No. 2 mixed		@ 42½
Oats No. 2 mixed		@ 26
Rye—No. 2	53	@ 54
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 50
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 11 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 10 25
Lard—Prime steam	7⅛	@ 7¼
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14	@ 16
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 21
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—New, per barrel		@ 1 25
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 87
No. 2 red		@ 86
Corn No. 2 mixed		@ 50
Oats—mixed	32	@ 40
PORK—Mess	11 00	@ 11 25
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 55
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75⅝	@ 76⅜
Corn No. 2	40	@ 40¼
Oats No. 2		@ 25⅝
Rye		@ 49
PORK—Mess	9 40	@ 9 42½
LARD—Steam		@ 7 10
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	85¼	@ 85¾
Corn—Mixed		@ 49½
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 30½
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined		@ 8
CATTLE—First quality	4	@ 4¾
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 75¼
Corn—mixed		@ 40
Oats—mixed		@ 25
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 44
Oats—mixed		@ 28
PORK—Mess		@ 10 50
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

Copy of Telegram Received from H. B. Untermeyer, Aug. 25, 1886. [illegible]

Is it the man with the dark beard who never says die?—*Lowell Courier.*

For removing dandruff and curing all scalp diseases use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Ague Cure is acknowledged to be the standard remedy for fever and ague.

The marksman who sets up his own target is making a name for himself.

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

People who live in glass houses should have curtains.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A Box of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many Sulphur Baths. Don't forget it.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Would people be more lawless if there were less law?—*Texas Siftings.*

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those distresses peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those agonizing sensations that affect the stomach and heart, through reflex action. The backache and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

A sweet letter—A candied a vowel.—*Lowell Citizen.*

> "The leprous distilment, whose effect
> Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
> That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
> The natural gates and alleys of the body,"

and causes the skin to become "barked about most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of diseased and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Kid-napping — Baby asleep.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Save your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

The darkest hour is when you can't find the matches.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Delays Are Dangerous

The time to take a medicine is when Nature gives her first warning. That tired feeling is often the forerunner of serious disease, which may be warded off if you attend to yourself in time. Don't wait till your system is all run down and you are obliged to stop work, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and tone the digestive organs, cure headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, rouse and regulate the liver and kidneys, and give strength to the whole body.

"I have seen the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla in use in the Massachusetts State Prison, and have also used it in my family with perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be everything that is claimed for it." A. W. Keene, deputy warden, State Prison, Charlestown, Mass.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." Mrs. J. Barton, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. RADWAY'S
THE ONLY GENUINE
Sarsaparillian Resolvent!
The Great Blood Purifier
For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.
BLOOD TAINTS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, VARICOSE VEINS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, GRAVEL, GLANDULAR COMPLAINTS, SCROFULA, OLD SORES, SKIN DISEASES
CURED BY
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Humors and Sores of all kinds, particularly chronic diseases of the skin, are cured with great certainty by a course of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN. We mean obstinate cases that have resisted all other treatment.

DIABETES CURED!

LOUISIANA, Mo.

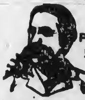
DR. RADWAY—Dear Sir: I have used all your remedies with great success in practice, and the way I found favor with your Resolvent, it cured me of Diabetes after three physicians had given me up. I detected a change in my urine in two hours after the first dose, and three bottles cured me. THOS. G. PAGE.

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Sold by druggists. $1.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y., Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Dr. Radway's Pills.

ASK FOR THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

$3.



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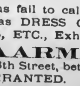

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886. NUMBER 44.

CURRENT TOPICS

[illegible] [illegible] flows to settle with Mexico for a [illegible] [illegible].

A New Yorker offers five cents a pound for old magazines.

A Lutheran proselytizer has been expelled from Russia.

A [illegible] four feet long is on exhibition at Waterloo, Iowa.

The latest Chautauqua discovery is fresh water springs in the lake.

Iowa is larger than Ireland by about eight hundred square miles.

England, according to latest reports, has 700,000 more women than men.

Astrologers are about to pick out a wife for the Emperor of China.

A Philadelphia beauty lately dazzled Saratoga with $300,000 in gems.

About 100 persons climb to the top of Washington Monument every day.

A sunflower forty-five inches in circumference is blooming near Traver, Cal.

There are just 365 colleges in the United States, one for every day in the year.

When the period of deep mourning is over English women wear gray gloves.

Two Klocks and five little ticks is the description of a Chicago family of seven.

The starfish in Long Island Sound have eaten over 30,000 bushels of oysters in one bed.

All the cannon foundries of Europe are overrun with orders and working day and night.

A Chinaman in Chico, Cal., has a big black bear which he saddles and rides like a horse.

Minnie Wilson, a pretty maid of sixteen drives the stage between Milnor and Hunneline in Dakota.

Abraham Lincoln's funeral car is now a section hands' boarding car on the Central Pacific railroad.

A tame bear at Ithaca, Mich., fatally bit and clawed a little five-year-old daughter of W. H. Bensly.

About 25,000 cattle will be driven into the Canadian northwest from the United States this season.

During a wind storm at Rock Island a valuable horse was choked to death by a heavy cloud of dust.

Gold bricks are to be used as the foundation of a throne to be built at Sas-hai for the Chinese Emperor.

Humor does not pay in the Northwest. Humorist Fred Carrath has found it necessary to sell the Estelline *Bell*.

A St. Louis moustache is worth $200. That is the amount sued for by a man who lost his through a practical joke.

A Mrs. Whitmore, of Bar Harbor, a dress-maker, is said to be heir to an estate valued at $200,000,000, in England.

Eight of the original thirteen of the Emerton family of Bucksport, Me., are living, and their combined ages are 807 years.

One of General Phil Sheridan's old scouts has just sent him from Utah a gift of a particularly lively wildcat in fighting order.

A Brooklyn man worth $15,000,000 has just died from the effects of an affliction similar to that visited upon the historical Job.

Cutting has his good points. He says he does not intend to be so ungrateful to the American people as to go on a lecturing tour.

The meeting of the scientists at Buffalo has decided that men who think live thirty-three years longer than those who do not think.

The Smiths had a re-union at Peapack, at the headwaters of the Raritan river, the other day, and there was 3,000 of them reported.

Mr. G. B. Farmer, of Morrisburgh, Can. has a covered trunk 212 years old. It was made in the year 1674, in the reign of Charles II.

The Duke of Newcastle intends to make a two years' tour around the world. He will leave England late in September for the United States.

The late Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the famous novelist, was the first woman to send a telegraphic dispatch under the ocean via the Atlantic cable.

Buffalo is to have the largest clock in the world. The dial will be twenty-five feet in diameter, and the center of the dial will be 361 feet above the street.

A mailbag lost in Lake Pepin, Minnesota, four years ago has been recovered at Maiden Rock. Several letters and money-orders were recovered and delivered.

The consumption of lead pencils in this country is estimated at 250,000 a day. This is at the rate of one per day to every 160 of population, or about 78,000,000 a year.

One Meadville (Pa.) editor refers pleasantly to another as "the spook-eyed stool pigeon that flops his ears at the gad flies in the alleged editorial rooms of the *Tribune*."

Because he used the word "you" instead of "thou," in addressing the Lord in prayer, Rev. G. W. Schivers, of Brooklyn, has been compelled to resign the pastorate of the Congregational Church.

Agnes Glover, the eighteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. Elijah V. Glover, of Hoddenfield, Pa., was paralyzed while kneeling by her bed-side in prayer. She was found there unconscious, and died not long afterward.

Mr. George Casey has in his green-house at Auburn a century plant that is thirty feet high and the stem is six inches thick at the base. It has thirty-two flowering branches, with over 5,000 buds and bright yellow flowers.

Benjamin Bower, of Pleasantville, N. J., sprinkled Paris green on his grape vines. The wind blew some of it into the face of Miss Allie Bower, his twenty-year-old daughter. She inhaled it unconsciously, and died in a few days.

A gratuity of £10,000 has been granted from the Bavarian Civil List to the widow of Prof. Guddae, of Munich, the unfortunate "mad doctor," who perished with the late King of Bavaria in the lake at Castle Berg. He left a family of eleven children.

A Naugatuck man saw something green in a cake of ice and split the cake open. The thing was a frog, which, after an hour or two in the sunlight, hopped about vigorously.

A California cow swallowed a stick twenty inches long and nearly an inch thick, and in due course of time it worked its way out of her side without doing her much damage.

Lawrence Donovan, a printer, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge for a wager of $500 the other morning. A boat was in the river containing some friends who picked him up. He was not injured by the jump.

A Washington wheelman, the other day, rode his bicycle the whole length of the stone coping of Cabin John bridge, twelve miles from Washington. The coping is less than a foot wide, the bridge is 200 feet long, and had he slipped off in the center of the span, he would have fallen 125 feet.

Mrs. Hersh, of Pittsburgh, Pa., carried her dead baby nearly four miles through the streets. The four-months old infant was attacked with cholera morbus and she took it to a doctor's office. While there, and before the physician could treat it with proper medicine, the little life fluttered out. Mrs. Hersh, nearly heart broken, started home, walking all the way carrying the corpse in her arms.

DARK WAR CLOUDS

Again Gathering Over the Nations of Europe.

Russia Looms up as the Arbiter of all the European Continent.

London, Sept. 6.—Sir J. Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that a change in the Government of Bulgaria can only occur in accordance with the treaty of Berlin and with the consent of the signatory Powers to that treaty. England, he said, had no separate interests in reference to Bulgaria. The election of a new Prince of Bulgaria must be unanimous. [illegible] The Government, said the speaker, had hoped much from the ability and great qualities of Prince Alexander, and they deplored the treachery and violence which had interrupted his reign. His final decision to abandon his work in Bulgaria was greatly regretted. Prince Alexander will to-morrow proclaim his abdication. The Russian Consulates in Bulgaria are distributing for signature petitions to the Czar favoring the election of the Prince of Oldenburg as successor to Prince Alexander. Prince Alexander's decision to abdicate is attributed partly to loss of vigor of mind consequent upon the severe trials which he has undergone lately. It is believed that his departure from Bulgaria is likely to result in civil war. Before Prince Alexander announced his intention to quit the throne he received a telegram from Prince Bismarck recommending that he abdicate in order to save Bulgaria. The *Morning Post* says: We greatly doubt whether Prince Bismarck's policy will insure the peace of Europe. Europe will have no peace until the wrongs Russia has inflicted on a rising people are avenged. Whatever may be the reasons which induced Prince Bismarck to sacrifice Prince Alexander to the personal animosity of the Czar, we can not believe that Europe will approve a policy tending to make the Czar arbiter of the whole continent. The *Chronicle* blames Prince Bismarck for creating the present critical situation, and says the clouds in the Balkans are darker and more lurid than ever.

A Celestial Wanderer.

New York, Sept. 6.—Last evening a brilliant meteor was observable in New York and Brooklyn. It first appeared in the southern sky, where it looked like a planet. This star-like body was brighter than the moon. When first noticed the meteor had no perceptible motion, but steadily increased apparently in size and brilliancy. After an interval of perhaps half a minute from the time it was first observed a motion was noticeable. Slowly but steadily it passed from south to north across the eastern sky. Usually meteors have a spasmodic and rapid motion and disappear suddenly. This meteor retained its brilliancy long after it had reached the northeast, where it seemed gradually to dissolve into space. A slight train of fire followed in its wake.

President's Reply to Queen Victoria.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The President has sent the following reply to Queen Victoria's telegram of sympathy for the earthquake sufferers:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1886.

To Victoria, Queen and Empress, Balmoral, Scotland:

Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated, and awakes grateful response in American hearts.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

A Strange Death.

New York, Sept. 6.—Emma Hubbard, of Amityville, L. I., started to lead her father's horse to a brook on the farm, a short distance west of Amityville. After a long time her absence created alarm, and, upon searching for her, her father found her lifeless body beside the brook. Her throat and neck were terribly mangled, and blood stains were on her body and clothing. The evidences were, it is reported, that the horse fastened his teeth in her throat.

Explosion of a Natural Gas Well.

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 6.—By an explosion of natural gas in a sixty-foot well, being dug five miles from Warsaw, Ill., to-day, Henry Miller was killed, John Hope probably fatally injured, and Homer McMahon and Charles Hoskins fearfully burned. Miller was frightfully burned, the skin of his entire body peeling off in a few minutes after the explosion, which was caused by taking a lighted lamp into the well.

Tracking Davitt.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A *Daily News* special from Ishpeming, Mich., says: "Michael Davitt, on his trip through Northern Michigan, was followed by a shorthand reporter in the pay of the British Government. All of his speeches and some of his private conversations were taken down in full by this indefatigable agent of the English authorities.

Brilliant Display of Meteors.

Columbus, S. C., Sept. 6.—Another distinct shock was felt in this city last night at 11:07 o'clock, accompanied by the usual roaring sounds. At intervals of five minutes thereafter two remarkably brilliant and unusually large meteors shot across the skies, from north to south.

The Lantern Exploded.

Warsaw, Ill., Sept. 6.—Henry Miller, fifteen, was killed to-day near here while descending into a well with a lantern in his hand, which exploded, the young man falling to the bottom. John Hays, standing at the mouth of the well, was seriously burned.

Get a Good Grip on Him.

Willcox, A. T., Sept. 6.—General Miles arrived at Fort Bowie last night with Geronimo, Natchez and several bucks as prisoners. Captain Lawton, with the rest of the hostiles, numbering thirty-five, are expected at Fort Bowie Wednesday.

Get Ready for Them.

Corvallis, Ore., Sept. 6.—Prof. E. P. Hammond foretells terrific cyclones, earthquakes and tornadoes for September 26, 27 and 28. Cyclonic disturbances may be expected September 14 and 15.

Aid for Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 6.—Nearly $100,000 has reached Charleston to aid the sufferers, and it is estimated that contributions will finally aggregate half a million.

Labor Ticket Nominated.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Labor Conference here to-day nominated a full State ticket, headed by H. C. Baker for Governor.

—A Muscogee County farmer claims that he was recently breaking a young mule. A stalwart negro man mounted the mule in the middle of the lot and the spectators mounted the fence. The mule began to buck and dance at the same time. A cloud of dust enveloped him and his rider, and unearthly noises came from the midst of the dust-cloud. When the cloud of dust cleared away the mule was quietly eating out of his trough in the stall, and one of the negro's knit suspenders was wrapped tightly around his left hind leg. No other portion of the negro has yet been discovered.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

—Whooping-cough paroxysms, it is well known, are sensibly ameliorated by the atmosphere of gas-works, and there is some reason for the belief that cures of the disease are affected by breathing such air. Dr. W. T. Greene suggests an easily available improvement on the works for this purpose. His plan is to attach a piece of rubber tubing to a burner, the tubing being long enough to reach the floor. The gas is turned on just enough to make a perceptible odor, and the child is to inhale it for a few minutes at a time as often as convenient.—*Chicago Times.*

IOWA'S CURIOSITY.

The Great Well Still Flowing, and Efforts to Plug It Prove Unavailing.

Belle Plaine, Ia., Sept. 5.—The great well still flows. For a short time last evening it was partially shut off. The great cone, having been enlarged to thirty-six inches, was lowered full of sand. It went easily for sixty feet, when it became necessary to drive it, and the 1,800-pound hammer was applied to the five-inch pipe connected with the cone. This pipe stood thirty feet above the surface. After a few strokes had been given, the flow of water was so much diminished that the people began to shake hands and many bags of sand were thrown in to give additional weight to the cone to fill up the aperture. The big hammer was again applied and after a few strokes the pipe shot down into the water like a rocket [illegible] upward. A swift gush of water, a gurgle, and the hopes of all were buried out of sight with the cone and its connecting pipe. The sixteen-inch pipe heretofore mentioned is at the bottom, and the belief is that the cone has gone down until it struck. That would leave it [illegible] feet from the bottom and the upper end forty feet from the surface.

RUSSIA TRIUMPHS.

Prince Alexander Voluntarily Abdicates the Bulgarian Throne.

Sofia, Sept. 5.—Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicating. He says he can not remain in Bulgaria on account of the objections of the Czar. Before leaving he will establish a regency. He made the following address at a reception given by him to the officers of the army: "For seven years I have labored for the independence and interests of Bulgaria. My constant special solicitude has been for my army and officers. I consider them my family, my children, and I have felt secure in my personal position when I have seen myself surrounded by officers who had been my comrades in our struggles for the glory of Bulgaria. * * * I can not remain in Bulgaria, for the Czar will not permit me, because my presence is inimical to the interests of the country. I am forced to quit the throne."

MURDER AS A BUSINESS.

A Female Fiend Who Confesses to Committing Infanticide for Money.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5.—The finding of a dead infant with a darning-needle thrust through its heart has led to the disclosure that a regular business of putting babes to death at so much per head has been carried on in this city. Mrs. Paulina Mitirlstadt, proprietress of a private lying-in hospital, fled a few weeks ago upon ascertaining that the authorities had accumulated criminating evidence. She traveled under an assumed name in Michigan, but was overhauled at Reed City and brought back to-night. She confessed the murder of the child, and claims to have been promised $[illegible] by its mother for putting it out of the way. The authorities are investigating the deaths of numerous other infants born out of wedlock, supposed to have been put to death by her.

A Sunday in Belfast.

Belfast, Sept. 5.—A mob attacked and severely beat four policemen at Ballymacarett, a suburb of Belfast, to-day. The police broke away from the crowd and took refuge in a house. The mob followed them, and, in their effort to recapture the policemen, completely wrecked the house. Fortunately for the policemen, the military arrived on the spot in season to rescue them and scatter the mob. Two of the leaders of the rioters were arrested. An Orange funeral was attacked by Catholics to-day and the procession severely stoned. The Orangemen broke ranks and retaliated upon the Catholics, seriously injuring several of them. The police quieted the disorder and drove the Catholic party away.

A Fight With a Burglar.

Pekin, Ill., Sept. 5.—Yesterday morning, Wm. Muehlman, a druggist of this city, was awakened by a slight noise, and found at his bedside a masked burglar, who placed a revolver at his head and demanded money. Mr. Muehlman grappled with the burglar and a desperate struggle followed, in which the burglar was thrown from the window. Carl Muehlman, a son, fired four shots at the robber, one of which took effect, but the man managed to cross the river and escape.

More Shocks.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 5.—At 10:45 o'clock to-night another shock, equal in severity to that of last night, was felt here. Hundreds of people are still camped in the squares. The continuance of shocks is very severe on buildings which are greatly strained.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 5.—There was a slight shock this evening at 10:40, city time, accompanied by a low, rumbling noise.

Church Tower Settles in Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 5.—Settling of the tower of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here was discovered yesterday. This is attributed to the recent earthquake shock, which was felt to a great extent in this locality. The church is a new one and cost $80,000. The tower is 138 feet high. The doors were closed to the congregation to-day and will remain so until an investigation is made.

Took Up a Collection.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5.—A collection amounting to $600 was taken up in Dr. Talmage's Church this evening for the Charleston sufferers. Dr. Talmage sent a telegram to Editor Dawson, expressing the sympathy of the congregation and promising further contribution.

Fear a Tidal Wave.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5.—The great overhanging dread here is of the tidal wave. The earthquake has done about its worst, but the sea, if driven in, would wipe this ruined city and all her people from the face of the earth.

Yellow Jack.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Up to last accounts fifteen cases of the disease at Biloxi, supposed to be yellow fever, had occurred since the beginning of the sickness. Quarantine has been established at Meridian, Miss. No one will be allowed to leave a train at that point without a passport showing that the bearer is from a place free from yellow fever.

A Novel Offer.

New York, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the the Brooklyn G. A. R. to-night it was decided to offer the service of one hundred members to the people of Charleston for police purposes.

Hunter Kills His Companion.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 5.—Mahlon Brown, while gunning near Taxus, this county, yesterday, was shot and instantly killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of his companion, named McIntree. The men were climbing a fence when the accident occurred.

Injured in a Collision.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—An excursion train on the B. & O. road, with 800 passengers aboard, collided with a freight train a few miles from this city this evening. Between twenty and thirty persons were injured more or less, but none seriously.

Serious Charge Against a Farmer.

Milan, Mich., Sept. 5.—Loree Hayner, a farmer near here, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Stowart, of Belleville, charging him with being implicated in the robbery of an old couple named Elwell, three and a half miles south of Belleville, last Saturday night, of about $850 in money, besides $900 in notes and mortgages.

Fell Over a Cliff.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5.—Officer George Woods and Edward Honnigh, a prisoner, with whom he was scuffling, fell over a cliff, and both were badly injured, Woods supposed fatally.

SEVEN CREMATED.

A Sickening Calamity in a Pennsylvania Town.

Roasted Alive in Their Beds in the Second Story of a Railroad Shanty.

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 5.—Word has been received here of a sickening calamity which occurred about midnight last night, five miles and a half above Jonestown on the line of the Williamsport and North Branch railroad, where a large number of Hungarian laborers are employed on an extension of the road. A shanty in which over twenty of these men lodged caught fire last night from the overturning of a stove while the men were asleep. Sixteen men slept on the second floor. Those on the first floor and all on the second floor but seven succeeded in getting out. The others were left to their fate and were roasted alive in the burning shanty. Their charred remains were afterward found in the ruins. The men who escaped were so panic-stricken that they made no efforts to save their companions. The remains of the seven dead were removed to Jonestown to await the arrival of the coroner from Laporte. The names of the victims have not yet been received. A Hungarian named Jeninsky was murdered and his body hidden under a shanty on the same railroad at Elklick. A short time since, when the shanty was torn down, portions of human remains were found in a quantity of bloody straw. The men who occupied the shanty have disappeared.

THE PRINCE'S PERIL.

An Attempt to Wreck the Train to Sofia—Rebel Troops Surrender at the Bulgarian Capitol.

London, Sept. 3.—An attempt was made to wreck the train which was conveying Prince Alexander to Sofia. When near Philippopolis the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track and brought the train to a standstill. On investigation it was found that five sleepers had been placed across the rails. Prince Alexander when informed of the attempt upon his life showed no sign of fear, maintaining a calm demeanor. A conflict between the revolutionists and the followers of Prince Alexander is feared at Sofia. Prince Alexander has promised King Milan to send a diplomatic agent to Servia. The revolutionary regiments here have surrendered unconditionally to Prince Alexander and applied to him for clemency. Bulgaria is now tranquil.

ANOTHER SHOCK

Is Felt Along the Atlantic Coast From Florida to Washington.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—Another shock of earthquake was felt a few minutes after eleven o'clock to-night. The wave extended from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington. The commotion was most severe at Charleston, S. C. Two buildings fell. A white woman, name unknown, was killed by a falling wall. People are encamped in the public square, singing and praying. At Richmond, Va., the shock in the upper part of the city was as severe as that of Tuesday night. At Savannah the shock was severe. All structures were deserted and everybody will sleep in the streets. Shocks were felt in Washington, Raleigh, N. C., Wilmington, N. C., Augusta, Ga., and Macon, Ga.

Mysterious Eruption in Illinois.

Oakland, Ill., Sept. 3.—Yesterday, the citizens of Bowdric Township, north of this city, were startled by a noise like the explosion of a steam boiler. On examination, it was found to have been caused by an eruption on the farm of Christian Lunkenboch. That gentleman stated to-day that when the noise occurred a cloud of smoke and dust was thrown sixty feet in the air, in which were stumps of trees, stones and roots. A deep hole was left in the earth, which has not yet been explored.

The Week's Failures.

New York, Sept. 3.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States 166, and for Canada 24, or a total of 190, as compared with 201 last week, and 186 the week previous to the last. The Western and Pacific States furnishing nearly half the casualities reported in this country.

Secretary Bayard Has a New Case.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 3.—Secretary Bayard has written Governor Hauser, asking for a history of the case where a Chinese laundry was blown up in Aconda and two Chinamen killed, and $3,000 worth of property destroyed. It is said the Chinese authorities want the Government to pay indemnity.

Reminders of the Earthquake.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 3.—A special from Beaufort says: Near Coosaw Mines there is a crack in the earth 200 feet long and six inches wide at the top. On St. Helena Island, off Beaufort coast, several large openings were made and piles of mud and sand were forced up.

Killed by Electricity.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3.—Superintendent W. H. Brockway, of the Brush Electric Company, was instantly killed here last night by an electric shock received while he was engaged in repairing the electric lights at the Nicollet House.

A Horrible Death in the Machinery.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—John Welsh was instantly killed in the Union Foundry and Machine Company Works to-day. He was caught in the belting and his body was terribly mangled, nearly every bone being broken.

Business Good at the Mint.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The mint is now overwhelmed with work. The employes are working from 8 o'clock a. m. to midnight every week day.

"Earthquakiane."

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 3.—"Earthquakiene" is the name suggested for a little girl brought into the world just before the great upheaval here Tuesday night. Mother and child, it may be said are doing well, notwithstanding the fact that they are quartered in Washington Square.

Government Tents for the Homeless.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., to issue and distribute tents to the sufferers, and to render such other aid as he may deem advisable.

An Expensive Collision.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept., 3.—Early this morning a freight train and a wildcat train collided near Marcellus Station, on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central and Hudson railroad. Both locomotives were demolished, and ten carloads of merchandise wrecked. The loss is upwards of $150,000.

Extensive Bequests.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The will of the late Joseph E. Temple, probated to-day, bequeaths over $500,000 to public institutions.

Sight Restored by a Blow.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Bridget Scanlan, of Archbald, was totally blind for eight years. She was afflicted with a double cataract. Yesterday, while lying on a sofa, she was struck over the eyes with a shingle in the hands of her two-year-old grandson. Immediately her sight was restored. Mrs. Scanlan's joy knew no bounds, and the first thing she did was to go to the Catholic Church and give thanks to the Almighty.

Twelve Houses Burned.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept. 3.—Twelve houses, occupied by twenty-four families, were destroyed by fire. A woman and child are missing.

DESOLATION.

The Sad Scenes That Meet the Eye in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 5.—The number of deaths from the earthquake up to date is sixty-one and out of the hundreds wounded more will probably die. The wreck of the city is pretty complete, and the damage will be enormous. There are very few houses of brick in the city uninjured and hundreds of buildings that appear comparatively unharmed are so shaken they will have to come down. This makes it difficult to estimate the damage but it is not putting it too strong to say that Charleston, with all the experiences of bombardment and cyclone, was never so badly shattered [illegible]. The sight is a sad one. The people, after the terror of their experience, are nervous and expectant. They are camped in the public squares and parks, very few venturing into houses, and none into brick or stone buildings. The shocks still continue, quite a severe one being felt at 8 o'clock this evening, which sent what few people were under cover into the street. There was a disagreeable sulphurous smell in the air, which has been noticed since the beginning of the shocks. At Summerville the shocks continued but a few minutes apart, and heavy rumbling sounds precedes and accompanies each shock. Fissures have opened in the earth at Summerville and other places. The city and country surrounding is an immense camp, nearly all the people living in improvised tents or sleeping in covered wagons. The sight along the railroad from Summerville to Charleston is a strange one; immense fires of pitch-pine lighting up the scene all along the route. The sensation is strangely terrifying, and one must know something of it personally to fully appreciate the horrors of the experience these people have been subjected to, and the wild scenes that have been enacted here. There is no certainty for the future. There is, of course, hope that the worst is passed, and as long as the disturbances continue the people live in fear and trembling. The center of the disturbance seems to be at Summerville, a pretty town used a good deal for a summer resort by Charleston people, and lying on the S. C. railway, twenty-seven miles away. A strange occurrence was the twisting of the railroad there by the earthquake, and the moving of the track at one place literally three or four feet.

THE $30,000 PACKAGE.

Rumor That It Has Been Found in a Safe Sent From Philadelphia to Iowa.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—A rumor, which is quite generally credited, states that the Adams Express Company received news, last evening, of the finding of the package of money amounting to nearly $30,000 which was shipped by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Shamokin, Pa., about ten days ago, and which disappeared in some manner from the Express company's office in this city. It is said that the package was accidentally placed in the wrong safe and sent to some point in Iowa. Wrath Pratt, a clerk who was arrested at the time, was given a second hearing before a Magistrate yesterday and committed back to the prison in default of $15,000 bail.

BATTLE WITH MEXICANS.

Geronimo, the Wily Apache, Escapes During the Melee.

Tombstone, Ariz., Sept. 2.—A rumor has reached here that Mexican troops have demanded of the American troops the release of Geronimo. The latter refused. A fight ensued, in which five Mexicans were killed and two Americans wounded. Geronimo escaped during the melee. There is no means of verifying the facts, as the wires are down.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.—A special to the *Morning Call* from Tombstone confirms the rumor that Mexican troops demanded from American troops the release of Geronimo, and that when the latter refused, a conflict ensued, during which Geronimo escaped.

BURGLARS' PARADISE.

Over Five Hundred Robberies at Chicago Within Three Months.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—During the past three months more than 500 burglaries have taken place in this city and been reported to the police. Ever since the bomb exploded on the Haymarket Square the police have been looking for Anarchists. In the meantime burglars have worked through certain districts with as much impunity as though there were no policemen in the city. Whole neighborhoods have been ransacked by enterprising thieves, who, when they failed to get what they were after the first time, came back the next day or the next week, until they succeeded in accomplishing their designs.

A Case of Cruelty.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 2.—Legal proceedings are about to be commenced against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad for violating the U. S. laws in regard to the transfer of live stock. From their cars the carcasses of thirty-two dead animals were taken from among the live ones. It is said the stock had been on the road thirty-seven hours without nourishment. The penalty is a fine of $5,000.

The Death-Dealing Steam Thresher.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3.—On the farm of Rutger Vanderburgh, in the town of North Greenbush, three miles north of Bath, this morning, the boiler of a steam threshing machine exploded and caused the death of David Phillips, the owner and engineer, and of Archie Hankle, of Bath. Mertie Da Freest, a boy, received fatal injuries, and a farm laborer named Livingstone and Rutger Vanderburgh were more or less hurt.

The Yellow Fever at Biloxi.

Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 2.—There were two deaths from yellow fever to-day, and about ten cases. There is no excitement, except among visitors. People of New Orleans and Mobile are satisfied, through strict quarantine regulations, it will be confined to this town, Biloxi.

Volcanic Eruption.

Malta, Sept. 2.—The Captain of a steamer just arrived here reports that on August 30, when his ship was fourteen miles to the north of the island of Galita, off Tunis, in the Mediterranean, he noticed that the highest peak on the eastern end of the island was in a state of eruption, ejecting smoke from a crater like Mount Etna.

Going to Investigate at Charleston.

Washington, Sept. 2.—An official of the Coast Survey has been sent to Charleston to make soundings of the harbor and adjacent coast in order to see whether any remarkable depressions or elevations of the bottom of the ocean have been caused by the earthquake.

Basket of Dynamite Lets Go.

East Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 2.—Jerome R. Hurd, a farmer living in Genesee County, was killed to-day by the accidental explosion of dynamite cartridges he was carrying in a basket. His limbs and neck were broken and his body horribly mutilated.

Natural Gas Supply Lessened.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2.—There was a shortage in the supply of natural gas on the South Side to-day, and several factories suspended operations. Some people attribute the decrease in the flow to the earthquake, and officials of the companies are investigating.

Natural Gas Discovery in Illinois.

Clinton, Ill., Sept. 2.—While Thos. Gabbert was digging a well in the rear of his home, he struck a vein of natural gas at a depth of only twenty-seven feet. When a match was applied to the gas it produced a shock that was felt six blocks away, and severely burned two men named Atwood and Logue, who were standing near the well.

Bloody Battle in Roumelia.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Private telegrams received here this evening from Sofia state that a battle took place at Radomir, Eastern Roumelia, between regiments loyal to Prince Alexander and regiments siding with the revolutionists, and that the latter were defeated with heavy loss.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy tobaccos have sold at even full prices, both for medium and good grades, while low grades have been occasionally irregular without any final noticeable changes in prices. The weather conditions have been perfect but not forcing, with ample moisture in the air and soil. August has quite redeemed the deficiencies of July, bringing the plants forward with great spread of leaf and increase of weight. The crop has entitled itself for a race against time and everything at present is promising. The weather has been of a character to stimulate the flow of sap and quicken the growth, the ripening tendency being suspended. If this be succeeded presently by dry and cool weather the crop will come in, barring frost, in good form as to character and fineness, and also relatively so in point of quantity, but the yield will not be an average in quantity. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	$1 75@ 2 25	$2 00@ 3 00
Common lugs	2 50@ 3 00	1 25@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 25@ 4 25	3 25@ 4 50
Good lugs	4 50@ 5 25	5 75@ 6 75
Common leaf	5 00@ 5 50	6 25@ 6 75
Medium leaf	6 00@ 6 75	7 25@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 9 00	10 00@12 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@24 50

Miscellaneous Items.

Three or four hundred indictments were returned by the grand jury of Bell County for giving and taking bribes at the late election.

E. N. Hibbs, a Union County farmer, suicided by shooting himself through the brain. No cause.

At Owingsville, the trial of John Mountjoy for the killing of Dan Epperhart resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A new-born male babe was left on the steps of Sim Payne's grocery near Frankfort, the other night. As Payne is nearly as old as Frankfort, he bundled the infant off to town, where it was left in care of Judge Thompson, of the city court, where at last report it was awaiting the protection and love of its parents.

Three negroes boarded a street car in the southern suburbs of Louisville, the other night, seized the driver and gagged him. They then took the cash box, containing seventeen dollars, and made off with it.

Hon. John Feland's dwelling, at Hopkinsville, was considerably damaged by fire a few days ago.

Chief of Police Whalen has opened war upon all the crooks and suspects of Louisville, and has served notice upon them to clear out or go to the workhouse for a long term. This action is rendered necessary to get at the crooks who have committed the recent burglaries and safe-robberies. There is consequently a large exodus of the short-haired and light-fingered gentry from the city.

Live stock, generally, are reported by correspondents of the State Commissioner of Agriculture to be in good condition, with full average as to numbers, except sheep and hogs, the former reported at 95, as to condition, and 84 per cent. as to numbers. Hogs are reported at 97, condition, and 85 as to numbers. "Hog cholera" prevails to a considerable extent in the counties of Nelson, Ohio, Wayne and Whitely, and in a moderate degree in Breathitt, Graves, Hancock, Jefferson, Muhlenberg, Owsley and Perry Counties.

Mrs. Sarah Pearman was presented by the employes of the Dueber Watch Case Company, Newport, a purse containing $171.80. Mrs. Pearman's son was drowned in the Licking river a short time since.

Seventy-one counties report to the State Agricultural Department tobacco at 86 for condition and 8[illegible] acreage. Recent rains have made a very marked improvement in this weed, and if frost is not too early we may expect an average condition for this crop.

The bodies of the five persons drowned in Green river, near Mammoth Cave, were recovered after a two days' search by the entire community. A great quantity of dynamite was exploded in the river, in order to raise the bodies. One of the horses had uncoupled the wagon in his death struggles, and the wagon-bed floated down stream. It was strong enough to have bore the weight of the entire party had they remained in it. The other horse swam down the river 300 yards, dragging his dead companion and the fore wheels of the wagon. The young man who was drowned was an excellent swimmer, and it is thought that the women and children clung to him until all of them were lost. All the victims, with the exception of the young man, who lived in Cave City, lived in Monroe County, and were returning from a visit to Greyson. The husband of one of the women drowned had been left behind by reason of illness, and when the news of the death of his wife and child was told him, he relapsed into a comatose condition, and is not expected to recover.

A special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "John S. Rhea, a lawyer at Russellville, is a prominent candidate for Congress in the Third District, now represented by John E. Halsell. The latter is a candidate for re-election, and a hot contest for the Democratic nomination is in progress. At a recent public meeting at Elkton, Rhea, in a speech, charged one T. F. Hite with certain electioneering statements in behalf of Halsell. Hite sent Rhea a note asking for a retraction, which was refused. Hite then sent a challenge to a duel. Upon receipt of this challenge, Mr. Rhea told the bearer he would answer him soon, and going to his room, wrote a reply. Rhea declined the challenge to fight a duel for several reasons. One was because he had no sort of sympathy for the code that with deliberate intent sought the shedding of one's own or another's blood. Another was that the laws of God and man forbade it, and the final reason was that he had one dependent upon him for support and owed protection to her, and that acceptance would disbar him from the practice of the profession he had adopted as a means of livelihood, and would leave him without means of support."

A soldier named Richardson, residing at Milton, Trimble County, has been granted a pension by Acting Commissioner of Pensions McLean. Richardson is totally blind from the effects of disease contracted in Andersonville prison. He will now receive $72 per month, and the arrearages allowed him, for which a draft has been sent him, which amount to $11,746.

On the Harper farm, near Old Deposit Station, nine miles from Louisville, Martin Duke shot and fatally wounded James Flan, his brother-in-law. The trouble arose from a quarrel between their wives. Duke escaped.

Work was begun a few days ago at Bardstown on the extension of the L. and N. road to Springfield.

A south-bound passenger train on the Cincinnati Southern railroad was wrecked near Dry Ridge, Grant County, thirty-one miles from Cincinnati, the other morning. Mat Coombs, the oldest engineer on the road, was killed. The conductor, fireman and baggage-master were hurt. The passengers escaped injury.

The grand session of the Knights of Pythias, of this State, will be held in Newport September 21 and 22.

The Newport Gas-lighting Company has gained a suit against the City of Newport involving about $16,000.

AN ISSUE BADLY WANTED.

Some Birds of Ill Omen the Republicans, Flopping Around Aimlessly and Disconsolately.

Our Republican friends are very much perplexed as to what they can furnish for an issue the next time they go before the people. The bloody shirt has become such a venerable chestnut that it no longer evokes even a laugh. All the predictions of the failure of the Democratic Administration have come to naught and the hopes of a split in the party have not been realized. The fishery question failed to materialize at the critical moment, and the venom of ex-ministers, ex-secretaries and other extinguished representatives of Republican management of the State Department, was poured out in vain. The excellent judgment and calm, deliberative spirit displayed by Secretary Bayard in connection with this question had the effect of allaying the mischievous spirit which the enemies of the Administration sought to stir up. The would-be authorities on the foreign policy of the Government attempted to make an issue out of the Cutting affair, with the same fruitless result. Congress also refused to furnish the desired issue to our bewildered Republican friends, for it has been incontestably shown that the Democratic House acted as a wholesome check on the extravagance and unscrupulous measures of the Republican Senate. The popularity of the President has increased in proportion to the virulence of the attacks made upon him. His manly, consistent course in connection with the Civil-Service law and his trenchant vetoes of jobs and swindling schemes have gained for him fresh proofs of the esteem and affection of the people whose interests he has heart.

Never was there an Administration so shamelessly attacked and misrepresented and against which all the batteries of slander and falsehood were so industriously plied. But the cowardly methods of warfare employed by the enemy have had a boomerang effect, and the demoralized host that so long ruled the country in the insolence of unbridled power, and could not at first be brought to realize that the people had driven them forever from the positions they had abused, are now looking around in pitiable perplexity for an issue. The time for search is becoming uncomfortably short. The country is prospering under Democratic rule; abuses have disappeared from the offices of the Government; economy has succeeded extravagance and peculation, and confidence has been re-established in the business world. The elections this fall will have an important bearing upon the control of the Senate during the latter half of President Cleveland's Administration. Twenty-five Democrats and twenty-six Republicans hold over from the present Congress, and of the vacant seats the Democrats are certain of nine and the Republicans of the same number. The doubtful Legislatures on which will depend the political complexion of the next Senate are those of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, California and Nevada. The Democrats need five of these to have a majority in the Senate. They have a good chance of carrying New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Connecticut. The cause of the anxiety of the Republicans for an issue is, therefore, easily explained. The "last bulwark of Republicanism" is in great danger of being carried away, this fall, by the party which has earned the confidence and support of the people.—*Albany Argus.*

Peace Not Yet Declared.

It seems that the Blaine fight against Senator Edmunds in Vermont has not only not subsided since the declaration of the Republican State convention in his favor, but is becoming hotter than ever now that nominations for the Legislature are being made. The county conventions in nominating candidates for the Senate have very generally declared for the re-election of Edmunds, but the fight is going on chiefly in the canvass for representatives in the towns. There are only thirty members of the Senate of Vermont, while there are 240 Representatives, and in a joint convention the power of the former will be small. The opposition to Senator Edmunds emanates from the Blaine men, who have never forgiven him for refusing to raise his voice for a candidate whose character he knew and despised, but it is industriously fostered by the great railroad magnate of the State, J. Gregory Smith, who aspires to his seat. Smith has money and a certain kind of power, and his emissaries are working throughout Vermont to secure members of the Legislature in his interest.—*N. Y. Times.*

Slaughtering Each Other.

If there is any one thing more than honesty which the Republicans of Ohio lack it is harmony. Just now they are at swords' points and are ready to slaughter each other at the polls. Not content with butchering each other they go outside of their State to stab other and better men. That weak Congressman, Grosvenor, who climbed into public life by means of his wealth, told a reporter the other day that Jeff Davis would get more votes in Ohio than General John A. Logan. This hatred of the Illinois Senator, who bolstered Blaine in 1884, is due to the fact that he refused to aid Ohio Republicans in stealing a seat in the United States Senate by ousting Senator Payne on groundless rumors and base falsehoods. Logan's name will be remembered with respect long after all recollection of the Ohio scoundrels who are abusing him is gone. Logan is not a saint, but he is head and shoulders above the Republicans of the Buckeye State who are seeking to injure him.—*Buffalo Times.*

—We are inclined to agree with the *World* that the President departed widely from the Democratic policy of Jeffersonian simplicity when he traveled from Washington in a special car of mahogany, elegantly fitted up with silk, satin and velvet. It would have been more in accordance with the old doctrine for the party to have traveled on a hand-car, Mrs. Cleveland sitting on an old-fashioned band-box with her knitting in her hand. Verily the President has committed a great sin in departing from the custom of a half century ago.—*New Haven Register.*

—Edmunds has declared in favor of the wild West for a Presidential candidate for the party. Which is another way of intimating that Mr. Blaine lags superfluous on the political stage.—*Albany Argus.*

SOMETHING AGGRESSIVE.

The Efforts Being Made by Mr. Blaine's Friends in the Maine Campaign to Give Him a Presidential "Boom."

To a person innocent in the ways of politics it must seem very strange that up in Maine, a State which two years ago gave a Republican majority of nearly 14,000, the campaign for the election of a Governor and Congressman is this year to be conducted with all the preparations of a Presidential year, including not only a continuous series of speeches by Maine's "tattooed" statesman, Mr. Blaine, but nightly speeches by as many political orators from other States as can be induced to go down East. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Herald* throws some light on the situation. As every one knows (who believes all he hears), the Presidential nomination in 1884 was forced on Mr. Blaine against his inclination. Having, however, got a taste of running for the high office, he seems to like the occupation, and this year's Maine campaign is all planned to assist him in gratifying his ambition. The correspondent quoted tells us that "it will be the first time in many years that Mr. Blaine has been assigned to so many speeches;" that "for weeks he has been preparing himself for his efforts;" that "it is believed that he intends to strike the keynote of the next Presidential campaign;" that Representative Dingley is predicting on the stump "that Mr. Blaine will again lead the Republicans," and that a vote for Bodwell for Governor is considered a vote for Blaine's nomination in 1888; this change in Mr. Blaine's tactics, as compared with his "lying low" methods in 1884, is undoubtedly a confession of weakness. He has heard, as persons who talk with leading Republicans from all parts of the country are hearing, the sentiment that the Republican party has had the name Blaine dinged into its ears long enough; that the campaign of 1888, to be successful, must be something else than defensive, and that it is time for the party to present to the country a new name which will not labor under any personal handicap. Knowing the prevalence of these sentiments, the man in Maine plans to renew his own prominence by having a lively campaign in his own State, of which he will be the central figure, in order that he may not drop out of the list of eligibles. Well, this may be fun for him, and if his coming speeches involve him in his usual self-contradictions, it may do his party some service by again setting forth his inferior qualities as a candidate.—*N. Y. Post.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

—Should the Republicans, through the efforts of Mr. Blaine, succeed in carrying Maine, it is likely that they may succeed in retaining their grip on Vermont.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—An exchange suggests that James G. Blaine and Rollin M. Squire would make an excellent Presidential ticket for the Republicans with a platform "for vindication only." That's an excellent idea, except that the platform might be condensed to the words: "Burn this letter."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—While Logan is reveling in a perfect garden of Eden Blaine is perspiring over twelve "greatest efforts," with which he hopes to keep Maine corralled until the snow flies in 1888. It is mighty disagreeable to have a big ambition and an uncertain State on one's hands at precisely the same moment.—*Chicago News.*

—It was the Democratic party that gave our Nation its foreign influence, and compelled foreign respect. It remained for Republican tuft-hunting diplomacy to make us the despised of all nations. The Democratic party acquired the territory of Louisiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and the Indian Territory from France; Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California from Mexico, and Florida from Spain. It raised our merchant marine to the second place, and made our navy feared over the world. It will continue the record.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

—We ask—and we ask it in all seriousness, too—is it not about time that the people paused in their mad career to destruction to ask of themselves whither are they going? In the brief space of twenty-four months they have not only defeated for President the brilliant Republican leader, whose name has ever been the rallying cry for true reformers of the Keifer school, but they have relegated to private life many of his chosen advisers. The brilliant Chandler's voice is heard no more in the councils of the Nation; the gallant Robeson incites our heroic navy to no deeds of valor; Teller is still in the Senate, but he is shorn of half his power, and the lonely Elkins wanders from east to west, from north to south, and has not where to lay his political head.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The New Navy.

The preliminary steps toward the creation of a new navy are now being taken. It is a matter of congratulation that the near future promises the realization of the hopes of the people in that direction. It has long since been a recognized weakness of the country that its marine armament has been inferior to that of any other respectable Power. But the fact that the naval authorities have been involved in corrupt combinations with ship-builders restrained Congress from voting the necessary appropriations to accomplish it.

The present administration of the Navy Department has proved its freedom from any corrupt collusion, and the consequence is that the appropriations have been made and the work will soon be begun. The new navy will consist of eight war vessels and one dynamite gun boat. Secretary Whitney is employing every available means of getting the best results from the authority vested in him to disburse the money voted for the purpose. He is getting the most approved designs and will compel the full performance of the contracts by which the building of the vessels will be awarded.

The two cruisers and dispatch boat contracted for by the late Administration and the six vessels now about to be commenced will make a fair start for a navy. They are to be of various types and widely different in capacity as well as in speed and power. They will be modern in every respect and equal in every particular to the best ships of other Governments. The armament will be as perfect as the vessels will be complete and the new navy may reach the high standard that the old one did in its days of honest management.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, SEP. 8, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.

One year ... $1 50
Six months ... [illegible]
Three months ... [illegible]
Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

The Courier-Journal and Commercial are having a hot race for Congress. They are making the race by proxy.

Hons. John G. Carlisle and W. S. Holman, opened the Ohio Democratic campaign at Batavia, Ohio yesterday.

The State officials all pretended to have been in their offices at Frankfort when the earthquake occurred last week. "Git out."

The race for Congress in the Louisville district is now at white heat. The Louisville postoffice is proving a very poisonous thorn in the political flesh of that district.

The Recorder is decidedly in favor of the increased circulation of silver, and the avenues leading to its pocket will at all times be found ready to expedite its movements.

The quakes were felt in the South last Sunday, but were not so severe as to do any damage. There are numerous theories as to the cause of the earthquake, but we believe the true theory is, no one knows what the disturbing agency is.

Within the last six weeks the crops in this county have matured very favorably. The corn crop is at least an average crop. The tobacco will not produce as many pounds as did last year's crop, but the yield will be greatly in excess of that anticipated about the first of August.

At the 21st annual session of the Kentucky Sunday-school Union the State was divided into fifteen districts. Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Grant, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin and Boone, compose the fifteenth district, with Geo. B. Jennings, of Newport District President, and W. E. Hudson, jr., of Walton, this county, Vice-President for Boone county.

The interior of Morgan Academy is now in the most presentable condition we ever saw it, and its renovation is due the energy of the two young men who have charge of the school. They are the first teachers, for a long time, that have manifested any concern as to the appearance of the building. The surroundings of the scholars in that institution now have an inviting appearance.

In the fourth Congressional district Hon. Thomas A. Robertson was defeated in the primary election for renomination for Congress, by A. R. Montgomery. Mr. Robertson says: "I am for Alex. Montgomery for Congress, and hope his majority will be as big as mine was two years ago. There is nothing small about me but the vote I got, and it was large enough for ordinary occasions."

The Farmers Alliance which met in Indianapolis on the first day of this month, selected a committee which was authorized to arrange for a meeting of the Alliance in Cincinnati on the 22nd day of February 1886. It seems that the farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of their taking an active part in the politics of the country, and the sooner they manifest their power the better it will be for the country.

Senator Voorhees, who has recently been charged with entertaining Vice Presidential aspirations, has just been interviewed on the subject and says: "The idea of my surrendering the United States Senatorship, a position that fills the full measure of my ambition for the Vice Presidency. It is an office worthy any American citizen, but in which I could be of no service to a friend whether he applied for the position of watchman or Minister abroad. No intelligent friend would ask me to take the office. I wouldn't have it.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of this Congressional district, held in Newport last Saturday, a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district was called to meet in Newport at 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, October 5th. The executive committees of the several counties composing the district, will decide upon the manner and time of selecting the delegates. The counties are entitled, under the order of the committee, to delegates as follows:

Boone	8
Campbell	16
Carroll	7
Gallatin	4
Grant	7
Kenton	22
Pendleton	8
Trimble	5

Kentucky is ahead again. If you don't believe it read the following from a late [illegible] the Wash[illegible]:

"The following item, [illegible] with a [illegible] was received from Kentucky this morning. [illegible] Vermont [illegible] up their hands in [illegible] when they hear of [illegible] in Kentucky, but if they will look at the last [illegible] Miller they will discover that Kentucky contributes one-tenth as much toward the [illegible] and dignity of the nation as Vermont does and has a right to vote [illegible] as much [illegible] as that State does. Don't you think so Mr. Editor?"

Later. We have sampled the jug. Hurrah for Kentucky! We can wipe the ground up with anything that walks on two legs in Vermont. Whoopee!—[Ex.

The interest in the public schools in this county seems to have been on the improve for the past few years, but notwithstanding this fact parents, as a general thing, are very derelict in some of their simplest duties toward the schools, only one of which we will briefly refer to. All parents will admit that it is a duty they owe their children to visit the schools and discover any neglect on the part of the teachers in the discharge of their duties toward the children. The teacher who is honestly at work in the interest of his or her pupils, is always glad to have the patrons call and see what is being done to improve the child. Frequent visits to a school stimulates both pupils and teacher, and brings about most beneficial results. A school which is entirely neglected by the patrons as to visits is in great danger of being sadly neglected by the teacher, who loses all interest and only puts in the time in order that he may draw his salary when due. Parents can do nothing that will have a more salutary effect than frequent visits to their schools. We urge upon the parents in this county that they visit the schools attended by their children more frequent in the future.

The Harvest Home last Saturday created considerable talk in favor of an agricultural fair in this county, and from a very limited canvass of the subject, the indications are that should the Harvest Home Association desire to do so, it could, in a short time, and without any very great effort, increase its capital stock to an amount sufficient to put in operation a good county fair of three or more days. The Harvest Home ground is very favorably located for nearly every section of the county, and at a point which would protect it from that rowdy element with which all fairs located near a large town are annoyed. The exhibition at that point would be, in a manner, purely of Boone county production, and for that only would the management find it necessary to cater. The people of the county want some place at which all faiths and creeds can meet once a year in social intercourse, and on a common ground. Nothing demoralizing is a necessary attribute of a county fair. It is calculated to cultivate in the community a desire to become more proficient in the arts of every day life, and the friendly competitions would be anxiously looked forward to from year to year. The consideration of the question of expanding the Harvest Home into a county fair is commended to the members of the Harvest Home Association.

The shock of earthquake which was felt throughout this country Tuesday night of last week, concentrated its destruction on the city of Charleston, S. C., where many houses were wrecked and hundreds of people rendered homeless, and forced to take up their abode in the streets. No such disaster as that visited upon Charleston last week, ever before resulted from an earthquake in this county. Charleston is a very old city and owes its origin to a party of English colonists who established themselves in the year 1669, the grant of lands to the whole of the Carolinas having been made in 1663. Much of the old colonial property that was built as the result of this settlement has been destroyed in the recent earthquake. Many of the old historical buildings, save their foundations, have now passed out of existence. Charleston has a peculiar location, reaching out into the sea as a tongue of land, and is bounded on one side by the Ashley and the other by the Cooper rivers, and by this combination makes one of the most commodious harbors in the United States. It is the only city on the American continent from which the ocean can be distinctly seen. Around this bay is a beadwork of rich islands, which produces the premium rice and cotton of the world, at the same time abound in game that attract our best sportsmen. Commercially speaking, the fruit, sugar, coffee, tobacco and other tropical productions of Cuba, the West Indies and South America come directly to the port. Steamers connect it weekly with New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and elsewhere, and to these several points large [illegible] shipments [illegible]. Beginning [illegible] the early spring [illegible] every description [illegible] the North. In addition [illegible] phosphate rock due in the immediate vicinity with northern capital which has made the place commercial[illegible] up a trade which represents nearly [illegible].

State Politics.

The Lexington fair was largely attended last week.

[illegible] week Fleming county adopted prohibition by 2[illegible] votes majority.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of this State has sent the Charleston sufferers $[illegible].

Cynthiana thinks she will have a fair next year—she is sorry that she didn't this year.

Gov. Leslie contested the election of Carr, but the Central Election Board gave Carr the certificate.

Five tobacco barns, near [illegible]ville, containing last year's crops, were blown down and contents badly damaged.

The time is not far distant in this State when political corruption will break down by the force of its own weight.—Lingrapp Gazette.

Within the next two weeks the tobacco crop will be about cut. The crop is much better than was expected.—Warsaw Independent.

Lebanon has had another convention. It ended when a mob blew out the lights and scared the delegates out of the hall.—Transcript.

One hundred Hungarians will be put to work on the Southside Railroad above Augusta. They can not speak a word of English and are know by numbers.

Lightning killed a fine jack in the stable of Col. I. Shelby Irvine, of Madison county. Col. Irvine had sold the jack to southern parties for $1,000, had received instructions to draw through the bank for the amount, and was only awaiting instructions as to shipment.

John Reid was elected Mayor of Dayton, Ky., but it was discovered that there was no record evidence of his being naturalized, and the city charter requiring that all city officers shall have been qualified voters for one year, the office of Mayor was declared vacant.

The precinct meetings in Nicholas county on Saturday resulted in a victory for Judge Wall and Judge Savage, it being understood that a combination was formed by which the delegation to be selected next Saturday will be composed of the friends of the two candidates above mentioned. To a close observer, the result in Nicholas looks like the nomination of Judge Walls at Augusta, beyond a doubt.—Maysville Bulletin.

It is a healthy sign that the Congression Campaign Committee of both parties are pinched for money and that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in the departments are making very liberal "voluntary contributions" to their fund. It is an indication that the old abuses of "assessments" has been pretty well broken up when neither the fear of losing their places opens the pockets of one set nor the hope of retaining them those of the other set.—Maysville Eagle.

Mayor Reed closes the first complete year of his administration of municipal affairs with a surplus in the treasury. He has done what many believed impossible; he has lived within his income. This is truly a new departure, and it is most significant. The first step in municipal reform is to keep expenses within the revenue limit. That this has been done once proves that it can be done, and hereafter it will be the test of efficiency. This achievement has not been an easy one, and full credit should be given to a faithful officer.—C.-J.

The time for electing Senator Beck's successor is rapidly approaching, and that there should be any other than an unanimous voice for his reelection is painful in the extreme. No man in the Senate has been more vigorous during the last long and arduous session than he and for the people of our State to make a public sacrifice of him now, when nearly every State in the Union would be glad to have such a man to elect, would be an act of folly and ingratitude, equaled only by the refusal of the National Convention in 1880 to nominate the lamented Tilden.—Lexington Drummer.

The refusal of John S. Rhea to fight a duel is something which would have been incomprehensible to many thousands of his contemporaries at the time they were of his present age. Many of us can remember when a Kentucky young man, strong and brilliant, with a public reputation, would have been branded a coward by general sentiment for declining to fight with a challenger. To-day there will be nobody to deny that young Rhea acted sensibly and courageously. Such a change of [illegible] ... the nature of the people. [illegible] ... [illegible]ville Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

[illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Judge W. [illegible] for [illegible] General.

The [illegible] Creek [illegible] county, is [illegible] years old.

The prospect was never better [illegible].

The [illegible] took the [illegible] at the Lexington Fair last week.

Richmond has a candidate for Governor in the person of John [illegible] Harris.

Hon. W. P. Taulbee was renominated for Congress the other day by the Democrats in the tenth district.

Some parts of the mountains of Eastern Kentucky are again scourged with flux the result of using surface water.

The Grant County Teachers' Institute will be held the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of this month at the court-house in Williamstown.

The jaws and teeth of Jas. R. Ezel, of Payne's depot neighborhood, in Scott county, are strong enough to crush any stone that he can get in his mouth.

We are informed that Hon. Wilhite Carpenter, of this place, will be a candidate for Governor at the next election. The Judge is a thoroughly reliable man and would make an honest Governor, and will get a strong support wherever known.—Bullitt Pioneer.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met in Lexington on the 1st Inst., and decided that if no one is announced in opposition to Congressman Breckinridge within ten days from that date, that the chairman is authorized to declare him the nominee of the party.

John G. Carlisle in a private letter to a friend in Carrollton says: "My purpose is to devote October and all of November until the day of election, to the canvass of the district, and I will speak two or three times in Carroll." Come when he may he will have an immense hearing; and whether he come or not the Democracy of Carroll will rally to his support on election day in solid phalanx. Mr. Carlisle is a National man, his influence is needed in doubtful districts and States and the Democrats of this district are of a type who do not barter their suffrages for the flattery of personal attention, or for any other consideration.—Carrollton Democrat.

A friend of ex-President Arthur reports that he has lost flesh until he is a mere shadow of his former self. He thinks the inevitable result is only a question of time.

A horse attached to a buggy in which two young men of Owenton, Owen county, were returning from the Lexington fair last week, ran off and killed one of the young men and seriously injured the other.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at public auction at the late residence of J. W. Graves,

Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1886.

4 work Horses, 1 Mule, 3 Colts, 2 Milch Cows, 4 yearling Heifers, 1 thoroughbred Durham Bull, bred by B. J. Mitchell, Midway, Ky., calved Dec. 20, 1884; got by Bell Bate's Duke 51,724. 1st dam Poppy's Maid by Poppy's Geneva Duke. 30 Sheep, 10 stock Hogs, 2 Sows and pigs, 30 tons of Hay, Sheave Oats, about 100 bus. Potatoes, Corn in field, Tobacco, 1 covered spring wagon, 1 farm Wagon, 1 platform Spring Wagon, 1 new Sled, combined Champion Machine and other farming implements. Also all Household and Kitchen Furniture, poultry of different kinds, and six stands of bees. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock sharp.

ABE GRAVES.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Younger Johnsons, Admr. Plff.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of Aug, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com.

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Morgan Academy.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, will open a school in Morgan Academy, Burlington, Kentucky, on

Monday, September 1st, 1886

Rates as follows:

Primary Department $1 50 per month
Intermediate [illegible]
Advanced [illegible]
Academic [illegible]

All the Common School Branches, Higher Mathematics, Sciences, General History, Latin, German and Book-keeping will be taught. Classes will also be formed in French, Drawing and Painting if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

Excellent boarding accommodations can be had from $2 50 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

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J. C. MACK,
Burlington, Ky.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

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Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

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$5.00 and Upwards
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Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
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Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—[illegible]
[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
[illegible]—W. A. [illegible]
[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets [illegible] Monday [illegible] and last Monday in October. [illegible] Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; [illegible] Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday [illegible]. [illegible] Judge; [illegible] County Attorney; [illegible] Clerk; [illegible] Sheriff; [illegible] and W. T. [illegible] Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleview—M. B. Rouse, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Crowen, Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible] fourth Monday. C. W. Sexton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. B. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vera, Constable.

Petersburg—Joe Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. H. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Thos. Watts, constable.

—THE—
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Any one day	25	65	1 25	2 00
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In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
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Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
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Henry County Farm of 120 acres situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3? miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been coltivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone County in the Court-house at Burlington, Ky., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 13th, 1886.

[illegible], Chairman.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

Tobacco harvest is on hand.

Earth quake theories are the things this week.

Uncle Stewart Baker is reported as improving.

E. H. Baker is now a full fledged County Judge.

The World [illegible] a de[illegible] tobacco smoker.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor 5c Cigar.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Mrs Thomas Huron was buried at Hebron, one day last week.

Fidelity Lodge I. O. G. T. initiated four members last Friday night.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

This is oyster month, and the bivalve will be prominent on the bill of fare.

Jim Westlay says they will have a "plaumh" at Morgan Academy this fall.

Some of the trees have commenced showing the effects of the returning of fall.

Judge Montfort is holding court at Carlton this week, being the first court on the circuit.

The free school in Burlington commences next Monday, Miss Nettie Gardner, teacher.

Pat Maginnis, well known about Verona, died last week of consumption at Mason Station, Grant county.

Persons are requested not to throw obstructions in the drains along the roads in district No. 3, by order of the overseer.

Several persons jumped up and looked under their beds Tuesday night of last week, thinking someone was beneath them.

W. J. Blee and command were in town the greater part of last week, during which time they re-roofed two large residences.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Sidney Gaines, of Petersburg, who has been at death's door for several days, is reported much better.

J. C. Hughes, of Beaver Lick, was awarded the $100 premium, open to all breeds, for best five fatted steers at the Latonia Fair.

Not many people in town Monday but on the 11h day of next month everybody will be here to hear Hon. John G. Carlisle's speech.

Money was being made up Monday to send one Passons, who lost a leg in the Confederate army, to the Soldiers' Home in Virginia.

W. T. Smith, who earnestly believes that the earth is flat, says that if it was not, the earthquake would have shoken it off of it axis the other night.

The Sheriff has the list and has commenced summoning jurors for the next term of the Circuit Court, which commences on the first Monday in next month.

The earthquake came very near stampeding James Acra, who lives out on the East Bend road. Things about Jim's premises got too lively to suit his notions.

James Tolin has embarked in the dry goods and grocery business on his own hook, in the store he recently managed for J. Frank Grant. He sells for cash only.

Alfred Cason and his son are rather indignant over depredations some small boys and a gun have committed on their fowls. They know who the young men are.

While loading cattle at Erlanger Sunday night, James M. Conner had a fine bullock to jump over the shoot, falling under the car, crippling it so it had to be killed.

Abe Graves, of the Bullittsville neighborhood has sold his farm to Henry McGlasson, and will move to Kansas about the first of next month. See his sale advertised in this issue.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

One day last week, Esquire L. A. Loder, of Petersburg, held an inquest on the body of an infant found floating in the river to which it had evidently been consigned to hide the shame of erring humanity. The child had not floated any very great distance.

While coming from the city one day last week, we passed T. J. Coyle, of the Beaver Lick country, on the pike, and in command of one four-horse and three two-horse wagons, which were loaded with a new saw-mill, that locates in that neighborhood.

D. W. Calvert, sone of Samuel Calvert of East Bend, died of lock-jaw at his home in Cummingsville last Thursday night. For several years Mr. Calvert has been engaged on the Commercial Gazette, previous to which time he published papers in Rising Sun and Aurora, Indiana.

When we saw Chas. Schramm, of Petersburg, in town Monday we thought it was some candidate for governor. Charley has been in the West for some time, and has gained flesh so rapidly that we hardly knew him. Chas. is a great ladies man and says the western country might suit some people, but it don't suit him—too lonesome.

THE HARVEST HOME.

From 2,500 to 3,000 People attended the Fourth Annual Picnic

A Fine Day—A Big Crowd—Good Order—Fine Exhibition and Lots of Dancing for the Young

THE LOCATION IS PERMANENT.

Four years ago the first Harvest Home Picnic was given at Parlor Grove. The interest manifested in the exhibition of articles on which premiums were given, induced the management to increase the scope of its premium list from year to year, which has been followed by an increased attendance of both young and old, and the success of the one given last Saturday exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine members of the association, which is now known as the Boone County Harvest Home Association.

The first three picnics were given at Parlor Grove, which is a delightful and well arranged place for public assemblages, but is not easy of access to most of the county people, so some time since the association was reorganized, several new members were admitted, and the work of acquiring a new location for the Harvest Home set in motion. In a short time five acres of land near Limaburg, on the old North Bend road, were leased from W. B. Craven, for five years. The erection of the necessary buildings was at once commenced, and last Saturday, the grounds on which is located a dancing platform 48x80 feet under a roof, were dedicated by the Annual Harvest Home, which was attended by a crowd ranging from 2,500 to 3,000 people coming from all parts of the county, besides many familiar faces from Kenton county and the State of Ohio, were recognized in the throng.

As the various articles were entered for exhibition Saturday they were arranged in a temporary enclosure for that purpose, and when the secretary's book closed the exhibit was unexpectedly large and a most creditable display of farm and garden produce and the handiwork of the ladies; indeed, we have seen less creditable displays at the pretentious county fairs.

The judges in the various departments in more than one instance found it difficult to discriminate in favor of any particular entry, so nearly equal were the merits of the several competing articles, but the decisions had to come, and often hesitatingly was the blue ribbon adjusted.

While the exhibitors and many others were interesting themselves in the numerous exhibits, the lovers of the "fantastic tart," were crowding the large platform and keeping time to the elegant music, with flying feet. From the time the band arrived in the morning until half past five o'clock in the afternoon the floor was the scene of an uninterrupted pleasure to the young and gay.

It has been a long time since so many Boone county people met, and they enjoyed themselves so much after the fashion at the old fair, that before night the fair fever was running high, and, no doubt, had books been opened, stock enough would have been subscribed in a short time to start an agricultural fair at that point, which is decidedly favorably located for the attendance of Boone county people.

B. F. McGlasson, president; George Hafer, secretary, and John J. Rucker, A. G. Fisk, Fred Utz, Scott Walton, J. H. Walton, Geo. Utz and Charles Craven, members of the society, we noticed, were very active in their efforts to have every thing done which was calculated to add to the attractiveness of the occasion and the enjoyment and comfort of all in attendance, and they succeeded to the entire satisfaction of all, and observed closely what improvements and additions to the arrangements of their grounds a large attendance demanded, and the next Harvest Home Picnic will find the suggestions given by Saturday's meeting carried out to the letter.

Among those present were Hon. Reuben Conner and wife, Hon. James H. Walton and wife, Hon. N. S. Walton and wife; James D. Campbell and wife, and Mrs. S. W. Carpenter, of Delhi, O. and her aunt Mrs. Simeon Clore, of Waveland, Indiana; Mrs. G. K. Dulany and daughter, Mrs. Rose Tupman and daughters, Frances Kreylich, wife and daughter, Misses Nancy and Gertrude Cleveland and Mrs. Birdie Allen, of Kenton county, and Boone county en masse.

The premiums were awarded as follows:

Tobacco, 1885 crop, 13 entries, W. N. Utz.

Grain and Vegetables

Wheat, 10 entries—George O. Hafer. Rye, 3 entries—T. Hafer. Oats, 7 entries—same. Twelve ears stock corn, 11 entries—Allen Goodridge. Meal corn 8 entries—Geo. Craven. Hominy corn, Geo. Hafer. Sweet corn, 8 entries—Chas. Craven. Display of Grain, Tom Hafer. Peck early Irish potatoes, 21 entries—Lon Crutcher. Peck late Irish potatoes, 11 entries—H. Aylor. Sweet potatoes, 6 entries—Tom Clore. Peck tomatoes, 5 entries—Leonard Crigler. Turnips, 2 ent—Albert Rouse. Onions, 8 ent—Lewis Beemon. Green beans, 2 ent—Adam Heist. Pumpkins, 6 ent—R. S. Cowen. Squash, 4 ent—T. A. Rouse. Cashaws, J. Warner. Watermelon, 2 ent—Tom Clore. Nutmegs, Lige Tanner. Carrots, 3 ent—Geo. Hafer. Salsify, 3 ent—W. C. Harper. Radishes, 5 ent Leonard Crigler. Cucumbers, 3 ent—George Hafer. Parsnips, 3 ent—W. C. Tanner. Cabbage, 8 ent—Brasher Rouse. Display beets, 8 ent—W C Harper. Display vegetables, Geo. Hafer.

Flowers and Oil Painting:

Display of flowers in pots, Mrs. W. S. Walton; hanging basket, same; cut flowers, same; Button-hole bouquet, 17 entries—Miss Della Smith; Artificial flowers—Annie Clayton; Feather flowers—Mrs. J W Berkshire; Hair flowers—4 ent—same; Paper flowers, 4 ent—Hattie Tanner; Oil painting, 7 ent—Albe Corey.

Fruits—

Display of apples, 7 ent—Abe Clore; Pears, 6 ent—Geo Hafer; Peaches, 5 ent—Tom Hafer; Plums, 3 ent—T A [illegible], 1 ent—O. F. [illegible]. [illegible], 4 ent—[illegible]. Display of fruit, 4 ent—T A Rouse.

Poultry—

Pair [illegible] large breed, 10 ent—[illegible] small breed, 4 ent—H. J. Aylor. Turkeys, 4 ent—W. [illegible]. Geese, 4 ent—W. H. Craven. Ducks, 12 ent—J. [illegible]. Display of poultry—[illegible].

Canned Fruit—

Preserves, 7 ent—Mrs W S Walton. Jellies, 6 ent—Mrs. H I Bristow. Fruit butter, Mrs. Geo Rouse. Wines, 4 ent—Mrs [illegible]. Pickles, 7 ent—Mrs. Wood Riggs.

Bread salt rising, 9 ent—Mrs T L Swetnam. Hop yeast, 11 ent—Mrs [illegible]. Soda biscuit, light corn bread, 4 ent—Mrs J F Northcutt. Pound cake without icing, 6 ent—Mollie Gaines. Cake without icing, 4 ent—Mrs. T. L. Swetnam. Lady cake with icing, 1 ent—Mrs T B Rouse. Jelly cake without icing, 8 ent—Mrs W S Walton.

Needle Work—

Linen embroidery, 7 ent—Mrs W H Clayton. Cotton embroidery, 4 ent—same. Silk embroidery, 9 ent—Mrs Henry Gordon. Worsted embroidery, 10 ent—Mrs W L Riddell. Crochet work, 18 ent—Carrie Riggs. Hand-sewing, 1 ent—Jane Crigler. Lace work, 18 ent—Mrs. Geo H. Walton. Hand make shirt, Ollie Riggs. Wolen hose, 1 ent—E H Blankenbecker; Wooden half hose, 3 ent—Geo Hafer; Woollen mittens, 9 ent—same.

Silk Patchwork Quilts, 10 ent—Miss Mary Dixon. Patchwork Quilt, 4 ent—Mrs Nora Stott. Calico Patchwork Quilt, 13 ent—Miss Hettie Neal.

Specimen Art Needle work, 10 ent—Mrs. Dudley Rouse.

Pegged boots—John Kahr; Shoes, same.

Half bu. meal, 1 ent—Robt Rouse.

Quart tree molasses, 6 ent—G H Walton.

Apple Vinegar, 1 ent—Chas Craven.

Double Shovel Plow, 2 ent—R S Crisler.

NOTES.

The music was splendid.

Florence sent three bus loads.

Late in the afternoon the dust was flying thick.

No rowdyism was displayed by any one during the day.

The platform is commodious but it was densely crowded all day.

I. Flick was there with his melon wagon, to the delight of the small boy.

Commissioner Cropper presented his claim for a premium on grapes, and it was allowed.

To G. G. Hughes we return thanks for a basket of smashing big potatoes which were exhibited.

The roots that were so numerous, as to trip the young men, got many a don't-you-do-that-again-look.

Lost—At the Harvest Home Picnic, last Saturday, black silk parasol—finder will please return to this office.

Dudley Rouse was so anxious to get to the grounds that he forgot to provide himself with the price of admission.

Mrs. Annie E. Graves, of Florence, remembered the RECORDER with a basket of delicious grapes of the Catawba variety.

Some of the ladies were not in as good humor when they went home as when they came up—blue ribbon. Some of the men ditto!

The blue ribbon was tied on a calico quilt on which there was no number. If the owner of that quilt will apply to Dudley Rouse, at Burlington, or J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, the premium will be paid.

James L. Riley, who owns the Bullittsville grist-mill, had on exhibition half bushel of the most beautiful meal we ever saw, but the judges gave another the premium on some technicality. Jim presented the RECORDER with the meal and we know it is good.

Mrs. T. L. Swetnam, of Florence, as she has always done, captured the premium on fruit cake. She has a recipe for making fruit cake which cannot be excelled. She also took the premium on light bread. The RECORDER is under obligations to Mrs. Swetnam for a portion of the premium cake and a bottle of sparkling wine.

NOTICE—The Annual election of officers for the Boone County Farmers Insurance Company, will be held in the company's office in Burlington on the first Monday in October, 1886. All the stockholders are earnestly requested to attend. J. H. WALTON, Secty.

NOTICE.—As some persons have seen fit to circulate scandalous stories about how I should have acted in the past, and which are calculated to lower me in the estimation of decent people, and also cast shame on my children, I take this public method of denying such reports and defy any one to come to me and say such stories are true, and I will try the courts for justice.

1t J. K. LATHAM.

Although Jo Revill has an old shotgun with 18 loads of buck-shot, a few nights ago some fiend who has no fear of Jo, the gun nor the devil, invaded Jo's meat-house and carried away the only side of meat in the house, since which time, he has bought a combination pad-lock and put on the door, and while passing his house Sunday afternoon we noticed lumps of coal laying on the fence, and we have learned since that they are loaded with dynamite. Jo says they wont get any more meat at his house, as he will not keep so much on hand hereafter.

Very little business disposed of in the county court Monday. The big contest was over Mrs. A. E. Demolsey's application for a license to sell whisky as a druggist. There was a strong opposition to the application, and the fight consumed the entire forenoon. The evidence was all in and the arguments of counsel made, when the judge continued the application to next term, when Judge Baker will take a tilt at it. —D. G. Rice's will was probated with S. D. Rice executor.—Codiell to Duly Master's will probated.—Lucy Clore's will produced in court and summons ordered to issue.

E. H. Baker presented commission and bond and took his seat as county judge.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Fosten, of Texas, is visiting her friends in this county.

Miss Wessie Kirtley left for Glasgow Saturday, to attend college this year.

W J Reid, of Cincinnati, and P M Reid, of Australia, were the guests of W Leal Graves Sunday and Monday.

Mrs C Riddell, son and daughter, were visiting her sister, Mrs. Light, of Covington, the latter part of last week.

Mrs Virginia Huey and daughters, who were visiting friends and relatives at Bellview last week, have returned home.

Courtney Walton and brother, sons of Hon N S Walton left Monday for Georgetown, where they will attend school this fall and winter.

Mrs A G Baker, who was visiting at Jas Westlay's last week, is visiting among her friends in the Bellview and Big Bone neighborhoods this week.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMABURG.

Mrs Jemima Baker had her farm divided last week between the heirs.

The Rouse company threshing machine will start out again next week.

The Harvest Home is a thing of the past and it proved to be grand success.

Jim Huston is building a large fish-pond and will stock it with German carps.

Rev. Kellar commenced a revival at Hopeful church last Sunday night and will continue all this week.

George Knapp sprained his ankle a few weeks ago, and he and family are now visiting in Cincinnati.

Miss Ottie Huffman and two other charming belles, of Bellfountain, O., are visiting Miss Annie Crigler.

VERONA.

W. W. Holton, of Sparta, was in town Friday, prospecting.

There has been several cases of flux in town the past week but all who have had them are convalescent.

The pike has ten ends instead of six as was reported last week; but is still progressing slowly. When those ten ends come together lookout for another earthquake.

There was a very sad accident happened last Friday about 2 miles south of town. Young Benson, while out hunting accidently shot himself in the instep of the foot, causing amputation to become necessary, which was performed last Saturday by Dr. James Brown, of Crittenden.

UNION.

J. D. Smith is visiting his children near Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie are visiting their son in Covington.

Mrs. Bonnie and family have returned to their home in Louisville.

Miss Emma Wilson, of Rising Sun, spent the Sabbath with relatives here.

Mrs. A. D. Wallace and Mrs. B. K. Sleet, of Covington, are the guests of friends here.

Mrs. Estelle Winter, who has been detained here and in Cincinnati for a year past, on account of bad health, has returned to her home at Cairo, Ills.

Rev. A. T. Graybill, of Matamoras, Mexico, lectured on Mexico at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. The lecture was interesting, and the audience was pleased with the Spanish hymns sung by Mrs. Graybill.

RABBIT HASH.

Dr. Cowen is able to visit his patients again.

Tom Garrison and wife were in town last Friday.

Rabbit Hashers are laying in their supply of winter coal at 9 cents.

Several in this neighborhood are about laid up with severe colds.

B. C. Calvert went to the city last Friday to attend his brother's funeral.

Hade Wilson and wife spent last week with relatives at Lockland, Ohio.

Joseph Rich, the ex-constable of the Beaver district was in town last Thursday.

T. A. Marshall is fortifying against the hills back of his house by building a heavy stone wall.

Harry Ryle, of Burlington, was in our burg Thursday, he is well pleased with his new business.

Sad news reached here Friday afternoon announcing the death of D. W. Calvert, of Cincinnati, of lock-jaw.

Geo. and Sam Smith and several others have hauled quite a number of hogsheads of tobacco to the river for shipment, the past week.

The earthquake shock was felt at several places about here by different persons, but it was not severe enough to wake up the sleepers.

It seems that John Pate, of Rising Sun, has the contract to furnish the Kentuckians with sheep, from the number he has been crossing at the ferry lately.

BULLITTSVILLE.

Earthquakes! What next.

Miss Sallie Watts is visiting her sister, Mrs. DeLong, at Lexington.

Abe Graves has sold his farm near here and will move shortly to Kansas.

Miss Ella Duncan, who has been visiting relatives in Ohio for a few weeks, has returned home.

Miss Lizzie Graddy left the early part of the week for Lexington, where she will attend school at Sayre Institute.

Miss Mary Corn, who has been visiting relatives in Indiana, has returned home, and will soon start for Georgetown to school.

Misses Mamie Graddy and Lizzie Stephens left for Fayette county last Wednesday, where they will visit friends for a few weeks.

Our vicinity is getting pretty well thinned of young people. Ten have lately left us. We miss them all very much of course. Wish them a happy time.

Bullittsville is still on the improve. Bachelor's Hall has lately been fitted up and will be glad to receive such as call themselves by that name. Terms, $2 per week strictly in advance; special rates for bachelors over fifty; none under 35 admitted. Those with the hair pretty thin on top preferred. The hall is all that can be desired, located in the suburbs of the city, and hence free from all the vices so common to large towns. Meals promptly on time, doors closed and lights down out at half past seven. Temp Graves, proprietor; Jack Green, chief cook and bottle washer; Alonzo Vaughn, clerk; Jim Riley, Will Watts and Al Franks, boarders at present, and Billy O. Kirtley, of the Ohio, has engaged a room.

Yesterday afternoon about the time Old Sol was warming things up to the very best of his ability, a couple of pedestrians on matrimony bent struck the town. It happened that deputy clerk Dudley Rouse was in charge of the license department at the time, and sizing up the couple he concluded that the best thing to do in the premises was to refuse the license, so down he 'sot' his iron heel, and refused to issue the "documents." The disappointed couple "jined" hands and struck out towards Florence.

Col. Frank Grant and Captain Norris, of Petersburg, are certain that they own a race horse in Grafton, and the country generally entertain the same opinion. Grafton trotted his mile at Latonia on last Thursday in 2:30, the best of time ever made on the track, and made the third mile in 2:22. He was not in condition by [illegible], and the work came very near using him up. Tom Dickerson, as good a driver as ever held the ribbons over a horse, piloted Grafton. The many friends of Grant & Norris in this city were pleased to hear of their good fortune. Lawrenceburg Register.

Picnic at Silver Grove next Saturday afternoon.

David Blythe has gone to Cincinnati to attend school this fall and winter.

Horace Collins and Miss Mettie Olaner, of Florence, were married last Saturday.

The school opened in the academy Monday with thirty scholars, which is very encouraging to the principals.

Ben Rue and Miss Maggie Horton will be united in marriage to-morrow. Ben beat the new revenue law a few days.

R. S. Crisler's premium double-shovel plow was greatly admired. He put considerable work on it, and it made a big show.

DIED—In Webster county, Missouri, Sunday, September 5th, 1886, Lucy A. Bruce, wife of C. G. Bruce, and daughter of David Hogan, of Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky.

PUBLIC SALE!

The undersigned, heirs of Frances Blankenbecker, deceased, will sell at public auction,

Thursday, Sept. 9th, '86

at her late residence at the mouth of Long Branch, about half way between Union and Burlington, the following property:

4 good work Horses, 6 Milch Cows, 16 Stock Cattle, about 65 Sheep, 14 Shoats, 5 stacks of Hay, 1 covered Spring Wagon, 1 Farm Wagon, 2 Mowing Machines, Hay Rake, and other farming implements too numerous to mention; also all the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of Frances Blankenbecker must present them properly proven at once—Persons indebted to the said estate must come forward and settle at once.

R. T. & E. H. BLANKENBECKER.

J. B. Crigler, Auctioneer.

Strayed or Stolen.

One light bay mare pony, about 14 hands high, left eye a glass one, branded on left side of jaw, neck and shoulder; some white on end of nose. Also one yearling black stud colt, about 13 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to

S. E. TERRILL, Hamilton, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Tilford Sullivan's Admr, Plff.
vs in equity.
Tilford Sullivan's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of Aug. 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Tilford Sullivan must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreibt, John Green, Thos Burt, Fred Prebble, Charles Costinette, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and corporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this OFFICE.

Take your County Paper.

Music Lessons,
→PIANO
OR
ORGAN←

Instruments furnished for practice, and lessons given at my residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

C. W. BENNETT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Sarah A[illegible] Crigler, after this date she having abandoned me. [illegible] Crigler.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME
The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
R. S. COWEN, Assessor

AURORA
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE
WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Best southern Home for Girls. 250 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

City Flouring Mills,
—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

THE COMBINATION
FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in stock horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Greer,
J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm
L. C. Stephens.

The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

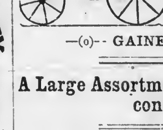
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was adopted as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged [illegible] in the world to be the most certain remedy. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. Children often look pale and sickly from no other cause than worms. [illegible] are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms. Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. [illegible] Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. [illegible] The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, Pittsburg, Pa.:
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors.



BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
—DEALERS IN—
Carriages, Buggies
— AND —
Spring Wagons.
—(o)— GAINESVILLE, KENTUCKY. —(o)—

A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

→ANY STYLE TO ORDER ON←
— SHORT NOTICE —

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

At Farmdale P. O., Franklin Co., Ky., opens first Monday Sept., '86, its 42nd annual session under more favorable auspices than for past 20 years. Full satisfaction assured by the fact that the Supt. and able Faculty give undivided attention to pupils. A school for boys and young men which acknowledges no superior. For catalogue etc. address Col. R. D. Allen, Supt.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & [illegible], Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

DOWN THE STREAM.

[illegible]

—Ella W. [illegible], in [illegible] Journal.

LUCINY'S ROSES.

Why William Havers Did Not Cut Them Down.

The cottage house had been painted white, but the paint was now only a film in some places. One could see the gray wood through it. The establishment had a generally declining look; the shingles were scaling from the roof, the fences were leaning. All the bit of newness and smartness about it was the front door. That was painted a bright blue. Cinnamon rose bushes grew in the square front yard. They were full of their little sweet ragged roses now. With their silent, lowly persistency they had overrun the whole yard. There was no stepping room between them. They formed a green bank against the house walls; their branches reached droopingly across the front walk, and pushed through the fence. Children on the sidewalk could pick the roses. Four men coming up the street with a business air looked hesitatingly at this rose-crowded front yard when they neared it.

"Thar ain't no use goin' in thar into that mess of prickly roses," said one—a large man with a happy smile and swagger.

"We are obliged by law to have the sale on the premises," remarked another, blandly and authoritatively. He was a light-whiskered young fellow, who wore better clothes than the others, and held a large roll of papers ostentatiously.

"Come round to the side of the house, then," spoke another, with low gruffness. He was a man of fifty. He had a lean, sinewy figure, and a severe, sharp-featured face. His skin was dark reddish-brown from exposure to the sun.

So the four filed around into the side yard, with its short grass and its well and well-sweep. Here a red flag was blowing, fastened to a cherry-tree. The men stood together in close consultation, the light-whiskered young man, who was a lawyer, being chief spokesman.

"We may as well begin," he said, finally, standing off from the others. "The hour has passed; no one else is likely to come."

Then they took their places with a show of ceremony—the large man, who now held the roll of papers, a little aloof, the lawyer, and the fourth man, who was old, and had a stupid, anxious face, at one side, and the man with the severe red face, leaning carelessly against the cherry-tree. The large man began to read in a loud voice. As he did so, a loud wail came from the house. He stopped reading, and all turned their faces toward it.

"Oh dear!" they heard distinctly, in a shrill, weak, womanish voice, with an unnatural strain on it—"oh dear! oh dear me! Dear me! dear me! *dear* me!" Then followed loud hysterical sobs; then the voice kept on: "Oh, father, what made you leave me?—what made you die an' leave me? I wa'n't fit to be left alone. Oh, father! oh, mother! oh, Luciny! I ain't got anybody—I ain't, not anybody. Oh dear! oh dear me! dear me!"

"I heard she took on awfully 'bout it," said the auctioneer.

"Well, you might as well go on," said the lawyer; "duty has to be performed, no matter how unpleasant."

"That's so," assented the auctioneer. Then he proceeded, trying to drown out these distressing cries with his powerful utterance. But the cries rang through and above it always. He kept on smilingly; it was the lawyer who grew impatient.

"Gracious sakes," cried he, "can't something be done to stop that woman? Why didn't somebody take her away?"

"I guess her brother's wife is in thar with her; I thought I see her at the window a minute ago," said the auctioneer, coming down from his high hill of declamation.

"Well, go on quickly, and have done with it," said the lawyer. "This is awful."

The man at the cherry-tree kept clinching his hands, but he said nothing. The auctioneer resumed his reading of the long statement of the conditions of the sale, then the bidding began. That was soon over, since there were only two bidders. The old man, who held the mortgage, which had been foreclosed, bid with nervous promptness the exact amount of his claim. Then the man at the cherry-tree made a bid of a few dollars more, and he was pronounced the purchaser.

"Going, going—gone!" said the auctioneer, "to William Havers."

William Havers lingered about his new estate until the others had departed, which they did as soon as the necessary arrangements were completed. They wanted to be out of hearing of those sad cries and complaints. Havers strolled out to the road then. When he saw them fairly started, he went swiftly back to the house, to the side door.

He knocked cautiously. Directly the cries broke out louder and shriller. "They've come to order me out. Oh dear! oh dear! dear! dear! They've come to order me out—they hev, they hev!"

Steps approached the door swiftly; it opened and a woman appeared. She looked pale and troubled, but she was not the one in such bitter distress, for the cries still sounded from the interior of the house.

"How do you do, Mr. Havers?" said the woman, with grave formality.

"Can I see her a minute?" he asked, hoarsely.

"Elsie? I don' know. She's takin' on dreadfully. She ain't fit to see any body. I'm afraid she wouldn't."

"If she'd only see me a minute. I've got something I want to say particular."

"Well, I'll see."

She disappeared, and directly the voice, which had been a little more subdued, waxed louder.

"No, I won't see him; I won't; I can't. I won't see anybody. I never want to see anybody again as long as I live. Oh dear! dear!"

"It ain't any use," said the woman, coming back. "She ain't fit to see anybody; she's 'most crazy. She don't know what she's sayin', anyhow."

"Then you tell her—you go right in an' tell her now—she kin stay here. It don't make any odds about my buyin' the place; I won't live here. She kin keep right on stayin' here just the same."

A door opened suddenly, and another woman appeared. She was a pitiful sight. She had a little slim, bony figure which seemed to tremble in every joint. Every line in her small face wavered and quivered; her blue eyes were watery and bloodshot; her skin all blotched and stained with tears. She was so disfigured by grief that it was impossible to judge of her natural appearance. She would have been hideous had not her smallness and frailty in her distress made her piteous. Now, however, something besides sorrow seemed to move her. She was all alive with a strange impotent wrath, which was directed against William Havers. She clinched her red, bony hands; her poor eyes flashed with indignation, though the force of it was lost through their tearful weakness.

"I guess I won't keep on stayin' here," she snapped, in her thin, hoarse voice. "I guess I won't. You needn't offer me a home. I've got one pervided. I ain't quite destitute yet. You needn't think you're goin' to come round now an' smooth matters over; I know why you've done it. You can't blind me. You've been watchin' all the time for a chance to pay us back."

"I don't know what she means," said Havers, helplessly, to the other woman.

[illegible]

"It's a good deal better for me to have them [illegible]," said Havers, with a troubled look. "I shall let her keep right on here. I [illegible] the [illegible], I bought the place [illegible]."

"I'm [illegible] good man," said Mrs. Wing, [illegible]. She was Elsie Mills' [illegible] wife. "She'll be ashamed of herself [illegible]. But she's comin' to live with Silas an' me. She's welcome to a home with us just as long as she lives. She ain't fit to live alone, anyway. We knew when her father died that she'd run the place all to [illegible] in no time. Well, she's takin' on [illegible]. I shall have to go in. I don't like to leave her a minute. Don't you mind anything she said."

Contrary to Mrs. Wing's expectations, Elsie Mills was not disposed to resent her words. The next day, when she was peacefully domiciled in her brother's house and seemed a little calmer, her sister-in-law opened on the subject.

"What in creation made you talk so to William Havers last night," said she. "Not one man in a hundred would have made you the offer that he did after he'd bought a place."

Elsie fired up at once. "I guess I know why," said she. "Luciny gave him the mitten once—that's why. He's doin' it to show out."

"Why, Elsie Mills, are you in your right mind?"

"Yes, I am. He acted awful cut up. He never got over it. He always meant to pay us back. Now he's bought the place an' invited me to live on him, he'll feel better."

"Well, I never!"

Mrs. Wing repeated the conversation to her husband, and told him that she was really scared about Elsie; she did not act with any reason.

Silas Wing laughed. "Don't you worry, Maria," said he. "Elsie always had that notion. I never really believed that Luciny give Havers the mitten myself, but she did, an' she always went on the notion that he was dreadfully upset over it. Elsie's queer. She's mighty meek an' yieldin' generally; she seems to be kinder goin' sideways at things fur the most part; but if she ever does git p'inted straight at any thing, thar ain't no turnin' her."

"Do you remember any thing about William Havers waitin' on Luciny?"

"Yes. He was round some two years before she died. I didn't think much about it. Luciny was always havin' beaux. An' no wonder; thar wa'n't many girls like her. I kin see her now, jest how she used to look. Poor Elsie wa'n't much beside her, but I don't believe she ever give that a thought. She thought Luciny was beautiful, an' thar we'n't any thing too good fur her. She'd slave herself 'most to death to save her. No; don't you worry, Maria. Elsie's always run on that notion."

Silas Wing was Elsie Mills' half-brother; the dead Lucina had been her own sister. The house which had just been sold was her inheritance from her father. Silas Wing was an easy, prosperous man, with a shrewd streak in his character. His sister's property was sadly deteriorated, and a poor investment. He had no idea of sinking money to secure it for her, but he was perfectly willing to provide for her, and gave her a most cordial invitation to his home. He gave her a front chamber in his large square white house, and furnished it with her own things, to make it seem like home.

"Thar ain't any reason why Elsie shouldn't be as happy as a queen here as long as she lives," he told his wife. "Thar ain't many women fare any better. She ain't much over forty. She'd hev to work hard if she was in some places, an' she ain't fit to. Now she'll jest hev to help you round a little, an' live jest as comfortable as can be."

Elsie's chamber commanded a good view of her old home, which was on the opposite side of the street, a little further down. She could see the yard full of cinnamon roses, and the blue front door, which stood out bravely. That blue door was due to her; she had painted it herself. Silas had some blue paint left after painting his farm wagon, and she had begged it. Then she had stood on a chair—a small, lean figure in clinging calico—and plastered the brilliant blue thickly over the front door, wielding the brush stiffly in her little knotty hand, stretching herself up on her slight, long limbs.

She had always viewed the effect with innocent delight. The unusualness of a blue front door did not trouble her. She was as crude and original as a child in her tastes. It looked bright and fresh in itself, and to her thinking relieved the worn look of the house. She would have painted farther had her paint lasted. After the door was painted blue, she had held up her head better under a neighbor's insinuation that the house was "run down." That, indeed, had led her to do it.

Now she sat forlornly at her chamber window, her elbows on the sill, her sharp chin in her hands, for many an hour, staring over at the blue door and the cinnamon roses, as she might have stared at lost jewels. Nothing about the place seemed so distinctly her own as that blue door; nothing seemed so dear as those cinnamon roses, because her dead sister Lucina had planted them. It is sad work looking at things that were once one's own, when they have not been given away for love, and one still wants them. Elsie was meekly unhappy over it. She was no longer violent and openly despairing, as she had been at first. That had been very unusual with her. She was fond of her brother and his wife, and conformed gently to all the requirements of her new life. She had very little enduring resistance to circumstances in her; she did not kick against the pricks. Still she lay close to them, and was tender enough to be cruelly stung by them. She grew old, and her friends noticed it.

"It ain't any use," Mrs. Wing told her husband: "Elsie ain't never goin' to be the same as she was before she lost her house. She's grown ten years older in a week."

"She's a silly girl; that's all I've got to say," replied Silas Wing.

One evening Elsie, at her open chamber window, overheard a conversation between her brother and his wife. They were sitting on the doorstep.

"Havers came over to-night," said Silas. "I see him out at the gate as I come along. He's goin' to let his other house and live here, he says. I declare I'd hardly think he'd want to, this is so much further from town. But the other'll let better, I s'pose. Reckon that's the reason."

"Is he goin' to fix this one up?" asked Mrs. Wing.

"Yes; he's goin' to paint it up some, an' hev the roof shingled. He was kinder laughin' about that blue door, but he didn't seem to think he'd hev it altered afterward. I told him how poor Elsie painted it herself."

"Lord! I shouldn't think he'd want to keep that blue door."

"He seemed to think it wouldn't look bad if the house was painted new to go with it. He's goin' to cut down all them cinnamon roses in the front yard to-morrow. He's brought over his sickle to-night."

That was all Elsie heard. She did not know how long they talked after that. He was going to cut down Lucina's cinnamon roses! She kept saying it over to herself, as if it were a task she had to learn, and she could not easily understand. "Lucina's cinnamon roses! He's goin' to cut down all Lucina's cinnamon roses to-morrow!"

It was twelve o'clock that night when Elsie crept down the stairs and out the front door. There was no sound in the house except her brother's heavy breathing. He and his wife had been asleep three hours. Elsie sidled out of the yard, keeping on the grass, then sped across the road and down it a little way to her old home. There were only these two houses for a long way; there was not a light visible in either. No one would be passing at this time of the night; there was no danger of her being observed; moreover, she could not have been very easily. Great elms grew on both sides of the street, and they cast broad, flickering shadows. Elsie, keeping close with the shadows, as if they were friends, and progressing with soft starts, after little pauses to listen and peer, might have passed for a shadow herself.

She stopped for a minute at the corner of the yard, and stared fearfully over at the periled roses. The moon was coming up, and she could see them distinctly. She fell to remembering. To this innocent, simple-hearted creature, clinging so closely to the old holy loves and loyalties that she meditated what to her was a des[illegible]

[illegible]

"The queerest thing," he said, when he returned, "Havers has lost his sickle. It was he brought over last night, an' he wants to [illegible], an' I can't find that high or low. I would be 'aware it was hangin' in the barn. He wants to get them cinnamon roses cut."

"Well, I should think it was queer," said his wife. "I know I saw it out there yesterday. Are you sure it's gone?"

"Sure as I am. Don't you s'pose I've got eyes?"

Elsie said nothing. She bent her head over her plate and tried to eat. They did not notice her while she was. She kept a sharp watch all day; she started every time any one spoke; she kept close to the others; she dreaded to hear what might be said, but she dreaded more not to hear.

"Has Mr. Havers found his sickle yet?" Mrs. Wing asked, when her husband came home at night. He had been over to the village. "I see you ridin' home with him."

"No, he ain't. He's gone and bought a new one. Says he's bound to hev them roses cut down to-morrow. Ain't seen any thing of ourn yet, hev you?"

"No; I've been out myself and looked."

"Well, it beats every thing—two sickles right in the neighborhood! I rather think some one must ha' took 'em."

"Land! Silas, nobody's took 'em. I know all about you. I've known you to hev things stole before, an' it always turned out you was the thief. When you lose a thing it's always stole."

Elsie found it harder to start out to-night; a little of the first impetus was wasted. Still, she did not hesitate. When the house was quiet she crept out again, and went over to the old place. She did not stop to reflect over the roses to-night. She was braced up to do her errand; but it must be done quickly, or she would give way. She went straight around the house to the woodshed, where she had found the sickle the night before. As she came close to the open arch which served as entrance there was a swift rush, and William Havers stood beside her holding her hand.

"Oh!" she said, then began feebly gasping for breath.

"Elsie Mills? what in the world are you doin' here?"

She looked up in his face, but did not speak.

"Why, Elsie, what is it! Don't you be afraid, your poor little thing. What was it you wanted? Tell me."

"Let me go!"

"Of course, I will, but I think you'd better tell me what you wanted, an' let me get it. I'd be glad enough to. I didn't mean to scare you. I suspected I'd had a sickle stole, an' I was kinder keepin' a lookout. When I jumped out I didn't see who 'twas."

"I stole your sickle, and I'll steal it again if you offer to tech Luciny's roses."

"You—stole my sickle—I offer to tech Luciny's roses! I guess I don't know what you mean, Elsie."

"I mean jest what I say. I'll steal your sickle every time you offer to cut down Luciny's roses."

"You mean them roses out in the front yard?"

"Course I do. Didn't she set 'em out?"

"Dear me! I didn't know. I didn't know nothin' about it. I hadn't no notion of your feelin' bad. If I had, I guess—Why didn't you tell me? Why didn't you come right over? I'd hev mown off my own fingers before I'd offered to tech them roses if I'd known."

"Do you s'pose I was goin' to come over here an' ask you not to, when I knew you was jest doin' it for spite 'cause Luciny wouldn't hev you?"

"'Cause Luciny wouldn't hev me!"

"Yes, 'cause Luciny wouldn't hev you."

"I didn't never ask her to hev me, Elsie."

"What?"

"I didn't never ask her."

"I don't see what you mean by that."

"Why, I mean I didn't."

"What was you hangin' round her so fur, then? An' what made you act so awful cut up?"

"Didn't you never know 'twas you, Elsie?"

"Me?"

"Yes, you."

"Well, all I've got to say is, you'd orter to be ashamed of yourself. A girl like Luciny—you wa'n't fit to look at her. I guess there wa'n't many fellers round but would ruther hev hed her than anybody else. I guess it's sour grapes."

"I know Luciny was the handsomest girl anywheres round, but that didn't make no difference. I always liked you best. I don't think you'd orter to be mad, Elsie."

"I ain't; but I don't like to see anybody like Luciny slighted. I wa'n't nothin' aside of Luciny."

"Well, I reckon your thinkin' you wa'n't was what made me take to you in the first place. Look a-here, Elsie. I'm a-goin' to tell you. I've been wantin' to, but I didn't know but I'd die before I got a chance. I came over an' bought this place jest on your account when I heard the mortgage was goin' to be foreclosed. I didn't reely s'pose you'd be willin' to marry me, you treated me so indifferent in Luciny's day; but I didn't pay no attention to that. I wanted you to keep on livin' here. When you acted so mad 'cause I spoke about it, I didn't dare to say any thing more. But I wish you'd come now. Won't you? I'll go back to my old home; 'twont put me out a mite. An' I shan't do it because I've got any spite, nor want to show it out. It 'll be because I've always liked you better'n anybody else, an' wanted to do something fur you."

Elsie was crying; "I've got to get use to thinkin' of it," she sobbed.

"Well, you think it over, an' you come back here. It's your home, where you've always lived, an' I know you'll be happier, no matter how much your brother's folks do fur you. You make up your mind an' come back. I'll hev the house painted, an' it'll look real pretty with the blue door; an' I won't hev a single one of them cinnamon roses cut down, if I find out that their roots are tangled up in a gold mine."

"No; I shan't let you give me the house fur nothin'; I shan't, William."

"Now, Elsie, thar ain't no reason in your feelin' so. When anybody gets to thinkin' a good deal of anybody else, why it don't make so much difference about yourself; the other one stands first. If you kin see the other one happy, you don't know any difference betwixt that an' bein' happy yourself, an' if you kin only do something to make the other one happy, why, it comes before any thing else. That's jest the way I feel. I've got eddicated up to it. So don't you worry about takin' the house fur nothing. You ain't. Now you'll git cold standin' here. I'm goin' to see you safe to your brother's, an' you think it over."

Her little nervous hand clutched at his coat sleeve to detain him.

"Look-a here a minute. I want to tell you. I ain't never had any thing like this to say before, an' I don't know how. When I got to thinkin' about any thing of this kind, I always put Luciny in instead of me. But I want to tell you—I'm all took by surprise, an' I don't know—but mebbe, if I could get used to thinkin' of it, I—could—"

"I guess I don't know what you mean, Elsie."

"Well, it don't seem as if thar would be much sense in my gittin' married now, anyway."

Elsie Mills and William Havers were married at the bride's brother's. When the bridal couple went to their own home, they did not enter at the front door. They passed around to the side one, because the front yard was so full of cinnamon roses.
—*Mary E. Wilkins, in Harper's Bazar.*

—On the ground between the railroad tracks near the Pennsylvania coal shed below the station at Harrisburg, a whip-poorwill has built a nest and reared her brood. Cars and engines pass within a foot of the nest almost every minute of the day, yet she was not the least frightened. The other day a well-known engineer, whose engine was taking coal, saw the mother bird and the nest, in the latter an egg. When he returned in the evening the egg was gone and in its place a little bird, the mother of which fed it, while a number of people watched the process. The kind-hearted railroaders watch the nest, and when the young birds fly on the track they put them back again.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

OUR FASHION LETTER.

The Recent Changes in Styles of Ladies' Garments—Elegant Simplicity of Street Costumes—Fashionable Jackets—The French Polonaise, Leg O' Mutton Sleeves, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, September [illegible]. [illegible] and much more will be accomplished in the way of fine effects in fitting and draping. Stripes, plaids, checks and other fabrics [illegible] combined with [illegible] vogue, yet while this is the base it will not by any means follow that handsome costumes of a single color will not prevail. Instead, many elegant gowns will be made entirely of either plain or figured fabrics, according to fancy, and yet the latter of the two be equally fulfilled in fashion's domain. One of the fashionable jackets for these natty suits shows a model, fitting the figure trimly in the back, with the shortest kind of a

Tailor Costume of Turtle Colored Cloth.

POSTILION AS A FINISH.

In front it opens all the way down over a double-breasted waistcoat of plain cloth or ecru pique, this fastened up half its length with costly buttons, set on in a double row. Down each side of the front are long, narrow revers, these usually of velvet, and trimmed with enameled ornaments, or those matched to the buttons on the vest. The sleeve is close and small, with a narrow cuff of velvet at the edge, held with an ornament like those on the jacket. Other jackets, in English style, are made double-breasted themselves, the vest showing only at the top, and graceful shapes are brought out, cut short in front like a Russian jacket, with long Directoire coat-backs, which fall more than a quarter of a yard over the drapery of the skirt in the back.

THE FRENCH POLONAISE,

which revolved out of sight for two seasons, has come up smiling, and appears in novel and graceful arrangements, which quite transform its rather wooden effect of other days. A celebrated New York designer sends out with his latest fashion journal a number of new devices in polonaises, this inspiration being drawn directly from Parisian models. The skirt of one long, ample polonaise is slashed its entire length, thus dividing it into sections which are really panels. Bows of velvet ribbon, in clusters of three, set some inches from the next three above, are arranged across the bottom of each panel, making nine rows in all. The polonaise is open all the way down the front, therefore there are panels each side of the underskirt, which is partly covered by a bow and long ends of satin ribbon, which come from under an opening in the corsage of the polonaise, tie, and fall nearly to the front of the underskirt.

Walking Costume of Plain and Striped woolen Goods and Velvet.

KILTS, PANELS,

plain and plaited box plaits and plain round effects, wholly unplaited, are all noted on the very latest costumes from over the sea. Reversof velvet, or of goods contrasting with those which form the gown, are set upon both skirt and bodice, and beaded ornaments, lace, silk gimp trimmings and fancy braids are as much the fashion this moment as if they had just appeared upon the scene. Demi-season mantles show numberless new shapes, but the visite for the older wearers and the English open coat for the younger people are the two most popular autumn styles as yet introduced. Ribbon trimmings of all sorts, from velvet with Picot-edge, to plain satin, plays an important role as a dress garniture, and flowers of shaded velvet, in magnificent autumnal colorings, will strongly rival long plumes and fluffy short tips as adornings for my lady's picturesque Gainsborough hat for fall wear.

Walking Costume of Plain Homespun and Plaid.

THE LEG O' MUTTON SLEEVE

is contesting for high rank in autumn *modes*, and has already been recognized by French *attieres*. Elbow sleeves, slashed with puffs of velvet set in; full length sleeves with a deep V insertion of lace, satin or other goods set in to reach from the shoulder to near the elbow, and even puffed sleeves, are all revived, French modistes declaring that a large puffed or leg o' mutton sleeve imparts a slender effect to the waist—ergo, puffed sleeves by the score.

K. D.

EVOLUTION PREFERRED.

As a woman standing all alone
  I humbly hope to shine;
I'm tired of the dreary twaddle
  Of the oak and ivy vine.
I've seen too many instances
  Where, nature's law declining,
The vine did the supporting,
  While the oak did all the twining.

Before I'd marry a man and work
  For his bread and my own,
Before I'd marry a man who'd place
  Himself upon a throne,
And claim from me, his better half,
  Allegiance blind and mute,
I'd marry the merest ape and wait
  For him to evolute!

—*Woman's Journal.*

Sure Indication of Poverty.

"I learn that Colonel Jay is not getting along very well financially," said one Dakota man to another.

"No, he isn't."

"Pretty poor, I suppose?"

"Yes, very. He is one of the incorporators of a new territorial paper railroad company."

"He is? Great Scott! I didn't suppose he had got down to that. Say, I think his friends ought to take up a collection and try and help him out a little."—*Estelline (D. T.) Bell.*

Origin of a Theatrical Custom.

The custom of calling actors and dramatists before the curtain is not as old as might be imagined. In Germany, it was the famous Tragedian, [illegible] Schröder, who in 17[illegible] [illegible] the applause of the Hamburg public [illegible]. [illegible] at the beginning of this century [illegible] the use of actors in the [illegible] words of acknowledgment [illegible] of the German stage.—[illegible]

Health officials of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, indorse Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Was the man intoxicated who fell to the [illegible] last evening?" asked Mrs. De [illegible] of her husband. "No, the man was all right," was the reply. "He was walking a light rope."—*Life.*

Gray hair, however caused, is restored to its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Persons suffering from Ague of long standing will find a specific in Ayer's Ague Cure.

A new game of cards is called "matrimony." If the man wins he takes the girl; if the girl wins she takes the man.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Those Nuisances, Rheumatism and the Gout, are relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

"What would a woman do without a looking glass?" is asked. Use another's. You can't stick a woman as easy as that.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

"Artist"—Yes, we should like to have you write for our paper. Address your letter to the business office, and it will be sent to you.—*N. Y. Independent.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A New York newspaper boasts that it owes a tomahawk. We should judge so from the character of its illustrations.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 50
Choice Butchers	3 50	@ 4 10
HOGS—Common	3 85	@ 4 25
Good Packers	4 40	@ 4 50
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	78	@ [illegible]
No. 3 red		@ 77
Corn No. 2 mixed	42	@ 42½
Oats No. 2 mixed	26½	@ 27
Rye—No. 2		@ [illegible]
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 80
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 70
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@ 11 12½
Lard—Prime steam	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15	@ 17
Ohio Creamery	20	@ 21
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 35
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 86
No. 2 red	87¼	@ 87⅝
Corn No. 2 mixed	50	@ 52½
Oats—mixed	32	@ 41
PORK—Mess	11 25	@ 11 50
LARD—Western Steam		@ 7 65
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 76¾
Corn No. 2	40¼	@ 40½
Oats No. 2		@ 25½
Rye		@ 49
PORK—Mess	10 15	@ 10 20
LARD—Steam	7 50	@ 7 52½
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	85½	@ 85¾
Corn—Mixed	47	@ 48
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 32
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@ 11 75
Lard—Refined		@ 8
CATTLE—First quality	4	@ 4½
HOGS	6	@ 6¼
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 76
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 25¼
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
Corn—mixed		@ 42
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
PORK—Mess		@ 10 75
LARD—Steam	8 00	@ 8 25

Think of This

Many people have neglected slight manifestations of humor in the blood till the foul matter has become so powerful as to cause terrible scrofulous sores, awful suffering, and, finally, as the system becomes drained of all its strength, death.

Some have neglected distress after eating, heartburn, occasional headaches, and other early symptoms of dyspepsia, till this painful disease has become incurable, and the victim barely sustains a miserable existence.

Others neglect that tired feeling, pains in the back, weakness, languor, till general debility and kidney or liver disease becomes firmly fixed upon them and there is no hope of recovery.

Be wise in time: Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, and any disease or affection caused by impure blood or low state of the system.

Be sure to get "the peculiar medicine."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

It is wonderful how quick Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE

EASY TO USE

PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing to their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SCHOENHALS' "RENAISSANCE" SOAP.

(Copyright Secured.)

There is nothing more pleasing than a *soft, smooth skin, free from sores, blotches and pimples.* We can safely guarantee our *SKIN SOAP* is the best cure for all diseases of the skin and scalp that has ever been presented to the public. If you desire a *clear, healthful, charming complexion*, use "*Renaissance*" *Soap.* Price, 25 cents per cake. Sold by all leading druggists, or 3 cakes in a box will be sent by mail on receipt of 75 cents by

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Artists' and Amateurs' Outfits in Oil and Water Colors, Lustra Painting, and Repousse. Decorate Your Home.

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No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED in EVERY COUNTY in this State to sell "WONDERFUL EIGHT." BIG SELLER. BIG PROFITS. BIG BUSINESS. For particulars, circulars and song Book, address MORLEY BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

30,000 CARPENTERS

Farmers, Butchers and others use our LATE MAKE of SAW FILERS to file Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better than ever. Two Filers free for $1. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., NEW OXFORD, Penn.

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OPIUM HABIT absolutely cured, shortest possible time. New, infallible remedy. Not a particle pain or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

$65 A MONTH and Board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.

FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. Lustra and Kensington Colors. Repousse Work. Wax Flower Supplies. Send for our various catalogues. Mail orders solicited. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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of energy for business in her locality. Salary $50. References. E. J. Johnson, Manager, 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE. Fifteen miles north of Cincinnati. Address REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Glendale, O.

HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOME STUDY. LATIN AND GREEK at SIGHT, use the "INTERLINEAR CLASSICS." Sample page and Catalogue of School-Books, free. C. DeSilver & Sons, No. [illegible] Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A.N.K.—E. 1099

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886. NUMBER 45.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The European war cloud looms up once more.

The chestnut bell is getting to be a great chestnut.

An even hundred fairs will be held in Iowa this fall.

The scientist is now at work on the earthquake problem.

Pennsylvania anthracite coal is worth $20 per ton in Deadwood, D. T.

Lord Salisbury is said to be the worst dressed man in London.

Hundreds of baby alligators are sold as ladies' pets in New York yearly.

King Humbert has erected a monument to Victor Emanuel at Turin; cost [illegible].

It is claimed that the Washington Monument has settled four inches within a year.

The Princess of Wales has been accused of enameling to preserve her beauty of face.

A single oyster opened the other day by a Fair Haven (Conn.) man contained [illegible] pearls.

Honey-making has become a profitable branch of industry among the women of Canada.

A thief entered James McCarthy's room at Marinette, Wis., and stole his wedding clothes.

The police patrol wagons, in use some years in Cincinnati, are about to be tried in New York.

A brother of Lydia Pinkham is the Prohibition candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Minnesota.

A Philadelphia oyster dealer has a horse that eats oysters on the half shell with remarkable relish.

At Fargo, in Dakota, good wives bewail because housemaids are not to be had at one dollar a day.

A dispatch from Charleston says that the brick-layers of that city have advanced their wages to $6 a day.

The prompt response to Charleston's appeal for assistance, from all sections of the country, is extremely creditable.

When the Prince of Wales attended the theater at Hamburg during his recent visit, the price of seats near his was doubled.

The passage of the Suez canal is now made in sixteen hours by the aid of electric lights, which make night travel possible.

Mrs. Yseult Dudley, who tried to "remove" O'Donovan Rossa, is still confined, although said to be cured of her insanity.

An Irishman at Sheffield has placed above Lord Frederick Cavendish's grave a silver tablet inscribed "Born to Albion, sacrificed to Erin."

Some remarkable rock paintings and an unknown temple have been discovered in San Luis Obispo County, Cal. They are prehistoric.

A mill at Harlan, Mich., was shut down because a fifty-pound catfish got into the race and closed the gates, thus stopping the water supply.

Queen Victoria has become more cheerful, it is said, since the defeat of the home rule bill, and has bought a new carriage to celebrate the event.

The European Powers will now probably iterate and re-iterate their love for each other until they are quite ready to occupy all the territory they mean to gobble up.

The last warrant for the payment of Alabama claims has been signed by Acting Secretary Fairchild, who has affixed his signature to 1,062 documents of this class.

It is said there has been found a commercial use for the sparrow—that it is an indistinguishable substitute for the reed bird as a table delicacy in second-class restaurants.

The Agricultural Department has been testing a new pea, to be eaten pod and all, like snap beans. It tastes like a combination of bean and pea, and is enormously productive.

Anarchist Parsons attributes his conviction to the newspapers. The attorney who advised him to surrender himself for trial is certainly entitled to some credit in the matter.

A Hartford baby that died the other day weighed less than three pounds, but its little body was placed in a burial casket and carried to the grave in a little white hearse.

An English physician says that men shouldn't crop their hair short. Hair, he says, is a conductor of electricity to the brain, and if the brain fails to get electricity it will soon soften.

An ingenious Maplewood (Mass.) boy sent up some lanterns on the tail of his kite recently, and many of the inhabitants turned out to view what they supposed was a fine meteoric display.

Five Chinese stowaways were found on a Pacific steamer at San Francisco the other day. They were all young men, and had given members of the crew from $100 to $200 to smuggle them ashore.

Some weeks ago the town of Lorie, Arizona, contained 700 people and much valuable property. A cyclone visited it, and now there is not the slightest sign left that indicates the presence of a once thriving town.

A eucalyptus tree fifty feet from a well in Alameda County, California, sent two roots through the brick wall of the well fifteen feet below the surface and completely covered the bottom with a mat of fibers.

A small boy in Bangor, Me., thought it would be fun to tie paper and straw to his dog's tail and set them afire. The dog ran into the boy's father's barn, which, with an adjoining house, was burned to the ground. Loss, $4,000.

The present cost of operating the railroads of the country with steam power is in round numbers $502,000,000 per annum; but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country $11,308,500,000.

A peculiar sand known as "squeaking sand" is found at the boiling spring on the Ira Hill farm in Dayton, Me. When rubbed or pressed in the hand it emits a succession of sounds which it would defy a tight fitting door to outdo.

The blue fox furs presented by the Czar to the Sultan are described as two magnificent pieces, made up of the finest skins and measuring each three metres square. There value is reckoned at 150,000 roubles.

King George, a negro fifty years old, is proving a puzzle to some of the most celebrated physicians in Boston. He has two sets of ribs and two hearts, and, apparently, has the power to suspend animation.

Saratoga has a woman bill-poster, who handles the broad sheets and the broad paste brush with the skill of an expert. She is the widow of a former bill-poster, and continues his business with energy.

An eccentric character in Susquehanna County, Pa., has an immense cage, in which are confined two hundred rattlesnakes. He captured them early in the spring, when they were coming from their winter homes.

Paper bed clothes are made at a factory in New Jersey. They are doubled sheets of manilla paper, strengthened with twine. They have a warmth preserving power far out of proportion to their thickness and weight.

Mr. Milligan and wife, of Princeton, Ill., while riding near that city, saw a mirage which presented to view a broad river dotted with islands. This river appeared to occupy the space where Princeton is, and to stretch further northward.

CAUGHT IN A MINE.

A Cave-In of Several Acres in a Pennsylvania Colliery.

Whereby Several Men Are Imprisoned, Whose Fate is Uncertain.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 13.—The Marvine shaft colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company was the scene of an extensive cave-in this morning, by which, it is feared, a number of men have lost their lives, how many it is impossible to say, the suppositions varying from six to nine. There seems to be but little question of the death of one of them, an elderly man named John Shafer. Following are the names of the injured: Henry Shafer, Thomas Healy, laborer; Joseph Brady, driver; George Mason, miner; Peter Kelly (miner boss) was struck on the back of the head and on the shoulder by a falling rock. Kelly passed Joe Shafer, an elderly man, at the foot of the slope. He thinks the rock which struck him struck Shafer also. There are a number of other workmen in the shaft, whose fate is not known. The main road and the straight road, as they are called, are both blocked, and entrance through them is as yet impossible. There is a possibility of effecting an entrance to the workings in the rear of the fall by means of a heading, which runs clear around the twenty-five feet of the chamber, and men are at work and will continue without cessation until an entrance is effected. By working three shafts, and spelling the men every three hours, it is hoped to drill a hole through this twenty-five feet of coal by some time to-morrow, when, by getting in the rear of the fall, if the missing men are alive, they will almost certainly be found. The chances of a rescue are very slim.

Seized for Smuggling.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 13.—The American seiner, Moro Castle, Captain Joyce, was seized at Port Mulgrave, last Saturday night, by Collector Bourinott, for smuggling and otherwise violating the customs laws. The details are not given. The Moro Castle was on her way home from North Bay, with forty barrels of mackerel, and was lying at Port Mulgrave when seized by the Collector and men from the cruiser Houlette. The vessel is owned by Captain Nauss, who is at Port Mulgrave with another schooner owned by him, the Belle A. N.

Small Change.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Treasury Department has of late received numerous demands for five-cent nickels and one-cent pieces. The number of these coins in circulation falls far short of the needs in the extensive small trade of the country. To meet these demands, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular announcing that a five-cent and one-cent pieces will be forwarded from the Philadelphia mint in sums of twenty dollars or multiples thereof, upon orders, free of charge for transportation to any point to be reached by the Adams Express Company.

France Seizes English Vessels.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The French authorities at Havre have just seized eleven English fishing boats for infringing the international maritime and fisheries laws in the channel.

London, Sept. 12.—Sir J. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had sent orders to Lord Lyons, the British Embassador at Paris, to use all possible efforts to obtain the release of the British fishing boats detained at Havre.

Horrible Effect of a Misplaced Switch.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 13.—This evening at 8 o'clock, as a freight train on the long line arrived within a mile of West Quincy, it was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. Engineer McCarthy was caught beneath the engine and crushed to death. Fireman Keefe was so badly scalded that he died an hour later. Lee Piggott, brakeman, was also badly scalded, and will die. The blame of the accident has not been located.

New Route to Europe.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 13.—Captain Markham, R. N., who accompanied the Alert on the expedition to Hudson's Bay, has arrived here from York Factory, having traveled by the way of Oxford House, Norway House and Lake Winnipeg, to Selkirk. He reports favorably of the route, and considers Hudson's Strait certainly navigable for four months, and in some seasons for five months in the year.

Telegraph Operator Murdered.

Marshall, Ill., Sept. 13.—George Powers, a telegraph operator and agent of the Vandalia railroad, stationed at a lonely spot near here, was assassinated Saturday night by some one who fired at him through the window as he was writing. The murderer robbed his victim of a gold watch and about $15 in money. There is no clew to the assassin. Blood hounds have been sent for at Indianapolis and Olney, Ill.

Fish and Ward.

New York, Sept. 13.—Ferd Ward's voice is heard from prison declaring that James D. Fish lies when he says that he (Ward) stole a bag full of Government bonds worth $1,500,000. He says Fish knows that the bag contained railroad bonds, and that money was raised on them to make good a deposit of $1,500,000 of city funds, which the City Chamberlain had given notice that he would withdraw from the Marine Bank.

Russia's Petroleum Industry Bankrupt.

New York, Sept. 13.—A large petroleum brokerage firm have issued a circular stating that the British Consul at Batoum reported to his Government in May that the petroleum industry in Russia is on the decline, and that its chief promoters are threatened with bankruptcy. The report, it is asserted, was kept secret as long as possible by the English Government.

A Sharp Advance in Coffee.

New York, Sept. 13.—The coffee market to-day witnessed an unusual movement. Prices for Rio coffee were 40 to 45 points higher than on Saturday. Light receipts at Rio and unusual European competition are cited as causes for the advance.

Snow-Fall.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 13.—Snow fell here yesterday. It was only a slight fall and soon melted away.

—William Fay, of Acton, Mass., three years old, was born with his legs so twisted that he could look down on the soles of his feet. About three months ago a doctor of Lowell took charge of him, and to-day the lad walks about as well as any one, with his little limbs as straight as normally, although inclosed in iron rigging that will be worn until the limbs are strong. Leading physicians who have watched the case pronounce it a triumph of surgery.—*Boston Journal.*

—Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dogs can drink from them. No gift to a people confers a greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering through to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.—*Troy Times.*

—A Philadelphia optician says that there are more people wearing glasses in that city than in Boston and New York combined.

UNHAPPY LABRADOR.

Seventy Thousand People Rendered Destitute by the Failure of the Fisheries.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 13.—Alfred B. Morine, member of the New Foundland Legislature for Bonavista, now here, says: "The Labrador fisheries are an entire failure. At their best they can afford but a bare subsistence. Thirty thousand people go from New Foundland to Labrador for fish every year. This year they have not caught enough to pay the cost of transportation and supplies. At least [illegible] more people are dependent upon the success of the above mentioned [illegible]. The total failure of the shore fisheries this year renders [illegible] people destitute only [illegible] of those depending upon them being prepared to stand the loss of a year's labor. The people have barely enough for present necessities, and no means of earning a dollar. The only relief to this picture is the fact that the potato crop, the only crop raised on the island, is turning out well, and will yield about a peck per head of population." Mr. Morine says: "This seems highly colored in view of the recent fabrications of starvation stories among the Labrador Esquimaux, but is the plain English of actual facts and inevitable consequences."

A Child's Miraculous Escape.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schultz, with their three year old son, of Madisonville, came in Saturday evening to see the Exposition, and passed the night at the residence of Geo. Greenwald, on West Fourth street. The family occupy the front rooms on the third floor. This morning the parents went down to breakfast leaving the boy asleep. The little one awoke and climbed out of the front window to the balcony. Then getting upon the iron railing the child lost his balance and fell to the stone pavement in front of the parlor windows, a distance of over thirty feet. A gentleman passing at the time saw the accident and alarmed the house. The child was taken in and the doctors summoned. They could find no injuries beyond a few scratches on the lower limbs. The escape was most miraculous, as the lower balcony is only about three feet wide, and the child could not have missed the iron railing more than an inch.

Stone Mountain to be Blown Up.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12.—Wells four feet square are being sunk in Stone Mountain. One is four hundred feet up the side of the mountain and will be thirty-five feet deep. The other is seventy feet deep and six hundred feet up the mountain. Into the former twelve tons of giant powder and into the latter two car-loads will be dumped. These will be blown up in a short time, and it is expected that the reports will be equal to the earthquake shock. Stone Mountain is but fifteen miles from Atlanta. Citizens are generally alarmed, as they believe such an explosion will be sufficiently strong to reach the city.

El Coyote Routed.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.—The *Globe Democrat's* Eagle Pass, Tex., special says: The Mexican cavalry that were dispatched after El Coyote returned to Piedras Negras to-day. They report that his men dispersed and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas before the troops could catch them. This, it is supposed, will put an end to the revolution for the present. There is, however, a strong feeling of disapproval of the present Government, which is silenced only by the presence of troops in large numbers.

Death from Lockjaw.

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 12.—E. T. Mitchell, one of Huntington's oldest and most respected citizens, died at his home in West Huntington, at ten o'clock last night, from lockjaw. Mr. Mitchell had a cancer on his right hand that had almost destroyed that member, and it being necessary to amputate it that operation was performed by local physicians on the 2d inst. On the 10th he was seized with the lockjaw, with the result as above stated.

A Man Among Several.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—A wallet containing over 7,000, lost by Bank Runner Robeson, while riding on a street car, yesterday afternoon, was found in the roadway by a teamster named John Gallagher, shortly after the car passed by, and was returned to the bank intact this afternoon. Gallagher's honesty was well rewarded. He had kept the wallet all night, not knowing what to do with it until he read the newspapers this morning.

Alexander's Abdication Final.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The *North German Gazette* says there is no prospect of the reenthronement of Prince Alexander; that even if the Sobranje re-elects Alexander the signers of the Berlin treaty will hardly consent to his return. It is not likely, the *Gazette* adds, that Russia and England will come to an agreement very soon regarding the throne of Bulgaria.

A Big Oil Strike in Michigan.

Manistee, Mich., Sept. 12.—R. L. Peters yesterday struck oil at a depth of 1,920 feet. He had been drilling a salt well. Three or four thousand barrels flowed out in a short time before the pipe was plugged. Experts say they have seen wells in the East produce 4,000 barrels a day with poorer prospect at first than this well. The oil is of the best grade.

Grant's Land Concession Forfeited.

City of Mexico, Sept. 12.—The concession granted to General Grant's Southern Mexican railway for waste lands in the States of Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Oaxila and Chipas, was to-day officially declared forfeited. The railway concession had a long time since been forfeited.

Singular Accident to a Ball Player.

Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 12.—John Yeagly, pitcher for a picked nine, threw a ball with such force to-day as to break his arm between the elbow and shoulder.

Faithful Employes Rewarded.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Western Associated Press and the New York Associated Press have sent $500 as a gift to the Charleston reporters who stood by their posts and sent out the first full and accurate reports of the earthquake.

Try Him With a Cannon.

Sparta, Ga., Sept. 12.—Last night, in Dixie, several negroes got into a fight. Mansfield Horton shot Wash Barnes. The pistol ball struck Barnes directly in the forehead, but finding his skull impenetrable, it glanced off, leaving only a slight scar.

Murderer Dies of Voluntary Starvation.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Henry Myers, who murdered his son about two months ago, died in the city jail to-day of starvation. Two weeks ago, Myers apparently made up his mind that he would never be tried for his crime, and set about starving himself to death. Since that time he has refused all nourishment, and this morning he was overcome by syncope, and died at 9 o'clock.

Prof. Gurney Dead.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 12.—Prof. Gurney, of Harvard College, died at Beverly this morning, of heart disease.

A Pleasure Boat Capsizes.

New York, Sept. 12.—The sloop yacht Martha Munn, of the Columbia Yacht Club, capsized in a squall on the North river, near Sandyside, this afternoon. A pleasure party of fifteen persons on board were thrown into the river. The police patrol boat, which fortunately happened to be near, went to the rescue and saved all hands.

Iowa Druggist Fined for Selling Liquor.

Creston, Ia., Sept. 12.—O. V. Haltschuar, a prominent druggist, has been found guilty on thirty separate counts of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the pharmacy law, and fined $1,500 and costs.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR,

The End of Which is Arrest for Embezzlement.

Stolen Treasure Buried Near New Orleans After Three Weeks of Digging the Soldier Who Says he Buried it is Arrested for Deception.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 10.—Dr. George J. Adams, of Massachusetts, was arrested here to-day charged with embezzlement by a number of persons whom he defrauded out of money to search for a hidden treasure. Adams claims to have been a practicing physician in Massachusetts when the war broke out. He shouldered a musket and joined Company A, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers. A portion of the command came with Butler to New Orleans. In a foraging expedition three soldiers of the regiment entered a dwelling on the Magnolia plantation, twenty miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and carried off some $[illegible] in gold and silver, $1,[illegible] of it in silver half dollars, $1,000 in dollars, and the remainder in gold. Being afraid to enter the city with so much money, on reaching a pecan grove about half a mile from the locks at the canal opposite Greenville, they selected a tree, prominent for its size and some peculiarities about its appearance which made it conspicuous. At the foot of this tree they buried the money and then took bearings, one of the party being a civil engineer. Each of the three men were furnished with a copy of this, and the marauders returned to New Orleans, intending to return after the war and recover the money. His two companions were killed and Adams was desperately wounded soon after. Adams was taken to a Northern hospital, and left it paralyzed and helpless. When he recovered the use of his limbs, only a month ago, he returned to New Orleans and at once began to search for his treasure. He found to his dismay that all the old pecan trees had been cut down and only the young ones left, and was consequently unable to recognize the tree under which the treasure was buried. He devoted himself, however, for three weeks to delving for it. A few days ago he took several other parties into partnership with him, who advanced a better outfit for surveying the land and digging for the money; but as he has unearthed no treasure his partners had him arrested to-day.

AN EXCEPTIONAL WOMAN.

Hiring Men to Assassinate a Man Who Persistently Admired Her.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—A man named George Ehms yesterday made affidavit before a magistrate that he had been offered $50 by Mrs. Barbara Pressman, a widow, to murder a man named Frank Glassmire, and that William Conrad and William Gardner had tried to persuade him to commit the deed. Mrs. Pressman and Conrad were arrested, and at a hearing to-day the former was held in $1,500 bail for conspiracy to murder, and Conrad in $800 as an accomplice. Ehms was placed under $1,000 bail as a witness. A warrant has been issued for Gardner's arrest. Ehms states that Mrs. Pressman desired to get rid of Glassmire because he forced his attentions upon her, and his persistent protestations of admiration were distasteful to her.

Mysterious Poisoning.

Decatur, Ill., Sept 10.—About fifty people were mysteriously poisoned at a country wedding about five miles west of here Wednesday night, and yesterday all the available physicians were hard at work attending the afflicted persons, who are retching and vomiting violently. Thomas W. Jacobs and Miss Alice Glasgow were married at the house of the bride's father. Supper was served, and included chicken salad and boiled chicken, and all ate heartily. An hour later the bride and groom were taken sick, manifesting symptoms of having been poisoned. Part of the company had left, but those remaining were taken sick, doubling up and vomiting. It has been learned that the chickens for the salad were cooked and salted in a big copper kettle. It is supposed the salt caused the metal to corrode and mix with the chicken. The people are all quite sick yet, but the doctors do not apprehend the fatal termination of any of the cases.

Austria Remonstrates.

London, Sept. 10.—The Berlin *Tagblatt* says that the Austrian Government has sent a diplomatic note to St. Petersburg remonstrating against the sending of any Russian official to Bulgaria. It is reported that Prince Henry of Battenburg, who is on his way to Darmstadt, brings with him a letter from Queen Victoria, inviting Alexander to visit Balmoral. The military authorities at Sofia have ordered the release of all who were arrested for taking part in the revolution. Russia has offered to guarantee a Bulgarian loan of 10,000,000 roubles.

Is It Cholera?

Taunton, Mass., Sept. 10.—A singular case is puzzling the doctors here. Miss Minnie Clark was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday night and died Wednesday night. The symptoms were somewhat puzzling, and after her death, Dr. Jones, of the State Board of Health, was called in. He is in doubt, but says if there was a single case of Asiatic cholera anywhere about, he should call this a genuine case. In the meantime he will see that every precautionary measure is taken in case it should be cholera.

Fool, Revolver and a Funeral.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 10.—To-day John Bachman, aged sixteen, playfully pointed a revolver at his brother Francis, aged eighteen, snapping it several times, when a cartridge was exploded, the ball striking Francis just below the eye, and inflicting a mortal wound. He did not known it was loaded.

A Drunken Man Kills His Own Son.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 10.—John Shey, in a drunken quarrel with another man to-night, threw a brick at him, but hit his own son, four years old, on the head, crushing the skull. He was arrested.

Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Edwin Potts, jr., aged 24, was instantly killed and his sister badly stunned to-day by lightning, which struck their father's house.

Killed by An Explosion.

London, Sept. 10.—By an explosion in a colliery near Bristol to-day, seven persons were killed and ten injured.

A Despondent Mother.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Frank Comfor, a widow twenty-five years old, made a desperate and perhaps successful attempt this afternoon to end the lives of her two children, aged respectively two years and seven months, and herself, by corrosive sublimate. Since the woman's husband died, about a year ago, she has had several fits of melancholia.

Decrease in Business Failures.

New York, Sept. 10.—A weekly report of business failures show them fewer in every section of the United States, but in Canada fully up to the average.

A Boy's Awful Fate.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 10.—John Hober, aged sixteen years, a tool packer, attempted to jump across a shaft in the Alice mine yesterday. He struck his head on a cross-bar and fell down the shaft a distance of 817 feet. The body was terribly mutilated and the head smashed flat.

Christians Murdered.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The *Univers* publishes a telegram from the Bishop of Tonquin saying that seven hundred Christians have been massacred and forty villages burned in the Province of Manhoa, and that nine thousand Christians are perishing of hunger.

SEEKING THE SOUTH POLE.

A Scientific Britisher Who Wants an Expedition to Start at Once.

London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Murray, speaking before the British Association, advocated a large scheme for Antartic exploration. He said that if the Australian Governments would be induced to vote [illegible] each and Parliament [illegible] towards the outfit of an Antartic expedition the success of the undertaking would be assured. The colonies might follow the example of Australia, and this would be the first great step in imperial federation. Mr. Murray then went on to give an account of the Antartic circle, which he said might be said to be covered with a white shroud of snow and ice, which had hitherto prevented any detailed examination of either the solid land or the ocean waters. Five expeditions, said Mr. Murray, had been dispatched from England and other countries to explore the Antartic Continent, but only that of Sir James Ross had been especially fitted for the work, and only he and Wilkes had got within the Antartic circle, and Ross has expressed the opinion that had it been possible to find a place of security upon the coast for the wintering, the interior might have been explored with sleds and the Southern Pole reached. The Antartic land had a great interest to us from the scientific questions connected with the ice-cap and iceberg. The ice cap in the Southern Hemisphere might be several miles in thickness near the pole, and it was in connection with this that some of the most interesting scientific investigations were required to be made.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Hundreds of People Dying Daily from Cholera in Corea.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9.—A letter to the *Bulletin* from Seoul, Corea, dated August 2, states that deaths from Asiatic cholera from July 15 to 25 numbered 3,140. Since then from 267 to 487 persons have died daily. Coffins could not be obtained and the bodies were wrapped in sacking. In many places dogs and vultures had scratched away the light covering of earth and devoured the bodies.

The Government Buildings at Charleston.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The following telegram was to-day received by Supervising Architect Bell, of the Treasury Department, from Inspector Speir, who was sent to Charleston, S. C., to inspect the Government buildings: "The post-office is damaged beyond repair. It will have to have the roof supported and walls propped up so as to enable business to continue with safety to life, and until another building can be obtained. The Club-house is a complete ruin, and will have to have the walls endangering life taken down. The Custom house is badly damaged. The gables and portico ceiling will have to be taken down."

Boiling Water Used on Evicters.

London, Sept. 9.—Twenty-one prisoners were remanded at Waterford yesterday, charged with pouring boiling water mixed with lime upon the heads of the police and bailiffs, and the town of Clanricarde is in a fever of excitement. Men are flocking in from all parts of the country, each carrying a stout stick, and many having other weapons concealed in places easy of access, in readiness for defense in case of an attack by the police, and possibly for offensive use should the increasing excitement culminate in an assault upon the officers of the law and their aids and sympathizers.

Gilder Going North.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The *Times* Winnipeg, (Man.) special says: "Colonel Gilder started this evening for York Factory, having been detained waiting for the Hudson Bay steamer, upon which he sails to-morrow morning from Selkirk to Norway House. While here he purchased a Fin's outfit and a couple of wooden sledges, eighteen feet long and four wide. They are made entirely of wood and after the Siberian pattern. They are bound together with withes, and will stand an enormous amount of rough usage.

Victoria Schilling in a Convent.

New York, Sept. 9.—Ex-State Senator John K. Kiernan, a well-known Wall street financial newsman, who is an intimate friend of the Morosini family, states that Mrs. Victoria Schilling is in the Ursuline Convent, at Montreal, and that the reconciliation between her and her father was brought about by his intervention.

Mexican Revolutionists.

City of Mexico, Sept. 9.—There are a thousand well-mounted revolutionists in Tamaulipas County, Mexico, who are ready to win victory or fight to the death. They are rebels against the general Government, and no quarter will be given them if captured.

Beating the Bicycle Record.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9.—At the bicycle tournament here to-day the one-mile handicap professional race was won by F. Wood, of England, in 2:33, beating Hendee's record of 2:34, and beating the best time ever made in a race.

Smothered to Death in a Wheat Bin.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 9.—Two boys named Charles Spain and Everett Ellis, aged 11 and 13 respectively, were smothered to death this morning while playing in a wheat bin, from which the grain was being drawn.

Cholera in Italy.

Rome, Sept. 9.—Cholera returns for Italy; Torre Dell Annunziata, 100 new cases, 8 deaths; Putignano, 48 cases, 10 deaths; Ravenna, 16 cases, 3 deaths; Ferrara, 20 cases, 8 deaths; other districts, 28 cases, 16 deaths.

Afraid of Earthquakes.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 9.—Between three and four thousand people have left the city permanently. Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Summerville to-day.

The Soldier Prince's Departure.

Orsova, Sept. 9.—When Prince Alexander's yacht entered Sofia last year he was greeted by the otherwise generally quiet populace with ovations and acclamations as the conquering hero. But yesterday, at his departure from Sofia, the loud shouts of triumph were changed into utterances of sorrow. As the Prince continued his journey through the small villages he was everywhere received by the inhabitants with signs of deep sympathy and universal regret.

Geronimo Goes to Florida.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Geronimo, Netches and the rest of the Apache band will be taken as prisoners to Fort Marion, Florida.

Spain as a Mutual Friend.

Washington, Sept. 9.—It now appears that Spain promptly offered its friendly services to mediate between this country and Mexico in any differences which might grow out of the Cutting case. The offer came on the 25th of August, and was made both to the United States and to Mexico.

An American Schooner Seized.

Halifax, Sept. 9.—The Provincetown, Mass., schooner Pearl Nelson was seized at Arichat yesterday for violating the Customs law by communicating with the shore before entering at Customs.

Shot His Baby Brother.

Moawequa, Ill., Sept. 9.—At Stonington, twelve miles west of here, Joseph Chesbro, aged ten years, accidentally shot his brother Earl, aged four years, inflicting a mortal wound. The boys were playing in a haymow, where they found a revolver that had been stolen from a Stonington store, when the accident occurred.

Canada Dealing With American Thieves.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 9.—Edward Myers, of St. Louis, who stole $2,500 from his employer and fled here, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment for bringing stolen money into Canada.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Miscellaneous Items.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Dark and heavy tobaccos have suffered a more real decline and we lower quotations [illegible] for all grades from trash up to medium leaf, both extremes included. Green [illegible] half dried leaf has depressed because the peculiar condition was not suited either to the English or domestic demand. Good and fair grades of both leading types have been scarce and firm. The cool, dry, breezy weather which has followed the damp, hot forcing weather of the preceding four or five weeks has been exactly suited to the wants of the plants at the stage of ripening and weighting, and has also favored the cutting, which is in progress in some sections. A very leafy crop is expected, and also a crop of considerably larger size than had been anticipated earlier. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows, for full weight packages.

	Dark and Heavy	Burley
Trash	$1 50@1 75	$2 50@3 50
Common lugs	2 00@2 50	[illegible]
Medium lugs	3 00@3 75	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mrs. M. B. Graham, residing near Caseyville, was stung to death by bumble-bees the other day.

Dr. Foote, of Meade County, was thrown from his buggy and his head struck a rock with such force that death resulted.

Former pupils of the late Prof. J. W. Dodd, LL. D., resident of Shelbyville, have issued a call to all of his pupils to attend a meeting to be held at Shelbyville, Monday, October 4, for the purpose of providing a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of that distinguished educator.

The war in Perry County is over, and peace and quietness reigns supreme.

In Owingsville there were 123 indictments found by the grand jury, principally for carrying concealed weapons and selling liquor contrary to law.

Willie Wentz, of Louisville, was terribly lacerated by a large dog. The child's left eye was entirely destroyed.

The New York *Sun* says: "The Tenth District of Kentucky, lying in the eastern part of the State, and represented in Congress by the Hon. William P. Taulbee, is remarkable for the homogeneous character of its population. It consists of twenty counties, with an aggregate population at the last census of about 152,000. In all of the twenty counties there are only thirty-four men, women and children of foreign birth. Most of these live in the towns of Winchester and Mt. Sterling. In sixteen counties, with a population of 105,656, there are only sixty-one foreign-born people. In ten counties, with a population of 75,986, there are only fifteen foreign-born. In five counties out of 30,305 people there are only three whose nativity is not American. Bell, Breathitt, Letcher, Magoffin, Perry and Wolfe Counties have each only one foreign-born resident; Leslie and Harlan Counties have none."

Two saloons were opened in Brownsville, a few days ago. The last County Judge refused to issue licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Edmonson County, and all the saloons have been closed for several years. At the last August election the question of "license or no license" was in issue, and the license ticket won. The first official act of the new Judge, who was installed recently, was the granting of license for these two saloons in Brownsville.

A large tobacco barn belonging to Wesley Vicroy, near Maysville, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days ago, supposed to be of incendiary origin.

According to the official record, there are 5,892 pensioners residing in this State, who receive the sum of $78,441.04 monthly.

A farmer named George Rogers, who resides on the Cane Run road, near Louisville, while sliding down the side of a haystack, a few days since, met with a horrible accident by coming in contact with the prongs of a pitchfork. His leg was mangled terribly, and recent reports are that mortification has set in, and that the wound will probably result fatally.

Reports from various sections received by a Louisville tobacco warehouse show that the prospects are good for an unusually large crop. The acreage planted this year is considerably above the average, and at the time of planting rains were very favorable in most localities, and in nearly all sections a good stand was obtained.

It will be remembered that recently George Inman, the blind fiddler was killed by a man named St. Clair, near Livingston. The other day John Inman was fatally wounded by his brother Andy, by the accidental discharge of the latter's pistol, while both were cleaning their guns preparatory to starting in pursuit of St. Clair.

A violent earthquake shock visited Henderson on the morning of the 7th, which was much heavier than the two previous shocks felt there within the past four weeks. The effect seemed entirely different from the other, the first of which appeared as if some heavy article had upset on the floor above. The second shock appeared rotary in motion, causing the largest buildings in the town to rock. That of the 7th caused every building in the city to tremble, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, similar to that caused by a heavy clap of thunder. The chimneys on several buildings were thrown off by the shock. News from different portions of the county report the effect the same as felt at Henderson. In Union, the adjoining county, the shock was not felt by any one.

A poor, emaciated and starving creature, who gave his name as Clement Lievering, was picked up on the Shelbyville pike, near Louisville, the other morning, and presented to the county court as a lunatic. He had been lying around the neighborhood, subsisting by beggary, for several weeks. The jury that examined him came to the conclusion that it was starvation and not lunacy that ailed him, and sent him to the alms-house.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, a few days ago, through Captain John H. Leathers, cashier of the Louisville Banking Company, wired $250 to Charleston for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

A *Courier Journal* special says: "Sunday afternoon Hiram Jennings and Allie Howard rode over to Sam Bailey's place, in Hardin County, and shot Bailey down without warning. Bailey died and the men surrendered themselves to the officers. No cause for the killing is assigned. In the same county, on Friday, Letcher Love shot and killed a woman named Martha Spencer, without any provocation."

David Kiger, of Moscow, this State, was killed by the cars at Poplar Bluff, Mo., the other day. He was sleeping on the track.

A man named Poynter, living two miles from Frankfort, was severely stabbed the other evening in Dead Shot alley by one of four brothers named Bradley. It is not known which one of the brothers committed the deed, nor is it known what was the origin of the affray, but it is believed it grew out of a horse trade between Poynter and Owen Bradley.

The Directors of the Louisville Library have concluded to sell the books at public auction and close up the institution finally. The sale will begin on the 15th, and will be made by classification of subjects.

AN IDIOTIC NOTION.

The Idea That the Democracy Would Attempt to Again Enslave the Colored Man. It Has Gone with the Bloody Shirt.

Another Republican State convention, that of Michigan, has adopted a platform without any allusion to the rights of colored men as distinguished from the rights of white men. Three such platforms in twelve constitute a most striking acknowledgment of the success of President Cleveland's Administration in eliminating the negro question from politics. It would not be far out of the way to say that the Republican party has declared "in thunder tones" that there is no longer any such issue, and that the accession of the Democrats to power has been the cause of its disappearance. It is certain that the Republicans never before failed to make the most of it. It is equally certain that they would not fail now to "wave the bloody shirt" if there were any such thing to wave. Moreover, the Republicans in convention assembled are just as keenly alive to the dangers attending Chinese labor, and pauper labor, as the Democrats. It is not that they have forgotten any of the rights or wrongs of the downtrodden and oppressed. They have simply recognized the fact that the ensanguined garment has gone from among us. Surely, nothing could be more easily spared.

The admirable disappearance suggests a few reflections on the last national campaign. We shall not chide the Republicans for their gloomy prophesyings about the dreadful fate of the negro in case Mr. Cleveland were elected President. They mostly believed what they said. But the truth must be told that excessive and exclusive attention to one idea almost always produces an unsettling of the mental balance, and causes the thinker to lose the sense of perspective. This is what Senator Hoar said was the matter with the Mugwumps two years ago. He said that their intense mental strain concerning the "spot" on Mr. Blaine's robe had caused them to lose all sense of the proportion of things. They could not see the impending fate of the negro in case Mr. Cleveland should be elected. They could only see the Mulligan letters. It was nothing to them that four millions of freedmen were about to be handed over to their former masters bound hand and foot. This was a trifle to them compared with a few beggarly railroad bonds. Such obliquity of vision was simply astounding.

The Mugwumps replied that the Democratic party would not dare, even if they were so inclined, to oppress the colored man, since the first recognizable evidence of such intentions would cause them to be hurled from power. They argued that the sense of responsibility for order and good government which power confers would lead this wicked party to be extremely careful in their ways, and that since the welfare of the negro, by reason of his geographical situation, was more dependent upon Democrats than upon Republicans any way, he would, perhaps, be even better off when the responsibility for his good treatment rested wholly upon the ex-rebels. It was argued, also—and this was perhaps the most amazing and impudent pretence of all—that the Democrats were one-half of the American people, and that what was good for them in the long run would be good for the rest of us. This was so opposed to the prevailing Republican conception of things, that no words could be found to characterize the pernicious folly. The conception, shared even by some bankers and college professors, was that the Democrats were not American citizens at all, except in form; that they were really a kind of foreigners reeking with Rum, Romanism and Rebellion, striving to gain control of the Government in order to overthrow it. The blow that Rev. Mr. Burchard struck was a severe one in its effect upon the "Irish contingent," because it expressed the common Republican view of the Democratic party. The Blaine Irishmen recognized its flavor immediately.

Along with the disappearance of the bloody shirt, and largely in consequence of it, there will also disappear the fantastic notion that one-half of the American people are bent upon the destruction of the Government and the establishment of some indescribable pow-wow in its stead. Probably no one who held this belief ever gave himself the trouble to define in his own mind what kind of society Mr. Cleveland and his party would set up on the ruins of the constitution, if they should once get power. Fortunately for all such, they are now spared the necessity of doing so.—*N. Y. Post.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

——Mr. Blaine's speech is the speech of an advocate, and not the speech of a statesman.—*Providence Journal (Rep.).*

——Hon. William Maxwell Evarts, we rejoice to hear, has recovered from the effects of his recent accident, and will soon resume business at the old stand. Many a less conscientious patriot would have applied for a pension.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

——Blaine wants the Prohibitionists to vote for the Republican candidates, and Blaine's lieutenant, Frye, is using his persuasive efforts in the same direction. He begins by calling the Prohibitionists "impudent, unblushing scoundrels." He probably intends them to understand that he regards them as above flattery.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——Mr. Blaine says that he does "not wish to be understood as saying that the recent labor troubles were the result of a Democratic Administration, but there is a suspicious contemporaneousness about the two which the Democrats should be called upon to explain." The panic of 1873, the labor riots of 1877, and the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878, may likewise not have been the result of a Republican Administration, but there was a suspicious contemporaneousness about them which the Republicans should be called upon to explain.—*Chicago Times.*

——Senator Mahone is a philosopher. He would have been glad to have succeeded himself as Senator, but the Fates and the votes decided otherwise. He is now willing to accept an election to the lower House as the successor of Congressman Brady. If a majority of the voters of the district are of the same way of thinking as Senator Mahone, the Virginia apostle of readjustment will continue to figure as an alleged statesman indefinitely. Such a result may be unfortunate for Virginia, but it will show that Senator Mahone is a patriot that is willing to take what he can get when he can't get all he wants.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THIRD PARTY TALK.

The Difficulty in the Way of Localizing the Prohibition Question—Mr. Frye and Mr. Blaine Do Not Agree.

Mr. Blaine's remarks in his speech on the Prohibition issue, be it observed, are directed exclusively to the people of the State of Maine.—*Boston Journal.*

The same fact has been remarked by some of the best of our Democratic commentators. The rest of his speech was especially shaped as a "key-note" to the Republicans of the whole country, but he dared not thus to treat the question of prohibition. He preferred to consider it as a local issue.

Even in thus treating it he has raised a storm of discontent. The Prohibitionists of his own party are after him with a sharp stick; and St. John, who lost him New York and the Presidency in 1884, is coming to Maine to help them. He joins in the charge of the Maine Prohibitionists that Mr. Blaine is trying to serve both God and Mammon—that "he preaches Prohibition and works for free rum."

His old lieutenant, Senator Frye, is working him great mischief by a violent preaching of that which he does not practice. That he is not himself adverse to the wine which is red in the cup, and to the champagne which bubbles lusciously in the long-necked glass, is well known; but he had the hardihood in his Houlton speech to utterly disregard Mr. Blaine's advice, and to exhibit himself as a Prohibitionist of the most ultra type. "I am a Prohibitionist," said he, "and I believe in its enforcement to the bitter end. I am in favor of the Republican party shouldering Prohibition, and I know that in time the party would conquer under that banner."

This is not the first nor the last evidence that Senator Frye has given in late years of his willingness to stick a little knife into Mr. Blaine's cause. Here is another passage from his same Houlton speech, which has set the country to wondering and has fairly startled Mr. Blaine's friends.

> "If you see a man marching through the streets marked 'I am no honest man,' distrust him at once. You take a magnificent bridal dress, with its ribbons and splendid laces, and put it on exhibit on with a little ink spot on its skirt, and you will find plenty of men and women who will see nothing but that spot. Now, the people of this country, with an exquisite fidelity to the best interest of the Nation, saw the little bit of a smirch on the skirt of Mr. Blaine's coat, and, therefore, voted that Mr. Cleveland, a man who was smirched from head to foot, should be President."

Here is an open confession of one of Maine's Republican Senators, before a great public meeting, that there was "a smirch on Mr. Blaine's coat." It is singular, is it not?

But, returning to the Prohibition question, Mr. Blaine will speedily find that, as a professed national leader of his party, he can not confine his public declarations upon this question to the State of Maine. We wholly mistake the signs of the times if, in the next two years, Prohibition does not play a greater part in the politics of this country than ever before. In Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Prohibition "third parties" promise this year to control the balance of power, and to determine the result of the State elections. If this shall prove true, then in the national contest of 1888 we shall witness a vote for the Prohibition National ticket such as never before has been dreamed of. The Plumed Knight will not be able to maintain his position in the dark. He will be forced to come out from behind his concealing platitudes and to declare whether he is "for or against."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BLAINE'S DISHONESTY.

The Continental Fabricator from Maine Charging the Democracy with Being Responsible for the Labor Troubles.

In his speech, to the preparation of which a year was devoted, at Sebago Lake, the other day, Blaine called attention to the labor strikes, and insinuated that the policy of the Democratic party was responsible for them. It would be difficult to imagine a more reckless or untruthful accusation. Does Blaine forget the railway strikes of a few years ago, when the militia of nearly every State in the Union was called to arms, and even the regular army had to be employed in saving property and preventing bloodshed? The Democrats were not in power then, for the Republicans had every thing their own way, and even in Pennsylvania, where the State has launched out millions of dollars to railroad companies for damage done by strikers, not a Democrat was in a State office. Which party was in power when the telegraph operators' strike occurred and paralyzed trade for weeks? Who was responsible for the strike in the Hocking valley, Ohio, in the year 1884, which kept the country at fever heat for months, and blood trickled down the bleak hills of that coal region? It was shown at the time that Blaine was a stockholder in the Hocking valley company, which imported Hungarian miners to starve natives into subjection. The continental fabricator from Maine ought to steer clear of the subject of strikes, for the fact is well known that labor agitation was foreign to this country until the Republican party came into power. Scarcely had Blaine's falsehoods been scattered broadcast over the land when the news was telegraphed from Pittsburgh that nail mills, which have been idle for a long time, were about to start full blast under satisfactory arrangements with employes. It is strange that a man who has been in public life twenty-five years as Blaine has should stand up before an intelligent people and utter such malicious falsehoods as he is handing out by wholesale. Does this impudent man who was steeped in corruption think the American people dolts, ready to accept as truth his falsehood? The game he is playing is a desperate one but it will fail of its object, for the voters of this country know the man who wrote "burn this letter," sold his vote as a representative of the citizens of Maine for Little Rock and Fort Smith stock, and attempted to rob poor Peru so that he might share the bogus claims of a French adventurer. Is it to be presumed that such a man, no matter what he may say, will have weight with thinking men who have the best interests of the country at heart? The glamor with which the blatherskite has surrounded his words will give way to honest penetration and will stand forth as the utterances of a man destitute of common honesty.—*Buffalo Times.*

——Even the most stalwart Republican organs recognize the fact that Jeff. Davis is "played out" as an issue. The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* characterizes his recent address before a Mississippi Democratic convention as "very temperate," and refuses to get at all excited over it.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, SEP. 15, 1886.

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The following from a Washington special to the Courier-Journal will give a pretty good idea of the immensity of the pension business:

"The whole number of pensioners who on account of the rebellion have borne upon the pension rolls in the period from 1861 to June 3, 1883, is 501,881. The whole amount paid to these pensioners during that period was $810,810,020 18. During the fiscal year ending June 30, '86, there were issued 81,422 pension certificates; for the month of June alone there were issued 10,375 certificates, and that for the same fiscal year the payments were $65,717,380. The new names added to the rolls foot up 41,166, of which 2,311 were restorations.

"During the present Administration the payments for pensions in some individual cases were very heavy; for instance, Samuel W. Robertson, Company K. Fourth Kansas, received first payment, $11,933 56. Marcus D. Richardson was granted a pension August 30, 1886, for total blindness; his first payment was $11,741 12.

A pension was granted on September 3, to Mose McFadden for total insanity. This involved a first payment of $11,063 75, and $72 per month from said date.

The Carrollton *Democrat* in speaking of Judge Montfort, who is holding his first term at that place says: "Judge Warren Monfort is fully meeting the highest expectations of his friends. Quick in apprehending all questions that arise, prompt in making his rulings, very systematic in his methods, he despatches business with celerity; and while his affable and courteous manner toward the bar and litigants causes everything to run smoothly, his firmness puts upon his decisions a degree of finalty which practically prevents contention. His well known conscientiousness and clearheadedness, coupled with his undisputed legal abilities, clothe his opinions and utterances with an air of justice and authority, which, producing satisfaction among the lawyers, inspires general confidence among the people in this their most important tribunal. In short, there is every reason to be proud of our Circuit Judge who, if not the ablest one, is certainly the peer of any judge in Kentucky."

In his interview published in Monday's *Enquirer*, Mr. Carlisle says: "By the way, here are some facts upon the pension business which may be new to you—they certainly were unknown to me until Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, called my attention to them. They have always been fighting in Europe. They have had a great many wars there. We have had but one war to which we are paying pensions. Yet we are paying to-day for pensions fully one-third more than all the other civilized nations of the earth are paying. Our payment of pensions to soldiers and sailors this year will be $76,750,000, while the aggregate payment of all other nations of the world combined is considerably less than $60,000,000." All of Mr. Carlisle's statements regarding public expenditures, you find fortified by the figures as are the above.

In this issue is published the programme for the next meeting of the Boone County Teachers' Association. The teachers have not been taking very great interest in these meetings in the past, although the Association's mission is to improve the teacher—elevating him to a higher plane of usefulness. The teachers should be regularly organized and laboring in the same direction, and the Association affords a medium for the accomplishment of much which will redound to the interest of the teachers who take the pains to attend the meetings. For the next meeting the efficient secretary has arranged a programme which is calculated to make it very interesting if those assigned to duty will prepare themselves and attend.

The Covington Correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* has discovered that the kid element in Covington is opposed to Mr. Carlisle. No doubt but that if that correspondent was to investigate closely he would discover that the opposing element about which he writes is very small and so extremely kiddish that very few of the number have arrived at the age entitling them to the privilege of suffrage.

Gen. John A. Logan declines all invitations to speak outside of Illinois, where he will devote his entire time until the close of the Congressional campaign. The [illegible] is paving the way for the head of the next Republican Presidential ticket, and to accomplish his effort in that direction, Illinois if possible, must increase the number of Republican Congressmen. Logan will be onto all these things.

J. S. Gaines will make a good and efficient Commonwealth's Attorney. We have promised that much to the district and without boasting too much on our own man his course and his success at this term show that he is worthy and capable. With the aid of good juries he has made many more convictions than are usually made in the number of cases tried.—Carrollton Democrat.

The new State liquor license law went into effect on the 11th inst., at which time license for the sale of spirits were increased from $100 to $150, and malt liquors be required to pay $50. The new law does not interfere with existing licenses.

The Taylor brothers, candidates for Governor of Tennessee, are making their canvass together. Each one is a pretty good stumper, and their joint discussion draw large crowds.

A Northern slight quiver at Charleston last Sunday about noon.

STATE NEWS.

Muhlenburg county will vote on prohibition October 1.

The Prohibitionists carried Webster county the other day by 300.

Hogs are scarce throughout Henry and Shelby counties, at 6 to 7c.

Diphtheria is prevalent in the Craig Creek neighborhood, Galatin county.

Flux is an epidemic in Casey co. One physician is attending 105 cases and another 60.

Over 700 hogsheads of tobacco were shipped during the past three months from Carlisle.

Lon Hitt, of Oldham county, gathered 8,000 pounds of grapes, actual weight, from one acre of his vineyard.

John Schanding, of Pendleton county, had his barn and its contents destroyed by fire one night last week. Loss, $1,200.

In Bell county three or four hundred indictments have been returned by the grand jury for giving and taking bribes at the last election.

In the Carroll Circuit Court last week, Larkin F. Sanders was fined $190 for shooting Frank M. Thompson at Sanders about six months ago.

After winning premiums at the Sharpsburg, Richmond and Latonia fairs, George A. Whitney, of Montgomery county, sold his fine Denmark horse for $600

Corn has never been so forward or borne better than at present, for years back. If suitable weather holds for its curing there will be a very fine and bounteous crop in this section.—Ashland Independent.

A. W. Faris, of this county, has a fine crop of tobacco, which he is now cutting. Some leaves measure forty inches in length, and twenty three inches in width, and the crop it is thought, will yield 2,000 pounds to the acre.—Midway Clipper.

Tom Slater has about five acres of broom corn. About thirty-five years ago broom corn was one of the staples of this county, but tobacco has superseded it. By the way it has doubled in price in the past year,—Carrollton Democrat.

Phoebe Porter, a woman of notoriously bad character, was forced to leave Owingsville, under promise to never return. She broke her promise and came back, whereupon the indignant citizens gave her one hundred lashes and ordered her to leave again.

The Warrendale School property at Georgetown sold, a few days ago, for $6,000. A few years ago it sold for $10,000 and was opened as a Home for disabled Confederate soldiers and the orphans of Confederate soldiers, but the enterprise was a failure.

Yesterday the most youthful married couple we have ever seen were were united in the holy bonds by Rev. D. S. Campbell, at the county clerk's office. The bride was older by a month than the groom, but neither of them had attained their 15th year. The groom looks extremely young and tender, and luxuriates in the name of Buddie Thomas Elijah Sylvester McCormic. The bride is a very modest, pretty little girl. Her maiden name was Miss Valdorious West.—Russellville Herald.

The marked progress made by the farmers of Morgan county in the past few years, in the improvement of their residences, stock and mode of cultivation of the soil, marks a new era in the agricultural interests of the county. The old "razor backed hog" has been killed off and Poland-china Berkshire and other improved breeds, are found instead. The heavy [illegible] cattle are fast being supplanted by well graded cattle that compare favorably with the cattle of any other section [illegible] Licking Valley [illegible].

The Harrodsburg Democrat says: A few days ago Mr. Joe Mc[illegible], of the Shaker Road neighborhood, shipped sixteen hogsheads of tobacco to a house in Louisville. A day or two thereafter he was somewhat surprised at the receipt of a letter from the Louisville parties saying that it was spoiled and only worth 14 cents a pound. Mr. M[illegible] went to the city on the first train and learned that it was only too true. It seems that at the beginning of the season he employed an Owen county man who represented himself to be a tobacco expert. The tobacco was well cultivated and a fine crop resulted. When packing it in hogsheads water heated for the purpose, was sprinkled over it every few layers, which the warehousemen in Louisville claim did the damage.

State Politics.

Hon. G. A. Holt, of Calloway, is mentioned as a candidate for Governor.

The London Echo suggests Gen. W. J. Landram as the Republican candidate for Congress against Gov. McCreary.

The Republicans of the Second (Laffoon's) district will probably nominate Hon Geo W. Jolly, of Owensboro, for Congress.

Eloquence and ability in a Congressman are not enough. With some of either replaced by a little capacity for hard work and a heap of it, a man is better fitted for the place.—Owensboro Inquirer.

A SWEET APOLOGY.

How a Miss of Seventeen Conquered Her Lover.

"I wish you wouldn't fidget so, Harry. How do you expect we can get these pictures arranged when you joggle the table in that outrageous manner?"

"Well, I'm sure, Nell," answered the accused, deprecatingly, "it's rather rough on a fellow to be compelled to sit the best part of an evening handling the paste-pot and sorting fancy cards. I thought you had outgrown that sort of thing when you put away your school books."

"That shows all you know," was the contemptuous rejoinder. "As if these albums were not all the rage, and Alice, so good and thoughtful, bringing all the newest and loveliest cards from Paris. Why, my dear boy, (this in a triumphant tone,) my book will be a long way the most beautiful one in town."

"Yes, I know," muttered the young man, with a reprehensible lack of interest. "But you promised to let me row you across Silver Lake this evening. The moonlight nights are nearly gone and we haven't settled any thing yet, Nellie."

"Can't you talk before Alice? I'm sure we needn't mind her."

Here I, being the Alice referred to, hastily rose and offered to resign my position as "paster-in-chief."

"No, no," Nell exclaimed.

"I am going to get more paste," I answered.

"Why don't you use mucilage?" queried Mr. Harry, in a conciliatory tone, resigning himself to the inevitable.

"Because we haven't any and they are out of it at the stationer's, so we thought a little home-made material would do as well."

"Oh, no, it won't," ejaculated Harry, with alacrity. "I wouldn't do any more just now. It would be far better to wait and finish your work with the proper stuff. Come (this very pleadingly) a little row will do you good, and Miss Alice will perhaps join us," continued our hero, with a suspicious lack of warmth.

Gracefully declining the invitation, I watched the young lovers slowly treading Miller's lane.

About an hour had elapsed, and I was comfortably doing my hair preparatory to seeking my downy couch, when Nell rushed in my room with blazing eyes and heightened color, and, flinging herself on a chair, exclaimed: "Harry and I have had such a row."

"Indeed, I replied, unmoved by a statement whose recurrence could be estimated as happening about once every twenty-four hours.

"Yes," said Nell, somewhat crushed by my lack of sympathy, "and, Allie, it was all about a miserable box of bonbons which Fred Clarke, that clever young lawyer, brought me from the city. Harry said he wished I would get over my childish love for sweets, that it was ruinous to the digestion, to say nothing of my lovely teeth. I told him he only made my health an excuse, that the truth of the matter was jealousy. Jealousy about poor Fred, and he needn't think because he had just taken his doctor's diploma that he could commence practice with me as first patient. Well, you can readily understand, dear, how one word led to another, but when Harry wound up in his conceited way by declaring medicine to be a noble profession and law a despicable one, I tell you I couldn't stand it, and I informed his highness that I would never speak to him again unless he made me an apology, and what do you think? The wretch laughed and walked off saying: 'Oh, certainly, Miss Nicolls, I'll make a sweet apology,'" and with a burst of tears sweet Nell, who after all was little more than a mere child, relapsed into despair on a mammoth lady, thereby reducing the red ribbons to irredeemable dampness. I, with my five years' seniority, hardly knew what consolation would prove most efficacious in soothing indignant seventeen.

It was useless to indicate that it was a mere boy and girl spat about a stick of candy, or that it was quite proper for the incipient physician to object to an undue indulgence in sweets, or to hint at the flattery which is always conveyed by the demon of jealousy.

All these suggestions were received with scorn, from the indisputable fact that Harry had made himself disagreeable "in the first," objecting to the harmless amusement of "making an album," giving vent to sarcasms regarding the pictures, the paste and various other things connected with the artistic employment.

"Nell, Nell," yelled the musical Tommy, as my cousin's brother was called. "Here's a package for you."

We were most comfortably disposed on an old shawl, with books and work, [illegible] to the left of the old-fashioned [illegible]

[illegible] Nell [illegible] whose [illegible] no [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] a large [illegible]

The [illegible] tap and [illegible] Harry [illegible] brought [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] rolls of the [illegible] filled with [illegible]

"What can it be?" we exclaimed [illegible]

"What a lovely color!" added Nell. [illegible] I wonder [illegible] she paused and turned the [illegible]

"Why, you two [illegible] [illegible] of Tom [illegible] [illegible] Old man Blessing is [illegible] about bees and you can know [illegible] you are on sweets, and [illegible] sure to send you some at the first chance."

"Isn't it a little early in the season for honey, Tom?" I remarked.

"Early! Of course not. Why I could [illegible] a whole row of 'em just like them in Keller's grocery yesterday."

He's decided all doubts on the matter and with a happy laugh and brimming over with happiness, Nell dispatched Tom to ask auntie if we might have hot biscuits for tea, "and Tommy, dear," added our heroine insinuatingly, "You'll run over to Willow farm, won't you, with a note, and I'll finish your reins before you get back."

"All right, see that you do," was the patronizing response, as he rushed off to execute his mission. As soon as he was well out of sight and sound Nell exclaimed: "Why, Alice, don't you see? Why, it's as clear as day. Poor Harry, how clever of him."

Perceiving that I did not comprehend, she continued: "Don't you remember how provoked I was because Harry declared emphatically that of course he would make me an apology—'a sweet apology'—and—here it is"—holding it up against the sunlight triumphantly. "I shall send him a dear little note saying the apology is accepted, and ask him to tea," and clasping the sweet treasure in both small hands she hastened to the house and lost no time in penning the few words which would pardon and recall the erring one. Aunt Mary gave us carte blanche, and much delight was expressed at the prospect of light biscuits, fresh butter and golden honey.

Prompt to the moment came the repentant swain. Greeted with smiles was he by a lovely little maiden, dressed in an exquisitely fitting pale blue cashmere robe, particularly becoming to my fair cousin.

Not a word was said in reference to the past.

As for Harry, he looked a picture of puzzled delight at his love's magnanimity. We seated ourselves about Aunt Mary's bountiful board, and after each had been served with cold chicken, jelly and light snowy biscuits, almost too hot to touch, conversation began. "Nellie, what in the world have you got that thing for there?" inquired Mr. Blessing indicating the jar.

"Just wait and you'll see," nodded our pretty hostess, as with dexterous fingers she quickly loosened the top. At this moment I noticed a peculiar smile pass over Mr. Blessing's countenance.

Expectant Tommy, who could no longer restrain his feelings, demanded a liberal and immediate distribution.

"Tom, keep quiet!" cried Nell. "It's my turn first."

"Of course, that's only fair," echoed the chorus at the table.

"But hadn't you better wait till—"

"I don't see the reason why," stammered the bewildered Harry.

The chorus united in a full cry of "Oh, hush!" "That'll do!" "Give me some!" etc., etc., until our friend Harry was tendered quite inaudible.

Nell poured a generous quantity of honey over her delicately-buttered biscuit.

"Ah!" murmured she, raising it to her lips.

"Ah!" echoed the sympathetic chorus. The lovely mouth closed quickly over a goodly bite.

"Nell!" shrieked Harry, "what are you doing?" and grasping her arm he sprang from his chair, overturning the jar and ruining the blue cashmere forever.

My cousin covered her face with a napkin and fled from the room. I followed her. Mr. Blessing did not wait further developments. Tom rolled on the floor in ecstasy of merriment, while poor Aunt Mary and Uncle James were left solitary and surprised at the tea table.

Is it necessary to tell our readers how vainly poor Harry tried to explain that in the humility of his spirit he had purchased a large jar of the very finest liquid glue at Keller's grocery, and how he contemplated helping with heart and hand to complete the album which had occasioned so much disturbance. He had brought a charming collection of peace offerings, and was naturally confused to find his mucilage placed upon the supper table?

I am sure you will readily see that nothing short of unceasing devotion to fancy picture albums, albums large and small, of all sorts and shapes and sizes, to cover her with a collection of character cards from all corners of the civilized world and in addition, an humble submission to the inevitable in the form of cream chocolate bonbons—then, and not until then, did our fair Nell accept "a sweet apology."—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

The Republican convention held at Campbellsville nominated Judge H. F. Finley, of Whitley, for Congress in the 11th Congressional district.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Younger Johnsons, Admr. Plt.
vs.
Younger Johnson's heirs, &c. Deft's.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned, as Master Commissioner of said court, will on the 21st day of Aug, 1886, at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and that he will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed.

Given under my hand as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 2[illegible] day of Aug 1886. W. L. RIDDELL, Com.

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PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at public auction at the late residence of J. W. Graves, on

Saturday, Sept 18th, 1886.

[illegible] Horses, 1 Mule, [illegible] Colts, [illegible] Milch Cows, Yearling Heifers, 1 thoroughbred Durham Bull [illegible] by F. L. [illegible], Midway, Ky. calved Dec. 29, 1884 [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Pigs [illegible] Hay [illegible] 1 Farm Wagon, 1 platform Spring Wagon, 1 new Shelbyville [illegible] Machine and other farming implements. Also all Household and Kitchen Furniture, poultry of different kinds and six stands of bees. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock sharp.

[illegible] GRAVES.

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Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

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Pianos
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Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. Riley
[illegible]—Samuel Cowen
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest
Coroner—Dr. A. A. [illegible]
Superintendent of Schools—W. J. Foster

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in October, [illegible] Judge, W. L. Riddell, Clerk, [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney, W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. R. H. Baker, Judge, [illegible] County Attorney, M. T. [illegible], Clerk, J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff, F. W. Finch and W. T. Gorman, Deputy Sheriffs.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATE'S COURTS are held in March, June, September and December as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday and J. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Hallum, fourth Monday. C. W. Baxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. R. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—F. M. Howlett, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brnadock, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Gallahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Goodridge, third Saturday Thos. Watts, constable.

—THE—
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ENQUIRER
FOR 1887.
DAILY and WEEKLY
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Is the Family Paper for the country home. It gives the general news of the whole world up to the day of publication; contains a mass of choice reading matter; deals in Art, Literature, and Science, and its Market Reports, Agricultural Department and Household page can not be surpassed. It is the largest and cheapest paper in Union, and is conceded by every body to be the best weekly paper published.
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Any three days	65	1 75	3 25	6 00
Any two days	45	1 25	2 25	4 00
Any one day	25	65	1 25	2 00
Sunday Issue	25	65	1 25	2 00

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JOHN R. McLEAN, Publisher and Proprietor.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

NOW IS THE TIME TO
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County Paper.

Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.

The acts and doings of the principal politicians of the State, are given the

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Readers

As they transpire, and

The crop reports from all over the State are laid before its readers each week.

THE COLUMNS OF

The Recorder

Are kept free from anything which would be objectionable to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and is, in fact, a Paper to be appreciated by its patrons.

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Only $1.50 a year.

JOB WORK
SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone County in the Court-house at Burlington, Ky., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 13th, 1886.

J. G. Furnish, chairman.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

Pastures are green.

Marriage license [illegible].

Sunday was quite [illegible].

The [illegible] season is at hand.

Prepare to meet the Assessor.

Local news is scarce this week.

Watermelons were [illegible] this year.

Fine rain last Friday about 2 p. m.

Next week the Lawrenceburg Fair.

There will be plenty of apple vinegar this fall.

The heated term extended well into September.

The World Renowned Cigar is a delicious smoker.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor 5c Cigar.

Cool nights will hasten the labor of cutting tobacco.

See the sale advertisement of L. B. Stephens in this issue.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Merriman Aylor, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was in town Monday.

The public school in this district will positively begin next Monday.

The number of scholars at the Morgan Academy are on the increase.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

Don't forget Abe Grave's big sale on the 18th inst. It's near Bullittsville.

Corn cutting is about the next entertainment for the industrious farmer.

The tinge of the foliage of the forest trees unmistakably indicate the return of fall.

Miss Kittie Riddell has bought a fine piano. It was brought home last Friday.

A. M. Acra went to Falmouth Monday to arrange for the exhibition of his harness.

C. W. Saxton sold, last week, his stallion, Ohio Volunteer, to R. D. Hedges, of Union.

Pink Rice and Sandford Tuttle have bought of John E. Walton 100 fine Walnut trees.

G. S. Lozier represents the Light Running New Home Sewing Machine, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The lost horses which Simeon Terrill advertised last week were found near Cordovia, Grant county.

But a few more days now in which to bring suits for the October term of the Boone Circuit Court.

A. M. Acra shipped to Falmouth last week, a lot of harness which he will exhibit at the fair at that place.

Old Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines taken as part payment for new ones by G. S. Lozier, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

Corn in some fields is so badly tangled that it will be impossible to put in wheat without cutting the corn out of the way.

The public school did not begin in this district Monday as previously announced it would. The building had to be repaired.

The Lutheran Synod meets with the Hopeful church in October. A very extensive array of able divines will be in attendance.

Jack Frost was lurking somewhere in this country Sunday night, rendering winter clothing not objectionable Monday morning.

We were about to remark that last Thursday was a remarkably warm day, but every body in this neck o' woods is aware of that fact.

The excessively hot weather last week compelled those cutting tobacco to exercise considerable vigilance to avoid sunburning.

To-day John J. Huey and family move to Rabbit Hash. Johny's name will now be raised another story, Captain will be added.

It is reported that the Scattersville neighborhood will come to the front several times between now and the holidays, with weddings.

Strayed—About the 10th of August, a black boar shoat weighing about 80 pounds. If you know where it is, send word to Smith Crisler.

Desiring to leave home about the 1st of October, to be absent for some time, persons indebted to me will please settle by that time. J. G. Furnish.

Quite a number of Burlingtonites visited the city last week to see the Fall of Babylon as presented by the Order of Cincinnatus. All delighted with it.

The big meeting is in progress at Hopeful. It will continue through this week and probably longer. Sunday night several attended from Burlington.

The new revenue law is now in force and you need not be surprised to see the Assessor ride up at any time for the purpose of having an interview financial with you.

Everett Hall is putting a floor in a portion of the court room, it having succumbed to the dry rot, occasioned by insufficient ventilation saleth those who diagnosed the matter.

Milton Goodridge, of Oldham county, sent us, a few days since, a copy of the Oldham Herald showing that Oldham is not a section destitute of wealth but that she is pretty well "heeled" in that particular.

On the first Monday in next month Hon. John G. Carlisle will address the people of Boone county at the Court house in Burlington. Let everybody in the county be here on that day, and tell their neighbors to come.

G. S. Lozier, Lawrenceburg, Indiana General Agent for Chickering, Hardman, Mathushek, Emerson, Stark and Arion pianos, and the matchless "Johnston" Organs had a fine display, and was awarded first premium at the Aurora Fair.

Remember that Geo. Humbart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

The County Clerk granted marriage license yesterday to Stephen [illegible], aged 19, and Lizzie [illegible], age [illegible], Peter Deck, age [illegible], and Carrie [illegible], age 19. The first couple will be married to-day at Eld. E. Stephens and the second completed [illegible] to-morrow.

Notice. The Annual election of officers for the Boone County Farmers Insurance Company, will be held in the company's office in Burlington on the first Monday in October, 1886. All the stockholders are earnestly requested to attend. J. H. Walton, Secty.

Ben Rue and Miss Maggie Horton, of Scattersville, were married last Thursday afternoon at Elder Edward Stephens', to which place they were accompanied by quite a number of their relatives who witnessed the adjustment of the matrimonial knot. May Ben and his bride "live long and prosper," is the wish of the Recorder.

G. S. Lozier will have a grand display of Pianos, Organs and Light Running New Home Machines at the Lawrenceburg Fair, and invites everybody to call and see his display in Art Hall and examine the superior quality of instruments and sewing machines. Prices the lowest, and quality of goods guaranteed with a five years warrant.

Geo. Hughes' prodigal, a very large, black St Bernard dog, has returned home. He had been missing several weeks, when Judge Baker came across him at Big Bone one day last week, badly emaciated, and among strangers. Geo. did not kill the fatted calf upon his return, but, nevertheless, the entire family was glad to welcome Jack home.

There never was a finer and better stock of goods brought to Covington than that which H. F. Blase, merchant tailor, 519 Madison Ave., has received for his fall and winter trades. He has piles and stacks of the nobbyest suitings in the county, and makes them up at prices that cannot be duplicated. Don't forget the number nor take our word, but go and see for yourself and be surprised.

James H. Crisler, master of Golden Grange, requests us to announce that J. D. Clardey, master of the State Grange, will deliver a private lecture at the hall of Golden Grange, at Gunpowder, at 7 o'clock p. m., Friday, September 17th, 1883. All Grangers are earnestly requested to attend. At two o'clock p. m., Saturday, September, 18, 1886, he will deliver a public address to which every body is invited.

Lawrence Pope, an old and respectable citizen of this county, died at his residence on Middle Creek, last Wednesday, his remains being interred in the family burying ground near the house. The deceased had been in bad health for a long time, having been confined to his bed many weeks with same dropsical trouble which baffled the efforts of skilled physicians. Mr. Pope leaves one daughter and several sons to mourn his death. They have the sympathy of many friends.

The Boone County Teachers' Association will meet at Union, Saturday, September 25th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following is the programme:

Opening address—J. P. Ryle.

Essay—Horace Mann—H. T. Gray.

School Punishments—Miss Mollie Castleman and L. M. Whitehead.

Best Means of Securing the Attendance of Pupils—David Snyder and Miss Fannie Barnett.

Advantage of Normal Training—A. S. Racial and L. E. Thompson.

School Government—Miss Lillie Corbin and Miss M. E. Hughes.

Virginia Southgate, Secretary.

The Lawrenceburg Fair commences on the 21st day of September, 1886. The enormous premiums which it always pays have given it and now insures the largest and best exhibits of any county or district Fair in Indiana. Careful management has made its awards satisfactory in every instance; the accommodations of its beautiful grounds and the certainty of clever treatment combine to make a visit pleasant. The six Fairs held by the association have been splendid successes, and the prospects of the approaching Fair promises more than any preceding year. Everybody should go to the Lawrenceburgh Fair, and there is but little choice of days, for the programme includes interesting and exciting features for each day.

A very large crowd attended the sale of the personal property of Mrs. Frances Blankenbecker, deceased, last Thursday. Live stock, especially the horses, sold very high, the prices ranging from $70 for an old gray mare to $210 for a young gray horse. The four horses sold brought on an average $158 75. This is rather remarkable for a country sale.

In her life time Mrs. Blankenbecker was a lady who took great pride in having an abundance of everything about her house, and that, too, of the best quality. During the existence of the North Kentucky Agricultural Association, she used to take all the premiums in the ring in which her goods were exhibited, and at the time of her death she had on hand all the articles, such as blankets, quilts, toweling, &c., on which she had taken premiums. These articles were not put up for sale, the two sons taking them.

Among other things sold were about 1000 pounds of soft soap, a half barrel of which was bought by Mrs. Blankenbecker at her mother's sale about forty years ago. Of the furniture there were several articles which were made in [illegible] years ago, and which looked as good as new.

A large number of ladies were present, and when an article of table linen or bed clothing was put up, knowing its good quality, they would bid their eyes and make a bid and the articles would bring a fancy price.

A great many farming implements were sold, and all being in good repair, brought fair prices. One wagon that was sold was made in Old Virginia many, many years ago, and had been well preserved.

At noon the large crowd was feasted on ham sandwiches of the best quality, which were passed around through the crowd, everybody having all they wanted to eat.

The excessively hot weather last week did not militate against a large attendance at the Association which was held with the Big Bone Baptist Church and the crowd each day was unprecedentedly large, the general verdict being that it exceeded any they ever saw assembled on a similar occasion. The services were held in the beech grove near the church, and the discourses delivered during the three days were listened to with profound interest. To feed the people a long table had been constructed and each day at noon this table was laden with edibles for the preparation of which the good cooks who provided the food can not be excelled. The table was long enough from which to feed a small army, but it could not accommodate the great abundance of provisions, and numerous persons were compelled to find other places for spreading their dinners. Some of the members made it their special duty to, and did, see that everybody present partook of the dinners to which all were invited. The residences of those who resided in the vicinity of the church were thrown open for the entertainment of those from a distance, and strangers were made to feel perfectly at home.

Nothing calculated to contribute to the entertainment and comfort of those who attend the meetings was left undone, and the meeting can truly be pronounced a feast of both soul and body.

Next year the Association will be held with the church at this place, and it remains to be seen if the people of the town and country immediately surrounding will be as liberal in the entertainment of those from a distance as their Big Bone neighbors were.

We have not been able to learn what business of importance to the church was transacted during the session, except the appointment of a committee which will address a circular to the several churches in the North Bend Association requesting contributions for mission purposes.

CLUBBED BY INVISIBLE HANDS.

Clods and Tobacco Worms Flying through the air Promiscuously.

The Hands Leave the Field in Fright.

Special to the Recorder:

Gainesville, Ky., Sept., 8.—This vicinity has a genuine sensation which sounds very much like a ghost story. Mr. John H. Jarrell resides about a mile and a half from here and he has two boys hired, working in tobacco. Monday the boys were working in the tobacco patch alone and noticed very large tobacco worms falling from above them, sometimes striking them. From worms the falling objects changed to clubs, stones, clods of earth, tufts of grass, ears of corn and corn stalks. This continued all day and the boys became very much frightened. They went home at night and reported their experience to Mr Jarrell, who had been away from home. He ridiculed the boys for being so superstitious, and next morning sent them back; but they were not long in returning, almost out of breath, and reported the same experience as the day before. This time Mr. Jarrell went with them and when near the tobacco patch was struck by a falling clod of earth, then an ear of corn fell in front of him, after which clubs, stones and clods, continued to fall about them, sometimes striking them at intervals from thirty minutes to an hour for the remainder of the day. Mr. Jarrell is a man whose word is as good as the best, and he reported the above to your correspondent in person, and has promised to report immediately if this strange state of affairs occurs again, that we may visit the place and be convinced of the truth of what he says. He knows that it cannot be any person secluded and throwing these things, for the tobacco patch is out in an open field, and he has searched thoroughly for any person hidden and knows that they came from the space above him. Some of the clods he recognized as those he had seen in the patch.

LAWRENCEBURGH FAIR

On the 21st day of September the Seventh Annual Fair of the Lawrenceburgh Agricultural Association opens, to continue until the 25 day of September. As the crops have all been large this season and business all over the country is good, a successful exhibition is confidently expected. The managers have prepared a long and liberal list of premiums, containing all the customary and regulation articles, and in addition to them a number of special features which cannot fail to attract and interest a large number.

The lovers of live stock can see it here. The stalls are always filled with the best that our county affords, than which there is no finer, and our neighboring counties contribute a fair quota. In cattle, sheep, hogs and draft horses classes dealers and breeders will find abundant material to challenge their admiration.

The races will draw good crowds also, as in Dearborn and Boone counties are many admirers of the noble quadruped, the horse, and many fine specimens of the best trotting, pacing and running stock. Good purses are offered in every class and races arranged for every day. An exciting contest will be the result in the pony race.

The mule race, fast and slow, will afford much amusement.

In the ladies department and floral hall in former years have been exhibited the production of the skill of Dearborn's best talent in cuisine and needle work and this year will prove no exception.

The farmer will find on exhibition the best products of the fertile fields and gardens of this county's broad acres and the latest and best implements for their cultivation.

All of our local chicken fanciers are preparing to make a display of their fowls and a poultry show of considerable proportions will be the result, and well worth visiting.

Arrangements are being perfected for exhibitions by the champion bicycle riders of the world.

On the whole everything points to a Fair creditable to the county and management. So get ready to attend with your wives and families.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Annie Piper has been quite sick for several days.

D. L. Peck, of Trimble county, was in town last Thursday.

Mrs. W. E. Piper was quite sick several days last week.

J. H. Russell and wife, of Constance, were in town Friday.

Mrs. Samuel Cowen was quite sick several days last week.

Mr. Lampton, of Mississippi, and Gaines Robinson, of Richwood, were in town one day last week.

Monday, J. C. Revill took his daughter, Miss Maud, to Lexington, where she will attend school.

Mrs. Williams, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Alice Revill, returned from Ureaton last week.

Dr. Bob Grant and Miss Collins, of Crittenden, Grant county, were visiting friends in this county last week.

J. F. Scott and wife, of Ludlow, spent the day with relatives in Burlington last Saturday as they were returning home from the association at Big Bone.

Cy Brice, of Clinton county, Missouri, accompanied by Mrs. Minerva White, arrived here Sunday. Cy is looking well and is pleased with his Western home. He says it has been very dry in his country all season, and the farmers find it necessary to feed their stock on account of the grass being dried up. Notwithstanding the drought they had a good crop of small grain, and their corn will make seven barrels to the acre. The Recorder has been keeping Cy posted as to the occurrences in this section.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Verona.

We need a bank in this burg and must have it soon—what say you?

Jonh Sleet has finished the pike in front of his store and still the good work progresses.

A great deal of stock, &c., is being shipped from this point, but still the cry of hard times is heard on every side.

It was a mistake reported last week about young Benson's leg being amputated. From reports he has no chance for recovery.

Flux is still raging at this place. A little girl who came over to this country from Germany four or five weeks ago, died here in town at a house of a relative, of the disease last Wednesday.

Limaburg.

Miss Orie Russell was visiting Misses Nellie and Lucy Rouse, last week.

Mrs. Tom Adams, son and daughter, are visiting relatives in Grant county.

Frank Russell and wife were the guests of Mrs. M. E. Crigler, Saturday.

Madam Rumor says their is to be a wedding here this week. So our Wild Boys are tuning up their horse-fiddles.

I am glad to see our young men taking an interest in your Academy. Three pass here daily, and others are talking of going.

Quite a number of our citizens assisted last Saturday in hauling rock to pike the road to the cemetero, and make some repairs for the Hebron church.

The three belles from Bellefountain, Ohio, returned home a few days ago, leaving several wounded hearts, here. Cheer up, boys, Uncle Sam carries secrets threw the mail.

Prof. Otha Rouse and sister, returned home last Tuesday from Paulding county, Ohio, where the Prof. says he attended two reunions, one a Sunday-school and a Soldier's.

The protracted meeting at Hopeful has been very interesting, and quite a number has joined and a great many more are expected. The meeting is expected to continue through this week.

Miss Octavia Rouse returned home last Thursday after a four weeks visit Miss Minnie Champion a music teacher of Antwerp, Ohio. Miss Champion expects to spend a few weeks with friends in this neighborhood.

Petersburg.

Morton Christy has moved into his new house.

S. G. Batts took in the Shelbyville fair last week.

Ben Berkshire is the owner of a fine side bar buggy.

Harry Kirkhoff returned from Memphis, last week.

J. C. Jenkins was at Lexington, last week on business.

Feltman, the cigar man of Covington, was in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. Nora Stott is spending a week in the country with her father.

J. F. Grant has had a new telephone put up from the store to his house.

Mr. Ben Salt and wife, of Covington, are visiting J. D. Norris and family.

Merit Lemming is putting up a new house and stable in the new division.

Lawyer E. Y. Chapin, was down last Saturday and Sunday from Covington.

School commenced here last Monday with Bud Snyder and Lizzie Gordon teachers.

Jack Carson has been on duty here as Government storekeeper for the past two weeks.

The Bishop Fillmores crossed bats with the Rising Sun club at that place last Saturday, and won the game easily by a score of 29 to 12.

Mrs. Sidney Gaines, who has been dangerously sick for the past three weeks, is still improving and will be able to be about again in a few days.

Arthur Alloway pitched for the Fillmores, striking out 17 men.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON,

in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business Aug. [illegible], 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$621,046 54
Overdrafts		3,042 01
U S Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U S Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents		74,390 00
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real est, furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,481 91	
Bills of other Banks	5,043 00	
Frac paper currency, nickles and pennies	62 08	
Specie	[illegible]	
Trade Dollars	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	24,000 00	[illegible]
Redemption fund with U S Treas (5 per cent circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$945,287 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00	
Undivided profits	10,443 60	40,443 60
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	419,333 02	
U S Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U S dis bursing officers	212 00	
Due to other N'tl Banks	31,631 31	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	24,063 03	553,843 86
Total		$945,287 05

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of Aug. 1886.

R. K. Tarvin, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey, } Directors.

Notice—Any one desiring to own a few high graded heifers can be accommodated by calling on the undersigned at Bullittsville, Ky., also have a few Shorthorn bull calves for sale.

A. S. Gaines.

Public Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK, PRODUCE &c

At my residence in Boone county, one mile from Richwood and 3 miles from Union, on the Richwood & Big Bone turnpike, on

Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1886,

The following property:

6 work Horses, 6 Alderney Cows, with calves, 50 fine Sheep, 10 Poland China Sows and pigs, registered and pedigreed 1 registered Boar, 30 stock Hogs, 2 road Wagons, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 sulky, 1 family carriage. Farming Implements of every kind of the most improved make, comprising Plows, Reapers, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description such as fine bed-room sets, parlor sets, dining-room sets, marble top bureaus, chairs, brussels and ingrain carpets, cooking stove, etc., etc.

One brood mare, Lady Clay; sired by Strader's C. M. Clay, jr.; 1st dam a pilot mare, now in foal by McGregor.

One brood make, Lady Hamilton, sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam Lady Clay by C. M. Clay, jr.; 2d dam a Pilot mare.

Two Stallions, sired by Strader's Hambletonian.

Three young Horses by Sq. Talmage.

One-half interest in the celebrated Stallion, Richwood.

One colt, sired by Strader's Hambletonian, dam Lady Clay.

20 dozen chickens and turkeys,

50 tons hay, 10 tons oats, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock. Dinner on the grounds.

On all sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months, with approved security, notes to bear interest from date. L. B. STEPHENS.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Tilford Sullivan's Admr, Plff.
vs In equity.
Tilford Sullivan's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of Aug. 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Tilford Sullivan must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivol Grimsley, Cary Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreibt, John Green, Thos Hurt, Fred Probble, Charles Costinetto, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and coporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. Tolin,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

LAND FOR SALE.

50 acres good land near Constance, this county. All in grass and well watered. Terms easy—apply to this Office.

—German engineers have succeeded in diminishing the swaying of locomotives, and with it the wear of the rear driver flanges, by making the tender coupling more or less rigid laterally, and, indeed, four-wheeled locomotives have been used on some roads for line engines by having heavy shoot bolts on each side entering sockets on the tender—in this way preventing either vertical or horizontal swaying.

Music Lessons,
→PIANO
on
ORGAN←

Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. H. F. Crisler.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. Third Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

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Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.
M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
[illegible]
should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.
J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
Legran Gaines, B. L. Rice.
Jno. Stephens.
Oscar Gaines, Agent.
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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

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DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 350 Girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

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—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—
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A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
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DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Greer,
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—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—

None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of
Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
—ALSO A SPLENDID—
HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. Davis has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. Finch is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1829. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the *sovereign remedy*. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children* often look *pale* and *sickly* from no other cause than *worms*, and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating voraciously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms. Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for as surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed form the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, *Pittsburg, Pa.*,
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
—DEALERS IN—

Carriages, Buggies
—AND—
Spring Wagons.
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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.

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—SHORT NOTICE—

We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
At the Lowest possible prices.
Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
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KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, At Farmdale P. O., Franklin Co., Ky., opens first Monday Sept., '86, its 42nd annual session under more favorable auspices than for past 20 years. Full satisfaction assured by the fact that the Supt. and able Faculty give undivided attention to pupils. A school for boys and young men which acknowledges no superior. For catalogue etc. address Col. R. D. Allen, Supt.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

[illegible] & [illegible], Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

A SUMMER MEMORY.

[illegible]

Up against the mellow skies I
Gradual sloping hills arise
Wooded by great trees, that screen
With their whispering tribes of green
Winding roads, whose shadows seem
Like the visions of a dream.

Here along the noisy brooks,
In the hidden, sunlit nooks,
Where the [illegible] anemone
Woos the kisses of the bee,
Blooming just within the shade
By a massive oak tree made.

Here the hours are cool and fleet,
And we move with lingering feet
Down the slope, and see the sun,
When the meadow paths are won,
Flaming just above the crest
Of a mountain in the west.

—*Thomas S. Collier, in Travelers' Record.*

HE HAD IT OFF.

Why An Honest Workman Parted with His Arm.

In the St. James' Hospital the man's surgical wards are at the top of the building. That is where the accidents are brought in. Any moment of the day or night a whistle through the tube may announce that a fresh case is coming up. Possibly it may prove a matter of a sprained ankle, possibly of injuries only just short of death. Outsiders imagine life in the surgical ward to be a constant succession of shocks to the nerves. But all who enter there leave nerves behind, or, to speak more correctly, the nerves are kept tense, guarded, ready for all surprises and all demands. Still, I have heard Nurse Wilmot confess to a strange sensation, though more of excitement than of dread, when she sees the form of the foremost of the two policemen bearing the stretcher appear around the corner of the door. The questions must rise unbidden—What poor soul is this brought here for its appointed measure of pain? and what destiny is this day's work to consummate? Is it death, or is it life weighted with some crippling injury? Is it moral salvation or moral ruin? The drift of a life, or, perhaps, many lives, may be determined this hour.

But one can only imagine such reflections occupying the mind as the nurse watches the new patient carried to a bed under some one else's charge. If he is to be under her own care there is no margin left for them, all her power must be summoned to the front and absorbed in the duty of the moment. His hurts have been attended to down stairs, dressed and bound, but there is still much for the nurse to do which requires prompt attention and a steady hand. She must fly hither and thither, alert yet composed. If it is a case of fracture a special bed must be prepared. If the vital heat is lowered by the shock hot bottles must be at once procured. Then the patient must be made as clean and comfortable as his condition permits, and if he is neither insensible nor too ill he must, during the process, be cheered and soothed by kindly speech.

Nurse Wilmot has told me many stories of patients that have come under her care, and one of them I will set down here as nearly as I can remember as she told it to me:

At about half-past six o'clock one winter afternoon the well-known sound came up the tube, and Sister Janet directed that one of my beds should receive the new-comer. It was a young man, a strapping fellow. Of his face I could see little, for it was bound up for injuries to the head and jaw, and one of his arms was broken. I expected to hear that he had fallen from a scaffold, or had been run over in the street, but the policeman said they had brought him from his own home, where they had been told he had fallen down stairs. The story could have only one meaning, I feared. The majority of the cases come to us through drink, and the policeman as he told it made a sign which was sufficiently satisfactory, if any explanation were needed.

"There was an old woman mixed up in it, his mother, and I take it they'd been soaking together," said he.

The new patient took no part in these explanations. Though he had not uttered a groan I could see he was in great distress and he could speak only with difficulty.

"I'm glad, at any rate," said I, "that you appear to have no wife and family to be pinched while you're out of work. You're better off than a great many that come here."

He nodded his head and looked at me, and I saw at once that he had been misjudged—he had not been drinking. The look was too direct and intelligent, and so expressive of manly endurance that my sympathy went out to him at once. We have sympathies as tender as other women, we nurses, I hope, though sometimes we joke and laugh when other women would cry.

"You are not a drinking man?" I asked.

He shook his head.

"The doctors will tell you to-morrow morning that's in your favor."

Hicks, the stout cabman in the next bed, overheard the remark. "Now, nurse, come, we ain't no need to be told that. We ain't under no delusion as to the voos in this 'ere place, and if we was 'ere's Thomson at 'and to expound 'em to us hany hour of the day hor night."

This speech was intended as a challenge to Thomson, the pale-faced shoemaker in the next bed, who accepted it as such, and a discussion followed which was much relished by such of the invalids round us could hear it.

I did not hear any more of the discussion, nor which had the best of it in the end. My attention became completely taken up with my patient, who had sunk into a very low state now that he was quietly in bed. I had done all I could for him and was occupied in another part of the ward, when I saw Sister Janet bringing a woman up to his bedside. I was sorry to see he had such [illegible], for he seemed to be a respectable decent young fellow. This [illegible] he could not reply [illegible] signs. But this did not seem to [illegible]. She was very voluble, and addressed herself to me and to Hicks in the neighboring bed. She said all in a breath what a pity it was when a fine young man like her son, and the only support of his [illegible] mother, took to drink, and how she'd begged and prayed of him to leave it off, so sure she was that no good would come of it, and now her words had come true, for he had fallen down the height of a flight of stairs on to the stones, along of the railings giving way when she was a-getting him up as drunk as anything, and now there he was and she without a farthing, and would I kindly lend her a trifle; and she ended with a burst of tears. Of course I could see what Sister Janet, being rather inexperienced and [illegible], had not noticed, that the woman was herself under the influence of drink and must be got away as quickly as possible, which I proceeded to do. Of course the scene was witnessed by all the patients near at hand. I fancied Hicks looked somewhat abashed, though he was reading his paper with great diligence. I suppose he expected Thomson to improve the occasion for teetotalism, but Thomson with, I thought, some delicacy, left the incident to point its own moral.

It must have been an hour after the departure of the mother when Sister Janet beckoned me across the ward.

"Here is another person asking for No. 9," she said. "They should not have given another pass to-night. I can't let her in. She came just after the other woman was gone, and she has been standing outside for above an hour. Try and see if you can persuade her to go."

I went out. What a contrast from No. 9's last visitor! A small, slim girl, pale as death, but quite collected. She clasped her hands.

"Ah, if madame would permit me within! It is his mother that was come. That she has made harm, it is possible, yes. But I would not make him harm, me. I would regard only, and is it that madame thinks it would make him harm? Ah, non, impossible!"

"Are you his wife?"

The pale face flushed. "Ah, non; to-morrow, madame, we marry ourselves."

Poor things! I felt for them. But I told her it was better for him to keep quiet, and that she could come and sit with him to-morrow, being visiting afternoon.

"But, madame, if he die! It is necessaire that I speak to him; ah, it is necessaire!"

I told her that he was not dangerously hurt; that being a strong, sober young man, there was every chance of a speedy recovery, and that as his jaw was hurt he could not speak to her if she went to him.

"I will expect, madame, all the night, if it is necessaire: I will expect till he sleep, if I may then regard him."

I could resist the pleading no longer, and I suspected Sister Janet of sending me to the task because she was unable to do so. I went back to her. No, it would not do; she could not go back from her word. However, she finally gave way so far as to consent to the girl's coming inside and looking at Anderson from where he could not see her. Then she went away somewhat pacified. I offered to give any message she liked.

"Ah, non, Madame," she said; "you are so good. I thank you from my heart. But madame understands the words must come from me to him. Tell him that I come—that is all."

The girl was very winning.

As the hours passed, Anderson, distressing though his condition was, uttered no word of complaint, and once when I adjusted his pillows and got a spoonful of milk between his lips with great effort he managed to say: "I feel ever so much better." And the night nurse told me next morning that he had been just as patient during his sleepless night. The little French girl came that afternoon at the earliest moment of visitors' time and stayed till the latest. She sat by the bedside and held his hand, as quiet as a little mouse. She did not appear to say much, but I suppose they had a language of their own. She came every week. His mother also came, but not so regularly. The girl never yielded her place to the elder woman, but sat still by the bedside, looking at her all the time with an extraordinarily fierce expression. The woman seemed to me cowed by it, and never stayed long. I was so interested in the two young people that I used to watch them as I sat at my needlework at the end of the ward. I wondered what was going on below the surface. It was evident that the elder woman and the younger were not friendly to each other. The young man, I thought, between the two, might have a difficult position. He went on fairly well for some time, and by degrees grew able to speak and eat with comfort, but his arm did not progress as it should. It was a very bad case of what the doctors call a compound comminuted fracture. How the accident happened remained a mystery. I had my suspicions, but could make nothing out of Anderson, who was extremely reserved. When I asked him how he came to tumble down stairs like a baby, he answered that he supposed it was along of clumsiness, and that in their place the stairs were dark and rotten. But I could not believe he had fallen without cause, and as I felt sure the cause had not been drink, I could not help suspecting there had been some foul play.

He had been in hospital a month or five weeks when the doctors began to look very grave over the arm, and at last one morning they broke it to him that it would have to be amputated. I did not hear how he took it at first, for I went into the ward kitchen on pretence of fetching something for the doctors, and cried. Such a fine, good young fellow, just going to be married, and by trade a carpenter! I said to myself that he would bear it like a man. But when I got back, to my surprise I found the doctor much out of patience. Anderson had flatly refused to have it taken off? "Here, nurse," cried the doctor, "you come and talk to him and persuade the silly fellow not to throw away his life," and he left me to the task. We nurses are used to bringing a bright face and firm voice to such tasks as these, even when our hearts are sore, as mine was then. But it was of no use. Anderson, poor fellow, seemed as if turned to stone: all the life had gone out of his face. He was hard and silent and replied to me only by curt refusals. This state of things went on for some days. Every morning the doctors tried again, but I left off arguing, for I saw it was of no use. However, I looked to visitors' day to change his mind, and only wished it had been nearer, for his arm was in a terrible state. And yet I dreaded it too, thinking of the shock the news would be to the poor little French sweetheart who had been hoping so soon to be his wife. Would she have nerve enough to set aside her own feelings and try to reconcile him to the loss of his arm and the altered life before him?

The afternoon arrived, and I saw poor Anderson with a face that made my heart swell with pity watching the door. But she was not as punctual as usual. The afternoon wore on, the visitors left the ward and she had not come. [illegible] I thought. I did not know any thing that passed between them. She looked to me somewhat the worse for drink. I do not know when I have been more taken in than by that girl's not appearing. I had counted on it with such certainty. I [illegible] believe the hour was gone, even while I looked at the clock. As for the poor fellow, I could only guess at what he felt.

"Do you know why your friend has not come to see you to-day?" I asked him as cautiously as I could. He was so shy of talking about himself that I was afraid of [illegible] him. He only said: "No, I don't [illegible] for certain," but he looked at me as if he had wanted to tell me more, and I thought it would come. And so it did that night when I gave him his medicine. He said just as I was leaving him:

"I say, nurse, I want to send a letter."

"Do you?" I said. "I will write it for you with pleasure. Who is it to be sent to?" though of course I knew.

"It's to my girl," and he grew red and very bashful.

"I suppose you want to tell her about your arm?"

"She knows that. There was a man went out yesterday that lives in our yard and he told my mother and she told her."

So this was the end of the little French girl's devotion! Now that there was no chance of his being able to keep her she would not even come to see him. As I could not say what I felt I held my tongue. Anderson went on:

"Will you say in the letter that she needn't be afraid of me wanting to keep her at her word? Tell her I ain't going to have my arm off. I'll take my chance. I don't want any thing from her, but just to come once to see me for the sake of old times. Don't forget to put that in, nurse—for the sake of old times. Perhaps she is in the right to keep away, but I'd rather she'd come just for once, do you see?"

I wrote the letter and posted it. I should like to have added a few words of my own to the young lady, but I thought I had better not meddle. Would you believe it? No answer came from that heartless girl. The arm was getting worse, and the doctors said that nothing but amputation could save his life. But Anderson couldn't be moved from his resolve. He said that if die he must, why he would die like a man, but that he'd known a fellow that kept his leg for twenty years after the doctors wanted it cut off. But he was so low and looked so hopeless that I feared he did not care much which way it went, and that was terribly against him. He needed something to give him heart enough to face life afresh as a cripple, and to bring himself to beg for such work as a cripple can do—he who had been a skilled artisan, an aristocrat of labor. A woman who loved him might do it, I thought, but visiting day came round, and again the mother came, but no sweetheart, and there could be no longer any doubt of her faithlessness. I begged Anderson to take it like a man, give up thinking of her, and have his arm off next morning. I told him it was pride that stood in the way, but that he would show a far better kind of pride in submitting to the will of God and making the best of his misfortunes like a brave man. He listened to me with attention, and though he did not answer I saw I had made an impression; though, I am sure as I spoke, and thought of his ruined life, I felt how different a thing practice and precept are. By and by he said:

"Nurse, perhaps I didn't ought to say it, but I can't trust to what my mother says. I can't get to the bottom of what she told me this afternoon. She's a spite against my girl on account of my taking to her. You go out of doors, don't you, nurse?"

He asked this so wistfully that I hastened to assure him I would go anywhere he liked for him in my off-duty time. So it was settled I should go to the house where his mother and the girl both lodged, and see if all was right. Happily, I had leave of absence that evening after tea. "You see my mother is overtaken with the drink now and again," he said, in a shamefaced undertone, "and she has a terrible grudge against Marie, on account of its being along of her that she was put out with me; and you see, Marie don't make no allowance for her being in the drink that evening. And she don't know what fear is, that girl. She'll up and say any thing to the old woman." In his excitement he never saw that he was letting out his secret. I held my peace and marveled at the absence of bitterness toward the mother who had been the cause of his misfortunes.

I had no difficulty in finding the court to which Anderson directed me. It was such a place as none but the London poor are doomed to live in. I should not have relished going into it after dark but for my nurse's garb, in which we are safe anywhere. And if I had been timid I need only have addressed myself to a policeman and he would have walked with me anywhere. So many of the force have been nursed by us that they are always pleased to show us attention.

I had made up my mind to see the girl herself, if possible; but when I made my inquiry for her of the grimy person who lived, with many others, no doubt, on the ground floor, I found that she had left the house! Did they know where she was gone? No, they did not, nor did they know whether Mrs. Anderson was in. I might go up and see, if I liked, upon which they disappeared into the gloom. I thought I had better try "going up," and it was well I did so, for I met a tidy-looking woman coming down, who not only could tell me that she had seen Mrs. Anderson go out, but that she knew where the young woman had gone to, but would not tell me unless I wanted it "for her good." So I got the address and went to find the place, though I half repented me of the errand, for this changing lodgings secretly, as if to cut off all appeal, seemed to me the most heartless thing the young woman had done. "Three pair back" being the direction I received at the front door, I groped my way up stairs as pitch dark as they usually are in such houses, and in answer to my tap, Marie herself appeared at the door. The room was as neat as possible and quite pretty in its poor way, and she herself dressed in a trim dark dress with snowy French cap and apron. But it was only in the moment that passed before she recognized me that I had the heart to observe all this. Poor child, how she cried! I am afraid I began by being harsh to her, being so full of her supposed heartlessness.

"Ah, madame, is it that he thinks me faithless? Madame, since I could not go to-day I write to him even now, voyez-vous." And I saw that she had been setting with pen and paper before her. "Ah, le pauvre garcon! I could not go, non; I am blanchisseuse at the French laundry and the principal change itself; and she know not me and permit me not to go at the right hour, and last week I go plus tard, and they say no, it is past the hour, and then I write a word and give it to the commissionaire to give to my Jean. And is it that he had the heart to forget it? mais oui, it must be so. And is it possible that mon pauvre Jean think me faithless? Ah, madam," and the poor girl sobbed and cried so bitterly that I put my arm around her and made her lean on my shoulder. She was so absorbed in the piteous idea of Jean's suffering through doubts of her love that she seemed hardly to take in the idea of his losing his arm. "His mother like she told me." Ah, non, she nevare tell me, madame, and the letter, I have not received it, non. I came away because that his mother is a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"She might forget her anger now that he is able to work for neither of you," said I.

Marie ceased crying and drew herself away from his arm, looking at me with a pale, hard face, as on the first occasion I had seen her.

"Ah, le pauvre ange, his arm. I forgot! Madame says he will lose it. Tell me."

I told her all about it, and of his refusal to submit to the operation.

"Mais comment! [illegible] coward," and her eyes flashed. "He [illegible] that he can not work, eh? But I can work [illegible] and I work well. I get the good wages, and if I will not work! And as you say, madame, in your kind way, one can do much with one arm, if one can not be carpentaire. Ah, how that [illegible] good [illegible] it is the left arm [illegible] that he will lose."

"Come back with me now," I said, "and persuade him to have it done to-morrow morning" (I did not like to say "before it is too late"). "I will get you in, and we must hurry, for my time is nearly up."

"I will come!" said Marie, and she was ready in a moment.

I left her waiting down stairs while I went to Sister Janet, who was only too glad to obtain admittance for her, and she was soon by the bedside of her "Jean." Of course I did not hear what passed between them. When she went away Marie threw her arms around me and kissed me, and smiled with the tears running down her cheeks. The smile was one of pride and thankfulness, and the tears were for poor Jean's arm that was going to be taken off next morning. Anderson's face when I went to him did me good to see, for hope and life had come back into it.

"I've changed my mind, nurse," said he, "and I know you'll be glad to hear it;" and then he whispered: "I don't want any medicine; my girl has been enough medicine for me!"—*Leisure Hours.*

POULTRY MANURE.

How to Preserve This Most Valuable of all Known Fertilizers.

Poultry droppings very quickly lose their value if not carefully preserved. If the coops were cleaned daily, instead of occasionally, the gain in the value of the manure would compensate for so doing more, as the droppings contain a larger proportion of valuable matter that readily escapes than many suppose. It has been recommended to compost the droppings with dry earth; but dry earth, though an absorbent, does not wholly preserve them. Nor will plaster answer fully for that purpose. The best dry absorbent is kainit, and as it is of itself an excellent fertilizer the cost need not be considered.

It is well known that water absorbs many times its volume of ammonia, and that it quickly causes all substances in the shape of manure to decompose and change their forms and conditions. If, then, instead of keeping the droppings perfectly dry, we keep them moist with soap-suds, we not only cause them to decompose (which is really desirable), but the water absorbs and arrests the ammonia, and prevents its escape. The soap-suds combine, also, with the manure, first forming fat acids, which in turn react on the insoluble matter of the manure, and render it more available as plant food. It is not suggested to keep the droppings wet, but only moist. They may be mixed with dry earth, if preferred, with a small quantity of kainit added, the whole to be saturated with strong soap-suds, and kept moist afterwards, using additional suds as the heap increases. For this purpose a large bin or box should be provided, or barrels may be used, but under cover as a protection against rain and sun. Poultry manure and night-soil, though very rich in nitrogen, lose by exposure, and when allowed to become dry the loss is quite an item. Analysis shows this to be the case with night-soil, which seldom compares favorably with animal manure, although it is known to be produced from food that is really more nutritious than that fed to animals. If it could be preserved daily, in a fresh condition, so as to absorb and retain the liquids and volatile matter, it would give better results. The same applies to poultry droppings. If allowed to become dry under the roost, they decrease in value, but if preserved in a fresh condition much of the nutritious matter will be saved. If those who desire to save the droppings will try the method suggested, keeping them moist with strong soap-suds, the ammoniacal odor which will greet their olfactories when about to apply the manure to land will be convincing.—*P. H. Jacobs, in Rural New Yorker.*

QUICK GROWTH.

Early Maturity the Key-Note to Profitable Pork-Raising.

It does not require much arithmetic to demonstrate that the sooner a hog or any other animal can be brought to maturity the less will be the cost of production, as the increased consumption of food, when feeding liberally and securing the most rapid growth, can not equal the amount required to produce a given amount of growth by a sort of starvation process. Of all practices the old-fashioned one of keeping pigs on starving rations for a year or fifteen months, with the idea of doing all the fattening and growing during three months in the fall, was the most foolish. It was almost so much time and feed lost; for the light feed and slow growth of the pigs during the period named left them in such a stunted condition that they not only did not grow during the three months or less of stuffing, to which they were unused, but did not even lay on fat, as good, thrifty hogs should. The later experience of putting the early spring pig in the early winter pork, keeping up the full feeding from the time of weaning until the day of butchering, is much the more rational and profitable. These spring pigs are actually made, in these modern times, to weigh as much as the eighteen months' old hogs used to under the practice of keeping them over as "store pigs," and the pork is of better quality. Six to nine months' time and feed are saved on the pig pushed right through to maturity. These 250 to 300 pound porkers, when kept clean and fed on good, wholesome food, furnished the best kind of meat. The hams and shoulders are of just about the right size to cure well, and they are sweeter and tenderer than the hams of older and larger hogs. Early maturity is the key-note to profitable pork-raising.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

—A California paper says the great plateau between the Rocky mountains and the Sierras, comprising the Territory of Utah and the State of Nevada, is apparently destined to become the greatest cattle range of the country. Immense tracts of land, some embracing nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres, have been purchased and owners of large herds in Texas and other Southwestern States are looking for ranges in this wide section of natural pasture land. The cattlemen are being crowded out of other localities by the tide of settlers.

HOME AND FARM.

—It is said that the pods of lima beans are very injurious to hogs, though they may be fed [illegible].

—Here [illegible] how much [illegible] the poultry house [illegible]

—[illegible] is the man who says the majority of the pork consumers do not want to eat [illegible] fat. A [illegible] hog from pighood to butcherhood is nearly equivalent to a chunk of lard [illegible]. More lean meat is a great desideratum.—*Boston Post.*

—Corn Bread Without Eggs: Two cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, two and one half cups of fresh buttermilk, two and one half teaspoonfuls of soda (that even full), one tablespoonful of salt. Beat thoroughly, add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and bake.—*The [illegible].*

—In making compost the object should be to have the materials in fine condition. As compost is usually a mixture of quite a number of materials and also best when perfectly decomposed, it serves better for young plants that are tender, and is much superior to stable manure for use in flower gardens.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Buttermilk Soup: Let two quarts of sweet milk come to a boil, then put in your two quarts of buttermilk, stir to keep from lumping. Have slices of bread ready to pour it over, then put a lump of butter into the kettle, stir in with six tablespoonfuls of flour, return the soup to the pot a few minutes, then dish up.—*Household.*

—Cold boiled ham is much more appetizing if treated in this way: Boil until within about fifteen minutes of being done, then skin it and rub all over the fat and the cut end with brown sugar, into which you have put a few drops of vinegar; then stick cloves all over it and bake in the oven for fifteen minutes. Very good for a picnic.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Happy is the apple grower, says the *Farm Journal*, who has a few acres of naturally drained side soil, mellow and porous, and deep enough to permit the roots of his trees to go down out of reach of plow, or drouth, or frost, and anchor themselves in the very depths of the earth. Such is not easy to find, and particularly in large bodies, but whenever it is found by all means give the apple a chance at it.

—The restoration of color to fabrics which from one cause or another have deteriorated in this respect has suggested various chemical applications and processes. It has been customary to employ ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of the stuffs, this being necessarily applied immediately, or the color is usually imperfectly restored. An application of chloroform has the effect of bringing out the colors as bright as ever. Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, resume their original brightness of appearance after being sponged with chloroform; the commercial chloroform, which is less costly than the purified, answers well for this purpose.—*Chicago Herald.*

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

Renewing the Old Plat so That It Will Produce a Fair Crop.

The following plan of renewal as practiced by some of our best fruit-growers here is the most practical and best I have tried. It consists in turning back furrows through the plat at intervals of five or six feet, leaving a strip eight to twelve inches wide, according to the number of plants it contains, between each back-furrow. This strip is then carefully hoed and thinned, leaving one plant as near as practicable to every twelve inches in the row, being careful to disturb the roots of those left as little as possible.

The plowing should be done soon as the crop is harvested, and if so done the back-furrows may be left three or four days before cultivating, when it should be thoroughly cultivated down, the roots raked off and replaced with fine manure. Cultivation should continue at intervals, and the runners be allowed to take root as in spring planting.

If renewal or renovation of the plat has been neglected until autumn it is better to mow and rake off the plants and weeds before plowing, then plow shallow and make the back-furrows narrow, leaving the rows not more than three or four feet apart, and more plants in the row, as the chances are that they will not have time, after this date, to spread enough for a remunerative crop, if the rows are left the usual distance apart. In all cases the space between the rows should be kept clean and open wide enough for pickers to pass without treading on the fruit. Soon as the plants are hoed, clean out all roots of plants and weeds from the back-furrows and cart them off either to the compost heap or use them as a mulch for the raspberries. Follow with a good coat of well-rotted manure and shallow cultivation, often as necessary to keep the ground clear from weeds and the surface mellow.

Strong growers like Crescent and James Vick will set plants so thickly as to choke each other and should be kept thinned. At the setting in of winter mulch with cut stalks, straw or coarse manure. Either straw or cut stalks, if not too thickly applied, need not be removed in spring. Mulch is indispensable to prevent heaving or freezing out, especially if the plants have a light growth. It helps to keep down weeds in spring, may retard the blossoming until after damaging frosts and serves to keep the fruit clean. The latter is an important item with varieties that fruit near the ground, like the Sharpless. Unlike most other plants, the strawberry is not easily smothered by winter covering.

The plan of leaving the old brush in the raspberry patch until open weather in winter or spring, has its favorable side, especially as a winter protection, but the new canes for best results should be thinned to three or four stalks to the hill. One of our most successful raspberry growers thins in May, thus securing strong canes with numerous branches for next year's fruiting.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

An Unfortunate Family.

A Madrid paper narrates a series of fatalities to which three members out of a family of four fell victims in that city, and the story is one that seems as if it might have happened in New York. The family were flies, a brother and three sisters. They were in search of food. The eldest sister alighted upon a sausage and ate heartily. The second satisfied her hunger on some flour. The third drank with avidity from a pitcher of milk. Then they essayed to fly, but in a few moments all three fell dead. The sausage had been given its fine red color by means of a poisonous aniline dye. The flour contained a fatal percentage of plaster-of-Paris. The milk had in it so much chalk that no well-regulated fly could drink it and live. The unhappy brother, seeing himself surrounded by the corpses of his dear sisters, in his grief determined upon suicide. He launched himself upon a gray sheet of paper bearing the inscription "Fly paper—sure to kill," and sucked its deadly poison greedily; but in vain. The more he took of it the better he felt. He was doomed to live. "Fly paper" was also falsified.—*N. Y. Sun.*

KING PAUL I.

Death of the Sovereign of a Microscopic and Unknown Kingdom.

What schoolmaster, to say nothing of "every school-boy," knows there is a European kingdom named Tavolara lying in Mediterranean, or rather Tyrrhenian, waters, the king of which, Paul I, died only a few months ago, full of years and honors?

Off the northeast coast of the Island of Sardinia lies the much smaller Island of Tavolara, five miles long and one broad. Its possession and absolute sovereignty were formally granted by King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, to the Bertoleoni family, and for more than half a century Paul I, King of Tavolara, reigned over it in peace. On the [illegible] of May last, King Paul was compelled to go to the mainland to seek treatment for heart disease. Finding that science was powerless in his case the King returned to his island to die in the midst of his subjects, who are forty in number. He died sitting in his chair, like the Emperor Vespasian, vainly endeavoring to write a will.

He was seventy-eight years old. The forty subjects of Re Paolo, as they called him, lost in him a benevolent and industrious monarch; his family lost a kind father, and the wild goats of the island, more numerous than the King's subjects, lost—we will not say they mourn the loss of—an intrepid hunter.

Tavolara is a smaller State than either the republic of San Marino, lying east of Italy, which has twenty-two square miles and eight thousand people; the principality of Monaco, on the French coast of the Mediterranean near the Italian frontier, which has eight and one-half square miles and eight thousand five hundred inhabitants; or the republic of Andorra, lying between France and Spain, which is six hundred square miles in extent and has seven thousand people.—*Youth's Companion.*

SLANTING ROOFS.

A Very Plausible Story of Their Introduction by the Ancient Greeks.

To find the source from which European nations have derived the art of building in stone, we must look to the land of the Pharaohs. From Egypt the craft passed to Greece, and from the Greeks it was taken up by the Romans, to be by them disseminated through the north and west of Europe in the process of colonization. The similarity in regard to the constructive parts of the ancient Greek buildings to some of those found in Egypt of older date, affords strong confirmation of the tradition that the Greeks borrowed the art from the Egyptians. The Greeks, however, in adopting it added a new feature, the pediment, and the reason for this addition is easy to find. Egypt is practically rainless. All the protection from the climate required in a palace or temple in such a country is shelter from the sun by day and from the cold by night, and for this a flat roof, supported by walls, or pillars with architraves, is quite sufficient; but, as when in all European countries, rain has to be taken into account, a slanting roof becomes necessary. The Greeks, with their eyes for symmetry, provided for this by forming the roof with a central ridge, at an obtuse angle, from which it sloped down equally on either side. The triangular space thus formed at the end of the building above the architrave was occupied by the pediment, and this part of the facade, which owed its birth to the exigencies of climate, was thenceforth regarded as so essential to the artistic completeness of the work that it was said that if a temple were to be erected in the Celestial regions, where rain would not be possible, the pediment could not be omitted.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

—At Chautauqua recently there was a class of fifty who entered a competition in English pronunciation. At the end of one hour forty-four had gone down on errors. fifteen minutes more settled three more. The remaining three withstood the tests for forty-five minutes more, when two failed. This left Miss Mary C. Cook, a teacher in the Buffalo Female Academy, the winner.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Cleveland, Tenn., is becoming quite a mule-shipping center. Nearly six thousand dollars worth of animals a week are shipped from there.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 40	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 85	@ 4 30
Good Packers	4 45	@ 4 75
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 00	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77½
No. 3 red		@ 77
Corn No. 2 mixed		@ 42
Oats No. 2 mixed		@ 27½
Rye—No. 2		@ 54
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 80
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 70
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@10 75
Lard—Prime Steam	7½	@ 7⅝
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15	@ 18
Ohio Creamery	22	@ 24
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 35
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 87
No. 2 red		@ 86¾
Corn No. 2 mixed		@ 50
Oats—mixed	32	@ 34
PORK—Mess	11 25	@11 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 7 45
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 76⅝
No. 2 Chicago Spring	75½	@ 75¾
Corn No. 2		@ 39¼
Oats No. 2	25	@ 25¼
Rye		@ 48½
PORK—Mess	11 15	@11 20
LARD—Steam		@ 7 20
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	84⅜	@ 84⅞
Corn—Mixed		@ 47½
Oats—Mixed	30	@ 32
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 25	@11 75
Lard—Refined		@ 8
CATTLE—First quality	4	@ 4⅝
HOGS	6	@ 6¾
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 75¼
Corn—mixed		@ 39¼
Oats—mixed		@ 25½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 73
Corn—mixed		@ 43
Oats—mixed		@ 28
PORK—Mess		@11 00
LARD—Steam	8 00	@ 8 25

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[illegible] burns, bruises are promptly healed by St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain.

The St. [illegible] tells of a dog that can count. But it can't equal a cat in running up a column.—*Texas Siftings.*

It Astonished the Public to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

Every man is said to have his price, but the trouble is nobody but himself knows the private mark.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Say, why is every thing
Either at sixes or at sevens?

Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

He—"Miss Elsa, do you play on the piano?" She—"No, sir, I can't play a single note." He—"Elsa, I love you."—*Life.*

Gray or sandy beards are colored brown or black by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

One bottle of Ayer's Ague Cure will eradicate malarial poisons from the system.

"Dream of eggs, sign of money," says the dream-book. Perhaps that is the origin of the term "shell out."—*Chicago Mail.*

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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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Instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all congestions and inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys or Bowels.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs, by one application.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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A teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Seasickness, Nausea, Vomiting, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

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Yours truly, ROBERT O'DONNELL.
67 East Lake st., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1885.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,
Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

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Specialists for Eleven Years Past,
Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
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Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886. NUMBER 47.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Iowa has [illegible] artesian wells.

[illegible] is to have a [illegible] on which the [illegible].

[illegible] is young in years, [illegible] but old in debility.

Nearly all the New York banks are making loans at four per cent.

The steamers on the Nile are driving the crocodiles from that river.

Massachusetts boasts of having 50 art schools and 11,000 art students.

The haul of a seine near Bridgeport, Ct., yielded 8,000 pounds of bluefish.

A new form of iron street paving has been tried in Chicago on Madison street.

Philadelphia claims that one-fifth of its population is enrolled in its Sunday schools.

A baby was seized as security for rent in a little Pennsylvania town the other day.

Shorthand has been introduced in the Reading (Pa.) high schools as an optional study.

Forty-two new chemical elements are reported as discovered in the past ten years.

The unveiling of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is fixed for October 28.

The present popularity of the chestnut belle ought to give the red-headed girl a chance.

The house in which General Hancock was born, near Lansdale, Pa., was burned a few days ago.

The production of quicksilver in California has dropped to the lowest point for many years.

A Philadelphia child, on seeing a negro baby for the first time, asked, "Is that a spoiled child?"

Jerry Rusk, who has just been renominated for Governor of Wisconsin, used to be a stage driver.

It is said that watercress destroys the toxic principle of tobacco without injuring its other properties.

A Montague, Mich., boy fell head foremost in a barrel containing eight inches of water and was drowned.

In Charleston, S. C., the scene of the recent earthquake, there live 32,350 colored persons and 27,605 whites.

The conscience fund in the Treasury at Washington is approaching the round sum of a quarter of a million of dollars.

El Coyote appears to have been the Jesse James of Mexico, and met very much the same fate as his Missouri prototype.

An Egyptian mummy on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair was seized by a landlord in payment of the owner's board bill.

—A New York policeman has been robbed of a $400 diamond pin. Preserving the peace must be a paying business in Gotham.

Three Fall River, Mass., policemen have been suspended for blowing beans across the street into the Salvation Army barracks.

The new issue of two-dollar silver certificates bears a portrait of the late Major-General W. S. Hancock in full dress uniform.

Senator Dawes says there are to-day 300,000 Indians who, to all intents and purposes, are as uncivilized as they were 250 years ago.

The Czar of Russia adds an abnormal fear of hydrophobia to all the dangers, real and imaginary, which surround his royal path.

The Chinese notion of England is said to be that of "a tribute-bearing nation of men without pigtails, governed by a lady with large feet."

A force of ditchers in Council Bluffs, Ia., recently exhumed a well-preserved wagon that had been buried since the old Mormon days.

Preachers have much to be thankful for. No man will be allowed to ring a chestnut gong in a church, no matter how old the sermon may be.

It cost a fashionable lady who was sojourning at Saratoga this summer $300 for doctor's bills for attendance on a pet dog which was taken sick.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks that voices in Boston are running too much to tenor and ascribes the fact to the use of the telephone and high collars.

A single block in the vicinity of Castle Garden, and which is about 125 by 800 feet, contains no less than thirty-five saloons, or houses where liquors can be obtained.

The greatest balloon in the world has been constructed at San Francisco by a Mr. Van Tassel. It will hold 150,000 cubic feet of gas, and has been made for the purpose of traversing the American continent from ocean to ocean.

Harry Wright, the veteran base-ball player, is said to have invented the chestnut gong, and his firm in Philadelphia to have made $25,000 out of the little nuisance in less than two months.

Indian belles of Alaska wear a thick coating of oil and soot on their faces when not in full toilet. This is said to preserve the complexion, which, after a thorough scrubbing, looks as fair and smooth as a good article of soft-soap.

Sir John Sloan, of England, died in 1837. In accordance with his will, twenty-two rooms in Lincoln Inn Fields have been sealed and unopened since death. They will be examined on November 22, as the will provides. Their contents are a mystery.

The King of Portugal's marriage has finally been settled with the Princess Henriotta, younger daughter of the Comte de Flandres. Princess Henrietta will receive an immense dowry. She is the favorite of her father, who is among the richest princes in Europe.

Geo. L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., is undoubtedly the oldest railroad man in active service in the country. He began his ninety-ninth year in August, and is the active financial head of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, working as regularly now as he did twenty-five years ago.

Speaking of thirteen as an unlucky number, how about the original thirteen colonies and the Nation that has grown from them—any thing unlucky about them? Thirteenly not.

Germany, notwithstanding its weakness for wind and string instruments, which makes that instrument a mere side issue, leads the world by turning out 73,000 pianos per annum.

Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, a patient German physiologist found the red one to contain about 90,000 hairs, the black 103,000, the brown 109,000, and the blonde 140,000.

Every street in the City of Mexico is as straight as streets can be made, yet it is a law that on every corner there shall be a directory containing names and numbers of business houses on that square.

Miss Stanley, a Dakota girl, spent the summer entirely alone, without even a cat for company, on her claim four miles from Waterbury. She had ten acres of grain, a fine garden, and a water-melon patch.

A wealthy Charleston merchant, who availed himself of free passes offered by the railroad to send his family away, and who docked his clerks for coming to work late the morning after the earthquake, has been boycotted by the citizens and will probably have to retire from business.

A LAKE OF LAGER.

The Amount of Beer Drunk in Germany Last Year.

A Consul Solves the Problem of Temperance in Germany and Drunkenness in America.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Consul Tanner, of Chemnitz, reports to the Secretary of State that the beer production of Germany in 1885 was [illegible] gallons, enough to form a lake more than one mile square and six and a half feet deep, or it would make a running stream as large as some of our rivers. He says the consumption of inhabitants in Germany per head is four times as great as in the United States, yet there are [illegible] hopeless drunkards in the United States to 10 in Germany. The difference arises largely, he says, if not entirely, from the manner of drinking in vogue in the countries. "This science of drinking," he writes, "consists simply in the tardiness of drinking. All drinks are taken sip by sip, a half or three-quarters of an hour being consumed for a glass of beer. This is so simple that one is liable to ridicule for laying stress upon it, and yet on this one point hinges, in my opinion, a question of vast importance to Americans. By this manner of drinking the blood is aroused to greater activity in so gradual a manner that there is no violent derangement of the animal economy. By slow drinking the German accomplishes the object of drinking, and gives his animal economy a chance to say 'hold, enough,' which only slow drinking will do." Mr. Tanner says that since his arrival in Germany he has his "first glass of water to see drunk."

TWO POLLEYS KILLED.

How John Got His Gun Out and Defended His Home.

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 27.—A cabin on a Government claim near this city, was yesterday the scene of a double murder, committed by the claim owner, named John Davenport, whose story, however, is all that is yet known, as he has come here and surrendered himself to the authorities. He says that two men named Polley, father and son, came to his cabin after church yesterday to drive him from his claim, that a fight ensued, and in it his wife was struck by one of the Polleys, whereupon he mounted the cabin loft, got his rifle, and shot both Polleys dead. Davenport is in jail here awaiting the officers of the adjoining county, in which the crime was committed.

Stamping Out Pleuro-pneumonia.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Commissioner Colman, of the Government Bureau of Agriculture, writes concerning his efforts to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia among cattle: "We did not get through Congress the bill we expected to pass on this subject, so we can only second the efforts of the State authorities, and assist in carrying out the State laws. Under existing law we can only stamp out the disease in a State with the permission of the local authorities. Sometimes the Governor of the State will not consent to Federal interference, so we can only second their efforts."

Another Shock at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 5:02 this afternoon, accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The wave moved from north to south. The shock lasted about two seconds. Houses were shaken perceptibly and a number of persons rushed into the streets. No damage was done beyond the falling of loose plastering. The same shock was felt at Savannah, Ga., Summerville, Orangeburg, Camden, Graniteville, Hopkins, Kingville and Ten-mile Hill.

Signed the Pledge and Fell Dead.

New York, Sept. 27.—Matthew Dowd, a well-known citizen of Elizabeth, N. J., and a member of the Red Ribbon Club, signed the temperance pledge at the rooms of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the corner of Third and Fulton streets yesterday afternoon, and immediately dropped dead. Dowd had been drinking rather heavily for some time, and went to the meeting of the Union for the special purpose of signing the pledge.

Smart Alecks to be Prosecuted.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 27.—Initiatory steps have been taken looking to the prosecution of the parties who sent bogus reports concerning the alleged new fishery treaty. Their offense is indictable and in consequence of the popular indignation over the numerous impositions practiced lately it seems that the industry is to be put an end to, for a time at least.

Another Bond Call.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 143d call for the redemption of bonds. This call is for $15,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1882, payable on the first day of November, 1883, and interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

Brakeman Killed.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—Louis Crowe, a brakeman on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad, was knocked from the top of a car by the Congress street bridge. The cars passed over his body, horribly mutilating it.

Mrs. Parnell to live in Ireland.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Delia Parnell, in an interview to-day, said: "I am not certain that I shall ever return to the United States. In view of my advanced years and the state of my health I prefer remaining in Ireland."

She Left the Gas Turned On.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 27.—At Naeglis' Hotel, Mrs. Adler, of Denver, Col., was found unconscious in her room, this morning, from the effects of escaping gas, which was left turned on. She died this evening.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 27.—A lamp exploded in the house of Mrs. Flannigan, on Pennsylvania avenue to-night, fatally burning her daughter Sadie, aged eight years, and her eighteen-months'-old babe.

Dangerous to Europe's Peace.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.—Turkey's agents abroad report that the peace of Europe is endangered by the present temper of the British and Austrian Cabinets against Russia.

—Henry Blevins, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., while squirrel hunting heard a pig squeal as if in great distress. He went toward the sound and saw a big bear just in the act of squeezing the last squeal out of poor piggy. Mr. Blevin's gun was not loaded for 'b'ar, but he found in his pocket a No. 1 buckshot. This he rolled in paper until the wad just fitted the gun, rammed it home on top of the squirrel shot, aimed at the bear's head and pulled the trigger. The aim was true, the buckshot did its work and the bear fell dead.

—An Albion (Neb.) girl, weary of single blessedness, dropped the following "open letter" in the post-office: "Dere Henro—Cum rit off if you cum atall. Ned Gilmore is insistin that i shall hev him and he hugs me so orfill tite thet i can't hold out much longer."

—There is said to be good authority for saying that in Italy earthquake insurance has been practiced for many years, and it is possible that it may be transplanted here, as tornado insurance has been brought from the West to the Atlantic Coast.—*N. Y. Post.*

STRUCK AT A CROSSING.

Two Women Killed and a Man Fatally Injured on Their Way Home From Church.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 26.—About eleven o'clock this morning a shocking accident occurred on the New York, Providence and Boston railroad at the village of Poquonnock, Conn. Benj. Gardener, a farmer, his wife and the wife of their son James, while on their return from meeting in a wagon, were struck by a west-bound express train going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The horse was killed and the wagon broken into kindling wood. Mr. Gardener was hurled forty feet from the crossing, receiving fatal injuries. His wife was killed outright, and Mrs. James Gardener died before she could be removed. The accident happened at a crossing just west of a culvert, a short distance from Mossuck, and as the railroad is banked up at that place the engineer, Charles [illegible], did not see the party until within twenty yards of the crossing.

Prehistoric Discovery in Wisconsin.

Kaukauna, Wis., Sept. 26.—Workmen engaged in excavating a sewer came upon the ruins of a stone building at a depth of eight feet. The stone first found bore traces of fine workmanship and polish. Further digging developed a quantity of ashes, about twenty-five bushels of which were removed, when another wall was struck. The stones were finely faced, some being blackened as if by fire and smoke; others must have been subjected to great artificial heat, as they had crumbled into lime. The work was found but a foot or two above bed rock, and shows evidences of workmanship that could have been performed only by a highly civilized race. It must have been done centuries ago, as a large elm tree had grown over the ruins. The discovery has led to the advancement of many theories.

Killed While Playing at Being Dead.

Boston, Sept. 26.—Willie Lowden, aged eight years, whose parents live in the Hotel Baldwin, on Northampton street, died today in great agony from injuries inflicted by older boys while at play. Willie was playing at being dead, and an excavation in the sidewalk served as a grave. His companions lowered him into this and placed a heavy block of paving granite upon his stomach. While he was in this situation and unable to help himself they jumped upon the block until Willie's body was covered with bruises. During the sickness which followed the boy was etherized and his stomach opened, when it was ascertained that recovery was impossible.

Child Killed and Partly Devoured by Rats.

Shelbyville, Ill., Sept. 26.—Wm. Reynolds, a farmer living five miles north of this place, has just lost his child, six months of age, in a most terrible manner. The infant was placed in its crib in a room occupied by its parents. A lady in an adjoining room heard the child cry near morning, but supposing the parents were awake said nothing. In the morning Mrs. Reynolds discovered that her babe was dead. Rats, which are very numerous about the premises, had killed the child and literally denuded the bones of the face, and otherwise terribly mutilated the body.

Women Play Ball for the Church.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 26.—One of the most novel and interesting ball games of the season was played at Gilmore yesterday afternoon between teams of married and single ladies. The women took this method to raise money for the church. Six hundred persons saw the game. The ladies all wore long dresses, and gave a good exhibition. Seven innings were played, the married defeating the single women by a score of twenty-five to seventeen. The decisions of the lady umpire were not seriously disputed.

Roasted to Death on a Cook-Stove.

Shelbyville, Ill., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Andrew Chrisenburg, a resident of Okaw Township, last Wednesday while alone was seized with an epileptic attack, and, falling upon a cook-stove, was literally roasted to death. In extricating herself, when consciousness returned, large pieces of flesh still adhered to the stove. She died in terrible agony this morning.

A Curious Display of Electricity.

Waupaca, Wis., Sept. 26.—An interesting electrical display was witnessed here during a severe thunderstorm. The electric light wires which run along Main street were so heavily charged with electricity that large balls of fire were seen hanging or suspended in the air just below them. Occasionally one would explode, and a number of persons in the vicinity received severe shocks.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—The engine attached to the Baltimore & Ohio train from New York burst her boiler about a mile outside the city. The engine was completely wrecked and the baggage and smoking-cars telescoped. Fireman Charles Lizer was scalded fatally and Engineer Jeremiah Morningster was badly injured.

Fatally Beaten By Drunken Brutes.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26.—Four drunken men assaulted Jacob Pesch, an inoffensive German, this morning about two o'clock, and beat him so badly that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Pesch was sitting on the front steps of his residence, when the men came up and attacked him without any cause. The assailants were arrested.

The Treaty a Hoax.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The fishery treaty telegraphed from Ottawa turns out to be a joke. It is a rehash of the treaty of 1854. The fourth section of the treaty of that year seems to have been taken by the inventor of the treaty of to-day.

Revenge of a Colored Servant.

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Gilds, who live ten miles southwest of here, became violently ill yesterday morning from the effects of poisoned victuals eaten at breakfast. An antidote was administered and all are now out of danger. The general supposition is that a fourteen-year-old colored girl, who is employed in the capacity of a nurse to Mrs. Miller, administered the poison. She was punished a few days ago, and has been in bad humor about it.

Deadly Cholera.

Pesth, Sept. 26.—A London merchant died of cholera three hours after his arrival here.

Texas Fever in Missouri.

St. Louis, Sept. 26.—Texas fever destroyed twenty-five head of cattle on the ranch of J. Coyle, near Marshall, Mo., and they are still dying rapidly. The disease was contracted from a herd of Texans shipped from Kansas City, and has spread to other herds.

Two Men Drowned.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.—To-night, in the darkness, two unknown men were drowned by walking from the Big Sandy wharfboat. It is supposed they were passengers intending to take the steamer St. Lawrence for Maysville.

A Fiendish Husband.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—James McCambrick beat his wife, poured coal-oil over her, intending to burn her alive, but changing his mind, threw her out of a window, breaking her neck. She will die.

Moonshiners in Hoc.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Revenue officers returned from a raid amongst Tennessee moonshiners, lodging fifteen prisoners in the Nashville jail.

An Aged Relative.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Oliver Cleve and Clarke, a relative of President Cleveland, celebrated her 101st birthday here to-day.

HERE IT IS.

New Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

The Fisheries Dispute Between the Two Countries Settled.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The *Daily News* this morning prints a special dispatch from Boston giving what purports to be a synopsis of the much talked-of treaty said to have been arranged between Canada and the United States. The first clause of the treaty gives American fishermen the liberty to take every kind of fish except shell fish on the coast, as well as in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada and to the adjacent islands, without restriction as to distance. It also gives them the right to land for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, providing they arrange with the owners of the property they may use and do not interfere with the British fishermen. The shad and salmon fisheries and all rivers are reserved for British fishermen. Article 2 gives British fishermen the same rights and privileges on the western shores and coasts north of the thirty-sixth parallel. Article 3 admits free of duty into each country the following articles: Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, fresh cured and smoked meats, fish of all kinds, fresh or salted, undried fruits, cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables, oil of all kinds, products of fish and poultry, eggs, hides, tanned skins, furs, skins or tails undressed, stone or marble in crude or finished state, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manure, salt, ore of metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of every kind, manufactured in whole or in part, boots and shoes, agricultural implements or farming tools, firewoods, plants, shrubs or trees, cotton or wooden goods of all kinds, when manufactured in clothing, fish-oil, broom corn and bark, unmanufactured tobacco, rags, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured, dye stuffs of all kinds, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or unwrought burrs or grindstones, wooden, china or earthenware, books, music, compositions, prints and sculpture, rice and raw cotton. Article 5 gives United States citizens the right to navigate and use the river St. Lawrence and canals in Canada the same as British subjects, and allows British subjects the same right on Lake Michigan. Article 6 extends the scope of the other articles to Newfoundland, so far as applicable to that colony, if the Provincial Parliament and the United States Government pass the necessary laws to carry it into effect. The treaty is to take effect as soon as the laws requiring it shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, of the Provincial Parliament of Colonies and the Congress of the United States. Such assent having been given, the treaty is to remain in force twenty years, after which it may be terminated by giving one year's notice by either party.

Wizzard Wiggins.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Washington scientists have combined against Wiggins. They all agree in pronouncing him a crank—a person of no scientific attainments, without a knowledge of the first elementary principles of physics, without standing among scientists and without credit among sensible men. "If he is entitled to any name besides that of crank, it is astrologer. His ways are the ways of the astrologers of the dark ages. But he has not wit or learning enough to be classed even as an astrologer. Scientist he is not."

Chicago Packing Interests.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The Illinois Live Stock Commission to-day decided to kill all the diseased cattle now in the Phoenix and Shufeldt distilleries at Chicago and sell all healthy cattle to the highest bidder. President Sherman, of the Stock Yards, protested in vain that millions would be lost to the packing interests if the report went out that beef from the infected distilleries was being shipped from Chicago.

Indian Outrage Ameliorated.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Acting Secretary of War has received a dispatch from the Indian Agent at the Carlos Agency, stating that the removal of the Warm Spring and Chiricahua Indians is a cause of rejoicing to the Indians left there, who are relieved of their fears of attacks and are afforded a better opportunity for acquiring habits of industry.

Oil trains Wrecked and Burned.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24.—The first section of an oil train on the Allegheny Valley railroad ran into the second section near Logansport, Pa., at six o'clock this morning, and both trains were demolished. After the accident the cars took fire, and were entirely consumed. The loss will reach $20,000. No one was injured.

Heavy Losses from Hog Cholera.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—Late information received at the Agricultural Department regarding the condition of hogs is that in Illinois and Indiana cholera prevails generally. In the former State heavy losses are reported in several counties. In Ohio and Michigan the condition of the animals is fair.

Two Men Killed by Cars.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Geo. Webster, aged twenty-five, and Clarence Wyman, aged seventeen, were killed by a train on the Buffalo and Southwestern railroad yesterday, near Eden Center. They were sitting on the ties, and did not see the train coming.

Earthquake Shocks in Iowa.

Peoria, Sept. 24.—A special dispatch from Winfield, Ia., states that five distinct earthquake shocks were felt at that place last night at about eleven o'clock. No special damage was done, but considerable alarm was felt.

Whirled to Death.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 24.—Jacob Marquette, aged twenty-nine, employe of the Peninsular Car Company in this city, was to-day caught in the machinery in the wood-working department and hurled around several times and then thrown across a beam, dead. His skull was fractured, limbs broken and his body horribly mutilated. He leaves a family.

The New Trial for the Anarchists.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Judge Gray decided this morning to hear the argument for a new trial in the case of the condemned Anarchists next Friday.

Crushed by Falling Rock.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A terrible accident occurred at the iron mines at Jaysville, St. Lawrence County, at about six o'clock yesterday morning. A charge of dynamite had been fired, and the foreman, William Apple, and two workmen, Felix Basse and Frank Blackburn, descended to observe the result of the blast. They had scarcely entered the mine, however, when a mass of rock fell, instantly killing Basse and Blackburn. Apple was badly injured.

Pompeii Redivivus.

London, Sept. 23.—A new street of tombs has been discovered at Pompeii near the eastern gate.

Gunning Accident.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 24.—Wm. Woodward and Willis Phelps, of this city, went out gunning on Lake Conneaut to-day. The firing of a gun capsized the boat, and Phelps was drowned.

Arrested for the Wholesale Murder.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—P. F. Wallace, a railroad man, was arrested here last night on suspicion of killing the Logan family near Cuba, Mo. He denies the allegations against him.

Business Failures.

New York, Sept. 24.—The business failures in the last seven days number 187, as compared with 185 last week and 178 the week previous.

MORE DESTRUCTION

Prophesied by a Crazy Negro at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A negro by the name of Richmond Reese has appeared in this city and created a great sensation in predicting the destruction of the city by nineteen earthquakes. He has chosen the summit of Cameron Hill as his rostrum and appears there each evening at seven o'clock. The hill rises two hundred feet above the city, built around its base. On the summit is an old fort, a flagstaff and a pine thicket. The hill is too high for residence sites, and is therefore lonely and uninhabited. Last Thursday evening a voice was heard up there in the darkness calling loudly, as if in earnest prayer. It was repeated the next night, and officers went up to make an inspection. When they approached the man disappeared in the thicket. This happened each succeeding night, and he seemed to have the powers of disappearing like a will-o'-the-wisp, and puzzling his pursuers. Monday night he aroused the whole neighborhood for squares around by calling: "Flee for your lives; destruction is at hand!" He was chased and stoned, but escaped again in the thicket. Stories of his prophecies were spread abroad, and when darkness settled down over the hill last night hundreds of people quietly wended their way up the slopes. The town clock struck the hour, and when the reverberations died away behind the hills the voice of the mysterious man was heard. The spectators approached gradually nearer, and then formed a circle around the speaker. He did not seem to be disconcerted by their appearance, and continued preaching at the top of his voice. He predicted the destruction of the city, the overthrow of Lookout Mountain, and the opening of the earth from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "I am a messenger of God," said he. "There are to be nineteen earthquakes; one has already come. Four stars will fall, one in the South, one in the East, one in the North, one in the West, and then the earthquake will begin." Great excitement exists among the negroes here, and many revivals are being held.

BLAZING OIL.

Several Tanks at Lima, O., Fired by Lightning—Electric Storm the Most Terrific on Record in that Section.

Lima, O., Sept., 23.—This morning at 7 o'clock our city was startled by a terrific clap of thunder. In a few moments black clouds of smoke were seen rolling up from one of the oil-wells on the Brotherton land. The fire at once communicated with the tank, and in a few minutes oil was on fire. At the same time the gas in the tank 300 yards west ignited. The wells, all the machinery, tanks, and about 2,400 barrels of oil were consumed. At 1 o'clock p. m., the derrick at the gas-works was struck, consuming the entire structure, machinery and tanks, and 1,200 barrels of oil. This well is adjoining the gas-works, which at one time was in great danger, but the gas-works and all machinery connected therewith are saved. The railroad bridge was on fire several times, caused by oil running down, but was saved without much damage. About that time high columns of black smoke were seen southeast from the city, and five wells are reported struck by lightning and destroyed: Hogle No. 2, Shackey, McLain, Holmes and Bowman. Rain has been falling in torrents. The thunder and lightning has exceeded any thing of the kind known here. The loss to the oil men thus far is estimated at $25,000. Mrs. Henderson, standing in the doorway of her home, near the first well struck, was hit by the same bolt and instantly killed. Reports of damage by lightning at several places in this vicinity have been received. At Bluffton the Eastern & Western Narrow Gauge railroad depot was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. At Beaver Dam the Lake Erie & Western railroad depot was badly damaged. At Spicerville Charles Hoover's barn was destroyed, and many barns and out-houses are reported to have been destroyed in the vicinity of Linn.

THE GREAT CATTLE PLAGUE.

A General Slaughter of Affected Cattle Agreed Upon—Protest From Chicago Live Stock Dealers.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23.—The State Live Stock Commission held a long meeting with closed doors this afternoon and evening and discussed the disposition of the cattle affected with the pleuro-pneumonia in the Chicago distilleries. Governor Oglesby, Attorney-General Hunt, and Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, took part in the proceedings. They agree with the Board and the veterinarians that the only safe thing to do would be, to destroy all the animals that had been exposed or were affected. The cattle now quarantined in the Phoenix and Shufeldt distilleries, numbering 2,000, will be slaughtered and either cremated or sent to the rendering establishments. The live stock men protest against the action.

Natural Gas Did It.

Pekin, Ill., Sept. 21.—The explosion of a gas stove in the summer kitchen of T. Haineline, a wealthy farmer living near Hopedale, this county, Sunday evening, resulted in the death of Mrs. Haineline and serious injury to Miss Ling, a teacher stopping with the family. Some time ago Mr. Haineline discovered a natural gas well on his farm and had connected it with the house in order to utilize the gas. When Mrs. Haineline went to prepare supper she touched a match to the stove as usual, when an explosion immediately followed, demolishing the kitchen and burning her so severely that she died in great agony last night. It is feared that Miss Ling will not recover.

Russian War Preparations.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The *Vossiche Zeitung* says that General Gourko has ordered each brigade in Warsaw, Courland and Livonia to hold itself in readiness to start for the south at a day's notice; also that each brigade has been instructed to have four cannon ready for transportation.

Brooks' Execution Postponed.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—In the Criminal Court to-day the dates fixed for the execution of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the chloroformer, and Chio Chiagnck and Che Goom, the Chinese Highbinders, were postponed, the former for sixty and the latter for thirty days, in order to allow a transcript of the cases to be made before the appeals are taken to the Supreme Court.

The Cholera Marching On.

Budapest, Sept. 23.—Cholera has broken out among the soldiers in the Central Barracks here, and a general flight from the city of the wealthier inhabitants has begun.

Raging Down in Texas.

Victoria, Texas, Sept. 23.—Telegrams from Indianola are to the effect that a heavy storm is raging there. The wind is reported at fifty miles an hour, and the streets are three feet under water. Efforts are in progress to remove the few inhabitants still there to higher ground. The telegraph operator moved his office to a box-car four miles this side of Indianola. No loss of life is anticipated, and as but little remains there in the way of property, no serious damage is likely to occur.

Killed by a Horse.

Georgetown, Pa., Sept. 23.—Charles Poe was kicked in the stomach by a horse, receiving injuries from which he died to-day.

Caught by a Revolving Shaft.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.—Thomas Hopper, aged about fourteen years, employed by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company at Twenty-eighth street, was fatally injured about five o'clock this evening. Hopper was standing near a revolving shaft, when his apron was caught by some projection, and he was whirled around the shaft four times before the machinery could be stopped. The lad was released from his predicament and a doctor summoned. Before examination it was found both the boy's thighs and left arm were broken and his skull fractured. The surgeon removed fifteen pieces of broken bones from his head before trephining the skull. Hopper was removed to his home. He can not recover.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There has been no improvement whatever in the tone or tendencies of the market, except that somewhat more evenness of prices has been produced in the specially depressed grades recently by sharply reduced offerings. This had the effect of bracing the market somewhat, but not of raising it in any degree. The nondescript and mongrel grades and indeed some lines of common and low medium leaf, sound and dry, but of common texture have sold as low probably as any prices paid in twenty-five years. Included in this specially depressed category is dry Green river leaf. Low grade Burley, as well as dark tobaccos, have been irregularly favorable to buyers, but the quotations of neither these nor any other grades can be lowered, as the only difference is there is a nearer approach of off grades to the extreme inside limits of prices. In the meanwhile both types, from and including good medium up, have been offered sparingly and have sold at full prices—resales of rejected tobacco showing greater or less gains in all cases. Confidence in the upper half of the grade categories of both types, but especially of Burley, is gradually strengthening. There are very favorable reports from the crop, though complaints are coming in to the effect that the warm and moist weather of the week has been better adapted to putting sap into the plants than gum. Cutting has been delayed somewhat, but it is making good progress, especially east of Louisville, where perhaps 50 per cent. of the crop has been safely harvested. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 50@ 1 75	$2 50@ 3 50
Common lugs	2 00@ 2 50	3 75@ 4 50
Medium lugs	3 00@ 3 75	4 75@ 5 25
Good lugs	4 25@ 5 00	5 75@ 6 75
Common leaf	4 75@ 5 50	6 25@ 6 75
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 25	7 00@ 8 00
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 50	10 00@12 50
Selections	9 00@10 50	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@24 50

Miscellaneous Items.

A post office has been established at Mammoth Cave, with W. C. Comstock as postmaster.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the abatement of taxes amounting to about $75,000, which it was proposed to assess against John G. Roach, of Uniontown, on account of about eighty thousand gallons of whisky, which were destroyed by the burning of his distillery warehouse, in October, 1884.

The trial of Leslie Sharp for the murder of Elisha Lay, December 25, 1884, in the Circuit Court at Danville, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

While two negro boys of Owenton, aged respective eighteen and seven years, were examining an improved Smith & Wesson pistol, it was discharged, striking the seven-year-old boy on the cranium, making only a slight flesh wound. The ball was made flat by striking the boy's skull, and was of the shape of a silver quarter. The physicians think it wonderful for such a small boy to have so thick a skull.

The child in the penitentiary at Frankfort, born within the walls to a convict mother, imprisoned for life as a murderess, will be sent to the relatives of the mother in Union County, by whom it will be raised. Its mother has rejected an offer from other parties to adopt her unfortunate offspring.

Pingree W. Brasher, a merchant of Casky, Christian County, attempted to commit suicide the other evening by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. His physician thinks he will recover.

W. H. Rose, dealer in clothing, Nicholasville, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities unknown, assets $10,000.

Rev. P. H. Kennedy, the pastor of the First Baptist Church (colored) of Henderson, wants to be Chaplain of the 25th United States Infantry.

A probably fatal shooting affray occurred at Georgetown the other evening between Dillard Craig and a negro named Taylor Johnson, in which Craig shot Johnson three times, in the shoulder, arm and bowels. The difficulty arose over a law-suit, in which Johnson was defeated. Mr. Craig is a son of Captain Newton Craig, who has often represented the county in the Legislature, and was for many years warden of the State Prison.

The waif that was found on the door-step of Mr. Sim Payne, near Frankfort, some weeks ago, died in Frankfort a few nights ago. It was said to have been a beautiful child, indicating in its refined and delicate features the offspring of a couple reared in the midst of a softened and luxurious state of circumstances, and not under the toil and privations of the life of the average yeoman.

George Hull, Jasper Simpson, Josh Ingrams and young King, while drunk went to the residence of J. L. Jump, the other night, and because he (Jump) would not drink with them began abusing him and his family. Jump, seeing that nothing would do but a fight, went to a neighbor's and procured a gun and, returning, fired on his abusers, mortally wounding Hull and Simpson. Jump had at one time been a drinking man and an associate of the wounded men, but recently joined the church and was trying to lead a better life. The men were neighbors and had always been the best of friends. All the parties live near Holbrook, Grant County, and about twelve miles from Owenton. Up to the 21st Jump was not arrested.

A heavy wind and hail-storm passed over the western portion of Montgomery County the other night, doing much damage to farm property and crops. Two large tobacco barns on the farm of E. S. Cunningham, near Thompson Station, were blown down, killing several head of cattle and crippling two horses. A third barn was considerably damaged. The barns were full of tobacco, which will be a total loss. A portion of the roof of his dwelling was lifted off and carried away by the wind. The barns are covered by insurance. Colonel H. P. Thompson lost about fifteen acres of tobacco by the hail. All the fencing and timber in the track of the storm is a total wreck.

Scott Miller, an iron-worker employed on the new Licking bridge, Newport, met with a serious and probably fatal accident the other evening. While fixing a truss one of the iron rods fell, striking the man across the back, breaking it. He came from New York to work on the bridge.

At Louisville Jim Gorley shot Policeman Ellis in the hip and sent a ball through the body of Patrick Grimes, keeper of the Clay street police station. Gorley was drunk and made the assault for no reason at all. Ellis is not seriously hurt, but Grimes is badly wounded.

The Central Kentucky *News* has been sold to B. G. Mullins, and, it is rumored, will take up the cause of Prohibition.

The following postmasters were appointed the other day for Kentucky: J. H. Shumate, Eadston, Rowan County; J. R. Crain, Hillsborough, Fleming County.

Coroner Q. J. Crawl held an inquest on the body of the negro who was murdered midway between Nicholasville and Lexington on the railroad. The throat was cut and two shots had been fired into the body. He could not be identified. The body had been in the cornfield for several days, and could not have belonged to Hall's circus.

HOWLING AT DEMOCRACY.

Failing to Injure the President, Republican Hounds Fiercely Attack the Administration and Utter Their [illegible] Notes.

The friends of honest government, who have watched with interest the course of the Democratic Administration, can not but be particularly impressed by the venomous character of the opposition. The work of reform has been fought at every point, and the batteries of slander and misrepresentation have not been idle for a moment. The enemies of the Administration resemble a pack of hounds in full cry, always on a false scent, but none the less persistent in their work. They brayed at the President until even their throats became hoarse, and desisted for a time only when they found that they were adding immeasurably to his popularity. Every thing that malice could suggest and hatred furnish was set forth in the columns of the coyote journals, some of which put on the disguise of Democracy to render their attacks the more deadly, to injure the President in the estimation of the public. But Mr. Cleveland was proof against all assaults, and the disgust of the public towards his assailants was so plainly manifested that many of them gave up the fight in despair. Then they endeavored to injure the Administration by attacking each member of the Cabinet in turn. The Secretary of the Navy was for a time the object of their combined assaults because he chose, in the interest of honest government, to cleanse the department from the corruption and knavery which prevailed in it from the days of Robeson and to drive away the band of thieves who had so long been robbing the Government under the pretense of repairing old ships and fulfilling contracts obtained by fraud.

The misleading statements of the reduction of the public debt, by which Republican Administrations were enabled to make a favorable showing before the people, were so completely exposed by the new form adopted by the Democratic Administration of the Treasury Department, a truthful, comprehensive, intelligible and business-like statement, that the coyote pack turned savagely on the department, ceasing from their attacks only when they found how utterly fruitless they were. The firm stand taken by the Postmaster-General against the dictation of the Pacific Mail lobby drew on him for a time the fury of the howling pack, the lobby acting as whippers-in. Then their venom and malignity were displayed against Attorney-General Garland, whose high reputation and sterling integrity formed an inseparable barrier to their efforts against the Law Department of the Administration. Here again they were foiled by the manly, straightforward, explicit explanation of the telephone business by Mr. Garland, an explanation which fully acquitted him in the estimation of all fair-minded citizens from the lying charges brought by the enemies of the Administration. On Secretary Lamar's department the most determined attack was made. The Pension Bureau was such a valuable adjunct to the Republican National Committee during the campaign of 1884, when that zealous, unscrupulous partisan, Dudley, was in command of it, that the enemies of honest government could not permit the sweeping reforms instituted by the gallant Union veteran, General Black, ridding the bureau of the corruption and fraud with which it was permeated, pass without an exhibition of their venom. They had traded upon the most sacred feelings of the American people, their gratitude towards the saviors of the Union, so long and found it so convenient to pay off political debts by filling the pension lists with the names of people who had no right or title to pensions, that they fiercely resented the interference of General Black with their schemes.—*Albany Argus.*

A True Parallel.

The Republican party is catching it from all sides. It is hard to say any thing sensible nowadays without hitting that organization a back-handed lick in some part of its anatomy. Mons. Henri Rochefort, in discussing "Republicanism in France," gives it a left-hander square on the nose. He says:

"Political parties have at least one trait in common with dramatic writers—that is their extreme repugnance to recognize that almost always their defeats should be laid to their own faults. It is extremely rare, indeed, for an author to explain his want of success otherwise than as due to the incapability of the actors, or to the rain or snow, or to excessive heat, or to some other climatic condition apt to exert an unfavorable influence on the public. Undoubtedly it would be much simpler to admit that the piece was hissed solely because it was poor; but that is the last explanation of which the unfortunate playwright will dream. In the same way parties, when they behold public opinion abandoning them, never look upon this general defection as a direct consequence of their own detestable policy; on the contrary, they exert all their ingenuity to discover remote causes, of a machiavelic and most complicated nature, and thus free themselves from the necessity of admitting their own errors and allow themselves to continue in them."

This is as true in America as it is in France. It is strikingly true of the Republican party now. It attributes its losses to every cause but the true one—namely, its own bad policies and purposes.—*Des Moines Leader.*

"High-Minded" Criticism.

The Republicans, finding no legitimate cause for the criticism of President Cleveland, are driven to straits which create almost as much amusement as they do disgust. Here are samples from the *Commercial:*

> "The President thinks he is before the country in the act of heroic adventure when he sits in a wagon or boat and is pulled or hauled thirty or forty miles a day through country roads or on alleged lakes."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "The President is having his ponderous person hauled over mountain roads and through mountain lakes, in the idea that the Nation is gaining strength by the resting of the meat on his lazy bones."

The President is taking such a brief annual vacation as is usually allotted to every hard-working employe. He, like many intelligent men, prefers to get his rest on a fishing trip. He has his wife and his wife's mother with him. To the utmost of his power he has made the trip a thoroughly quiet and unostentatious one. We modestly submit that such stuff as that quoted above is a disgrace to American citizenship.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

PRESS POINTS.

—They are now calling him James [illegible] Blaine.—*Albany Argus.*

—General Logan might have taken part in the Maine campaign if he had been an enthusiastic Blaine man, but the fact is that John A. is a Logan man now.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The Connecticut Republicans made an open proclamation that they had a hard road to travel when they nominated the president of a New York bank for Governor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mr. Blaine will insist on having his own way, we presume, and so long as the Republican party is in a moral condition to accept him it will make no particular difference who is its candidate.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The new Democratic campaign hand-book will prove a most disagreeable surprise to those Republican organs which have made merry at times over the words of the late Vice-President Hendricks: "We need to have the books in the Government offices opened for examination."—*Albany Argus.*

—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, says that all a Democratic Administration has done in two years has been to bankrupt "poor John Roach." The last of John's fat campaign contributions, stolen from the pockets of the people, makes the average Republican politician very sorrowful.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—It has leaked out that Mr. Blaine is very angry with Senator Frye on account of the sharp thrust the latter gave him while playing with the edged tools of rhetoric. The Plumed Knight has been unable to conceal his chagrin over his reckless language of his volatile lieutenant, who has damaged him far more than did the comparatively harmless Dr. Burchard. There has been some very candid correspondence on the subject between the two men, and the Senator has resorted to the defence which his chief fell back upon in his Portland speech early in the summer—that he was misreported. In Senator Frye's case the excuse is palpably false. The point was not only the most prominent in his speech here, but it was repeated in the same language in two subsequent speeches.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The enfranchisement of slaves was originally approved by certain partisan leaders as a political measure. Those men were stupid enough to overlook the fact that an early result of their proteges' new-born citizenhood would be the development of their intellectual freedom. With that improvement came the capacity to think and act, which effects a realization of the truth that the best safeguard to human liberty is independence of thought and action within the law. The chief benefit to be derived from the privilege of the ballot is the power it imparts to the elector to have a free voice in the selection of leaders. If a voter were to be denied that he would become a political serf, a tool in the hands of designing men. And the very fact that the colored man is rapidly attaining to a position of independence is what troubles some of his professed friends.—*Chicago News.*

A Republican Ornament.

John P. Evans, pardoned by Governor Foraker and released from the Ohio penitentiary where he had just commenced serving a sentence for ballot-box stuffing, points a moral and adorns a Republican tale. The whole thing is characteristic of Bob Kennedy, the Rump, and Foraker, the chief engineer of the dirty partisan business. Evans is remembered by the writer, in his wild and incoherent testimony before the Legislature Investigation Committee, as a witness to whom lying was a mere pastime, and perjury a welcome employment. He was both formally and informally impeached, flatly contradicted by reputable witnesses, the testimony of the ballot-box itself, and completely broken down on cross-examination. A more pitiful and disgusting spectacle of perjury exposed was never witnessed. It even sickened Governor Noyes, one of the counsel for the contestors, and yet to manufacture capital for the Republican party of Ohio this convicted perjurer, upon an evident agreement with the Governor of our State, went before the Hamilton grand jury, repeated his lying statement, was convicted, and promptly, according to contract, made the subject of Executive clemency. To this dirty complexion the Republican party of Ohio, under the leadership of Foraker, has come at last.—*Toledo Times.*

Some Cold and Blighting Figures.

The cold figures of the returns are as blighting to Mr. Blaine's hopes for 1888 as were the fateful 1,149 which told, in 1884, that he had then lost all in losing New York. He has deliberately and even ostentatiously invited the result of this State election as a criterion of his strength; and to the end that it should be a sweeping victory—not for the Republican candidates, whose election was a foregone conclusion under any circumstances—he has vigorously participated in the campaign himself and invited assistance from every available quarter. It may be noted, parenthetically, that the failure of this invited assistance to respond is not the least significant feature of the whole affair. Logan, Sherman and Evarts, who were especially solicited, were conspicuous by their absence, and of all the other eminent speakers announced only Senator Allison, of Iowa, and John D. Long, of Massachusetts, responded. The dispatch from his own home, announcing that while "both the Republican and the Democratic vote show a falling off from that cast in 1884, yet the Republicans have suffered far more than the Democrats," ought to sound the knell of the Blaine candidacy.—*Chicago News.*

What They Have Done for England.

The Republican party allowed alien capitalists to become possessed of 20,747,000 acres of land in the United States in the years they held the Government after the close of the war. If the change had not come when it did there would have been no land for exemption by a citizen in a few years. The Holland Land Company alone has 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico, an English syndicate holds 3,000,000 acres in Texas, another English syndicate has 1,800,000 acres in Mississippi, and Sir Edward Reid and others claim 2,000,000 acres in Florida. The picture is not a very pleasant one for an American citizen to gaze upon, but it shows that the g. o. p. was determined that the gentry of England should have a foothold in this country even if veterans got no land.—*Buffalo Times.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, SEP. 29, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
One year $1.50
Six months [illegible]
Three months [illegible]
Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Column 1 year [illegible]
[illegible]

The canvass which the Taylor brothers are making in Tennessee is pronounced one of unprecedented excitement. They average several hours each day speaking and but in few cases have they had to exceed five hours for sleep, but they are standing the campaign well. The speeches cover every day of the campaign, and each is bending every energy to defeat the other on the stump, and the debate is growing in interest each day, and each finds the ability of the other increasing as the canvass progresses. They manifest a sincere interest in the personal welfare of each other, and little brotherly acts of kindness mark their intercourse.

At the meeting of the county commissioners last Wednesday, the proposition to work the prisoners hereafter confined in jail as a punishment for misdemeanors, was discussed and met the approval of the commissioners. A rock pile will be provided and when a prisoner is sent to jail to serve out a fine, he will be anchored to a rock pile with a ball and chain. The rock thus broken will be sold to the turnpikes. This move will be endorsed by the people, and will have a tendency to diminish the number of misdemeanor prisoners confined in jail in the course of a year.

The county commissioners see the necessity of having the accommodations about the Infirmary that such an institution requires, and have taken steps looking toward the building of a fruit-house, a building which is an actual necessity, as there is no cellar under any part of the main building, and without something of the kind the county is considerably the loser.

Yesterday among our mail was a very small and neatly wrapped little package, which, at first, we took to be a postage stamp, but upon investigation it turned out to be the Licking Valley *Scorcher*. Though small it was very loud.

It is contended that Wiggins, the would-be weather prophet, is an ignoramus, besides being a regular, genuine weather crank. But if his earthquake should come to time to-day, he will be decidedly the biggest frog in the pond.

The city of Covington is getting worked up again on the water question. When political excitement runs down in Covington they fall back on the water question and discuss it until it has to give way to politics.

Next Wednesday Frankfort will celebrate her centennial. Arrangments are being made for the grandest day in the history of the town. Visitors will be there from all points of the State and participate in the festivities.

The President's very pleasant fishing excursion is being followed by the endorsement of the Democratic Congressional conventions as rapidly as they meet, consequently he ought now sleep well of nights.

Judge Morton, of Lexington, declines to enter the race for Governor, but there are yet enough candidates left on the track to make the contest mighty warm and surrounded with uncertainty.

How is it that we never hear of a mr. j. proctor knott in connection with the next gubernatorial derby?—Carrollton Democrat.

He is not eligible, that's the how that's which.

Some of the present Congressional delegation in this State are failing of a renomination, while some of the others are having a hard fight to retain their seats.

The Scott county Democrats instructed for Uncle Milt Hamilton for member of the State Board of Equalization from that district. 'Rah for Uncle Milt.

The weather the past few days has not been suitable for cutting and housing tobacco. The damp weather keeps it growing and very brittle.

Wiggins' earthquake which is advertised for to-day has terrorized the negroes in the South and especially in South Carolina.

Should this rainy period be followed by a killing frost, some of the late corn will be materially injured.

Covington's water works are out of order.

Take the Recorder.

1886 TOBACCO CROP.

The old claim that woman is the most fickle character in the list of the earth is not true if vegetation is considered, for we think the tobacco plant will discount anything that can be named for fickleness. Early in the season the crop in general looked [illegible] generally [illegible] but as the few days of June and July came on a great change [illegible] was reported from most sections but particularly Virginia, North Carolina and Wisconsin. In these States the conditions went on from bad to worse, the weather appearing to be desperately flirting and coquetting with the crop until it had reduced it to a condition which its friends said it could never recover from. Too much rain and too many hot, dry days alternated in the first two mentioned States, while in the latter State hot, dry, parching weather was the rule. The crops of these States were generally reported as almost ruined, as far as quality was concerned, particularly, but behold what a transformation has occurred in a month or more.

Now reports from correspondents, exchanges, and from the chief of the agricultural departments of Virgina and North Carolina are to the effect that the crops has come out wonderfully, and that, providing frosts are late, in order to let the late tobacco (much of the crop of the States being of this class) fully mature, at least three-quarters of an average crop in quanity will be realized, and that quality will be but little less than this, and might possibly be even better, some report. In Wisconsin the crop is now acknowledged to be in far better condition than could have been anticipated, and some, who persisted a month ago in claiming that the crop could not possibly be over two-thirds as large as last year, are reluctant to admit a very material improvement, yet there are a great many, who never made as low an estimate of the crop as the above, now confident that the yield will be closer to two-thirds of last year's crop, and that Good Wrappers will not by any means be as scarce an article as was generally believed if the curing season is in any way propitious. An early heavy frost may somewhat discount the improved condition in Wisconsin, by either damaging the tobacco in the field or inducing its cutting while green, which is in every essential as bad as frost-bitten tobacco. A slight frost did occur early last week, but did no damage.

In Kentucky, Ohio and other of the Western States, a good crop will probably be housed, though a good deal of it is late tobacco, and might be materially damaged if anything like a severe frost occurred before the first week of October. In Ohio and Missouri the conditions have not been as favorable as in Kentucky, as a less acreage than usual was planted, and dry weather permanently stunted some; but, considered as a whole the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Missouri, will produce a crop that will be ample enough to meet the wants of the trade, though it will be smaller than either of the last two crops, and there will be no difficulty to obtain any of the various types.

In Missouri little or no White Burley was grown this year, being mostly the Export and Dark Manufacturing grades, and in Kentucky more Dark was planted than in the two years preceding; but as there was entirely too much White Burley grown for the good of its reputation and value, a moderate crop this year will be in the nature of a blessing, especially if the low grades are a minor part of the crop, as it is claimed. In the Clarksville, Hopkinsville and Nashville Districts, the crop is usually heavy and fine.

In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York, a fine crop of Cigar Leaf has been grown, and domestic Havana types predominate in all sections but Ohio, where a good and fine crop of Seed Leaf has been barned, and for which the Buckeye planters expect better prices than for years, as the stock and supply is comparatively meagre while there is a tendency to an increased demand for it from manufacturers. In the Cigar Leaf States the crop has been more forward (with the exception of Wisconsin) than in the Leaf States, and very little is now left standing in the fields.

Of course, the character, quality and the value of the crop can be materially changed in the curing, but every year this process is becoming more and more reduced to a science, and the danger from bad weather during the curing season is not much dreaded, except possibly in the Bright belt of Virginia, where unusual care is required to bring out the color and quality that makes this Leaf so valuable.—Cincinnati Western Tobacco-Journal.

A turpentine farm is one of the curiosities of the South. The trees are counted into crops of so many a thousand and then cut. The first run is as clear as oil, and after being dipped out with a paddle, it is distilled, and hard resin is left white and clear as glass.

STATE NEWS.

Mt. Sterling is to have a hundred thousand dollar hotel.

The soldiers of the battle at Perryville will hold a reunion on the battle field October 8.

Ance Jones, of Trimble county, accidently shot his face off while visiting [illegible] in Ohio.

As we feared several weeks ago much of the wheat has been injured in the stack.—Richmond Herald.

Mr. Andy Fishers' war horse Baby, will be in the procession at Madison. He is 40 years old, the oldest horse in the world.—Milton Press.

The old colored man, Martin McCurmac, who recently drew $3,585, of arrears of pension, and will hereafter get $72 per month for total blindness, can be seen any good day breaking rock on the Huntsville turnpike, at which work he has become quite an adept. The sudden acquisition of wealth has not turned his head in the least.—Stanford Journal.

The trial of the ten thousand dollar damage suit of W. V. Crawford against H. M. Winslow, in the Circuit Court occupied all of last Saturday and a portion of the day before. H. P. Montgomery and Judge Fisher represented Mr. Winslow, and Judge Major and Mr. McElrath were for Mr. Crawford. The time was spent mostly in hearing the testimony, an hour on a side being given to argument, but the jury was not out over five minutes before it returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Winslow. It will be remembered that a short time since Mr. Winslow caused the arrest of Mr. Crawford on the charge of forgery. The plaintiff alleged that it was maliciously done. The defendant denied and averred that he had probable cause to believe that Mr. C. was guilty of the crime. The jury so decided. It will be remembered that he was acquitted, however.—Carrollton Democrat.

State Politics.

Muhlenburg county will vote on prohibition Oct. 1.

The Democratic convention at Augusta did the sensible thing in endorsing the administration of President Cleveland, without ifs or ands.—Maysville Eagle.

It would seem that oratory does not win every time. There are but few men in the whole union who can make a finer speech than Jim McKenzie, and yet he came out 3d in the race for Congressional nomination in his district.—Paducah News.

The New York *World* says "the long period of depression in business seems now to be giving away to one of prosperity. Merchants and general tradesmen agree that the prospects of the fall trade are very bright. There is no boom, but a steady, healthy growth. Every one sees indications of better times. It is the universal opinion in commercial and financial circles that not only is the present condition of business better than it has been for a number of years past, but that the future is of greater promise than for a long time. The bustle and activity in the drygoods district is apparent to all who visit that part of the city. All are generally begin to feel the good times. The streets in the drygoods district are lined at night with trucks piled high with merchandise and covered with tarpaulins ready to be started at daybreak for the steamer, wharves and railroad shipping offices. The same story of activity comes in from all directions and extends to all branches of industry save the leather trade."

No party can long maintain itself on a basis of gaugers, tide-waiters, postmasters and other officials. The Democratic party lost the Presidency while in control of all the offices, and regained it while destitute of any. The Republicans came into power inspite of the bread and butter brigade, and went out notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the same force organized on their side. To live and rule, a party needs principles and honesty of them, and a policy, with the ability to give it effect.—New York World.

It is reported that there is to be a change in the management of the Lexington lunatic asylum, Dr. Clark of the Anchorage asylum taking the place of Dr. Chenault. The Lexington asylum management has of late years been the subject of frequent and severe criticisms, and the change may be for the good of the institution.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $15,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1882. Upon an examination of our bonds we discover that we have none that are needed at Washington yet.

Clark Beemon and Miss Tennie Aylor, daughter of T. B. Aylor, of Limaburg, will be married to-day.

Last Monday night Senator Voorhees made one of his big speeches at Indianapolis.

THE WATCH'S STORY.

Why He Was Valued by Queen Betsey and Her King.

In the pawnbroker's window where the old, multi-keyed clarionet was lying in its green frayed case and where the gold watch was hanging with its placard which told the inquisitive passer by that it had been presented by a queen, there was a silence after the watch had told its story, as our readers were informed one short fortnight ago. The queen, as the watch facetiously observed, was one of a pack of cards, not the spouse of a reigning monarch, as the clarionet at first supposed.

So when the announcement was made the clarionet felt most justly aggrieved.

"I noticed your impatient curiosity," exclaimed the watch after a pause, "and told you the wrong story. The queen that gave me to my owner wore no crown of gold. Her head was content to be crowned with golden hair, but it was in her true blue eyes that one could see her royal nature. Her life will be crowned, however, by such a crown as never was worn on an earthly monarch. She was the wife of a simple-minded engineer employed on the Straightline road, named George Martin. He used to own me, and if ever there was a queen she was one. Do you want to hear my real story?"

Of course they did, from the inquisitive clarionet up to the diamond king in its velvet-lined case. They wanted to hear it very much, so after clearing its throat the watch began.

"All the employes of the Straightline road," explained the timepiece, "excepting the firemen and engineers were on a strike, and perhaps this was what made George Martin—the husband of my queen—the engineer of the night express No. 10, button up his great coat more closely and pull down his cap more tightly as the train slowly puffed and rumbled out of Salemville and started on its long journey to Bordertown. Anyway, whatever it was, his face was paler than usual and he kept a tighter hold upon the lever as he peered into the mist and the darkness which almost hid the track before him.

"'Just such a night as No. 4 went over the bank at Long Point water tank,' he remarked to Jim, the fireman.

"'Pshaw!' returned the latter.

"'That's all right,' answered the engineer, 'but I wish I was at home with Queen Betsey and the girls all the same.'

"Then he relapsed into silence, and the train sped on, whizzing past small stations, shooting around curves and rumbling over culverts, while the engineer never for an instant lost sight of the almost invisible track which stretched out in two thread-like lines before the flying engine.

"On the side of a hill there wandered a valley, which narrowed at places so that the roadway was crowded for room. Then again it widened out into small valleys divided into meadows, wheat fields, groves and pastures while the picturesque houses of the farmers dotted the hillsides. Just at the entrance to this valley, on the first hill which guarded the way like a sentinel, was where the queen lived.

"Their lawn sloped gently to the narrow bit of woods: through the leaves in summer she could catch a glimpse of the lights of the flying train, looking like a company of will-o'-the-wisps on a race for life, so rapidly did they flash past the trees. Through the same leaves he could see the lighted lamp that the queen always left in the front window to cheer him on his lonely way. Even in that passing glimpse the lamp talked to him as only a lamp in the window can talk. It told him to hurry on: to keep a brave heart: to keep his head clear, his eyes sharp, his ears keen, and to remember always that some one was watching for him, waiting for him and praying too. The lamp did not confine itself merely to conveying messages to and fro in the gloom, like commonplace electricity, even though these messages did not come through the ears, nor through the eyes, and never reached the brain before going straight to the heart, which the most expert electrician has never yet accomplished with his subtle fluid. It had other and still more wonderful gifts, possessed by lamps in general ever since Aladdin's time; but a wise lamp, and all lamps are wise, never displays this marvelous achievement to mankind except at night time, and only then when that specimen of mankind to whom it shows this gift can see its gentle rays through the window panes of home. It must be his home, too. Its charm is broken in any other place.

"Besides the power of talking it could paint as never a mortal artist painted, since the painter's art was known. Quick as a flash, the rays which had pierced the darkness and entered the engine's cab set about with invisible paints and brushes to perform their work of magic. Their work was no sooner commenced than ended. The walls of the cab, with their dirty windows covered with grease and oil; the polished steel levers, the gauge, the bars and the wheels of the engine were gone, and in their place were neatly papered walls hung with pretty pictures; the windows were as clean as soap and water oft applied could make them, and the curtains were of spotless white. The floor was carpeted with ingrain of a neat and cheery pattern, where the sun beams liked to sport, especially when baby sported with them—a pattern that was homelike by lamplight. The picture didn't stop with this. A sweet faced woman sat in an easy chair rocking, by the side of the dying embers in the grate, for even in summer the nights are cool on the hillside. Her hair was the color of ripe corn silk and her eyes so blue and tender, so true and gentle, that even the magic first painted just a little slower when he came to this fair figure, lingering lovingly as he did his work. Then the door by his side opened, and in a crib by the side of a bed were nestled two little baby girls: their golden curls spread over the pillow with a grace that art has never learned nor ever will; their pink cheeks flushed with the warmth of their coverings and their bright eyes hidden by four little white curtains fringed with golden silk, such as no loom has ever spun, even in enchanted fairy-land, where cobweb-threads are spun by elfin weavers into clothes, colored by dyes distilled from rich rose leaves and purple violets, golden rods and peach blossoms, and fashioned into garments by domestic spirits for royalty to wear.

"The engineer sighed and the picture was gone. The walls were greasy, the floor was dirty, the night was dark and he was once more at his post of duty. It was midnight and the Long Point water tank stood up beside the lonely track like a grim and corpulent spectre. On the right of it rose the great trees of the harsh woods. On the left of the track was the ravine, whose walls were as straight as a stone could fall. The rocky bottom of this ravine was fully 200 feet below the rails, which were scarcely ten feet distant from its brink. It had always been dangerous, but the superintendent said it couldn't be helped. The river, which flowed parallel with the track, was as near the rails on the other side, and a bridge of trestle work a half a mile in length was too expensive. So the danger was unavoidable. The directors agreed with him and so did the heedless passengers who gave the dangers of their journey little thought as long as they reached their destination on time.

"The sharp eyes of George Martin saw the straight rails of the track as they came to a point in the distance. They also discerned outlined against the lesser blackness of the horizon the black outlines of the water tank. But they failed to see the four determined looking men crouched in the shadow of the woods. Neither did they see the loose dirt, freshly stirred on the track at the curve. They did not see that the rails had been moved; that they were just unfastened on the ties so that the slightest motion would scatter them like straws before the hurricane, while the train would dash with lightning speed over the embankment into the ravine below. On came the train, nearer and nearer. The four men drew closer and closer together, waited and even held their breaths in soul-consuming anxiety. In one second all would be over.

• • • • • • •

"The newspapers issued the following afternoon contained the following dispatch:

"'Express train No. 10 went over the embankment at Long Point water tank at midnight last night. Engineer Martin was in charge. There were over forty persons killed by the fall, and many others of the hundred who were on the train will die from injuries inflicted.'"

Here the watch stopped.

"Well," inquired its listeners in unison, "how did the engineer come out of the accident?"

"I almost forgot that," continued the watch. "Just as the engine was a few yards from the loosened rails he looked at me. As he did so his experienced eyes caught a glimpse of the murderous derangement. With the strength of a giant and the speed of thought he pulled back the lever reversing the engine, called to his fireman to jump, and then he jumped himself."

"I'm glad of that," observed the clarionet with a sigh of relief. "Was he hurt?"

"Not in the least. But the jar stopped me at that very second."

"How did you come here?"

"I was stolen from his bureau drawer, for after that my queen said that I should never work another day."

"Stolen?" exclaimed the clarionet, "why don't you tell the people whom you belong to?"

"Can't make them understand."

"I can tell them," bravely cried the clarionet, "and I will right off."

"Have you any watches to sell?" interrupted a voice from within the store.

"Yes," replied the pawnbroker, reaching for the relator of this tale.

"Why!" exclaimed the customer. "That's mine. It was stolen some time ago, and I can prove it."

A second later a policeman entered the door, and it was not long before the watch was stowed comfortably away in George Martin's pocket, almost breaking its case with the vehemence of its joyous ticking.

"Well!" observed the clarionet to his fellows after quiet had settled down like dust upon the collection, "I, for one, am glad."

"So are we," replied the other collaterals sincerely and in unison.

"So are we—every one."

And I think they were.—*Benjamin Northrop, in N. Y. Graphic.*

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—H. M. Riley.
Jailer—Samuel Cowen.
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—Dr. A. A. Morat, Constance.
Superintendent of Schools—J. P. Ryle.

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and 3rd Monday in October. W. Montfort, Judge. W. L. Riddell, Clerk. John S. Gaines, Commonwealth's Attorney. W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. E. H. Baker, Judge. S. W. Tolin, County Attorney. M. T. Garnett, Clerk. J. H. Clutterbuck, Sheriff. W. T. Gorman, Deputy Sheriff.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. House, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday.—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and R. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. R. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Sleet, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Broaddus, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gourdridge, third Saturday. Morgan Helm, constable.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

F. M. Hewlett, &c. Plff.
vs } Notice of sale in equity
J. J. Johnson, &c. Defendants.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 4th day of Oct., 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

70 acres of land on the waters of Big Bone Creek bounded by the lands of J. A. Story, J. H. Slater, and others. Also 2 houses and lots, and a warehouse and store room in Hamilton, this county. For a more particular description see judgement herein.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Amount to be raised by sale, $3379 5[illegible]

Bonds payable to the undersigned.

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DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn, and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 28 acres, which is in wheat, 26 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. Sturgis, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

A CALL.

The Democrats of this county are hereby requested to meet in mass convention in the Court-house in Burlington next Monday afternoon to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention which will be held in Newport, Campbell county, Ky., Oct. 5, '86. Meeting at 1 o'clock p. m.

J. G. FURNISH,
Chm. Dem. Ex. Com.

Subscribe for the Recorder.

Yesterday was a dreary, drizzly, dark, damp day.

Paw paws and 'possums are ripe. Gather them.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor 5c Cigar.

The World Renowned Cigar is a delicious smoker.

The elements celebrated the equinox last Thursday.

The attendance at the Academy is still increasing.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Smoke C. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

Don't forget that Hon John G. Carlisle will speak in Burlington Monday.

The personal property of John I. Bruce was sold at public sale yesterday.

Wiggins' great shake is advertised for to-day. Bet a cigar it don't come to time.

Mrs. Lucy Rogers is keeping house in the residence lately occupied by John Huey.

There is considerable tobacco in the Petersburg neighborhood that has not been cut yet.

To-morrow is L. B Stephens' sale. Several blooded horses will be put under the hammer.

The heavy winds the past week certainly have blown a great many apples off of the trees.

Burlington's colored population turned out enmasse to attend the Lawrenceburg fair Saturday.

The showers come at intervals just about right to keep the fall grass green and in good condition.

The heavy wind last Thursday blew down several large trees along the pike between here and Petersburg.

About two months till Thanksgiving day. A turkey can be considerably enlarged in that length of time.

Our legal fraternity is ready for next week's picnic, and it will be anxious for Judge Montfort to start the music.

H. F. Blase, 540 Madison Ave., Covington, has the most stylish stock of piece goods on the market. Go and see it.

The friends of Mr. Albert Corbin, of Bellevue, will be glad to hear that he is getting along as well as could be expected.

Rumor is our authority for saying that there will be some big deals in real estate in this immediate vicinity shortly.

It is reported that Boone Rogers has bought the farm near Burlington and from which John Huey moved a few weeks since.

The Commissioners say they are going to have a county rock pile over which the petty law breaker can reflect and soliloquize.

One of Tony Cook's fox hounds was guilty of some peculiar antics last Sunday and Tony shot it, fearing it might have the hydrophobia.

The wind traveled over this county at a high rate of speed last Saturday night, but it was without rain, thunder or lightning accompaniments.

Desiring to leave home about the 1st of October, to be absent for some time, persons indebted to me will please settle by that time. J. G. FURNISH.

Esquire Cowen held his first court at Constance Monday. The case he tried was one in which Esq. Whitlock had acted as arbitrator and couldnt preside.

The County Commissioners' next regular meeting will be held the first Monday in November, the day on which the Court of Claims heretofore met.

The Sheriff has posted up notices of the times and places where he will meet you to collect your taxes. Read his notice and then comply with his request.

Our townslady Mrs R S. Crisler took a premium on marble cake, also on an embroidered apron, at the Lawrenceburg Fair.

While playing ball opposite Constance last Sunday Fritz Zimmer let a bat slip, striking Tennis Tuning on top of his head inflicting quite a serious wound.

T. B. Rouse did considerable work on the roads in his district last week. He is an overseer of long standing, and does good work on the highways in his bailiwick.

John Huey, of Rabbit Hash, was in town last Saturday. He takes charge of the ferry at that place day after tomorrow and will be glad to "set you across" often.

The Burlington Lodge of Odd-Fellows has been invited to attend and participate in the celebration of Frankfort's centennial, which is one week from to-day.

The protracted meeting at Pt. Pleasant closed Sunday. It was a very successful meeting, and about twenty persons were baptised in the river at Constance last Sunday.

For the benefit of those who have business with or desire to communicate with the County Superintendent of schools, we state Mr. J. P. Ryle's address is Rabbit Hash Boone Co., Ky.

Mr. Parker, who some time since took charge of the toll gate on the Woolper pike, will return to his residence in Burlington to-morrow. There was not enough excitement about the manipulation of toll gate to satisfy him.

Remember that Geo. [illegible] & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to furnish a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

The Latonia races will be a very popular resort for quite a number of Boone people next week. Some that have to be at the court would like to attend the races while there are others that don't have to attend court but, will take in the races.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE. On Monday October 4th, in Burlington I will offer at public auction a nice family carriage. Has been in moderate use for several years, made by Miller of Cincinnati, O. Terms easy.

L. S. PRIEST.

If the next grand jury will go on a tour of inspection through the second story of the Court house, it will discover that while the grand jury is in session there are no accommodations for a petit jury did it require a room in which to deliberate.

Boone county ought to and will furnish Hon. John G. Carlisle a very large audience next Monday. His discussion of public issues are manly, frank and fair, which causes his political opponents to admire him and his discussions of public affairs.

NOTICE.—The Annual election of officers for the Boone County Farmers Insurance Company, will be held in the company's office in Burlington on the first Monday in October, 1886. All the stockholders are earnestly requested to attend. J. H. WALTON, Secty.

The Teachers' Association met at Union last Saturday. It was late in the day before it organized for business, consequently the entire program was not completed. The next meeting will be in Burlington, the fourth Saturday in October at 10 o'clock a. m.

So far as we have heard everybody is coming to Burlington next Monday to hear the Hon. John G. Carlisle's speech. We predict there will be the largest crowd in Burlington that day that has been here for a long time. There will be some here from Indiana should the weather not be too bad.

Some of the boys will commence packing their "grips" this week preparatory to making distant friends, visits which the press of work has necessarily delayed until next week. They will not leave their address for the use of the inquisitive big sixteen which will meet during their absence.

The docket for the next term of the Circuit Court closed last Friday with 25 ordinary and 14 equity appearances. The Moore will case is the only one set for trial on Saturday the 6th day of the term. If the court keeps up with the docket it will have a week and a day which it can devote exclusively to the trial of that case.

The wind and rain storm that swept over this part of the country last Thursday about five o'clock p. m., was the most violent of the season, but no damage was done. The cloud was extremely angry looking, and at its approach the nervous inhabitant was considerably excited. The rain and wind seemed to come from all points of the compass in a short time.

At their meeting last Wednesday the County Commissioners appointed Edgar Cropper to superintend the building of a fruit-house at the County Infirmary—Commissioner Cropper was also appointed a committee to ascertain the present indebtedness of the county and what will be the probable expense for the next year. M. T. Garnett was appointed to settle with the Sheriff.

Mr. Stewart Baker and old and estimable citizen, of the Big Bone neighborhood died last Sunday after several weeks illness. The funeral was preached Monday by Elder E. Stephens, after which the remains were interred in the family cemetery. Mr. Baker was about 78 years old and had been a very successful business man. He leaves several grown children and many friends who lament his death.

The floor in the Court-house having been repaired, Mr. Cowen consented that the young folks might dance there one night before the benches and iron railing which incloses the bar, were replaced, so last Friday night they took advantage of the opportunity afforded, and enjoyed a very pleasant dance. The music was furnished by Messrs W. E Piper, R H. Sandford and Perry Cropper. Quite a number of married ladies were present the greater part of the evening.

One day last week Dr. Ionns Terrill, of the Bullittsville neighborhood, came near having his barn destroyed by fire. He was having the roof pitched and it accidently took fire from the furnace used for heating the pitch. During the excitement, the workmen who, before, could not move about on the roof without holding to ropes, skipped about as fearlessly as if they had been on terra firma. Bruce Thornton distinguished himself by his heroic effort, using his coat as a weapon with which to fight the flames. The damage was trifling.

Sunday some young men at Beaver were behaving rather boisterously when constable Coyle commanded the peace, but they refused to heed the command. Knowing the parties with whom he had to deal he went home and got his pistol, and when returning he was met by the parties and his horse was surrounded. An attempt was made to take the constable off his horse when he drew his pistol and commenced firing into the crowd. A young man named Farrell received two wounds, one on the side of his face, and one on his right side and arm. Coyle is constable in the Beaver district and his examining trial was held yesterday, the result of which we have not been advised.

Of the Government work at that point the Rising Sun Local says:

"Although the dyke has been a [illegible] of conversation since the work was begun in May 1884, comparatively few know of the details of the structure. Its total length was [illegible] feet but [illegible] feet have been added. The piles number 1,400 and have been driven eight or ten feet in the river bed the two rows forming the sides of the dyke being eight feet wide. The substructure inclosed was filled above low water, and is made of alternate layers of brush and rock. Within and upon this foundation is the crib, or dyke proper, four feet high and thirteen feet wide, the timbers drift-bolted and strengthened by dove-tailed crossties at regular distances. When completed 1,880 cords of brush will have been used, 31,000 cubic yards of stone, 325,180 feet of timber, 12 tons of iron bolts, a ton and a half of washer bolts, and 11,000 spikes. During the past few weeks the current has set in against the lower portion of the piling, and has greatly damaged their efficiency, and further work will be done to protect the dyke. The structure will be finished by the middle of next month."

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Miami Synod, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will be held with the Hopeful church, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 5th and 6th, 1886. Preaching every night during the week, including Sunday and Sunday night. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings, especially the Womens' Home and Foreign Missionary Meeting, which will meet at the same place.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 5th 7:30 p. m.

Sermon—Importance of correct Christian work,—Rev. F. A. Matthes, of Casstown, Ohio.

Announcements.—Benediction.

Wednesday, Oct. 6th, 9:00 a. m.

Praise Service, Subject: Schools of the Synod, Psalms cxliv, 12—Conducted by Rev. H. A. Ott, Brookville, Ohio.

Music—

10:00 a. m. Address of Welcome,—Mr. Eli H. Surface, Gunpowder, Ky. Response, J. W. Kahler, Cincinnati, O Organization and Business.

11:00 a. m. Music—

11:05 Subject—The prime object of the Sunday school, Revs. E. D. Smith, of St. Paris, and Geo. Walchot, of Dayton, Ohio.

Music—

Wednesday Afternoon.

2:00 p. m. Childrens' Meeting—Theme, Children, their obligations and blessings, Addresses by Revs. J. F. Shaffer, of Delaware, and C. E. Werrick, of Tarlton, Ohio.

Music—

3:05 p. m. Subject—What motive have I in becoming a S. S. Teacher, Mr. Alfred Jenny, Cincinnati, and Rev. W. G. Gettle, Greenville, Ohio.

Music—

3:50 p. m Subject—My duty to the S. S. of which I am a member, Mr. H. G. Shank and Rev. S. E. Greenwalt.

On Thursday, October 7th, about 25 or 30 ministers of the Miama Synod, will meet at the Hopeful church to transact business for the church.

Of Shadrach Hathaway, who died in Rising Sun on the 19th inst., the Recorder says:

"Born in New Bedford, Mass., January 19, 1794, in 1815 he came to Indiana Territory, buying a log house of the proprietor of the town, on the corner of what is now Fourth and Front Sts., where he died, and had lived continuously for over 70 years. His business was that of a shoe maker, and he made the first pair of shoes made in Rising Sun or Ohio county. Five years later, to supply the wants of the growing settlement, he added a stock of general merchandise, taking in a partner. He prospered, and enlarged his business from time to time, until his establishment was perhaps the largest mercantile establishment in South-Eastern Indiana, with a branch house in Vevay, Indiana.

After the close of the war, age, with its infirmities, left its marks upon him, and the management of his extensive business affairs devolved largely upon other and less prudent heads than his. This, with the business depression and unsettled condition of affairs, swept away the accumulations of a lifetime, leaving little but the homestead, which for many years had been the property of his wife.

He soon after again went to work on the same work bench he bought in 1814 and which had been stored away for just fifty years. He continued at this taking measures and making boots and shoes to order, and especially in repairing, until spring, when failing eyesight compelled him to give up his shop and bench—to die. In these later years, when over 85 and 90 years of age, he was contented and happy, had a good or kind word for everybody, only dissatisfied when he had not work enough to do."

Mr. Hathaway was well known by many citizens of this county, and especially by the East Bend neighborhood. He was a Universalist, being the father of the church in Rising Sun.

Squire Gaines' court Monday was not overly crowded with business.

Personal Mentions.

Hon. H. P. Whitaker, of Covington, was in town Monday.

Mr. S. A. Palmer has been on the sick list for several days.

Miss Alice Revill expects to return to Washington this week.

Miss Eliza Rouse of Missouri, is visiting Mrs. Susan Acra, of this place.

Mrs. Hoffman and son, Woodie, are visiting relatives in Covington, this week.

Miss Minnie Ingram, of Florence, was the guest of Miss Lulie Conner, Friday.

W. W. Conner, of Cincinnati, was visiting in this county the latter part of last week.

Last Thursday night Geo. Piper and Clarence Kirkpatrick, attended a ball at Cleves, Ohio.

Rev. Quackenbush occupied the pulpit in the Universalist church at this place last Sunday.

Sam'l Kennedy, of Manchester, Ind., was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. S A. Palmer, Sunday.

Dr. I. R. McKenzie writes us from Big Bone springs that he will be in **Burlington next Monday.**

Mr. Morgan [illegible] and wife, of [illegible], Indiana, are visiting Davis Hogan and family, at this place.

A. W. [illegible], of Chattanooga, Tenn., sends us a [illegible] call the other day. He is well pleased with his new home.

Matt Hodges, of Campbell county, was the guest of his sister in law, Mrs. Susan Acra, the past two days last week.

Miss Lillie Marquiss, of Florence, was the guest of Mrs. Julia Clore the latter part of last week and the first of this.

Mrs. [illegible], of Loveland, Ohio, is visiting her brother and sister, Joe Westbay and Mrs. A. H. Hall, at this place.

Emmitt Gullion, was in Burlington the latter part of last week. Monday morning he left with his wife for Carrollton.

Mrs. Belle Gray, of Cedarville, Ohio, after several days visit to Mrs. Dempsey, of this place, returned home last Friday.

H. P. Stephens and Sheriff Clutterbuck went to Verona yesterday. The former to take depositions and the latter to take taxes.

Mrs. Emily Campbell left Monday morning to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Demaro, of Montgomery county, Indiana.

Joe Head has packeded his kit of tools and gone to the country to paint. He will destroy grub for Edgar Cropper for several weeks.

Jim Westbay is afflicted with a very bad cold. It is said he slept in the Lawrenceburg Fair grounds last Friday night with the gates open.

Mrs. J. Frank Grant and daughter, Miss Clara, and Mrs. E. C. Garnett, of Petersburg, left on the 29th for Virginia, where they will spend five or six weeks visiting relatives.

H. W. Adams, of the Union neighborhood, favored Burlington with his presence a few hours last Wednesday. Bluff congratulates himself on being exempt from jury service next week. He has served his time for 1885.

Miss Kittie Riddell went to Riverside, Ohio, yesterday, to attend at St. Paul's Cathedral, in Cincinnati, to-day, the wedding of Mr. Williams, Rector of the Episcopal church of Riverside and Miss , daughter of the Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GUNPOWDER.

The chickenpox is in the neighborhood.

Farmers have been very busy for the last week cutting corn and sowing grain.

Alonzo Vaughn, of Bullittsville, was visiting his mother at this place, Wednesday night.

The Sunday-school will close next Sunday at Pleasant Valley for the winter. Rev. Kellor will be present and deliver an address to the school.

HEBRON.

Preaching Sunday at 10 a. m.

The late corn is not yet out of danger of frost.

Many corn cribs are empty and ready for the new crop.

Irish potatoes are yielding well. Sweet potatoes—fair.

Considerable hay in the stack has been damaged by rain.

Born—On the 14th to Geo. McGlasson and wife a 14 pound boy.

The meeting at Point Pleasant closed Sunday night with 16 additions.

R. E. Clutterbuck will take charge of Hebron academy next Monday.

A great many from this neighborhood attended the Lawrenceburg fair.

Mrs. Bell Davis has located in Cincinnati, where she will spend the winter.

The acreage of wheat being sowed this fall is much larger than that of last season.

The wind Saturday night knocked the apples off badly, and lifted off the tops of many hay stacks.

The members of the church at this place are very sorry to lose Mrs. Flora Graves, who will move to Kansas.

There has not been a wedding in this neck o' woods for 12 months. How is this boys, a year behind and license 50 cents higher.

VERONA.

Oh my!
Who said so?
Where is my hat?
Don't forget your umbrella.

We will have a wedding to report soon if the ground don't get too "marshy.".

Miss Sallie Bannister, of Sherman, has been visiting Miss Mattie Hudson the past week.

Mrs. W. E Sleet with Master Albert and Miss Mary are visiting at New Liberty.

Miss Hambleton's select school commenced last Monday with a full attendance.

We can't report without paper,
And so we thought it no harm
To ask you to send us
A roll the size of your arm.
Also enclose in the paper
A few two cent stamps;
For when we touch our pocket-book
We take some kind of cramps.
Now, Mr. Eds, in making this bundle,
A few envelops also enclose—
We know you don't want a tumble,
Neither do you want a smashed nose.
We will be in your town next Monday.
To hear that Mr. Carlisle
They tell me he is a good one
To make a country jake smile.

For Sale.

Several first-class milch cows. Apply to

GEO. BLYTHE,
Burlington, Ky.

For Rent.

50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address

JOE REED or MRS GARRISON,
Burlington, Ky.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,

Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal.

JNO. H. RYLE,
H. W. RYLE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business Aug. [illegible] 1886

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$631,044 84
Overdrafts		2,641 [illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real est., furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,421 91	
Bills of other Banks	8,948 00	
Fract. paper currency, nickles and pennies	82 88	
Specie	1,700 85	
Trade Dollars	1,085 00	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	47,300 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$945,287 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	10,444 00	46,444 00
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	419,333 02	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	212 00	
Due to other N'tl Banks	34,635 31	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	24,663 03	553,843 36
Total		$945,287 05

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss.
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of Aug. 1886

R. K. TARVIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

NOTICE—Any one desiring to own a few high graded heifers can be accommodated by calling on the undersigned at Bullittsville, Ky., also have a few Shorthorn bull calves for sale.

A. S. GAINES.

Public Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK, PRODUCE &c

At my residence in Boone county, one mile from Richwood and 3 miles from Union, on the Richwood & Big Bone turnpike, on

Thursday, Sept. 30th, 1886,

The following property:

6 work Horses, 6 Alderney Cows, with calves, 50 fine Sheep, 10 Poland China Sows and pigs, registered and pedigreed 1 registered Boar, 30 stock Hogs, 2 road Wagons, 1 spring wagon, 1 buggy, 1 road cart, 1 sulky, 1 family carriage, Farming Implements of every kind of the most improved make, comprising Plows, Reapers, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description such as fine bed-room sets, parlor sets, dining-room sets, marble top bureaus, chairs, brussels and ingrain carpets, cooking stove, etc., etc.

One brood mare, Lady Clay; sired by Strader's C. M. Clay, jr.; dam, Liza, by a Pilot horse, and he by Davy Crocket; Lady Clay is the dam of Richwood and is now in foal by McGregor.

2 Lucy H., chestnut colt, sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Clay.

3 Lady Hambletonian by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Kate Clay by C. M. Clay, jr.; 2d dam, Liza.

4 Joe M., stud colt, by Membrino Star; dam, Lady Hambletonian.

5 Thomas T., by Riddell's Talmage; he by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Kate Clay by C. M. Clay, jr.

6 Bell T., black mare, same pedigree as Thomas T.

7 Harry B., same sire; dam, Lady Clay.

8 Jim B., stud colt, sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Clay.

9 Richwood, the model stallion, blood bay, 16 hands high, very handsome and speedy; sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Clay.

10 J. R., bay stud, 4 years-old, 16 hands high, sired by Strader's Hambletonian; dam, Kate Clay—full sister to Lady Clay.

20 dozen chickens and turkeys,

50 tons hay, 10 tons oats, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock. Dinner on the grounds.

On all sums of $10 and under cash, over that amount a credit of 9 months, with approved security, notes to bear interest from date. L. B. STEPHENS.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Tilford Sullivan's Adm'r, Pltf.
vs — in equity.
Tilford Sullivan's heirs, &c. Dfts.

The parties to this action are hereby notified that the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will, on the 21st day of Aug. 1886 at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington, Ky., begin his sittings in this case, and take and hear such proof as may be offered by the parties, and will adjourn from day to day until his sittings shall be completed. All claims against the estate of Tilford Sullivan must be presented properly proven. Given under my hand, as Master Commissioner aforesaid, this 21 day of Aug. 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wirel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreitt, John Green, Thos Bart, Fred Probble, Charles Castinetto, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and corporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statute of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

Take your County Paper.

Music Lessons,

PIANO

OR

ORGAN

Instruction [illegible] for practice, and lessons given at the residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Saddles and Harness,

Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun.

Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. H. F. CRISLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.

PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.	J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.

R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.

OSCAR GAINES, Agent.	R S. COWEN, Assessor

AURORA
MARBLE
AND
GRANITE
WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Best Southern Home for Girls. [illegible] this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

City Flouring Mills,

RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT.

J. W. TALBOTT.

THE COMBINATION

FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,

Burlington, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier

CAPITAL $300,000.

FARMERS AND TRADERS

NATIONAL BANK.

Covington, Kentucky.

DIRECTORS.

James S. Wayne,	M. C. Motch,	Sam Hind,	E. J. Hickey,	E. J. Greer,
J. S. Matson,	J. H. Mersman,	J. L. Sandford,	L. H Dills,	F. P. Helm

L. C. Stephens.

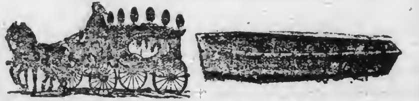
The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable term. Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

dec. 30-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,

— ALSO A SPLENDID —

HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the *sovereign remedy*. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children* often look *pale* and *sickly* from no other cause than worms, and spasms are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms. Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease, which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially *mothers* who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for as surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it *never fails*. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in the matter, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. Schwartz & Haslett, *Pittsburg, Pa.*
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.
J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe*, *valuable* and *effectual* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

J. E. SCHWARTZ & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Proprietors

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,

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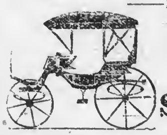

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TAKE THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

SOUND THE ALARM.

When [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

When the [illegible]
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And [illegible]
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But the [illegible]
[illegible]

When the man who reads the papers
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

When the maid with whom you [illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

—[illegible]

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UNDER A CLOUD.

The Beautiful Heir to the House in the Woods.

"She's a beautiful, lovable and true girl."

"Yes," sighed the matron, "but she'll never find a husband."

"She certainly receives plenty of attention," I suggested, uncertain of the speaker's meaning.

"For a time, yes," was the reply. "Fortune hunters pursue her keenly until they learn the family story. And well they may, for if she lives a year longer"—

"Which is entirely probable," I ventured to interject, gazing upon the healthy glow that mantled the cheeks of the pretty girl who sat on the opposite side of the parlor.

"Nothing is unexpected in that household," commented the matron before she resumed the thread of her narrative. "If she lives another year, as I remarked, or till legal age, she will inherit $250,000—her mother's estate. When her father dies"—

"But, my dear madame, he's a hale and jolly old toper, who loves life and hangs on for all there's in it," I felt well enough acquainted to remark, parenthetically.

"True enough; but if she outlives him he'll leave her at least a million. She's the only child—that is, the only one that survives. An elder brother, a charming fellow, cut his throat last fall in a moment of suicidal impulse. Awful as was this misfortune in itself, it had a more sinister import to the father and daughter. Though you think him a jolly, reckless old man, I tell you he was not himself again for months. The young woman was crushed. Since that day she has lived as in a dream. She throws herself madly into society, but there's no forgetfulness for her. She wants to marry, naturally, but does not. A signal was given by her poor brother, and a horror always dreaded now confronts her. She's only waiting."

"Waiting? Waiting for what?"

"The development of the family taint—madness!"

With curiosity at fever-heat I then learned the whole sad story. It is a pitiable tale, and it seems hardly fit that we, who have chatted and laughed so much together since the season began, should listen to "The True Story of the Beautiful Girl Who Can Not Marry." An ethical interest is added to the narrative by the insight which is afforded of the womanly instincts of the gentle matron who bared this family skeleton. She has a daughter of her own who does not shine when contrasted with the tall, fair, blonde girl. Several times had she observed me chatting with the Baltimore belle, and that may explain why she got me apart from the crowd in the great parlors to relate the woes of a most unfortunate family. At first the malice of the act was thinly veneered with a make-believe sympathy, but before she had finished, the hideous character of the curse that hung over the young creature was expatiated on to the minutest of its terrifying details. To render impossible any escape from a logical conclusion that death in a madhouse or more merciful suicide awaited this pretty woman, my chronicler went back three generations. I wish it were possible, without causing pain, to give the family a name. My informant, for the purpose of her recital, spared nobody. But I am not a woman, and can not understand the strength of her impulses to destroy a person who never knowingly crossed her path. If I were to whisper a few words to ambitious young girls they would be: "Fear most the mothers of your rivals." Well, here's the story, as nearly reproduced as memory permits:

"The barbaric strain descends through the female side of the house," began the matron, as she sent her daughter away on a young man's arm. "The reason for this is that the sons, with the single exception of her maternal grandfather, never lived to a marriageable age. In four generations, according to the statements of the family, there have been eleven suicides in the direct and collateral lines. The maternal grandfather of yon pretty girl was an Englishman who came to Baltimore soon after the close of the war of 1812-15. He was possessed of money and soon attained an enviable social position, but he was careless of both to a dangerous extent. A granduncle of mine, who lived in Philadelphia, knew the man well, and has often told me how he was constantly seeking to divert his mind by excitement. He was a bold and reckless player. Finally he married, and the couple lived together for eight or ten years. Three children, one boy and two girls, were born of the union. One day he disappeared, and nothing was heard of him for several weeks. At the end of that time a letter came to the sorrowing wife couched in the most agonizing language. Its purport was that the impulse of the writer to take his own life had grown so upon him that it then overmastered him. By the time the letter reached its destination he would be a dead man. And with a thoughtfulness that was worthy of a better purpose he declared that he would take his life in a friend's presence, so that proof of his death could be readily established. He further said that he was the only one of his family that survived, and that the property he owned in Baltimore and Philadelphia would descend to his family, as provided for in a will amply witnessed, then in the custody of a friend. Surely enough, the next post from New York—then a week on the road—brought the sad intelligence of the husband's death. The body was interred in the Trinity burying-ground, and the stone, with the date of death, is still standing." The gentle *raconteuse* admitted at this point that there had been people malicious enough to say that the man had abandoned his American wife, and that, having another spouse in England, he had invented the neat story to get away without scandal. But her [illegible] knew better. It was a true tale.

"The will? Oh, yes. It was found, and [illegible] the most curious part of the story. After providing amply for the maintenance of the homestead, the widow and the children there was a supplementary clause reading something like this, as my granduncle repeated it:

"'In view of the fact that there is a [illegible] taint of insanity in my blood, and that for three generations [illegible] has always been a [illegible] of my family, I, being of sound mind, do wish to provide for the last one who will [illegible] succeed me. I therefore direct that [illegible] to be realized from the sale of my property shall be safely invested by my executors for the support of an invalid and his or her successors.' Then again, in the form of a codicil, was this clause:

"'To the last one [illegible], and to [illegible] his or her successor the small house in the North woods known and designated as "Ashmere," and I suggest that he or she be there confined under watchful care, rather than in a public hospital.'

"The widow was terribly shocked at this revelation. Every thing that a woman's heart could suggest was done to keep the knowledge of the family taint from the children. It hung over the mother's life and blighted it. The boy grew to man's estate, but was a shy, secretive person, and was one day found drowned in the Patapsco. The coroner's verdict was mercifully framed to read 'accidentally drowned,' but nobody doubted that it was the reappearance of the suicidal impulse. What became of the elder girl my informant never heard. There was some mystery there, also, but the matron never fathomed it.

"The younger daughter, however, married. She had always been of a lively disposition, had shown no tendency toward moroseness, and the mother began to believe that the curse of madness would pass over her only remaining child. The suitor for the girl's hand had been told the family secret, and, though staggered for the time, he had solemnly accepted the responsibility. He was very proud of his pretty wife, and well he might be. They lived very happily together, the wife's mother finally dying, peacefully, assured of her child's escape. But it was not to be so. After five years of marriage the first child, a son, was born. The young wife's manner changed completely. Her gayety disappeared. In vain the husband tried to rally her. She recovered her physical health, but her eyes permanently took on that strange, sleepy look that her daughter now has. But, not to get ahead of the story, a trip to Europe, in the constant attendance of her devoted husband and maid, was followed by the advent of the daughter, whom we all know. The family had returned to Baltimore prior to this event. The mental disease fully developed in the mother soon after, and, having tried all the specialists in the country, the husband was sorrowfully induced to send his wife to the house 'in the North woods,' a tract of forest about twenty miles out on the Hagerstown road.

"The two children were committed to the care of a housekeeper. A servant maid, who had been in the family of the wife's mother, was also retained. That was a serious error, for one day the three were missed, and, after long and anxious search, they were found at 'Ashmere' sitting on the ground outside watching the antics and listening to the howls of the demented woman within. She could be plainly seen through the grated windows. This scene left an indelible impression on the minds of both children. They knew their mother. And, though they were taken back to town with the utmost dispatch, they remembered the road, and, in after years, they frequently made the journey surreptitiously. Hours were spent by them in this sad, speechless association with the mother they loved. She never recognized them. It was more pitiful than a visit to her grave. And to me now there comes a shudder as I think of this fair girl, whose presence at Long Branch this summer has been a delight even to those who know her not, standing with tears in her big, blue eyes in front of the grated door to her mad mother's cage. What human sorrow equal to hers! In her heart the cankerworm of woe. She can not marry—first, because she dares not, and, second, because the most venturesome man in this Republic recoils from the inevitable prospect of a maniac wife. Ah! the cold, merciless words of the gentle, Christian matron as she closes the recital:

"'Fine girl, and rich. Why, she's the sole heir to "the house in the North woods," and will one day be its tenant.'"—*Long Branch Letter to N. Y. Herald.*

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A MOA'S SKELETON.

A Probably Extinct Bird Which Attained a Height of Fourteen Feet.

Among the New Zealand exhibits at the Colinderies in London is the skeleton of a moa. The moa was a bird much larger than the ostrich, attaining a height of fourteen feet, and but recently extinct. Indeed, it is held by some that living specimens may still exist in the interior of New Zealand, though there is not much ground for hope in this respect. It is supposed by naturalists that the bird lived largely on the roots of ferns so numerous in the islands of Australasia, its legs and claws being of wonderful strength and specially adapted for scratching. In the new red sandstone of the Connecticut river valley in Massachusetts imprints of the feet of large birds have been found which are of a character to indicate that the moa, or a bird very nearly like it, once existed on this continent. Here, however, it disappeared at an early stage. The skeleton in the Colinderies exhibition is ten feet high, which, with two smaller specimens, have been lent by the Canterbury (New Zealand) Museum. Exhibited with the birds is the only moa's egg in existence. It was discovered in the Kaikoura peninsula, and is about the size of two ostrich eggs.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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A Deep Artesian Well.

A remarkable example of the increase of temperature in the earth towards the center has been presented at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is that now being bored for the purpose of supplying the public baths and other establishments with hot water. A depth of 951 meters—3,120 feet—has already been reached, and it furnishes 800 cubic meters—176,000 gallons—daily, at a temperature of 70 degrees C.—158 Fahr. The municipality have recently voted a large subvention, in order that the boring may be continued to a greater depth, not only to obtain a larger volume of water, but at a temperature of 80 degrees C.—176 degrees Fahr. It is suggested that it is thus within the bounds of probability that the time may come when a brewer will obtain his water supply from a well of sufficient depth to yield "liquor" at the mashing temperature.—*N. Y. Post.*

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—A correspondent from Paris says: "The ushers were all ladies, and were to be seen waiting upon the ladies and gentlemen all over the house during the intervals between the acts." "Usher ladies" is a new term to be added to "sales ladies" "washer ladies" and the others.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A capital method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. Then flavor with a little salt, sugar or currant jelly.—*Exchange.*

—Vick says a spot for pansies should be selected where it is a little shady, at least in the middle of the day. A place entirely shady is not desirable. A light soil made rich with well rotted stable manure, is the place for them.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

—Poultry farming doesn't take a great deal of land, but with good management the harvest comes every day, and, though it is small, its multiplication by all the days of the year makes a sum that compares favorably with more pretentious ventures.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Keep dairy salt and all other that is to be used for human food in clean packages and away from all foul odors, for salt will absorb impurities from bad air, and afterward impart it to food with which it comes in contact. Serious losses have occurred from ignorance of this fact.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Gather up all the machinery on the farm and see that it is cleaned, the iron parts oiled and the wood work well painted. Much of the machinery, like cultivators, corn plows, reapers and mowers will not be needed until next spring. The sooner they are under proper shelter the better. There is always more or less cleaning up on every farm that can be profitably done, and that will add very materially to the appearance as well as the value of the place.—*Montreal Witness.*

—If farmers will grow a field of fodder corn, they will find that it requires less labor in proportion to yield of produce than any other crop that can be grown. It may be sown very thickly in the rows, and should be harvested just when in the milky state, so as to arrest the nutritive matter in the stalk as it passes on its way to the ears. Such a crop is quickly grown, needs no hoeing, can be cultivated one way and can be carried as soon as cut directly to the barn for storage.—*Troy Times.*

—A writer in the *Garden* says one good use of stones in the garden is in layering, for we find that shoots and branches of all shrubs and trees root much more quickly if placed in the soil and covered with a large stone than if pegged down in the usual way. Even for many hardy plants we find this plan of stone layering very successful. A few good bowlders, half sunk in the turf, make a fine position for clumps of yucca flaccida, or of acanthus. If carefully grouped and fringed with any small-leaved, creeping forms of ivy, stones make very beautiful groups and add variety to flat surfaces.

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MINCED MANURE.

Why Fertilizers Should Be Applied in a Pulverized Condition.

Fineness as a quality of manure has a considerable commercial value, especially for garden crops. Plant-food is available only when it is in a state of solution, possibly when it is so finely divided that it is on the point of solution. In the growing of garden crops this is an important point; for there we use manure almost, or quite, as much to hasten the crop as to increase it. Early vegetables bring the highest figures, and many sorts are of much better quality if grown rapidly. The quicker asparagus is grown the tenderer it is, and the way to grow it rapidly is to use fine manure liberally. The secret of profit in growing cucumbers is plenty of manure, both broadcast and in the hill, and that used in the hill should by all means be thoroughly fined. If well manured the crop is not only larger, but of much better quality, and the plant is better prepared to withstand the attacks of insects. The reader knows how much fine manure adds not only to the earliness but to the quality of lettuce. To have it juicy and crisp it must be grown rapidly, and therefore plenty of readily-available manure is required. I would not undertake to grow musk-melons without an abundance of fine manure, and if other than superphosphate or chicken manure, I would put a handful in the hill along with the seed. In the growing of musk-melons, manure plays its most important part in hurrying up the growth of the plants, to get them out of the way of the bugs; for as soon as they reach the rough leaf they are out of danger. For a market gardener to attempt to grow early peas without a liberal amount of fine manure is to court disaster. Fine manure on radishes makes them earlier, the yield larger, and the betterment of the quality of the vegetable alone would be a good return for the manure. Fine manure makes radishes sweeter and tenderer; rhubarb is benefited as much and in the same way. And so on through the list of vegetables. It is this quality of availability or solubility which makes liquid manure so quick in action. The addition of liquid to solid manure is a benefit oftentimes; not because there is any virtue in the liquid itself, but by reason of its action on the solid matter, which it divides and makes finer. Many know of the marvelous effects oftentime produced by decomposed poultry manure; and this is in great part due to the fineness of the manure.

But I advocate more. I say we should use minced manure. That is, manure not only fine, but mixed; a variety closely intermingled. I have but little use for special manures. I would rather apply a complete manure than a special one at any time. It may be correct to feed the plant, but I prefer to feed the soil, and let the soil feed the plant; and for this reason I use a complete manure when I can get enough of it for my purposes.—*John M. Stahl, in American Garden.*

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APPLES FOR COWS.

A Beneficial Food Provided It Is Fed in Moderate Quantities.

Apples are not only not objectionable, but are beneficial to the health of the cow, and improve the flavor of her milk—with the qualification that they are properly fed. The apple is very poor in albuminoids, having in its fresh state only .21 to .27 of one per cent. The Baldwin has 14.50 per cent. of carbo-hydrates, including fat, and the Russet has 16.30. This gives the extremely low nutritive ratio of 1 to 80. This is poorer than the straw of any of our grains. The carbo-hydrates contain little or no starch, but pectose and pectin, and about 8 per cent. of sugar. Pectose contains a digester for other food, and this is what gives exceptional value to turnips and other roots.

There is no doubt that a moderate quantity of apples, say six to eight quarts to a cow per day, will assist in the digestion of her other food, and their flavoring will improve the taste of milk. But an excessive amount of apples might be an injury from the amount of seeds they contain. Apple seeds in considerable quantity operate on the urinary organs, and this is what has led some to suppose that apples dry cows up. The writer has often fed the small quantity of apples mentioned to cows with decided benefit. One need have no fears in feeding apples in this moderate way. It is better that they should be fed with nitrogenous food, as apples are very deficient in albuminoids. Physicians often recommend apples as an aid to human digestion.—*Country Gentleman.*

SENSITIVE ANIMALS.

Some of the Instructive Actions of Horses and Sheep.

A gentleman who recently made a trip on horseback through the mountain region of the West, evidently made an observation which was to him a discovery. In writing an account of his journey, he says: "The behavior of our saddle horses was very amusing, and showed their prairie life plainly. The moment they felt the cold storm they turned their backs around towards it and dropped their heads, and it took no little urging to induce them to proceed, as at each gust they would whirl their tails towards it as if turned by a crank."

The writer seems to have thought the conduct of his horses peculiar to those bred upon the prairies. It was, however, just what any horses would do under the circumstances, no matter from what part of the world they were brought. It should be known to all drivers of horses with what reluctance these animals face a storm or even a chilling wind. It may be quite reasonable to drive before the wind on a stormy day, when it would be positively cruel to go over the road in the opposite direction.

It is convenient to know this habit of the horse in case an animal has strayed away during a storm or a high wind. It will be found to have gone in the direction of the wind.

The habit of the sheep is just the contrary. This animal steadily faces the storm, holds its head well up, and is inclined to move forward. No domestic animals give their keepers so much trouble by wandering off in stormy and boisterous weather as do sheep; but the shepherds are saved much of the trouble they might have in finding their flocks by making search in a direction against the wind. This instinctive action of horses and sheep is common to all breeds, and is inherited from their undomesticated progenitors. Whatever may have been the origin of these habits, we can turn a knowledge of the facts to good account in giving our horses more rational care and treatment.—*Youth's Companion.*

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Carrier Pigeons in Europe.

Carrier pigeons have long been an object of attention to the Governments of Germany and France. In this latter country the Minister of War lately directed a census of the carrier pigeons to be made, when it appeared that at Lille there were 8,000, at Roubaix, 15,000; at the little town of Wattrelos, in the Department of the Nord, there are 3,000, partly belonging to private individuals, partly to societies who endeavor to improve the quality of the birds. Attention is paid to the birds chiefly in the manufacturing districts of the East and North. In Germany the War Department has 6,000 pigeons. There are about one hundred associations that have about 15,000 birds. Independently of business messages there are frequent flying matches, and it has been ascertained that every year some thousands of pigeons are lost in those matches, or at least never arrive at their destinations or return to their homes.—*London Times.*

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—A citizen of Clayton, Ga., lost a valuable dog, and suspected that he had fallen into a deserted mining shaft. He could neither hear nor see anything of him at the bottom of the sixty-foot hole, but when he let down a piece of meat on a string something "bit" as greedily as a Saranac trout. Then a miner went down, and sure enough the dog was there, and after being drawn up was found to be unhurt.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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—Russian geographers report that numerous lakes in Siberia, chiefly in the Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces, are rapidly drying up, and that villages now stand on spots covered by extensive sheets of water a hundred years ago. Lake Tchebakly has shown the most remarkable change, its area being three hundred and fifty square miles a century ago, while it now consists of three small ponds, the largest covering not more than five or six square miles.

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—In England high treason was once punished by dragging at the horse's tail, through the streets from the prison to the place of execution; or by plucking out and burning the entrails, while the prisoner was yet alive; or by hanging by the neck, so as not to destroy life; also by beheading, quartering, and the exposure of the fragments of the body in such places as the King should direct.

Mr. T. S. Miller, Surgeon-General's office, recommends Red Star Cough Cure. 25 cents.

Dr. R. Butler, M. A., Cambridge University, England, says St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic.

An advertiser in one of the papers says that he has a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers produces, in one application, a permanent color.

We have used Ayer's Ague Cure, and have found it invaluable in malarial troubles.

A whip makes the horse go, "money makes the mare go," and a green musk-melon, pickled, makes the mango.

An inferior article is dear at any price. Remember this, and buy Frazer Axle Grease.

A collector of curiosities wants to get the original brush with which the signs of the times were painted.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Oxygen Cure. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

An exchange tells about a sailor who was tried for assault. He turned out to be one, too.—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 40	@ 3 90
HOGS—Common	3 80	@ 4 25
Good Packers	4 40	@ 4 70
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
No. 3 red	75½	@ 76
Corn No. 2 mixed		@ 40
Oats No. 2 mixed	27	@ 28
Rye—No. 2		@ 54
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 40
Good Leaf	8 30	@ 9 05
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 75	@ 11 00
Lard—Prime Steam	7⅛	@ 7¼
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Ohio Creamery	25	@ 28
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 35
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 84¼
No. 2 red	84⅛	@ 84⅞
Corn No. 2 mixed	46	@ 47
Oats—mixed	32	@ 40
PORK—Mess	11 50	@ 11 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 70
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	72¼	@ 72¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 73
Corn No. 2	36⅞	@ 37¼
Oats No. 2	25	@ 25½
Rye		@ 48
PORK—Mess	9 35	@ 9 55
LARD—Steam		@ 7 35
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	80⅞	@ 81
Corn—Mixed		@ 45
Oats—Mixed	31	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 50	@ 12 75
Lard—Refined		@ 8 50
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	6	@ 6¾
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 74½
Corn—mixed		@ 37
Oats—mixed		@ 26
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 73
Corn—mixed		@ 41
Oats—mixed		@ 27
PORK—Mess		@ 11 75
LARD—Steam		@ 8 00

[illegible] It is time to begin when your skin breaks out in pimples to use [illegible]

Hall's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Evarts wants to know what [illegible] are. Other people's jokes [illegible]. Other people's jokes.—*Somerville Journal.*

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

The evil consequences of smoking are illustrated by Mr. [illegible], which constantly suffers from [illegible]

No Words of Ours

can tell you the benefit you will derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla if you are in need of a good medicine. It will purify all impurities from the blood, rouse the torpid liver, invigorate the digestive organs and impart new life to every function of the body. We only ask you to try a single bottle to prove the positive merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an honest and reliable medicine.

"My daughter received much benefit from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." [illegible], New Hartford, Conn.

"I can not find words strong enough to express my feeling in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great thing for me, curing me of dyspepsia with which I had suffered many years." Mrs. [illegible], Marblehead, Mass.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family several years, and can not speak too highly of it." J. B. [illegible], Piqua, O.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents
Colds,
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Headache,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Frostbites,
Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Fifty Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,

Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

ELY'S CREAM BALM — CATARRH

For 15 years I was annoyed with catarrh, severe pain in my head, discharges into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Ely's Cream Balm.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a Reliable Remedy for Liver Complaints and ills caused by a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Malaria, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system, assists digestion. AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

A Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefited me. I continued until I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent—CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, NEW YORK.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

A GOOD LIVE AGENT WANTED in EVERY COUNTY in this State to sell "WONDERFUL EIGHT." BIG SELLER, BIG PROFITS, BIG BUSINESS. For particulars, circulars and Song Book, address MORLEY BROS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED A WOMAN of energy for business in her locality. Salary $50. References. E. J. Johnson, Manager, 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

CHAMPION HAY PRESSES BOTH LEVER & BELT POWER. SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH PRICES. ADDRESS FAMOUS MANUFACT'G CO., QUINCY, ILL.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list *free* B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

A BOON TO WOMEN

A Woman's Gratitude. Mrs. [illegible] writes: "When I had used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription one week, I could walk all over the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... with skill of the best physicians we could get ... and had almost given up in despair."

Terrible Pain. Mrs. F. B. [illegible], [illegible], N. Y., writes: "For five or six years I had been sadly troubled with female weakness and terrible pains across the small of my back and pit of the stomach. Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acted like a charm, and cured me completely, to my great joy."

Marvelous Benefits. Rev. [illegible], Michigan, writes: "I wish in this letter to express my gratitude for [illegible] the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your [illegible] medicines. When she began to take them in January last she could not [illegible] ... When we consider that she had been

Bed-fast for Months. bed-fast the greater part of the time for fourteen months, [illegible] ... we had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' the proper remedy, and which we believe will bring about a complete and final recovery."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse by the delay, treatment, and other complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Doctors Fail. "Female Weakness" Cured. Mrs. Sarah A. [illegible], *[illegible]*, Adair Co., Iowa, writes: R. V. Pierce, M. D., *Dear Sir*—"Having been ill a number of years, and having tried in vain almost every advertised remedy, as well as having paid nearly a hundred dollars to our local physicians, without benefit, I was finally induced to consult you. You advised me to send for your medicines. I accordingly sent for your 'Medical Adviser,' six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' six of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' When I first began using these I could not stand on my feet. In ninety days I could walk a mile, and do light housework; whilst in six months I was completely cured, and my health has remained perfect ever since. I recommend you and your medicines wherever I go and loan your 'Adviser' to my friends. Two of our most prominent physicians who have read your great work 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' pronounce it the best family doctor book they have ever seen."

"Do Likewise." Mrs. E. F. [illegible], of *New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, and *inclosing a stamped envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

A Thousand Thanks. Mrs. Carolina Ayers, *corner Duke and Argyle Streets, Halifax, N. S.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, I thank God, and thank you a thousand times, for the relief that your valuable medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' have given me. I am perfectly cured of a chronic sickness that had troubled me for years. How my heart is overflowed with joy and gratitude towards you, my tongue can never express."

"All Run Down." Mrs. V. H. Peterson, of *Lockport, N. Y.*, had suffered for three years from "female weakness," was greatly emaciated and "all run down" as she expressed it, and Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery" promptly cured her, as they have thousands of similar cases.

Doctor's Mistake. Mrs. Henry Patterson, of *New York City*, writes: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight months for what he called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' applying also the local treatment which he recommends in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, general housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.

Not a "Cure-All." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system.

It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, eructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under **our positive guarantee.** For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. **Price Reduced to $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.**

EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for $1.50. A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps. Address,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

Liver Disease. G. W. Lotz, *Trudhomme, La.*, writes: "For four years I suffered from liver complaint and attacks of bilious fever; loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, sometimes diarrhea, pain in the back of the head, right side and under the shoulder-blades, fullness after eating, general debility, restless nights, tongue coated, etc. After taking four bottles of 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I find I am as well as I ever was."

A Bad Case. Samantha Gaines, *Lockport, N. Y.*, writes: "For six or eight years previous to 1880, I had been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back, also across my shoulder-blades, with considerable bloating of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing spells. I was induced by my step-daughter, Mrs. Warner, of Olean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

General Debility. S. L. Fisher, *Sidney Plains, N. Y.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. *Dear Sir*—My wife suffered for several years from general debility. She had become a confirmed invalid. The physicians who attended her failed to help her, and it seemed as if she must die. On reading one of your Memorandum Books, it occurred to me that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' might help her. I procured a bottle, and, after its use, a change for the better was noticeable, and after using five bottles, she was a well woman. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."

Given Up to Die. Liver Disease.—Merrit Street, Esq., Druggist, of *Bluff Springs, Ala.*, writes: "Miss Eliza Glenn, of this place, had been sick for more than a year with a severe affection of the liver, but when she was at the lowest, she bought three bottles of '*Golden Medical Discovery*' from me, and, although before using the medicine she was given up to die by all the attending physicians, her father assures me that she has now fully recovered."

Malarial Fever. Mrs. Caroline Simmonds, *Medina, N. Y.*, writes: "I have been troubled with symptoms of malaria, with fever, for three years, but after using three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' I am happy to say that I am entirely cured, and to-day I am perfectly well and able to do my own work."

Dyspepsia Cured. Dyspepsia.—Lucy A. Wood, *Taylor's Store, Va.*, writes: "After many years of great suffering from the evils of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good it has done me. I do not suffer any pain from eating, and I enjoy life as well as anybody can wish."

Diarrhea and Cough. Mrs. Curtis Bogue, *West Enosburg, Vt.*, writes: "Two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured my cough and chronic diarrhea. It has worked like a charm in my case. It is truly wonderful. I walked over a mile last week to recommend your medicines."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Abscess of Liver. Isaac Gibson, *Kenwood, Pa.*, writes: "My wife is getting well fast. When she began to use your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' our best doctors in Indiana County said she would die. They said your medicine would do her no good; that she had an ulcer on her liver as large as half a loaf of bread. Well, sir, to our surprise, when she began using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' she commenced spitting up phlegm for some two weeks, and then commenced spitting up corruption and blood (it looked like what comes out of a blood boil) for some ten days. She now has been well for weeks."

Boils and Carbuncles.—J. Adams, Esq., *Toledo, Ohio*, writes: "I have used nine bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the result is I am to-day free from boils and carbuncles for the first time in many years."

Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. Johnson, *Georgetown, Ky.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me at once. I had a very bad sore on the back of my left hand for five months, and it cured that, as well as constipation and indigestion, from which I was suffering very much."

Scrofulous Sores. Mrs. A. L. Cory, *Hadley, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "My son, aged fifteen years, was taken down last January with swellings on his right shoulder, left hip and knee. He lay helpless for five months, when great abscesses formed, four of which continued to discharge at the time he commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' under your advice. Now, after having used four bottles of the 'Discovery,' he is almost well and walks three-fourths of a mile to school every day. A scrofulous sore on his arm, which ran constantly for two years, has healed completely under the influence of the remedy named."

"Fever-Sores."—Mrs. A. H. Crawford, *Linn Grove, Buena Vista Co., Iowa*, writes: "I am the person who wrote to you two years ago for advice respecting fever-sores on my leg. I took six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and was cured."

Scrofulous Tumor and Sore Eyes.—Mrs. S. E. Graydon, of *Greenwood, S. C.*, writes: "My daughter has been entirely cured of scrofulous sore eyes and a large tumor on her neck, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have great faith in all your medicines."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of cod-liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Lung Disease. A Wonderful Cure.—Daniel Fletcher, Esq., *Gloucester, Mass.*, writes: "Nearly five years ago, I was taken sick with a disease regarding which the three physicians who attended me were unable to agree. One of the foremost physicians in Boston called it a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for that, nearly killing me with physic; another, a homœopathic physician, thought I had consumption. When taken sick, I weighed 157 pounds. I suffered from a heavy cough, night-sweats, kidney troubles, etc., and was reduced so rapidly that my physicians gave me up. They were unable to help me in the least. At that time I weighed but ninety pounds, and had not been able to lie down, but had to sit up in order to breathe. I had been confined to my room for six months, expecting to die. I was so bad at times that I could not allow any one to come into my room, as I could not talk; nor was I able to walk.

Saved His Life. I picked up one of your memorandum books on the floor of the hotel where I was boarding, and after reading it I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the first bottle brought me around so that I could walk around the room all day. I soon began to build up, and gained so rapidly that it astonished me. I have taken no other medicine since then, and have used perhaps twenty bottles in all of this medicine. I stopped taking it in August, one year ago. I feel that it has saved my life. I now weigh about 160 pounds, and I think, and my friends with me, that this medicine saved my life. It certainly is worth its weight in gold, and I consider it a wonderful remedy from its effect in curing all my ailments."

Reduced to a Skeleton. Consumption Cured.—W. J. Hartley, *Vera Cruz, Ala.*, writes: "I met with an old friend of mine not long since, and he told me of the very low state of health he had been in and he applied to our best doctor, but gradually grew worse under his treatment; was reduced to a skeleton, had a fearful cough and was thought to have consumption. While in this low state he made a visit to see his relations, and while in a distant town, he purchased a bottle of medicine called, 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' and took it, and by the time it was used he was as well as he ever had been. When I saw him, he looked to be in the bloom of health. His statement caused a great deal of inquiry, as he is a man of high standing."

Bleeding from Lungs. Joseph F. McFarland, *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Consumption Cured.—J. Anthony Swink, *Dongola, Ills.*, writes: "For five years I suffered very much from a terrible cough and debility. More than a year since I commenced to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has completely cured me. I thank you for the splendid health I have since enjoyed."

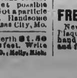
Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ASK FOR THE
W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

$3.



No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM HABIT ABSOLUTELY CURED. Shortest possible time. New, infallible remedy. Not a particle pain or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

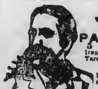
Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,

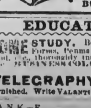
250½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS.

New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 164 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for illustrated catalogue. LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.



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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for **$60.**

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886. NUMBER 18.

CURRENT TOPICS.

ARE there earthquakes in sight, Mr. Wiggins?

THERE is some talk of establishing a Chinese theater in New York.

THE colored vote in this country numbers about 1,800,000 ballots.

GLADSTONE has but three fingers on the left hand, the forefinger being gone.

[illegible] CAMPARIT, the insane play wright, imagines that he is Shakespeare.

JOHN HATTON, author of Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by, died in England a few days ago.

THE 29th has come and gone, yet this staid old earth of ours revolves on its axis as usual.

PHILADELPHIA as well as Boston is vigorously agitating the question of elevated railroads.

EACH policeman in Fargo, D. T., carries a gold-headed cane. Three of them wear tall silk hats.

THE new one dollar silver certificates are said to be the "prettiest" money ever issued by the government.

MR. GLADSTONE'S bit of a book on the Irish question added $5,000 to the jingling guineas in his purse.

THE town of "Uncompahgre Park," Col., has been named "Helena," in honor of Helen Hunt Jackson.

A CENSUS of the Indians is to be taken by which to determine the issue of rations to the Nation's "wards."

A STRONG sentiment for a repeal of the Canadian confederation is rapidly gaining adherents in New Brunswick.

THE stranger in Pekin is at first most struck with the river life. It is calculated that 250,000 people live in boats.

MR. WIGGINS—*Dear Sir:* We are still on this mundane sphere. Your terrible earthquake failed to materialize.

THE New York papers are prodigiously amused over the attempt of a man to bribe a judge of that city with a dollar.

IN a single day an Indian family of Pierre, D. T., spent the entire proceeds of the sale of their farm for trinkets.

SECRETARY LAMAR has told a reporter that there is no truth whatever in the rumors of his approaching marriage.

IN the iron trade business has increased fifty per cent. since this time last year, and the demand for coal is enormous.

PHILADELPHIA might reasonably sympathize with Charleston, suggests a contemporary. "Both are Quaker cities."

IT is reported that a club has been formed in Boston with the purpose of starting a crusade against the tipping of waiters.

A FEMALE beggar recently shipped $70 in nickels, dimes and quarters from Sioux Falls, D. T., to her husband in Minneapolis.

THE world would have moved on just the same if Wiggins had swallowed an earthquake long ago, says the Philadelphia *Times.*

THE ordinary building material in Canton is a blue brick. This blue color is created by dampening the bricks while being burned.

A CAPITAL profile portrait of Mr. Gladstone, of colossal size, exists at Athens, carved by nature in the solid rock of the Acropolis.

THE Chicago, the last and largest of the four steel cruisers authorized by Congress in 1883, will probably be finished by the 1st of February.

AN engine specially constructed to use petroleum as fuel is successfully drawing railway trains between Alexandria and Cairo, in Egypt.

MRS. SELLERS, living near Fort Mead, D. T., has given birth to seven children during the last four years—triplets and two pairs of twins.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts says that "if a young man wants to be economical he must marry;" and the paragraphers are saying she ought to know.

M. W. DENNISON, the inventor of the shipping tag, died the other day in Boston, leaving his heirs an enormous estate, all the profits of his invention.

A CHARLESTON merchant named McElrea is keeping squarely up with the times. He heads his advertisement: "Earthquake prices! Shake 'em down!!"

THE pension list had dropped from it last year, on account of deaths, remarriages, etc., 22,008 names, but 40,857 new names were added during that period.

THE unusually large attendance of young men and women at our colleges and leading seminaries this season indicates the general prosperity of the country.

AN exchange, speaking of an accident, says: "One man was killed, and the other had his head severed from his body." It is a wonder they were not both killed.

A SHOWER of small black flies lasting twenty minutes, was witnessed near Catskill village, N. Y. The air was dense with them, like a snow-storm save for color.

PROF. WIGGINS, if your predicted earthquake has made a hole large enough, please come down and hide yourself until the "tidal wave" of laughter has passed by.

A BIRD'S-EYE view from Trinity spire, New York, would disclose, it is said, 16,000 saloons in sight—12,000 in New York, and 4,000 in Jersey City, Newark and Paterson.

Our girls will all wear Gainsboro hats this winter. The Gainsboro hat is very pretty in its way, but sometimes it is too much in the way—especially at the theater.

CALIFORNIA has the youngest telegraph operator, it is believed, in this country. She is Nellie Welch, eleven years old, and she has full charge of the office at Point Arena.

HONORABLE HENRY WENTWORTH MONK, M. P., of Ottawa, Canada, wants to build a capital of the earth in Palestine, and he thinks that the job could be done for about $10,000,000. An irreverent contemporary suggests Monkey as a good name for the proposed capital.

FROGS with ruby eyes, bird claws holding sapphires, anchors and swallows, all closely set with diamonds, are among the odd devices for brooches or hair ornaments. They are all of large size.

A LOT of youngsters in Peterboro, Can., ranging in age from four to twelve, have formed themselves into a Salvation Army, and the noise they make is a fair imitation of the real thing.

GENERAL ROSECRANS has discovered that a Washington canal and bridge company owes the government a large sum of money since 1830, which, through loose book-keeping, had been lost sight of.

THERE is a good deal of uncertainty as to whether sealskin sacks will be fashionable this winter or not. The most general feeling is that they will be fashionable only with those who have them.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE man has declined $10,000 for his collection of coins. The would-be purchaser is a Philadelphian who is already said to have over a forty-thousand-dollar value in his own collection.

DR. ANDRIES estimates that the peril from lightning is now from three to five-fold greater than it was fifty years ago, owing to the vastly increased electrical intensity induced by the charging of the atmosphere with steam and smoke at all centers of population.

NEW SUGAR PROCESS

Which the Department of Agriculture Uses

Sugar Made Very Successfully in Kansas From the Sorghum Cane

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Last year the Department of Agriculture began to experiment in a small way at Ottawa, Kan., with the diffusion sugar making process as applied to sorghum cane. Instead of crushing the cane, as in the sugar cane process, it was shaved off in minute slices and the glucose, or sugar yielding sap, extracted by streams of water. The results obtained were so encouraging that the field of operations were removed to Fort Scott this year, and, with a largely increased plant, experiments are now in progress on a scale of some magnitude. To-day a telegram was received from Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the department, who is in charge of the works, announcing the complete success of the experiments. The telegram states that syrup has been obtained from the sorghum cane of light color, good flavor and crystallizing well. There was complete extraction of sucrose in six of the cells of the battery. Commissioner Colman is very much elated at the results of the experiments, and regards them as of great value from an economical point of view. In the process now used in the South there is a loss of nearly 50 per cent. of the saccharine matter contained in the cane, while the experiments at Fort Scott show an absolute extraction of all the sugar.

A GRANT RELIC.

House from Whence He Proclaimed Peace to Be Set Up at His Tomb.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 4.—To-day Captain E. H. Halleck, formerly Aide-de-camp to General Grant, concluded the purchase of the log house occupied by General Grant when he issued his general orders and proclamation of peace, declaring the terms of surrender of Lee's army. The house is somewhat dilapidated at the bottom, but otherwise is in good repair. It was the property of Dr. Richard Epps, a surgeon in the Confederate army. Captain Halleck will remove the house intact to New York, and present the same to the Grant Memorial Association and it will no doubt be placed at Riverside Park, near the tomb of General Grant.

German Cotton Mills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Consul Monaghan, of Manheim, writes of the cotton manufactures of Baden that out of a population of one and a half millions 10,156 persons are engaged in the various employments necessary to marketing cotton cloth. Mr. Moneghan says in the manufacture of cottons the Germans are far behind Americans in men, methods and machinery. One is surprised to find old machinery rejected in America twenty years ago used here to-day; to see work done by hand slowly, that machines in America do infinitely better, quicker and cheaper; to see girls doing work that men should do.

A Mexican Hill Split in Twain.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.—A curious phenomenon has occurred at Chimapla, in the State of Mexico. Within a few days past tremendous subterranean reports were heard, though at the time the meteorological conditions were perfect, there being no unusual aspect of the sky, nor the slightest rain. The people of the town were filled with alarm and an investigation was made, by which it was discovered that a high hill in the vicinity had been completely divided into two parts by some powerful force.

The Daily Row in Belfast.

BELFAST, Oct. 4.—A number of youths who were creating a disturbance here to-day were charged upon by the police, whereupon they retaliated by throwing stones. A military picket which came to the assistance of the police was attacked by the mob. Major Doncaster, who was in command of the troops, was felled to the ground by a rioter. Three arrests were made.

Prohibition Burst at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 4.—The city council to-night passed a resolution permitting the brewery to deliver beer at private residences. The vote stood ten for beer and six against. This is the first decided weakening on the part of the city authorities in the enforcement of the prohibition law. The prohibition leaders are highly wrought up over this practical re-establishment of the liquor traffic.

Epidemic of Dengue Fever.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct. 4.—There now prevails in this city an epidemic of dengue fever which is unprecedented. It is estimated that there are at present over 1,000 cases under treatment. The disease, while painful and prostrating, is by no means malignant or dangerous, there having been over 1,500 cases without one fatal termination.

Highly Successful Brutality in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.—At a largely attended bull fight, which took place near here yesterday, six bulls and six horses were killed. Two picadores were gored, but not fatally. Crowded trains went to the scene of the fight, which was outside the Federal district, where such spectacles are forbidden.

A Physician Slain for a Deer.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 4.—Dr. John Hunt, one of the most prominent physicians in North Arkansas was shot and killed while hunting in Izard County on the 1st inst. He separated from his comrade who shot him as he came out of a thicket, believing him to be a deer.

Cholera.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—At Trieste to-day fourteen new cases of cholera and three deaths were reported, and at Pesth seventeen new cases and six deaths. Cholera has broken out in Szeddin, where eight cases and four deaths are reported.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

YORK, PA., Oct. 4.—Wesley Oleweller, returning from a hunting expedition, threw his shotgun on the floor with such force as to discharge the load. The charge entered his abdomen, killing him almost instantly.

Boston Baptists Shrink from Sam Jones.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Baptist ministers at a meeting to-day, refused to cooperate with the Methodist ministers in furthering the appearance of Revs. Sam Jones and Sam Small in a series of revival meetings in this city.

—A Mrs. Taylor, of near Apalachicola, Fla., recently clubbed an eighty-four pound bear to death. It is safe to assume that when Mrs. Taylor tells her husband to be in the house before ten o'clock he is in, no matter how interesting the political discussion down at the corner grocery may be.—*Norristown Herald.*

—A fond father wrote: "It generally takes twenty years of training to eradicate the word 'nice' from a woman's vocabulary. The Falls of Niagara, the Psalms of David and the progress of the human race were all 'nice' to my eldest daughter till she got married."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Western people say that the citizens of this State do not pronounce the letter r in such words as paper, which they call "papah." They ought to come to this city and hear some of the genuine natives call for "raw-r oysters."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Yankee clipper Onaway recently made the trip from Pisaqua, Chili, to New York City in eighty-six days—the fastest voyage on record for such a boat.

SUSPICIOUS.

The Ontario Government Employs Detectives to Watch the Movements of Supposed Disloyal Officials.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—For some time past the Dominion Government has been watching with considerable suspicion several members of the Civil Service who are in sympathy with the home rule party in Ireland and who it is feared were endeavoring to sow seeds of sedition among other Government officials. In view of this an order was issued yesterday compelling every member of the Civil Service to take an oath of allegiance to the Queen, failing in which their pay would be stopped. It is quite evident that the fears of the Government have been aroused as in connection with this movement, it has now been proved beyond doubt that the recent robbery of the minutes of meetings of St. Patrick's Society, which are now missing, were stolen from the room by a Government official, who recently joined the society for no other purpose than to secure those books, which the Government believes will disclose certain facts bearing upon the evidence of several prominent members of the Civil Service having spoken disloyally of the Queen and country, and having identified themselves with the Nationalist party. It has been an open secret for some time that there are several members of the Civil Service who are in sympathy with, if they do not belong to, the Fenian Brotherhood, and they are being sharply watched by outside detectives.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Four Passenger Coaches Dashed Through a Trestle on the Canadian Pacific.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Winnepeg says that to-day four passenger coaches of a train on the Canadian Pacific railroad went down a trestle 175 miles east of that city. The cars caught fire and were completely destroyed. About a dozen passengers, mostly from Montreal, were seriously injured, but none killed outright. Six bags of mail matter burned in the wreck.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Twenty-four Men Lose Their Lives by an Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday at Altoft's Colliery near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Seven men have been found dead, eight have been rescued, and seventeen are missing. In all probability the missing seventeen lost their lives.

Panic on the Boulevard.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Drexel Boulevard was the scene of great excitement this evening shortly before dark. A span of powerful horses hitched to an open carriage containing two gentlemen became unmanageable, and tore down the crowded drive at a frightful rate of speed. Two or three other teams took fright and joined the runaways, several carriages being overturned, and with their occupants scattered over the drive. The contagion spread to nearly every animal within the distance of a mile, and before the frantic beasts were caught and quieted half a dozen equipages had been demolished and some twenty or thirty persons injured. Several sustained broken limbs and others serious injuries, *but no fatalities have yet* resulted.

Bad Cattle Business in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—A special from Austin, Tex., says: "There is no doubt that the shrinkage in cattle values, together with reports of epidemics throughout the country, is causing great mistrust and uneasiness among the cattlemen of this State. There are rumors abroad that some of the most prominent cattlemen of this section have already become embarrassed, and that their paper has gone to protest, but no one will confess to having any knowledge of such a thing. It is even hinted that private residences have been sold to insure creditors against loss. No individual cases of embarrassment have as yet come to light, but extensive failures are looked for.

Killed by the Dangerous Blacksmith.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Brazilla Vanderveer, twenty-six years old, was brutally murdered this afternoon by John Hughes, known as the "Dangerous Blacksmith." Hughes and two friends went into an oyster saloon. They were under the influence of liquor and acted boisterously. Young Vanderveer went into the place and sat down. The roughs refused to pay for their meal and assaulted the cashier. The cashier was a little man, and Vanderveer went to his assistance. Hughes struck him a terrible blow on the forehead, felling him to the floor. Vanderveer was picked up and a physician called. Before he arrived the young man was dead.

Kentucky Tobacco Damaged by Frost.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.—*Courier Journal* specials report frosts all over the State. About half of the tobacco crop is uncut and so much has been injured that one-half to three-quarters of it will make only frosted lugs. Tobacco in the lowlands is much damaged, while that on uplands is little hurt. An experienced broker and handler thinks Friday night's frost will much impair the quality, but not reduce the quantity of the crop. Estimates as to the extent of the loss vary widely, but all agree that the damage is serious.

Natural Gas in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Oct. 3.—Two miles from Oxford, in Benton County, and some twenty-five miles from this city, a gas well was bored on one of the tracts of fifteen thousand acres leased by Leonidas Sleeper, the farm of Joseph Atkinson, and yesterday afternoon, at a depth of about one hundred feet, an immense volume of water, mud, sand and stones was thrown out to a height of 125 feet, then followed a volume of gas, which when lighted burned up to a height of fourteen feet.

Kentucky Quarantines.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 3.—The State Board of Health, of Kentucky, has issued a quarantine proclamation against pleuro-pneumonia cattle in Illinois.

Boys Escape From a Reform School.

WAUKESHA, WIS., Oct. 3.—Seventeen boys escaped from the Reform School by means of a skeleton key made from a comb by an eleven-year-old boy.

Women Voters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Secretary of State has instructed the State Inspectors of Election that they have no right to reject the votes of females.

Bancroft's Eighty-Sixth Birthday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3.—Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, to-day received numerous letters congratulating him upon the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birthday. He accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. and Mrs. John Astor, of New York, and was called upon by many friends during the day.

Row at a Show.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 3.—At Spearsville, Ky., Saturday night, a row occurred at a show in Odd Fellows' Hall. The lights were put out and the crowd fled. A number of shots were fired, and one of the roughs, Ike Taylor, was killed.

Jumped From the Roof.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Craig Alexander, wife of a wealthy citizen, who some time ago failed in business and went insane, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the roof of a house.

Squires Surrendered.

LONDON, ONT., Oct. 3.—Sheriff Glass has received a warrant of extradition authorizing the surrender of Joseph Harris, alias Squires, to the United States authorities.

Terrible Accident.

AKRON, O., Oct. 3.—I. and J. C. Niles were buried beneath a mass of lime-soaked straw, and so badly burned that the latter will die.

A BACK-DOWN.

General Kaulbars Modifies His Demands on Bulgaria.

A Strong Probability That the Regency Will Secure Better Terms.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—It is stated positively that General Kaulbars, in consequence of hints from St. Petersburg, has moderated his attitude equally with the Regency, and has become more conciliatory. An immediate relaxation of the tension between Russia and Bulgaria is therefore considered probable. General Kaulbars' moderation is due to a telegram from M. De Giers to the effect that Russia did not wish to interfere with the Bulgarian Constitution or with the domestic affairs of Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Oct. 1.—The people throughout the country have held meetings and adopted resolutions begging the Government to reject General Kaulbars' demands. The Austrian military attache at Sofia has been instructed to encourage the Bulgarian Regents to resist the Russian demands, with a hint of eventual support. Several officers arrested for participation in the revolution have been released on parole. M. Stambuloff has informed General Kaulbars that he himself and all the Ministers and Regents are willing to give a pledge that Alexander will not be re-elected. The inquiry into the revolution has been concluded. The Sobranje will be asked to empower a court martial to try the offenders. It is reported that three ex-ministers are implicated. The accused, with the exception of the leaders, will be dealt with leniently.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram from Moscow which says: "The Bulgarian crisis has paralyzed trade and checked the revival of business which the good harvest had invited. Moscow is prepared for any eventuality. The present condition is as bad as war, if not worse. The Moscow *Gazette* declares that thirty Hungarians have been whipped to death for expressing sympathy with Russia's action in Bulgaria. The St. Petersburg papers have been forbidden to publish certain portions of the speech made by the Hungarian Premier yesterday.

NATIONAL DEBT.

A Decrease for the Month Amounting to $10,627,013.17.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,763,900 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	115,104,300 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per c	199,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per ct	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per ct	64,623,512 00
Principal	$1,181,757,312 00
Interest	11,933,811 15
Total	$1,193,691,123 15
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,435,445,888 37
Net cash in Treasury	67,896,321 01
Debt less cash in the Treasury, October 1, 1886	$1,367,549,567 36
Debt less cash in the Treasury, September 1, 1886	1,378,176,580 53
Decrease of debt during the month	$10,627,013 17
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by Treasurer's general account	$465,375,714 93

An Alaskan Volcano.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—A letter, published under date of Rodiak, Alaska, September 16, says: A volcanic peak of Pahloff mountain, 300 miles southwest on the Alaska peninsula, is in eruption. Slight falls of volcanic dust resembling emery powder have been observed. Captain Curry, of the schooner Rodiak, reports that on August, 12, when 100 miles from the volcano, his vessel was enveloped in a black cloud. The darkness was so great that lamps were kept burning from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m. At the same time black dust fell upon the deck to the depth of several inches. Captain Abbey, of the United States Steamer Corwin, who arrived here August 21, also brought samples of the dust and reported having heard a noise like thunder while passing near the volcanic region. No earthquake shocks have been reported thus far in connection with the outbreak.

Dynamite Fiendishness.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—About seven o'clock this morning a tin can with a hole in the top and something that looked like a string sticking through it was found on the steps of Mrs. Serley's boarding-house, No. 48 Twenty-fifth street. Near the can was a match partly burned. The can was taken to the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station and opened. It contained a quantity of cotton saturated with a thick, brown liquid. The string proved to be a fuse, and was burned off close to the can. Mrs. Serley's family are at a loss to account for the proximity of the "machine" to their residence.

Duc D'Aumale's Great Gift.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Herald's* Paris dispatch says that the Duc D'Aumale has presented to the Institute of France his Chantilly estate and castle, valued at 60,000,000 francs, to be held in trust for the French Nation. The great collection of books, pictures and works of art is included in the gift. The revenue of the estate is to be used as a pension and county fund for literary men and artists. The art gallery is to be open to the public.

$6,500 Gold Brick Swindle.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—William Warner, a well-to-do citizen, was induced by a confidence man to go to Lawrence, Kan., yesterday, and pay $6,500 for two gold bricks which it was said had been found by an Indian in New Mexico. On returning here to-day the speculator found his bricks valueless.

Government Money Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency reports a decrease during the last month of $1,157,593 in the amount of National Bank notes outstanding. The decrease since October 1, 1885, aggregates $13,810,652. The amount outstanding to-day is $309,212,152. The Comptroller also reports an increase in the deposit of legal tender notes during the last month of $6,327,918 and an increase since October, 1885, of $28,655,274.

Special Delivery System.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The extension of the special delivery system of the Post-office Department to all post-offices and to all classes of matter goes into effect to-day.

Life Insurance Fraud Suspected.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 1.—The Northwestern Mutual Aid Association of Bloomington had the body of Jos. Wanner exhumed yesterday, after it had lain five months in the grave and four weeks in the Illinois river. They expected to avoid the payment of a $2,500 life claim, it is said, maintaining that the drowned man was not Wanner. The task was given up as the body was unrecognizable.

Three Boys Drowned in a Sail-Boat.

LYNN, MASS., Oct. 1.—This noon five boys were out in the harbor in a small boat when the wind capsized the boat and three of them were drowned.

Counterfeiter Caught at Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—David M. Chadwick, aged sixty-five years, was caught by secret service officers and local detectives to-day manufacturing counterfeit coin, large quantities of which have been shipped to New York and other places.

Cutting Wants $50,000.

EL PASO TEX., Oct. 1.—Cutting's attorneys have prepared the papers to be presented to Mexico through the Washington Government. The claim is for $50,000 damages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The total gold coin and bullion in the Treasury September 30 was $242,609,018, as compared with $235,490,685 on the 31st of the previous month.

WIGGINS' PROPHECY

Causes a Whole Family to Become Insane.

[illegible], Sept. 30.—The family of Richard Wellington, a farmer living near the place, have gone daft over Wiggins' prediction. Wellington has of late devoted much of his time to studying Biblical prophecies regarding the coming of judgment day. His wife and two children were gradually impressed by his persistence that the end of the world was near, and were brought to that state where they were easily frightened. When Wiggins' last prediction was launched by the Wellingtons they firmly believed the earthquake would occur on schedule time, and would destroy the world. The fatal Wednesday arrived and the family prepared to leave the city in good style. Wellington constructed a platform upon which they all gathered, clad in their best clothes, and sat down to wait for the final shake. When yesterday finally passed without Wiggins' prediction being fulfilled the more courageous members of the community compelled the family to come down from the platform. The old man is trying to figure out by the Bible what caused the hitch.

BAD AS AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Havoc Played By an Unseen Influence Upon Pennsylvania Chinaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Gwynedd, a small town about twenty miles from this city, has been for a day or two past the scene of a remarkable mystery. The residence of a prominent citizen of the place has been visited by some unseen power which seems to delight in breaking up all his china and glassware, and performing other acts of a supernatural character which tend to render things uncomfortable for the family. By some mysterious influence dishes and jars fall to the floor or are hurled through windows or broken in the hands of those carrying them. The whole neighborhood is excited, and the town is visited by thousands of people to witness the manifestations. No satisfactory solution of the strange affair has yet been reached, but several scientific men who have visited the place attribute the phenomena to a species of magnetism. The people, however, will not rest satisfied until the strange visitation is thoroughly inquired into and the intruders routed.

BEWARE BASE BALL!

A Michigander Goes Crazy Over the Game.

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 30.—Will Sargent, of this city, was until recently what is called a "base ball crank." He attended every game played in the county, and frequently visited Detroit to see the League contests. His interest in the game grew until it became a mania, and yesterday he was taken to the Kalamazoo Asylum as insane. Since his removal he has apparently forgotten base ball, and now worries over the belief that he has three wives—one in Kalamazoo, one in the South and one in Jackson.

Let Them Annihilate Each Other.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Cologne *Gazette's* London correspondent says: "Dissension has broken out between the only two German Anarchist clubs in London, and threatens to lead to violence. One of the clubs has the *Freheit* as its organ, and a Belgian named Deve as its leader. Dave is an intimate friend of Johann Most. The other club, named Autonomic, has the *Anarchist* as its organ, and an Austrian named Penckert as its leader. Only three weeks ago the two clubs met in Cleveland Hall and expressed sympathy with the Chicago Anarchists. Now they have drawn daggers against each other."

The Truth as to Geronimo's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—General Miles' annual report was received at the War Department to-day. In it is included his report of the pursuit and capture of Geronimo and his band. The circumstances connected with the surrender of Geronimo are briefly stated, and show that the surrender was conditional: that it was made on the promise of General Miles that he would protect the lives of the prisoners and take them out of the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of Arizona. General Drum has submitted the report to the President.

Cashier Gould Sentenced to Ten Years.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 30.—To-night Cashier Wm. E. Gould was brought into the U. S. Court-room to plead to indictments against him, charging him with misappropriating funds of his bank. He waived the reading of each of the indictments and pleaded guilty to each. The prisoner's face expressed not the slightest emotion as the District Attorney moved for sentence. Judge Webb then sentenced the prisoner to ten years in the State prison at Thomaston.

Powder Mill Explodes.

BARTOW-ON-THE-SOUND, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Ditmar Powder Works, Bay Chester, on the Harlem river branch of the New York & New Haven railroad, about ten o'clock this morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of four men employed in the factory. They were literally blown to atoms. The shock was felt for miles around, and was mistaken for an earthquake.

Amazons Capture the Sheriffs.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—At Milltown, Malbay, County Clare, to-day, while the sheriffs were employed in distraining on the property of a man named Kelly, the married women of the neighborhood attacked, overpowered and imprisoned all of the officers engaged, while their husbands secured the cattle and removed them from the locality.

Molded Counterfeits in the Penitentiary.

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 30.—Adolph Gordon was discharged from prison this morning at the expiration of a five years' sentence for counterfeiting. He was immediately arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Winney on the charge of counterfeiting while inside the prison. Molds and tools were found on his person and in his cell.

A Mother's Devotion.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Sept. 30.—At Bergen Station on the North Pennsylvania road, while standing near the track, Mrs. Wagner, with her four-year-old daughter, observed a special train approaching at a high rate of speed. Turning around to her child she was horrified to see the little one playing in the middle of the track. The woman shrieked to the child to get off the track, but finding that it failed to heed her she sprang in front of the train. She succeeded in reaching the child, but before she could get off the track the train whirled by. The child was thrown high in the air, and landed on the foot-board of the engine. Mrs. Wagner was thrown under the wheels and mangled in a horrible manner.

A Plucky Woman.

COHOES, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Last night Mrs. Wheeler was caught by four masked men, taken to a cemetery near by, where they tied her to a fence and tried to make her tell where her husband had hidden $100. They searched the house without finding it. All the time her husband was sleeping, her screams not awakening him. The woman's scream finally awoke a neighbor.

Another Riot Victim.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Policeman Bennett dropped dead while pulling a patrol box. His death is attributed to injuries received in the Haymarket riot.

Poisoned by Mistake.

OMRO, WIS., Sept. 30.—E. E. Henry, a prominent druggist, took a drink of carbolic acid in mistake for beef extract, this morning, and died in terrible agony ten minutes afterward.

A Snow-Storm in Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says a snow-storm prevails there. The wind and sea on Lake Superior are very heavy, and vessels are seeking shelter.

Murdered and Thrown Into a Well.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 30.—Annie Veath, a young German woman, was murdered and her body thrown into a well, near Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There has been more activity and firmness in the better and more useful grades of Burley and dark tobacco, and receipts of such grades are uniformly showing difference in favor of sellers, but the great bulk of the offerings, including common, medium and nondescript styles of leaf and lugs, are still dragging at as low figures as have been touched during the year. About [illegible] per cent. of the crop east of Louisville has been cut and north and west [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. in different directions. From all quarters come the highest encomiums of the crop as to its character and quality, and there is every indication of a crop whose merits will push it to a highly favorable position in the good graces of buyers and consumers. Some surprise has been caused here by the report that [illegible] round has already been offered for a large crop of stemming tobacco in Henderson County. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Leaf and Heavy	Burley
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

A MOTION entered by Hon. Ira Julian in the Court of Appeals the other day has brought to light the history of a murder case, interesting alike to the bar and non-professional reader. As the result of a long-standing feud in the Turner and Middleton families, in Harlan County, James Turner, in December, 1872, killed Wm. Middleton, for which he was convicted in 1874 in the Clay Circuit Court, on a change of venue, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. His attorney in the Circuit Court reserved his exceptions and prayed an appeal to the Court of Appeals, but when the case was called in the Court of Appeals there was no attorney to represent the accused. The court being guided by a rule of October 10, 1866, dismissed the appeal, and at the expiration of ninety days, the Clay Circuit Court ordered the prisoner taken to the penitentiary. That was about twelve years ago, and after the sufferings and hardships of a confinement of that period, the prisoner appears by counsel in court and claims that the rule of the Appellate Court, under which the appeal was dismissed, was in direct conflict with the Constitutions of the United States, and the State of Kentucky, which guarantee every person a fair trial and representation in court in person or by counsel. The rule cited reads: "Where the appellant shall fail to appear on the calling of the cause, either by himself or counsel, or by brief, the appellee shall on his appearance, either by himself or counsel or by brief, be entitled to a non-suit, and the court will, in such case, so order." The rule in all circuit courts is to appoint an attorney for a prisoner if one does not appear to represent him, and the counsel for Turner claims that the constitution in this respect applies equally as well to the Appelate Court as to the circuit courts. Of course the peculiar phase of the case places the Court of Appeals in a very embarrassing attitude. If the rule of the court be unconstitutional, then the court has unjustly deprived the accused of his rights, and possibly of his lawful liberty.

THE $50,000 slander suit in the Common Pleas Court, of Mt. Sterling, brought by Robert Jones against J. M. Bigstaff, President of the Traders' Deposit Bank, resulted in a verdict of $1,000 and costs for the plaintiff.

THE temperance people of New Liberty, are being vigorously boycotted by the liquor element because of the former insisting on the enforcement of the local option law.

S. S. HAMILTON, a prominent citizen and pork packer, of Louisville, fell down the stairway of his Main street office and broke his neck. He died instantly.

GENERAL CASSIUS M. CLAY, who is seventy-seven years old, writes that he has determined to reenter politics. He has not made up his mind whether to run for Congress or Governor.

GEORGE SCOTT, who was hit with an axe by Eb Cooley near Boone's Gap, in Rockcastle County, has since died.

W. H. BUTLER was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Danville, for forging a name to a pension check.

APPLE-TREES in Carter County were in fall bloom on the 1st.

JOHN W. LEWIS, nominated for Congress by Republicans of the Fourth District, has declined.

THE saw-mill at Bellepoint caught fire from some unknown cause and was entirely destroyed, together with the store of J. N. Clutcher.

WESLY SCOTT, a colored youth of Elizabethtown, was found dead by the side of the railroad track. Heart disease the supposed cause.

A FARMER of Washington Township with the name of Owen Sympsonn, died at the Union Hotel, Louisville, the other night, by gas which flowed on after he blew the light out. He is married and well-to-do.

GEORGE FURIETTE went to his stable-loft, at Louisville, the other afternoon, and jabbed a pitchfork into the hay. A tramp was sleeping, covered with hay, and was gigged with the fork. He howled and leaped from the loft with the fork clinging to him, but was captured and cared for. He is badly wounded.

A *Courier-Journal* special says: "Colonel J. W. Hawkins was shot and killed some time the other night, near Harrodsburg, by unknown parties. His dead body was found in his country store, on the Versailles pike, next morning. There is no clew to the murder, as none of the valuables about the store were disturbed. Colonel Hawkins is a well-known citizen of Mercer County. His family seemed fated. Two of his sons have been murdered in the last three years."

THE belt road at Louisville connecting the Short-route and the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, will shortly be completed.

A WOLF escaped from a circus at London, a few days ago. He did no damage, and was captured next day by citizens.

JOEL HUDSPETH, a clever middle-aged gentleman of Franklin, has been adjudged insane and was taken to the asylum.

TWO colored prisoners in the Franklin jail fell to fighting the other evening. One was severely bruised up with a rod of iron in the hands of the other, and will carry his ear in a sling for some time.

A WOMAN near Caseyville, while walking about in her garden, stepped on a bumble-bees nest, and the bees stung her so badly that she died the next day.

COLONEL JAMES SWETNAM died at his home in Owingsville, a few days ago, aged eighty-eight years.

DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL WARWICK arrived in Lexington a few days ago, having in custody three United States prisoners charged with making and passing counterfeit money. The names of the accused are James and Andrew Moore and William Sheppard. They have been operating in Boyd, Floyd and some other mountain counties. The tools and a lot of metal were found with them. There will be a dozen or more counterfeiters tried at the next term of the United States Court.

GEORGE W. JONAS is the new postmaster at English, Carroll County.

DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN

What Has Been Held by the Lights of the Democracy Regarding Civil-Service Reform.

The opposition of the New York Sun to Civil-Service reform leads it into forgetfulness of certain pledges made by the Democratic party in reference to principles. It designates President Cleveland's adherence to this reform as an attempted reversal of the Democratic system of politics and petulantly asks: "Where does he find the authority for undertaking it?" The answer to this is very simple. In the Democratic platform on which he was elected "flat," argues our luminous contemporary, "turning to the National Democratic platform, we find the sum of the Democratic declaration regarding the reform of the civil service to be for 'an honest Civil-Service reform.' If the Democracy had intended, upon assuming the control of the Government, as in 1884 they hoped to do, to make the civil service non-partisan, as Mr. Cleveland had proposed, and to establish a permanent tenure of office, the inevitable result of such a system, it can not be supposed that they would have failed to record their intention." The Democracy, in that platform, offered to the venerable statesman, whose memory is dear to his party, and also to the New York *Sun*, "the pledge of our devotion to the principles and cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden." Eight years before, that illustrious statesman was nominated and elected on a Democratic platform which said: "Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ: that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition."

This, the *Sun* will acknowledge, is explicit enough and sound Democratic doctrine. On this Mr. Tilden was elected, and on this the Democracy, in 1884, renewed to him the pledge of their devotion to the principles and the cause they fought for in 1876. On the 26th of June, 1882, Senator Pendleton, whom the *Sun* must acknowledge to be very excellent Democratic authority, closed one of his most brilliant speeches in favor of Civil-Service reform with the words: "To-day, the Democratic party is putting itself at the head of that return: Civil-Service reform is writ on its escutcheon and emblazoned on its banner. By its strength, and, in order to perfect it, the Democratic party will, sooner or later, come into power. When that time does come, when we take possession of this Government, when we shall put in the high places of power our worthiest and best, the President of the United States, the Chief of the State, under the people, the source and fountain of honor and power in the country, will be able to say to all as Van Arteveld said, in response to Vanclaire, who was thanking him for his promotion:

> "Supremacy of merit, the sole means
> And broad highway to power.
> * * * meritoriously administer'd,
> While all its instruments, from first to last,
> * * * chosen for their aptness to those ends
> Which virtue meditates."

If this is not sufficient to convince the *Sun* that Civil-Service reform is a Democratic institution to which the party is pledged, perhaps our esteemed contemporary will hearken to the words of our grandest statesman. In Mr. Tilden's letter accepting the nomination, in 1876, written in this city, on the 31st of July of that year, he says: "The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its unification, necessary to its economy and efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of public business may not be a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. Two evils infest the official service of the Federal Government. One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are, in truth, but the servants of the people. The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party." Further on, Mr. Tilden recommends "the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity." Is it fair, then, for the *Sun* to characterize Mr. Cleveland's Civil-Service reform policy as belonging rather to the Republican platform than to the Democratic? The *Sun's* hatred of the President should not lead it to the extreme of falsifying the records of the Democratic party.—*Albany Argus.*

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.

A Department Which Republicans Said Could Not Be Managed Properly Except by Themselves.

The Republican newspapers at this time are watching closely the Democratic postmasters, and taking every opportunity, and making many of them, to find fault with the management by Democrats of the post-offices of the country. In many cities and towns it is very noticeable. When members of their own party were postmasters, these Republican newspapers had very little if any fault to find, and were generally ready with excuses for any actual faults of error or negligence, but now they watch closely and eagerly seize upon the least error and magnify it. This may be human, or rather Republican party nature, but at the same time it is neither fair nor just. While there may be more or less friction caused by the changes made in postmasters all over the country, the fact remains that the first eighteen months of this Democratic Administration shows a general advance all along the line in the efficiency of the mail service, while at the same time there has been a large saving in expenses. The official figures show these facts.

Another matter has had much to do with the efficiency of the service. This was the election of President Cleveland. Before his election many Republican postmasters regarded themselves as perfectly independent of the people and the patrons of their office. So long as they were all right with the Republican Senators or their own member of Congress, too many of them regarded that they had a mortgage on [illegible] they held [illegible] [illegible] ment of it. The moment the election of Cleveland was assured there was a decided change. Postmasters paid much stricter attention to the business of their offices and were much more accommodating and considerate in their treatment of the people. Their Democratic successors have performed their whole duty, and have taken pride in the promptness and efficiency of the service, and their assistants and clerks have for various reasons been spurred on to increased zeal and energy in their work.

While the changes in postmasters and their assistants and clerks have not been as general as is generally supposed, thousands of Republican postmasters, clerks, etc., yet remaining in the service, it is a matter of congratulation and honest pride that Democrats all over the country have shown themselves capable of taking hold of the mail service and running it without a jar or break and with increased efficiency. At the commencement of this Administration many foolish Republicans sneered and proclaimed that Democrats were not capable of managing the intricate affairs of the Post-office Department. That matter has now been fully tested. The mail service is better to-day than it was when the Democrats took hold of it.—*Des Moines Leader.*

ADDITIONAL FIGURES.

The Speaker of the Last House of Representatives on Democratic "Extravagance."

As in some sort a response to the accusation of extravagance on the part of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, which has found a place in most of the Republican platforms this year, Speaker Carlisle has made public, in the form of an interview, a summary of the expenditures of the Government during the past year; which is instructive through its conciseness. The fiscal year ending June 30 last is the first complete year of this Administration. In the usual course of things, it should have been a year of large expenditure, by reason of the addition of $7,302,000 to the pension list. A comparison with the year preceding, however, shows that, notwithstanding this increase, there was a net saving of $17,743,000; or, regarding the ordinary expenditures only, the reduction in the cost of running the Government amounted to more than $25,000,000. It is further notable that, while Mr. Cleveland is denounced in most of the Republican platforms for his vetoes of private pension bills which are clearly improper and often fraudulent, this great addition to the pension list was caused by the prompt adjudication, and allowance of claims under the new Administration. A larger number were thus disposed of than in any preceding year. This, moreover, was accomplished at the same time that a considerable saving was made in the cost of operating the bureau. Every department, in fact, showed economy in expenditure over the figures of the year preceding.

For the year that has now opened, July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, the ten appropriation bills which provide for the regular annual expenses of Government look to a still further reduction, the amount appropriated for the departments being $6,486,000 less than last year. It remains to be seen whether the result will confirm this expectation, or a large deficiency be found to be provided for; but the experience of the year just closed justifies the belief that the estimate will be found correct. The appropriations, indeed, would have been much greater if the Senate could have had its way; but the additions made by the Upper House to the amount of $13,000,000 were chiefly in the shape of river and harbor jobs and unwise pension bills, and had no relation to the legitimate expenses of the Government. Mr. Carlisle refers with reasonable pride to the fact that the House threw out $10,000,000 of these Senatorial extravagances.—*Boston Post.*

Will Work to Beat Blaine.

The overwhelming success achieved by Senator Edmunds in the election of a Legislature made up almost unanimously of that gentleman's friends, and, therefore, assuring his re-election to the Senate of the United States for another term of years, has already had the effect of crystallizing certain elements opposed to a renomination of Blaine in 1888. The fight against Edmunds by the Blaine managers in Vermont rallied all the opposing strength which could be mustered. After such an indorsement as Mr. Edmunds received he will take an open and advanced stand against the Maine candidate. Between Edmunds and Conkling there exist the closest political and personal relations. In the contest over the formation of the Electoral tribunal to count Hayes into the Presidential office, Edmunds exerted every effort to make Conkling a member of that body. Conkling had aroused the distrust of his party by his apathy after the doubtful result of the contest became established, and increased that feeling later by the announcement that one of the Oregon electors belonged to Tilden. The support of Mr. Conkling on that occasion by Mr. Edmunds came very near breaking up the Senatorial caucus. It was only through the influence of Senator Simon Cameron and a few others that an open rupture in the party was avoided and Frelinghuysen's selection as a member of the tribunal was accomplished.—*Philadelphia Times.*

——The builders of Republican platforms at the North have this year omitted two planks which in other times were regarded as an essential part of the structure. Indeed, to exhume an expression which has now passed into ancient history, we might call them the very "mud-sills" of the Republican political edifice. We refer to the "negro resolution," and the "view with alarm" plank, which have heretofore played such a prominent part in the compilation of principles when "our friends, the enemy," were wont to air their political faith. It would seem from these omissions that the Northern Republicans are no longer in such awful dread of the bold, bad Confederate brigadiers, to whom they ascribe the full purpose of doing many awful things to the Government and the country, when the Democrats gained the political ascendancy.—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

——The people are with Grover Cleveland because he is just, fearless and mindful of the obligations of his office, and because he has risen above the level of a mere politician.—*Washington Post.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESD'Y, SEP 29, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription [illegible]
One year [illegible]
Six months [illegible]
Three months [illegible]
Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Column 1 year [illegible]
[illegible]

JOHN S[illegible] [illegible] came to Kentucky [illegible].

In six months [illegible] people ascended the Washington monument.

It is announced that Cassius M. Clay has entered the political ring again.

The special delivery system with all post offices went into effect last Friday.

FRANKFORT is a century old to-day, and a grand time will she have celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

JUDGING from the water they have been drinking for several years Covington people have considerable sand in their craw.

WIGGINS did not destroy the earth with an earthquake, and not being satisfied he predicts a big blow. Wiggins, thou art a failure.

FULL reports show that the crop throughout the corn country was so well matured as not to have been injured by the recent frosts.

THE Court of Appeals sustained the lower court which gave three Louisville men $500 fine and six months in jail, each for gambling.

THE Trimble county Democrats endorsed Hon. John G. Carlisle for the Presidency. Trimble is known as the banner Democratic county of Kentucky.

THE discreditable contest for the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Louisville district will be brought to a close next Saturday by a primary election.

THE Washington correspondents now state that it is an assured fact that Secretary Manning will resume his work in the Treasury, and remain so long as his health will permit.

THE public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department, shows the reduction of the public debt during the past month to be $10,627,013 17, and the total cash in the Treasury, $465,375,713-93.

IT is said that owing to the fearful drouth, and, without assistance, there will be greater suffering in Texas next year than this, owing to the inability of the farmers to secure seed grain with which to prepare their crops.

SENATOR SHERMAN made a brief canvass in this State last week in his interest in the next contest for the Republican nomination for President. The sowing he is doing he hopes to result in the harvest of the Kentucky delegation in the Next National Republican Convention.

UNCLE MILT HAMILTON was defeated for the nomination as a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization in his Congressional district. It is supposed that Uncle Milt's strong opposition to the law creating the board militated against his nomination.

THE State Board of health has proclaimed against the importation of Illinois cattle into Kentucky unless shippers forward a certificate of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Illinois or by a United States Inspector; also that all shipped cattle be kept apart from all other cattle for a period of 90 days after reaching their destination.

IN Mercer county last Thursday night, Col. J. W. Hawkins, an esteemed citizen, who kept a store on the Munday's Ferry and Versailles pike, was shot and killed in his store by unknown parties. Col. Hawkins was the father of young Hawkins, who was shot and killed on the streets in Harrodsburg some time since by Robt. Pulliam. He also had a son killed in Georgia a few years ago.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE spoke about an hour last Monday to a very large crowd. His speech was confined to the tariff question and the land grants, and has all his efforts, well fortified by statistics. It had been a long time since he had delivered a speech in this county, and the speech throughout was listened to with intense interest by Democrats from every part of the county.

JUDGE MONTFORT arrived in town last Saturday evening. Early Monday morning he opened court and commenced the dispatch of business as through he had been on the

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney, received [illegible] votes on [illegible]. These two gentlemen will [illegible] a lively [illegible] the Eleventh Judicial District.

[illegible] Father Phelan, a prominent [illegible] Western Watchman, the leading Catholic paper of the West, warmly espouses the [illegible] side of the question and warns priests that it is beyond their power to refuse absolution to either parent or children. Several parish priests take issue with Father Phelan and denounce the public school system and sustain the doctrine that absolution should be refused to parents, as well as the children themselves, who attend public schools.

STATE NEWS.

Metcalf county votes on local option November 13th.

New corn is selling at $1.50 in the field in Henry county.

Todd county has adopted prohibition by a sweeping majority.

A Hiseville farmer from 1 bushel of irish potatoes planted, dug thirty-five bushels.

The walls of quite a number of brick buildings in and about Owenton have cracked considerably since the earthquake.—News.

There are 164 cases on the docket of the Circuit Court of Madison county, now in session. Ten of the cases are for murder.

The colored fair at Sparta last week was quite a success. The attendance was large and everything passed off quietly.

Geo. Green, a negro of Louisville, made a wager that he could drink a quart of whisky at one sitting. He did so and died in a few minutes.

The tobacco harvest is in full blast and it is yielding exceedingly well, many farmers are counting their yield at 2,000 lbs. per acre.—Owen News.

Two men were received at the penitentiary last week, who were sent from Union county, having been convicted under the law making gambling a felony. These are the first convictions so far under the new law.

The Superior Court decides that "Where a step-father has had the services of his step-children as he did those of his own children, and all lived together as one family, he cannot fairly ask other compensation for their maintenance."

Judge B. F. Buckner, of Louisville, has been employed by a rich English firm to go to England to attend to some legal business, for which he is to receive a fee of $2,500 and all his expenses paid. He will be gone about six weeks.

Enlarge your poor houses and add another story to your lunatic asylums. We know of twenty couples now who are going to get married this winter, and don't know of a single bride among the lot who is an orphan on her mother's side. It'll be a warm winter when "ma" gets left.—Will S. Hayes.

The farmers of Nelson county never enjoyed a better average season than that just closing. The crops of wheat, corn, and hay are large. Potatoes have yielded largely. Tobacco is in fine condition, and the yield is excellent. Pasturage is fine, and stock will enter the winter season in good condition. With the exception of hog cholera in some sections of the county, farmers have had but few drawbacks this year.—Nelson Record.

At White Sulphur, on Friday evening last, Dillard Craig shot Taylor Johnson, a colored man, three times, two of the shots entering the arm and the other the groin. The trouble grew out of some business transaction. While Johnson is seriously wounded, we learn that there is a probability of his recovery. Mr. Craig came to town and gave himself up. He was bailed in the sum of $500, and an examining trial fixed for October 16th.—Georgetown Times.

Few persons are aware of the magnitude of the late wheat crop in this county. During the present season S. P. Kerr has handled 50,-000 bushels; C. B. Eeton 80,000; Jones Bros., 112,000. The bulk of this wheat was raised in this county, though a part was the product of Madison and Bourbon. Dealers in other places also handled a part of the crop of this county. It is safe to say that the wheat crop, even at the prevailing prices, has brought more money into our midst this year than ever before in the history of the county.—Winchester Democrat.

State Politics

The Ohio Prohibitionists [illegible].

Nevada Republicans nominated [illegible] for Congress.

[illegible] State [illegible] the late election in Maine.

Hon. [illegible] Lamar [illegible] Administration.

Henry George has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the Central Labor Union.

Gen. Fowler opened the Republican campaign [illegible] with a [illegible] last Friday.

Neither Logan, Sherman nor Foraker took part in the Maine campaign. The victory is Blaine's.

Hon. John W. Lewis, nominated by the Republicans of the Fourth district for Congress, declines to make the race.

Gen. "Rooney" Lee was nominated for Congress in the Eighth Virginia district. He is the youngest son of the late Gen. Robt. E. Lee.

It is announced from Washington that President Cleveland and Governor Hill are in hearty accord, and that the latter is not a Presidential candidate.

Judge Geo. M. Thomas, Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth Kentucky district, will accept the nomination tendered him. The district is close.

The candidates for Congress from the Tenth district—Taulbee, Dem., and Hurst, Rep.,—have entered into an agreement to use no money in their race for Congress, but to make a fight on their own merits.

The Knights of Labor of Iowa have decided not to name Independent candidates for Congress, but to support each district the Republican or Democratic nominee, according as one or the other is favorable to their cause.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention in Minnesota indorses and eulogizes the Administration of President Cleveland, declaring for the first time in a long period it has elevated to a position of dignity our civil service.

The Democracy of Minnesota and Wisconsin, following those of Indiana come out squarely in favor of a tariff for revenue. The Wisconsin Democracy read squarely out of the party the members of the last Congress who voted against tariff reform as "deserving no recognition in the Democratic counsels."

The Republicans opened the Gubernatorial campaign of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, last Saturday night week, with a torchlight parade and an immense mass-meeting at Music Hall. Among those who addressed the meeting were Gen. Beaver, candidate for Governor, Gen. Osborne and John A. Logan.

At the last session of Congress six members from the South voted against the consideration of the Morrison bill, viz: Martin, of Alabama, Findlay, of Maryland, and Gay, St. Martin, Wallace and Irion, of Louisiana. The Democrats of their respective States have already refused to nominate Findlay, Martin and Irion.

APPOINTMENT Clerk Higgins, of the Treasury Department, says an $1,800 clerk in that department is a retired navy officer on a salary of $70 per month, in addition to a pension of $70 per month; a chief of bureau draws $3,600, and other members of his family hold positions which net them $9,180. Then husband and wife are frequently found on the rolls, the latter under her maiden name. And these are the beauties of the civil service.

CLEAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Rapidly Growing Feeling Against Sensational and Unreliable Sheets.

There is a growing feeling in healthy communities against journals which make it their special object to minister to a perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized to-day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to say that, as people in all ranks of life, who protect their own, at least, from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of journals, which are called enterprising because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same, by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous day. The sickly sentimental story paper and the wild ranger and pirate story books are slowly but surely yielding the field to worthier claimants. In praise of the decent newspaper it may be said that where it has a place in the family, and has been read for years by young as well as old, it has developed such healthy tone and such discriminating taste, that the literature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase, the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes who practice vice and crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways. —*Printers' Circular.*

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

The Experience of Three Young Thieves in an Annapolis Professor's House

"When I was a cadet at Annapolis I had a novel adventure in connection with a party of [illegible] suspended for a year in the following manner. I was a member of the lowest class at the time [illegible] fifteen years old at the time. [illegible] of the [illegible] and we [illegible] we ought to find some Indians, or conduct a burglary at once if we ever expected to amount to anything. We held a consultation and discussed the matter. Indian fighting was what we most yearned for, but unfortunately there were no Indians handy, and a journey to the wild West in search of them was decided to be impracticable. Burglary was the only thing left us and to this we turned with avidity. The next question was what to steal. The burglars in the dime novels had always stolen money or silverware, but somehow, much as we reverenced and admired our heroes, none of us quite liked the idea of doing that. But happy thought! the examinations were coming. Why not burglarize the house of the professor of mathematics and steal an examination paper? We knew he had the papers all made out. The thing was at once decided on. We then began to provide ourselves with what we considered a complete burglar's kit. We made false keys that were so false that they would not lock or unlock any thing, made a rope ladder, and bought an alarm clock and dark lantern out in town. A night was fixed on for the daring deed, and at one o'clock our alarm clock woke us up to glory. Armed with our burglar's tools we sallied forth, and after eluding the sentries and watchmen arrived at the house of the professor of mathematics and effected an entrance through the coal-hole.

"The professor had an office back of the dining-room, and for an hour we searched this office with our dark lantern, looking in vain for the examination papers. Not daring to stay longer we decided to give it up for that night, but come again the following night. Our ignominious entrance through the coal-hole grated on our feelings. None of our new burglars had ever done such a thing, and so before leaving the house we drew back the fastenings of one of the parlor windows in order that we might enter in a more orthodox fashion the next time we came. Then we made our perilous way back to our rooms in the barracks. That day we learned that the professor had another office back of his bed-room on the second floor and we decided that there was where he kept his examination papers. When our alarm clock had again called us to yet the part of heroes at one o'clock, we stole to the professor's house and went in through the parlor window. Softly we crept up-stairs in our stocking feet. The door of the professor's bed-room was open and he was snoring frightfully. We found the little office back of the bed-room and once being in there locked the door from the inside and opening the window let down our rope-ladder so that we would have a means of escape if we should be discovered. We carefully searched everywhere, but found no examination papers. There was a little safe in the room, with a combination lock. The burglars we had read about had always been able to open a safe with a combination lock, but somehow we couldn't though we spent half an hour trying. Just as we were about to give it up and retire, we discovered a paper which had fallen down back of the safe. It proved to be the examination paper of the third class in conic sections. One of our 'gang' had a friend in the third class who was pretty sure to be found deficient in the examination and he wanted to take the paper and give it to him. The rest of us consented on the condition that it should go to no one else. We got safely back to barracks and in the morning the examination paper was given to the shaky cadet. Another third class man caught him studying it and the result was that all of the third class had the paper at their disposal if they wanted it. A few days later the examination of the third class in conic sections took place. It was a particularly hard examination and the professor of mathematics took his seat with a smile that morning, confident that it would weed out the poor scholars in the class. Judge of his amazement when every member of the class passed an absolutely perfect examination. Cadets who never before had been able clearly to demonstrate the simplest problems now tackled the most difficult and complicated propositions and elucidated them with an ease and clearness that ought to have pleased the professor. But it didn't. He smelt a rat of the largest size. There was an investigation and the whole thing came out. We three burglars were imprisoned for a while on the Santee and then suspended for a year. The admiral wanted to dismiss us from the service, but the Secretary, good old soul, would not consent to it."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Plain Enough.

The following is given by an English writer as a specimen of Yorkshire dialect. The reader need not feel disheartened if it gives him some trouble to get at the meaning, though it was "plain eneuf" to the local magistrate.

Upon a certain occasion a couple of married ladies happened to have a social quarrel, which resulted in their being cited before the sitting magistrate of an old English town.

When the case came up for hearing the worthy magistrate could not make out which of the two ladies was in fault. However, the husband of one of them being in court, and being known to the bench, the magistrate said:

"John, yaw con tell us aw abeawt it."

"I," said John, "a con. Yo seyn, th' Top o' th' Loan's wife thrut a sup at ma wife, an' if oo'd it ur as ard as oo it ur, oo'd other killed ur or ur ur."

"I" said the magistrate; "that's plain eneuf."—*Youth's Companion.*

IT is one of the lamentable features of our American system of government and politics that a poor man has no business in politics, for the simple reason that it costs money—he can't afford it. Take our Congress, for example. The Government pays a Congressman $5000 per annum, liberal mileage, &c. The concurrent testimony of men who have been there is that they can't live on what they receive. If they lack other financial resources they come home poor men. So generally recognized is this fact that if a poor man aspires to a seat in Congress or the Governorship of a State he is looked upon either as a fool, who doesn't know what a risky step he is taking, or as an adventurer, who expects to make something besides his salary out of his office.—Fort Worth, (Tex.) Gazette.

SOUTH PACIFIC SAVAGES

The Wars, Dress, Rites and Social Habits of the South Sea Islanders.

The inhabitants of the South Pacific islands are in many respects strange beings. [illegible] singular fact in connection with [illegible] both in their manner and customs of life, both in their domestic affairs and when battling with other tribes. Some [illegible] miles from this city is the Marshall group of islands, the inhabitants of which are [illegible] for their warlike propensities, great size and gigantic strength, together with other traits of strongly [illegible] character and [illegible] of which little or nothing is known in the civilized world. A few days ago the three-masted schooner John Hancock returned from a trading cruise to the Gilbert and Marshall groups, and the master of the vessel, Captain William Chipman, secured a valuable collection of curiosities in the shape of war clubs, spears, boat paddles, shells, etc. With Captain Chipman, as a passenger, was a young man, S. F. Geary, of this city, who, during his visit to the islands, gained much interesting information concerning the islands and their inhabitants.

The natives are large and powerful. They are not unlike the New Zealanders, being of a dark, copper-colored complexion. In addition to a natural inclination for war, they are very treacherous and in some portions of the group are cannibals. Their main occupation is like that of the Indian, loafing and picking cocoanuts, which are prepared and shipped to this country with considerable profit. When not engaged in harvesting the cocoanut crop or loafing about on the ocean in a dug-out canoe, the Marshall Islander puts in his time carving grotesque figures on canoe paddles and in whittling out murderous-looking war clubs, spears, arrows and other similar weapons. In carving they display great ingenuity and while the figures as shown on the paddles are not exactly pretty, they are very intricate and are not unlike similar work done in China.

The figures on the paddle represent idols and, according to the Islander's belief, if upon his boat paddle there is carved the figure of an idol he can safely navigate anywhere. In this connection it may be well to state that these Islanders are the boldest and most skillful canoe navigators in the Pacific. They make voyages extending over many months, trusting to Providence, or rather rain, to supply them with fresh water. They navigate by means of a small chart composed of small sticks tied together and representing the position of the various islands as regards the point of departure.

In warfare their weapons consist of clubs, spears and arrows, all of which they use with the greatest skill and accuracy. The clubs are made of ironwood and are very heavy. They are of various shapes, the most murderous being the gnarled root of the ironwood tree. The other clubs are of lighter character. The arrows are made of light bamboo, the points being of ironwood. The spears are also made out of the same kind of timber and run down to a fine point, which is tipped with a poisonous preparation. The feather end is fantastic and gaudy, a regular bouquet of feathers plucked from the rarest birds being used and blended together with a strict regard for colors.

The Islanders, *particularly* in the vicinity of New Ireland, have no particular love for the whites, and it is not an infrequent occurrence to find some settler lying in front of his door dead. It is the work of some native, who, having become offended at the white man, has lain in wait and killed him.

The natives do not tolerate polygamy, and after marriage the women are famous for their idolatry. A sort of slave traffic exists throughout the islands, though, and single women can be purchased for servants for a mere trifle. Clothing is a thing unknown in most of the islands. In and about New Britain and Ireland, however, the breech-cloth is used.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—G. M. [illegible]
Jailer—[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
[illegible]—Dr. [illegible]
Superintendent of Common Schools—J. [illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible] Monday in April and [illegible] Monday in [illegible]. [illegible] Judge. W. [illegible] Clerk. [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney. [illegible] Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. [illegible] Judge. [illegible] County Attorney. [illegible] Clerk. J. [illegible] Sheriff. W. T. [illegible] Deputy Sheriff.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleview—M. R. Green, first Saturday and J. H. Fulton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Baxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and H. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vess, Constable.

Petersburg—Joe. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Slert, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brondock, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

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Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
I. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

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Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. F. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

I. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BURLINGTON, KY.
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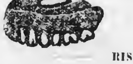
J. P. ULREY. D. D. S.,

RESIDENCE.
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

DR. E. A. IGOE.



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RISING SUN, IND
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ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - KY
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As they transpire, and

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Local News.

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Woolper [illegible]

The last [illegible]

A very large crowd in town Monday.

Hickory nuts are falling since the frost.

Supt. Hall has 33 boarders at the Infirmary now.

The World Renowned Cigar is a delicious smoker.

For an appetite smoke the Family Doctor 5c Cigar.

The effects of Jack Frost's visits are very perceptible.

The patent pump and fence men were on the street Monday.

Old man John West was taken to the Poor-house last week.

The number of people in town Monday is estimated at a thousand.

Henry Hall succeeded Mr. Parker as toll collector on the Woolper pike.

Smoke U. N. Graves & Co's, Family Doctor, the best 5c cigar in town.

For a delicious smoke try Graves & Co's World Renowned.

Rev. J. A. Kirtley will preach at the Woolper School-house Thursday night.

Mr. A. O. Fish has an Irish potatoe that weighs 41 ounces. Who can beat it.

Judge Baker, overruled the application of the Walton druggist for liquor license.

Rouse Bros., of Limaburg, have torn down and replaced the porch in front of their store.

There was lots of live stock on the streets Monday for sale, among which were a herd of Mexican Ponies.

The personal property of Lawrence Pope, deceased, was sold at public sale last Saturday.

Joe Reed's work on the Judge's stand in the court-house gives the balance of the court-room a very dingy appearance.

An occasional white topped wagon from the West is seen wending its way back to the locality in this State from whence it started a few years since.

According to the vote taken on the question last Saturday, the citizens of Covington are overwhelmingly in favor of receiving their water from a reservoir above Newport.

The court-room would not hold the crowd that came to town Monday to hear Carlisle speak. Quite a number of ladies were present, but had to take standing room on the outside.

NOTICE.—Any one desiring to own a few high graded heifers can be accommodated by calling on the undersigned at Bullittsville, Ky., also have a few Shorthorn bull calves for sale.

A. S. GAINES.

Mr. Cyrus Riddell will go to Seneca Falls, N. Y., next week to be present at the marriage of Frances Mary Livingston, to Mr. Joseph Cutter Foster, at Trinity church, Seneca Falls, Thursday evening, Oct. 14th, 1886.

A picture gallery on wheels came to town the other night, and when discovered on the street next morning some thought that Wiggins' earthquake had visited the town during the night and turned the houses around.

$10 REWARD.—At the sale of L. B Stephens last Thursday I lost my pocket book containing $45. For its return to me with its contents when lost, I will pay the above reward.

J. E. BRISTOW, Bank Lick, Ky.

Only the other day did we hear of the marriage of W. H. Kirtley and Miss Lizzie Gray. In fact Billy kept it a secret several days before telling his home folks. It is not to late for the RECORDER to extend congratulations.

C. W. Saxton attended the combination sale of horses at Lexington a few days since and purchased two promising young animals, one two years old and the other one year old, both horses. Paying $150 for the youngest and $295 for the other.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

While we were absent Monday some fellow rolled into our office a head of cabbage about the size of a flour barrel. We do not know who could have done such a trick, but he has our thanks. After we eat what we want we will chop the balance up into kraut.

Abe Graves and family will leave for Kansas this week, where they will make their future home. The Bullittsville neighborhood will greatly miss Mr. G. and his estimable wife. We trust their new home will prove healthy, pleasant and a prosperous location.

Mr. Abe Graves, of the Bullittsville neighborhood, made us a short call one day last week. Mr. G. has sold his farm in this county, and will start to-day with his family for Witchata, Kan. to make their future home. The RECORDER will be their weekly visitor.

I take this method of informing the people of the county, that I have apple, pear and plum trees, different varieties, at my nursery, near Grant, Boone Co., Ky., now ready for transplanting, and would be pleased to have you give me a call. I will make a delivery of trees at Burlington, the first Monday in November. B. T. KELLY, Grant, Ky.

Mr. Lystra Aylor, of the Gunpowder neighborhood, died last Saturday afternoon in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Aylor was a native of Virginia and has long been a citizen of this county. The deceased had been a member of the Old Baptist church for many years, and his funeral was preached by Elder Moore. The remains were interred in the family burying ground near his residence.

A very large crowd attended L. B Stephens sale last Thursday. Every neighborhood in the county was represented, [illegible] Gallatin and Grant county [illegible]. The day was fine, [illegible] and the stock sold [illegible] and brought good prices at [illegible] everything else went well. The spread at [illegible] was given a good dinner of [illegible]. The provisions were put in a tent in the yard, and every fellow ate until he was satisfied.

Hereford Sale, Thursday Oct. 14, '86, at Woodland Farm near Louisville, Ky. Immediately following the close of the sale of the trotting bred stock there will be sold 30 head of purely bred Hereford Cattle, a draft from the herd of Geo. W. Henry, Rossland Park, Ashkum, Ill. A part of the purpose of this sale is to assist in introducing and making known the merits of the Hereford in Kentucky. The cattle will be put up and sold unconditionally. For catalogue, address W. P. HAYES, Louisville, Ky.

The horsemen of Boone county are to be congratulated upon the purchase of American Chief, No. 3614, by their fellow citizen, Mr. C. W. Saxton, Burlington, Ky. American Chief is a most promising young stallion, and, bred as he is, can but develop into a great horse. He is by Messenger Chief, sire of Maud Messenger, 2:16½; first dam Lou Coons (dam of Lyle's Wilkes) by American Clay; second dam by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne); 3rd dam Mrs. Caudle (dam of Ericsson). He is a beautiful bay, stylish and splendidly proportioned, and bears every evidence of being capable to add new honors to those of his celebrated ancestry.—Kentucky Stock Farm.

Mrs. Sarah Rouse, wife of E. Leonard Rouse, and daughter of Jacob Floyd, of the Gunpowder neighborhood, died Tuesday morning at one o'clock after a week's illness. She leaves a husband and five small children and many friends to mourn her loss, the youngest child is just four weeks old. Mrs. Rouse had been a faithful member of the Hopeful church for a great many years and was loved by all who knew her. The funeral will be preached at Hopeful to-day by Rev. Keller, after which the remains will be interred in the cemetery at that place. Mr. Rouse has the sympathy of the entire community in his sad affliction.

The Democratic mass meeting organized Monday by electing Dr. S. S. Scott, of Florence, chairman, and R. O. Hughes, of Richwood, secretary. A set of resolutions endorsing Mr. Carlisle and instructing Boone's delegation for him, were adopted. W. W. Grimsley, E. H. Baker and W. L. Riddell were appointed a committee to select a list of delegates, which was adopted. The delegates and alternates were as follows:

Burlington—Delegate, J. G. Furnish; alternate, L. H. Dills.

Florence—Delegate, Dr. S. S. Scott. alternate, Conner Yager.

Taylorport—Delegate, Jno. Stephens, alternate, Richard Gordon.

Petersburg—Delegate, Elijah Parker, alternate, Solon Early.

Bellevue and Carlton—Delegate, Dr. Riley; alternate, J. A. Wilson.

Hamilton and Beaver—Delegate, J. C. Hughes; alternate G. M. Allen.

Verona and Walton—Delegate, J. J. Brumback; alternate, D. M. Bagby.

Union—Delegate, W. H. Blanton; alternate, B. W. Adams.

A Waif.

Shortly after dark last Thursday evening Thos Allen, who lives in the Richwood neighborhood was going home, and when passing the residence of Mrs. Catharine Grubbs, he heard an infant crying on the stiles at the fence He went on to Jeff Carpenter's, where he told what he had heard. He and Carpenter returned and found the child at the above mentioned place where it had been left by some heartless, cruel person. They took charge of the little stranger, and last Saturday they delivered it to Judge Baker, who assigned it to the County Infirmary, where the little fellow is a prime favorite with the inmates. It is a boy and has the appearance of being about five or six months old. When found its clothing were skimp and it surely would have chilled to death had it been exposed to the chilly air any great length of time. A party of strangers, a man and two women were seen pass up the pike late in the afternoon in a carriage, and just before Allen arrived at Mrs. Grubbs', he met them returning, the man walking a short distance behind the carriage, and it is thought that the child was left by them.

Assessor Riley was asked: "How do the people like the new Revenue law?"

"Not pretty well, I thank you. I am listing property at its cash value which, of course, raises the figures away above those of last assessment. I have to do considerable explaining of the law. Many persons have thought nothing about the law, and when they ascertain what it is they remonstrate, but list as required."

SHORT INTERVIEWS.

Mr. Norris, how is Gratton getting along?"

"He is doing very well I think."

"Do you think he will get all right again?"

"Yes, I believe he will."

"Halloo, Bob Allen, what's the news at Walton?"

"The biggest thing that has struck our town lately was the revival in religion. Each church has held a meeting recently, and all told there have been 80 or more additions resulting from these meetings."

The RECORDER, meeting Hon. Reuben Conner, asked:

Mr. Conner, what do you think of the new Revenue law?"

"Well, sir, I say this: The present law was not the plan for increasing the revenue that I favored. I thought it would be better to increase the tax 10 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property, and let the old law as to assessments stand, but a majority of the members favored the present law; Something had to be done, because the Treasury is empty and the State in debt. The present law was not my plan but we had to take what we could get."

"Bob Wills, what ails you so [illegible]?"

"Why, I just know that Harry [illegible]"

"[illegible] W. [illegible] what is the [illegible]"

"Nothing very startling. I have been [illegible] it for several days and you can wager your bottom dollar that I am getting tired of it."

Personal Mentions.

Col. Landram, of Warsaw, is attending court.

Mrs. Dr. Grant is visiting her parents in Newport.

Esq. A. R. Whitlock is attending the St. Louis Fair this week.

James Owen and wife, of Gallatin county, are visiting their relatives in this county.

Dr. J. H. McKenzie, of Chicago, has been in Burlington several days. The doctor looks well.

W. H. Baker has returned to his business in New Orleans. We wish him a prosperous season.

Mrs. Benj. Conner was the guest of Mrs. Clara Kirk and Mrs. H. S. Crisler a day or two last week.

Mrs. Light and daughter, Miss Mary, of Covington, were visiting Mrs. F. Riddell, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Creager, who has been visiting relatives at this place for several days, returned home Tuesday morning.

Jas. T. Wills and John T. McClure, of Grant county, and Sheriff Calls and a Mr. Moore, of Gallatin attended court Monday.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

About a thirty foot rise is expected in the river this week, which will suspend work on the dyke.

John Huey and Bill Brittenhaugh took possession of the ferry boat last Friday. They are making things hum.

Rev. Barker preached at the East Bend M. E. Church last Sunday.

Mrs. Jessie Wilson is able to pay her neighbors a visit after about three and a half months sickness.

Miss Turley, of Gallatin county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Marshall.

George and Bob Craig have traded farms. Bob has also rented Capt. Jas. Hasting's farm and will take possession in the spring.

John Huey is improving the looks of his residence by givinging it a coat of paint.

Several from here are attending Circuit court this week.

PLATTSBURG.

Turnips are fine.

No school at Ashbyfork this winter.

Tobacco all housed and will make a 1000 pounds to the acre.

Lineus Kelley and wife spent last Saturday and Sunday with J. B. Tolin and wife.

Corn is ripe and out of the way of the frost, and will make an average of 8 barrels to the acre.

H. C. Botts has developed into a fine angler and has landed some fine bass in the last few days.

John Heach, the painter is in town this week brightening up some of the residences along Pike street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, of Illinois, and Mrs. Polly Sullivan, of Grant, were visiting relatives here last week.

W. T. Crisler has returned to Canton, N. Y., to attend an other term of school at the St. Lawrence University.

M. F. Wingate and Chas. Schramm have gone to the St. Louis Fair to blow in some money on Tom Dickerson 2:15 pacer.

The apple crop is fine in this neighborhood, and cider flows like milk and honey did in the promise land in days of old.

Miss Aide Johnson, one of the prettiest girls in Indiana, was visiting Scott Johnson and lady last Friday and Saturday.

There is an Alligator in the pond of water just above the iron bridge. It is about five feet long and has been seen by several persons.

H. C. Foster, of Springfield, Illinois, come in on an excursion to the Cincinnati exposition, and stopped off for a short time with his relatives here.

A traveling photograph gallery passed through town last Thursday on the way to Burlington. Guess the editors have had their profiles taken before this time. If ever the artist gets his camera on the County Attorney it is a broken instrument.

Nick Oberding came near killing himself at Lawrenceburg the other day. In passing out of the barreling department of the flouring mills he struck his head on a projecting beam, mashing in his skull, and rendering him unconscious for some time. He finally rallied sufficient to get home.

Married—At the residence of Jap Utz in Lawrenceburg, last Sunday, Mr. Ben Hensley and Mrs. Amanda Smith, both of this place. We wish Ben and his bride all the happiness this life affords, and when the last sound of the trumpet is heard may they say well done thy good and faithful servant.

The personal property of Stewart Baker, deceased, is to be sold at public sale at his late residence at Big Bone Springs, Thursday, Oct. 14th, 1886.

The Grand Jury is composed of the following named gentlemen:

F. Dickey, N S. Walton, J. S. Johnson, W. B. Craven, J. L. Huey, Mike Clore, Wm. Rogers, W. H. Pope, Lee Gaines, Wm. Ryle, Eli Rouse, M. E. Hance, Jos Stephens, James Rogers, Lewis Conner and Homer Grant.

The following are the petit juries impaneled Tuesday morning:

Jury No. 1—G. L. Miller, John H. Smith, W. W. Grimsley, B. L. Rice, W. Garrison, Wash Watts, S. J. Hedges B. F. Rogers, Ephraim Aylor, A. Corn, Jno. Aylor, Howard Blankenbecker.

Jury No. 2—John Bradford, Bure Conner, John S. Gaines, Cy Riddell, R. L. Willis, Sebe Berkshire, Arthur Terrill, Joe Riddell, Z. T. Kelly, Lee Utz, Jno Cleek and Noah Clore.

The court disposed of a few Comlth. cases yesterday—nothing done Monday, except instructing the grand jury.

TWO HUMORISTS

How One of Them Procured a Meal at a Time When Rations Were Scarce.

During the war Fred Hamilton was [illegible] Fagan. Hamilton's [illegible] [illegible] Fred [illegible] miles from the camp. Hamilton accompanied him. He rode at regulation distance behind the general. As they neared the house Fagan stopped at a large heavy gate, of course expecting Hamilton to dismount and open it. Hamilton rode up and stopped. Fagan looked at him; he looked at Fagan. Fagan got down without saying a word, and opened the gate. Hamilton rode through and waited until the general caught up with him. Fagan hitched his own horse and, taking a seat on the gallery, began a conversation with the man whom he had come to see. Hamilton hitched his horse, took a seat near Fagan, leaned back, lighted a cob pipe and took an active part in the conversation. Fagan was a strict disciplinarian, but he had such a sense of humor that, excusing himself, he went behind the house and laughed until he grew red in the face.

In the same command there was another humorist, a practical joker named Henry McNette, who is now a pilot on the Arkansas River. Just at this time in the history of the Confederacy, rations became scarce. Parched corn and sweet potatoes do very well once in a long while, but are objectionable when taken as a steady diet. McNette noticed that Lieutenant Nowlin frequently visited a farm house, the elegant country seat of Judge Beach. He had often seen the handsome Miss Beach, and he knew that Nowlin was paying special attentions to her. One day McNette went to Judge Beach's house and rang the door bell. When a servant appeared, McNette put his hat under his arm and asked if he could see Miss Beach. The servant crabbedly replied that he would see. Presently Miss Beach appeared.

"Is this Miss Beach?" McNette asked, as he humbly bowed to the young lady.

"Yes."

"Lieutenant Nowlin, who is very ill, ordered me to come over and ask you to send him a broiled chicken and anything else that you think he might relish."

"Well, sit down there," said the young lady. She would not allow any of the servants to prepare the meal. She broiled the chicken herself and, nicely arranging the "spread," gave it to McNette, who again bowed humbly. He went down into the woods and feasted. "There was enough for three men," he said, in speaking of the affair, "but on that occasion I was three men myself."

The next day Nowlin called on Miss Beach.

"I am surprised to see you," she said.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because of your illness."

"I haven't been ill?"

"You haven't? How did you enjoy the chicken?"

"What chicken?"

"Why, one of your soldiers came here and said that you had sent for a broiled chicken. He was a—"

"Never mind. I know what sort of a man he is. I know him. He's that infernal Henry McNette."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

BACKWOODS JUSTICE.

An Old Settler's Account of an Illinois Court Scene in 1832.

"Jim Baxter, take the witness stand and state whether or not you know the cow said to have been stolen by the defendant. If you do, state her age and value; in a word, tell all you know about her."

"Mr. Lawyer, ask one question and speak louder. I'm thick o' hearin'."

"Well, if you know the cow, state how old she is."

"I owned her thirteen years ago."

"Answer my question, how old is she?"

"Don't know; was so old I put hickory withes on her horns for the wrinkles to run out on."

"What is she worth?"

"She gives right smart of milk every day."

"I didn't ask how much milk she gave; state her value."

"Age ain't nothin'. I don't know the price of beef cattle."

"Is she worth fifteen dollars? Also state how much right smart is."

"She gives a pint in the mornin' and a half in the evenin'."

"Is she quiet? Does she ever kick the pail over?"

"I accept the amendment. She kicks and spills every day one-half the milk."

"Jim Baxter, you are an expert—a smart Alex.; is a pint and a half your estimate of right smart?"

"Yaas, that is the law in Indiana and in old Kaintuck, whar I was born."

The Court turns to the Clerk and states: "Mr. Clerk, whereas Indiana and Kaintuck, being older States, heretofore let it be recorded as a ruling that henceforth a pint and a half of whisky, rum and all life-invigorating beverages, including milk, shall be known and acknowledged as 'right smart' in this, the First Judicial District of the Commonwealth of Illinois. Call the next witness."

The bar rises in a body and informs his Honor that the hour appointed for the horse race has arrived.

"Thanks, gentlemen of the bar, Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court, sine die, till half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Sunday harvesting has been officially permitted this year in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, Owing to the bad weather farmers were allowed by the Minister of Public Worship to work on two Sundays after church time, provided that their hands did not object to the extra labor.

—Four German generals—Treskow, Kranach, Stosch and Schlotheim—have recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their entering the army.

—A litter of pigs farrowed in spring or summer grow rapidly if at pasture, because the green food keeps the pig's digestion good and enables it to get full benefit from any other food that may be eaten.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—We'll give eleven dollars for the sight of the boy ten years old who can get out of bed in the morning and find his hat and shoes without half an hour's hunt.—*Exchange.*

For Rent.

50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address

JOE REED or MRS. GARRISON,
Burlington, Ky.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,
Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal.

JNO. H. RYLE,
H. W. RYLE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Aug. [illegible] 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$630,044 54
Overdrafts		5,601 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		74,000 00
Due from other Nat'l Banks		1,197 33
Due from banks and bankers		1,379 00
Real estate, furniture & fixtures		1,000 00
Current expenses and taxes		1,642 00
Premiums paid		10,000 00
Checks and other cash items	1,421 97	
Bills of other Banks	3,645 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	62 00	
Specie	1,786 35	
Trade Dollars	1,005 00	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	42,800 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$945,287 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$30,000 00	
Undivided profits	10,443 00	40,443 00
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	419,338 07	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	212 00	
Due to other N'tl Banks	34,035 31	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	24,083 03	553,843 36
Total		$945,287 05

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of Aug. 1886.

R. K. TARVIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

—THE—

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

FOR 1887.

DAILY and WEEKLY

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MOST POPULAR,
ABLEST EDITED
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Any three days	65	1 75	3 25	6 00
Any two days	45	1 25	2 25	4 00
Any one day	25	65	1 25	2 00
Sunday Issue	25	65	1 25	2 00

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JOHN R. McLEAN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herlstroibt, John Green, Thos Burt, Fred Probble, Charles Castinello, Peter Fox and John Hankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and coporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

Take your County Paper.

Take the Recorder.

Music Lessons,
PIANO
on
ORGAN

Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence.

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Burlington, Ky.

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Manufacturer and dealer in
Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom-made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for nor pay any debts contracted by my wife Sarah McKee Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. H. F. CRISLER.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stamler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stamler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. THIRD STREET.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

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ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

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PETERSBURG, KY.

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

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Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

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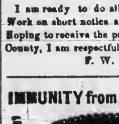
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LEGRAN GAINES, B. L. RICE.
JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent. R. S. COWEN, Assessor



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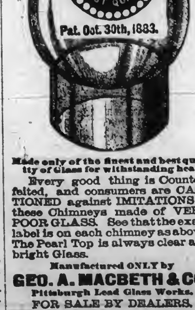

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A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

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CAPITAL $300,000.

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NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.

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The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank.

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COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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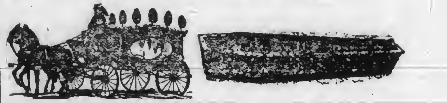

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J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

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Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are most constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first symptoms of worms, for as surely as they exist, they can be safely and speedily removed form the most delicate infant, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

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Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your Vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family. Yours, &c.,

J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is safe, reliable and efficient in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.

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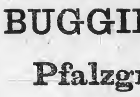

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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to

REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

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Old work taken in exchange for new

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

THE WEIGHT OF A WORD

Have you ever thought of the weight of a
word
That lies in the heart like the song of a bird
That gladdens the spring-time of memory and
youth
And pervades with color the banner of
Truth
That moistens the harvesting spot of the brain
Like dew drops that fall on the meadow of
grain
Or that palsies the grain and destroys the
fruit
And is like a worm at the lily's root?

I saw a farmer at break of day
Hoeing his corn in a careful way;
An enemy came with a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Killed on the earth in the long [illegible]
The weeds sprung up and the [illegible]
Over the field, and the crop was lost.

A ship was launched on an angry bay
When the heavens frowned on the face of day;
The wind arose [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
And the waves beat up a [illegible]
But hark [illegible]
[illegible]

A poet passed with a song of thought
Held in his heart like a gem in a [illegible]
His lips were framed to pronounce the
thought,
And the music of rythm his magic wrought;
[illegible]
[illegible]
But a jealous friend spoke near his side,
And on his lips the sweet song died.

A woman paused where a chandelier
Threw in the darkness its poisoned spear
Weary and footsore from journeying long
She had strayed unawares from the right to
the wrong.
Angels were beckoning her back from the
den,
Hell and its demons were beckoning her in.
The tone of an urchin, like one who forgives,
[illegible]

Drew her back, and in Heaven, that sweet
Words! Words! They are little, yet mighty
and brave;
They rescue a nation, an empire save—
They close up the gaps in a fresh bleeding
heart
That sickness and sorrow have severed apart.
They fall on the path, like a ray of the sun,
Where the shadows of death lay so heavy
upon;
They lighten the earth over our blessed dead
A word that will comfort, oh! leave not un-
said.

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A FORTUNATE ANGLER.

The Best "Catch" of a Young Man's Life.

They were summering in the Santa Cruz mountains, the most delightful place in the most delightful State in the Union. The days were long, but full of the interest that extended rambles and sylvan discoveries confer. A blue stream, in which one could wade or bathe to heart's content, kept up its ceaseless conversation, like the hum of near and far voices. How beautiful in the early morning was the light falling on the ranks of giant redwoods; and surely there never was a bluer, purer sky than that bent above it all!

Amy Desart, book in hand, sauntered down a leafy path, on which faint rays of light from the far sky sifted down through the redwoods' odorous branches, glinted on their scarred trunks, and fell like silver arrows into the rich shade of the forest. The book she carried was a pretext. The day was for dreaming, and what printed page could charm the eye, when there were a thousand distractions tempting the curiosity and challenging the admiration of a healthy nature? If a humbling bee, a vagrant bird, a clump of yellow violets or a broad "golden buck" were enough to speak to a poetic soul, or charm an artist's eye, who could tire of watching the grander beauties of a redwood forest, or weary of the sudden glimpses through opened boughs of the sublime blue mountains? So a book was quite a useless thing to Miss Amy Desart, but at the same time her habitual companion.

She was aroused from her lazy dreaming by a loud halloo. Indeed, she was not immediately aroused, for the hallooing had been going on for quite a respectable length of time before her drowsy consciousness stirred to the effect of something unusual; for hallooing, save for owls, was by no means common in those silent depths. Once aroused from her summery stupor, she listened with growing interests. The calls continued at intervals, pausing, seemingly in expectation or hope of some reply. Miss Desart concluded, as she heard no responsible halloo from any other part of the forest, that the call was from some one lost in the wilderness. As soon as her half somnolent brain had formed this conclusion, her voice took up the idea, and when another desperate and far away shout came to her ear, she answered with a musical call from her vigorous young lungs, at the same time going in the evident direction of the sound.

She was heard, for a responsive call came in slightly louder tones, so she knew that, whoever it was, he was approaching her voice. Making a trumpet of her hands, she cried: "Lost?"

The answer came quite distinctly, evidently trumpted in the same manner: "Yes."

She lost all her languor. Here was something of lively interest to occupy her time. "Who are you?" she called.

"John Westwood," came the answer. "Of San Francisco," he continued.

Unhesitatingly she plunged into the undergrowth and trackless way of the woods, her guide the voice, which kept up a rather one-sided conversation—if that can be called a conversation—as she only answered occasionally to show him that she was coming. She had no fear of being lost herself, for she had, time and again, roamed in the deepest and wildest parts of the forest, which was full of landmarks for her.

"Out - hunting - and - lost - my - way," came slowly and detachedly to her ears.

She stopped and said to herself: "I've a mind to leave him to his fate. The idea of desecrating this sacred place with a shot-gun!"

However, she proceeded to the rescue, determining to give Mr. John Westwood a caustic piece of her mind when once she had discovered him. (It is safe to say here, in parenthesis, that she forgot her cruel intention long before she came up to him.) She picked and crashed her way through the bushes for a mile, it seemed to her, but distances are deceptive when you have to work your way. At last, he, waiting, gave a halloo which sounded absurdly loud, when right on the heels of it the bushes parted, and a radiant wood-nymph, to be sure, in a becoming costume of buff lawn, the soft, loose draperies of which she had caught up to protect them from the brambles, revealing thereby the stiff embroidered ruffles of an immaculate skirt, and faultless feet shod in neat French walking boots. But her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were dazzling, and a cloud of shining hair rested lightly on her white forehead. Her wide hat, pushed far back on her head by some saucy branch, served as a frame to a bewitching face.

She beheld a tall young man in hunter's buckskin, leaning on a rifle. His brown eyes were a shade softer than usual, from their weariness, perhaps. His face was clearly cut, and a dark mustache adorned his firm lip.

For more than a moment they gazed into each other's eyes, then laughed and bowed. After thanking her enthusiastically, he said: "I had no idea of encountering a young lady to come to my rescue. I thought it was a boy who answered me, and fully expected to see a barefoot boy with cheeks of tan, instead of ——" he hesitated.

"You will see no barefoot boys around here," she said, hastily. "There is too great a fear of rattlesnakes."

"I have not seen any."

"May be not, for they are not fearfully prevalent, or I should not be here. But once in a while you come across an ugly fellow. I always go armed myself," she said saucily, producing a tiny silver-mounted flask from the depths of a capacious pocket. It was but a glimpse of the flask he caught, for she plunged it back impulsively, as if she resented the impulse of familiarity.

"If you will follow me, ——," she said, shortly.

"With all my heart. I love the woods but began to feel I should never get out of this. I have been wandering about seeking a path which I could follow anywhere for six mortal hours."

"It's easy enough when you know the way."

"Ah, but every one isn't a dryad."

"No. I'm especially engaged for the summer in that capacity," she said, stiffly acknowledging his meaning. "When I'm at home," she continued, thinking previous confidence called for a like return, "I'm Miss Amy Desart, of — well, every thing in general. We're nomads."

"I'm most happy, Miss Desart," he began in the stiff manner some people adopt when acknowledging an introduction, "to find in you an angel unawares," he concluded with regained ease. "And, and," he went on mischievously, "I think I was bitten by a rattlesnake some time this morning."

She turned in alarm and met his eyes, in which he could not repress a twinkle.

"Why, you said you hadn't seen any."

"I didn't see one, but I'm sure I must have heard a good many, and one could easily bite me and I not pay much attention to it, you know, in my perplexity."

She regarded him carefully, felt sure that he was a gentleman, and saw besides the mischief in his eyes a great exhaustion.

"I came off at four this morning, without any breakfast," and one could see his weariness was real. "You know," he added, excusing himself, "I expected to be back at the hotel by six with a deer for breakfast."

"You are staying at F——?" she asked. F—— was a village on the line of the railway, about a mile distant.

"I have been there for the last week, but intend to return to the city to-morrow. I suppose you can show me the way to F——?"

"Oh, yes. You must have been very faint. We are nearly to the path: and Miss Desart's compliments, and will Mr. John Westwood deign to partake of an informal lunch at Hepsidam?"

"Mr. John Westwood accepts with due informality, not to say that he jumps at the chance. But where and what in the name of the redwoods is Hepsidam?"

"Hepsidam—as the name signifies—is 'a place in the wilderness,' rented during the summer months to campers for a small stipend. We have been down every summer for three years. But here we are."

He stepped out on the path and stood beside her. How fragant and cool the woods were. The broad, leafy path made one sigh with pity for those who were bound to tread the stifling streets of the city. They soon reached the cottage, which was not far from where they struck the path. It was an idyllic repast that awaited them. Mrs. Desart was as lovely and cordial as her daughter, and Mr. Desart was full of bonhommie and unconcealed delight, at meeting any one so recently from the city.

"I wish I had had the good luck to lose myself in this vicinity a week ago," said Westwood, regretfully, as he was taking his departure, considerably later in the afternoon.

"Well, you can find your way here easily now, and we shall be glad to see you at any time," said paterfamilias, cordially.

"Thank you for your kindness, but my vacation ends to-morrow," he sighed.

They all joined him on his walk hotelward, to make sure of his taking the right turns and angles which were to take him to F——, and it seemed to him that Amy was even more beautiful in the tender twilight than before. They parted from him as warmly as from an old friend, with cordial handshakes all around, and Mr. Desart told him to run down any Sunday when he wanted a breath of the redwoods—an invitation cordially seconded by Mrs. Desart, and shyly by Amy. They stood and watched him till he reached a bend in the road, where he turned and waved his handkerchief, at which three handkerchiefs fluttered in response, then the bend in the road hid him from sight. They turned back on the path with rather a lonesome feeling, for this bright young fellow, whom they had not known a dozen hours before, had proved such a jolly comrade for the few hours of their acquaintance that they honestly regretted his departure. And though they would have disclaimed indignantly, and with truth, any suggestion that they had suffered ennui before his appearance, still they began to look forward to the possible Sunday when he would come again. They might have had visitors in abundance, of course. But, though not by any means selfish people, they were still not gregarious to any extent.

Their unsocial instincts were probably due to their fondness for traveling, and the ease with which they had always been able to gratify that fondness. Amy, in fact, could hardly have told which was her own country. She was as familiar with France and Germany as America, and Scotland she has always loved. But since they had discovered the redwoods of California, she was inspired by their grandeur to quite a strong patriotism, for, though cosmopolitan bred, she was California born.

The next Sunday John Westwood could hardly conquer his desire to visit his new friends. But he felt that it would be better taste to let one Sunday elapse between his visits. He was not very much expected, to be sure, as they did not look for him before two or three weeks. But in that week, Mr. Desart received a telegram that demanded his immediate presence in New York. And in a few days this family, always prepared for such emergencies, were on their eastward way. Mr. Desart, as politeness demanded, wrote a note of explanation and apology to Mr. Westwood, whose address he intended to transcribe from the San Francisco directory. His intentions were good, but when they had left New York and were far out on the Atlantic, he discovered the still unaddressed note in one of his many pockets.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the disappointment and surprise of Mr. Westwood, when in high spirits he set out on the woodland path, only to find a deserted house at the end of it. He repeated the visit at odd intervals during the rest of the summer and fall, but always with the same result, till he finally gave up in despair, and came near to believing that he had never been lost in the redwoods, but had fallen asleep on an enchanted hill-side (as Grimm's people do) and dreamed the whole thing.

It was late in September of the following year before John Westwood felt able to take his annual vacation from business cares. But the days grew so warm that he determined to break away from the hot pavements and ceaseless noise of the city, for a week in the mountains. But where? There were mountains north of him, mountains east of him, mountains south of him. He had only to choose. The mountains to the north were the Marin County branch of the Coast range, of which Tamalpais is the most prominent feature. But Tamalpais is visible from the city, so they wouldn't do. The same fault attached to the mountains to the east, that rise from the arid San Joaquin plains. Mount Diablo was their great failure, and his infernal majesty was plainly visible from the city. To the south were the Santa Cruz mountains, in whose depths his short idyl romance of a year ago was enacted. It is not strange that ignoring the charms of Mendocino redwoods which necessitated a day or two of steamboat travel, and steeling his heart against Donner lake and the snowy Sierras (which were rather far off into the bargain), he decided to seek the bracing mountain air in the Santa Cruz range. F—— was only a few hours distant from the city, and yet the place was a wild, untrodden wilderness—a wilderness possessing the great advantage of accessibility. One had only to strike out from the station at F—— in any direction to lose himself—as he had once proved—in a virgin and primeval forest.

He had no hope of meeting his quondam acquaintances again. If they had been down at all, he felt sure they had flown before that. He assured himself that he would not have wished to meet them, for they had treated him shabbily. It was a most contradictory impulse, then, that drew him the very first day of his arrival past the redwood cabin. If he had hoped for any sign of his will-o'-the-wisp friends, however, he was disappointed. No sign of life was about the place, and he avoided it in his future rambles. The large streams that flowed through the forest were famous for trout, and to trout-fishing he devoted himself, as offering fewer opportunities for getting lost than hunting the wary deer. So with rod and line, a plentiful supply of light literature, and a sportsman's lunch basket well filled, he would start out for the day. He was impartial in his choice of streams, and often angled in the one that flowed near Hepsidam. He chose that one to-day, and made his way up the stream for a long distance by leaping from stone to stone, or by walking the mighty length of the redwood trees that lay, as they had fallen, in and across the stream in every direction, and by wading with his water-defying boots in the beautiful smooth stretches of water.

At last he reached a place he judged favorable alike for angling and for reading. It was a redwood trunk, soft with mossy growths, hid among mighty bowlders; and from this shelter his line could play on a smooth pebbly pool that promised lots of trout. Here he ensconsed himself comfortably, baited his hook, flung his line out into the stream, propped the pole up near at hand (which may not be a scientific way to fish, but was quite in the way of a lazy young man), stretched himself at full length on his broad divan, chose the most conversational novel his pocket bore and was soon deep in its pages.

Behind him rose an absolutely perpendicular cliff, many feet in height, dotted from top to bottom with waving "five finger" ferns. They were of such dense and large growth that no portion of the rocky wall was visible, and down through the tops of the redwoods hundreds of feet above and over the living green curtain, the sun sent his flickering rays. The trout were wary and gave him plenty of time to get interested in his book, which, being a lively summer novel, caused him soon to forget the shyness of the denizens of the stream. So in turning a page it acted quite like a shock to his nervous system when he saw his pole bend and suddenly show symptoms of falling headlong into the stream. He caught it with the mental ejaculation: "It must be a big one to pull like that!" and straightway his book was forgotten. He lifted the pole and carefully began to draw in the line, at the same time advancing to the edge of his nook to see his game.

An exclamation of pain greeted his effort to tauten his line, and there on a rock in the brook he beheld his catch. He gazed in consternation at the sight of a girl seated on the rock, and bending over a rosy bare foot, which bore in the pink ball of a tiny toe a cruel black fish-hook. His effort to draw in the line must have caused her acute pain, and called forth the moan which smote on his ears. Her head was bent, and her hands were busy trying to draw out the ugly barb.

"This must be another 'Lorelei,'" he thought, "and these woods are surely haunted. I'll be carried off by a pixie next."

He hardly knew how to offer his services—as he was evidently unobserved, it was awkward to break the silence. But of course it was only fair that he should help this damsel in distress. He was just essaying "Allow me," when she suddenly rose, without having extracted the hook, and attempted the feat of walking on her heel. Then raising her eyes, she saw him helpless and guilty before her.

"You!" she cried, faintly, and let her skirts drop quickly over her feet, whereat the former became as wet as the latter.

"You!" he cried in rapture; for it was she! no strange pixie nor Lorelei, but his dryad of a year ago. "Can you ever forgive me?" he asked in deep contrition. "Let me take out that wretched hook."

She offered no resistance as he lifted her up on a mossy log, and then deftly, and as gently as possible, cut out the barb. Of course it was painful, but two or three little gasps were all the sign she gave, and they cut him to the heart. He tore up his handkerchief for a strip to wrap around the little bleeding toe.

"And now," he said, as gayly as he felt to be consistent with a bad conscience, "fishermen always carry their catch home, I believe, and you can not walk."

She yielded to this arrangement, saying: "It isn't far—I had just started out to wade up stream for ferns."

So Paul-and-Virginia-wise, carefully over the stones and up the road he bore his sweet burden, to the door of Hepsidam, where many explanations were the order of the day. Mr. Desart gave him the long deferred letter, and they all forgave him for capturing Amy so cruelly. But at his wedding, some months later, he confided to his friends at large that it was the finest catch he had ever made; and none who saw his lovely bride questioned the statement. And Amy declares no one can ever say that she "angled for a husband."—*K. L. Carnarthen, in Overland Monthly.*

Temporarily Postponed.

A Cincinnati youth, fourteen years of age, called upon a lawyer a few days ago and asked him what sort of an offense it would be if a boy kept six hundred dollars which a firm gave him to put in the bank.

"My son," replied the lawyer, "let me give you some advice gratis this time. Wait four or five years, and then cabbage at least ten thousand dollars and come to me for guidance."

The boy went off whistling and banked the money.—*Wall Street News.*

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Street Costumes—Autumn Tailor Dresses, English Coats and French Jackets—Charming and Inexpensive Gowns.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

Although there is an unusual degree of [illegible] in the magnificent dress fabrics for the forthcoming season, there is shown an unusual amount of conventionality in costumes designed for the street. Marked individuality and artistic fancy assert themselves in the heights of evening and "high tea" gowns, but as soon as a lady sets her dainty foot upon the pavement, fashion [illegible] her for her own and decrees what sort of garments wherewith she shall be clothed. [illegible] are ruled out and it is now a very unusual thing to see a woman shopping or taking a constitutional dressed in any other sort of gown save one in tailor style, and formed of some plain, [illegible] description. Arrayed in elaborate silk attire with billows of lace around her shoulders, and with fancy hat bedecked with flowers and feathers, she is at once set down as either ignorant of good form in the fine art of modern dressing, or as a lady on her way to a friend's some visit, who has lost her carriage in the crowd.

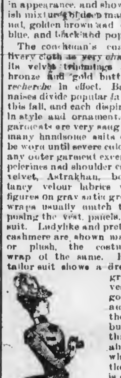
It is a matter of congratulation that the short trim, round skirt which clears the ground by several inches is still absolutely de rigueur for church, street and all ordinary occasions. The width of the skirt on autumn tailor dresses remains about the same, and kilts and panels and ample drapings are still the distinguishing feature. Tailor dresses for utility purposes are always severely plain with no fripperies whatever, the finish consisting of machine-stitching and rows of handsome buttons. But handsomer or rather dressier gowns show suits of cheviot serge, Scotch tweeds, Lachlavare, and like fine checked goods combined with silk, plush or velvet. If the cloth goods are of one plain, solid color, the vest, panels and tunic are often decorated with rich silk gimps, braiding or embroidery. The stylish English coats and graceful French jackets which accompany these garments are finished with an effectual trimming of these silk gimps in Arabesque and other designs, and in many instances the broad plaiting which reaches from belt to hem is covered a third of its depth with the same dense garniture, which has all the rich effect of costly applique work at a third its cost. The back draping is wholly untrimmed, but the ample vest, high military collar, wide pocket-flaps and turn-back cuffs are each covered with the silk gimp in a design particularly formed for each separate portion. The new jackets are short, close-fitting, and are either finished with a vest, or are double-breasted. Some of the English coats are cut with a single dart, others have two. The backs have the postilion plaits pressed to lie very flat, and there are but single side forms. The sleeves are in close coat style, and the pockets are often invisible, but just a slashed opening stitched at each end like those on a gentleman's coat. The *boucle* and *frise* wools for these jackets are extra fuzzy in appearance, and show bright and stylish mixtures of deep marine blue and cardinal, golden brown and ecru, chestnut and blue, and black and poppy red.

WALKING COSTUME.

PROMENADE COSTUME.

The coachman's coat of two-colored livery cloth is very *chic* and jaunty, and its velvet trimmings and large costly bronze and gold buttons render it very *recherche* in effect. Basques and polonaises divide popular favor almost evenly this fall, and each display a great variety in style and ornament. Nearly all fitted garments are very snug in their effect, and many handsome suits of heavy wool will be worn until severe cold weather, without any outer garment except the quaint little pelerines and shoulder capes of silk plush, velvet, Astrakhan, boucle goods, and fancy velour fabrics with raised velvet figures on gray satin grounds. These toy wraps usually match the material composing the vest, panels, etc., of the tailor suit. Ladylike and pretty suits of French cashmere are shown made up with velvet or plush, the costume including a wrap of the same. For instance, one tailor suit shows a dress of softest nuns gray cashmere, with vest and panels of golden brown plush and tiny pelerine of the same. The rich but simple effect of this dress was noticeable among an array which reached into the hundreds. There is an unusually large importation of these fine French goods, showing exquisite shades in all the standard colors, and a number of new beautiful pale tints for evening wear. Heliotrope, Persian, Mauve, Sapphire, blue tan and dove gray are the choice colors, and velvet or moire for vest collar and cuffs, will render the toilet more dressy and becoming. These charming gowns are a wise investment, for they are very inexpensive, as fine qualities can be purchased from fifty to seventy-five cents the yard, double-width, and ten yards will make a dress (using inferior goods for the foundation) that is paneled or box-plaited. An effective addition is a surplice front and sash of moire or velvet. Venetian red cashmere is very effective trimmed with black velvet ribbon, with suits of the skirt draped with black Spanish lace. Prettier and more delicate is a gown of mauve cashmere with milkmaid tunic turned up with a *rever* of violet velvet. A Fedora vest of mauve Surah and a short Russian jacket of velvet are added. Cashmere goods are also used as polonaises over the new handsome striped suitings which show clusters of pin stripes in various colors, the lines mostly brilliant on dark grounds, but in no degree conspicuous owing to the narrowness of the stripes.

K. D.



WALKING COSTUME.

A Most Liberal Offer.

A Chicago woman advertised for a lady's maid.

"How much do you pay a month?" asked one of the applicants for the position.

"Ten dollars."

"That's not enough."

"Yes, but whenever I get married I always give my maid two dollars. You should take that into consideration."

"I accept the position. Why, that will amount to more than the wages. That's the most liberal offer I've ever had."—*Texas Siftings.*

Threatened Retaliation.

"So, you won't take dot coat for seven dollar?"

"No, I guess not."

"Vhell, ... shall call it six, though I lose by it."

"No, I guess not."

"Say five und a half?"

"No; I'll look around a little."

"Vhat pecauses vhas you in, my friendt?"

"I sell grindstones."

"Oh, you do?"

"Why?"

"Oh, nothing, except dot vhen I like a grind-stone I look aroundt a leedle, too!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

Cream Pie. Line a pan with paste and pour in the following mixture and bake: two cups of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of cream. Stir well before putting into the paste. —*Toledo Blade.*

—To have a fine crop of cherries and no worms, simply spray them with London purple water right after the blossoms are dropped and then two or three times afterwards. Use a teaspoonful of the purple to a large pail of water. —*Fruit Recorder.*

—It is not always easy to start a fruit jar cover. Instead of wrenching your hands and bringing on blisters, simply invert the jar and place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it and you will find it turns quite easily. —*N. Y. Farmer.*

—All small apples and others defective in form or damaged by worms have their best market on the farm as food for animals. If packed with sound fruit, even in small proportion, they reduce the price of all even to the point of loss. —*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Grapes, to do their best and not rot the least, require high, dry ground. Grapes growing where the vine is sheltered from excessive rains and hot sun are inclined to rot but little. We believe a trellis made with a wide board cover at the top would in a measure prevent rot and mildew. On high, gravelly soil we have had no trouble with either. —*Cleveland Leader.*

—Minced Veal. Cut the meat from the bones, and having minced it very fine with a small piece of lemon peel, grate over it a little nutmeg, and sprinkle on some pepper and salt. Put the bones into a sauce-pan with a large onion chopped fine and water enough to moisten well; thicken with a little flour and butter and serve on buttered toast. —*The Household.*

—To amuse a convalescing child is a hard and very important task for mothers or nurses. One who has experience reports the success of having hung the walls of the room thick with illustrated papers, and giving the child a long pointer. His pointing and questioning concerning scenes in all parts of the world afforded inexhaustible means of amusement. —*Chicago Herald.*

—Fig Pudding.—Three-quarters of a pound of grated bread, half a pound of best figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces of moist sugar, a teaspoonful of milk, and a little nutmeg grated. The figs and suet must be chopped very fine. Mix the bread and suet first, then the figs, sugar and nutmeg, one egg beaten well, and lastly the milk. Boil in a mold four hours. To be eaten with sweet sauce. —*Boston Post.*

—For Curing Hams: The following mixture has been used by our family (the countrified ones) for about three generations. The hams are sure to keep and are noted for their excellent flavor. For one hundred pounds of meat take four pounds of fine salt, four ounces of saltpeter and one pound of brown sugar. Rub the hams with the mixture every other day, until all is absorbed. No more salt is required. —*Montreal Witness.*

BEGINNING A DRAIN.

A Few Important Points to Be Observed in Order to Succeed Well.

1. Secure a good outlet for the water to flow off freely.

2. Lay the main drains from three to four feet deep—the latter depth is better than the less, but we can't always get the outlet to begin so deep. If the fall is sufficient, we can save it, and soon have the necessary depth.

3. We should use a size of tile large enough to remove the surplus water so as to have the surface ready for the plow in twenty-four hours after a rainfall. I have generally determined the sizes of tile about as follows: I look over the land and estimate about how many acres of the surface will run the water of a rainfall to the point where I am going to make my outlet. If the estimate is that the water of ten acres is to go through my outlet, I take half the number of acres as the size in inches for the inside diameter of my tile, which would be five-inch tile at the outlet, and smaller sizes in proportion as the line of tile advances, depending upon how the water is received. But if the fall is as much as an inch to the rod, and the work well done, then I would use a four-inch tile at the outlet, and a third of the way up the drain drop off to three's, and near the head of the drain use two's if I could get them. But we must make allowance for imperfect work, and it is well to have the tile large enough. There are more mistakes from the use of tile too small than of tile too large.

4. In laying out the line of the drain I make it as straight as I can to secure the most direct flow of the water. Then I stretch a line of two or three rods in length at the side of the intended ditch, and begin the work with a sixteen-inch ditching spade at the outlet end work back, going the spade's depth, throwing the dirt on one side. The width of the ditch at the top should not ordinarily be more than ten inches, growing narrower as we go down. I use an adjustable scoop to remove the loose dirt that fails to stick to the ditching spade. I work back the length of the line the first spade, then go forward and commence another spade of depth, and carry that back the length of the line, and then the last spade I work down deep enough to make the grade, leveling the bottom with my adjustable scoop.

5. The leveling of the bottom to receive the tile is the important part of the work. If there is water in the bottom of the ditch, I make the bottom so uniform in the fall that the water will flow regularly all the length completed. The ditch at the bottom should be just wide enough to receive the size of tile to be laid, then the tile will be supported by the side and not easily moved when the first dirt is thrown on.

In this way I work out the drain a line's length at the time until I have gone over sufficient space to make it necessary to lay the tile, unless there is quicksand, when I lay the tile as I go.

6. In laying the tile, commence at the outlet: lay the first joints of hard-burnt tile so they will not be injured by the frost. I lay a few cobble stones as large as my head around the mouth of the tile, to hold it firmly and protect it from the tramping of stock. As soon as I get two or three joints laid I stand on them and lay the next joint, placing the tile as closely end to end as I can, and as perfectly in line as possible, to have the water-way inside free from shoulders, also having the grade regular. When I have advanced five or six feet, I have a long-handled shovel (or the adjustable scoop will do) and fill in some clay on the tile, pressing it down firmly with my foot, watching carefully that the tile are not displaced. Having covered the tile in this way, I fill the balance of the ditch with a plow or scraper.

When the day's work is done and the ditch is not finished, I put in a board at the upper end to prevent the dirt washing into the drain during the night from any accumulation of water. In the way named I go on with the work until I lay as much as I can for the present, then I secure the upper ends and drive a stake, so if I should want to run the drain further I will know where to commence. And I generally do want to go further.—*J. B. Moxom, in Drainage and Farm Journal.*

MARRIED RICH.

How Whitelaw Reid Obtained Control of the New York "Tribune."

A number of New York journalists have married rich wives and have enjoyed, and still enjoy the freedom and ease which their vastly improved circumstances allow. They have not all been salaried, either. Not a few are among the most prosperous of their calling, so that it may be reasonably supposed that they were drawn to their partners by other than monetary considerations. The most conspicuous of these is Whitelaw Reid, whose wife is the only daughter of D. O. Mills, estimated to be worth anywhere between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The antecedents of the millionaire were humble. He began, it is said, by keeping a small tavern in one of the Westchester towns; went to California as an emigrant, and by energy, enterprise and good luck made a great fortune. His daughter, according to her intimates, is a very sensible, kind hearted, estimable young woman, and she and her husband are reputed to be devoted to one another. Her influence on him is described as having been excellent, which is fortunate, since he became a Benedict late in life, when one's ways and habits are ordinarily fixed. As the editor of the *Tribune* was thought to have property valued at $500,000 before marriage, he should not be suspected of mere fortune-hunting. But he had fifty-one shares of the newspaper stock mortgaged, as is generally believed, to Jay Gould, which he could not release. His wife received $1,000,000 from her father as her wedding portion, and she as the story goes, most generously gave her liege half of it to pay off that claim. He must have deeply appreciated the gift, for it placed him in an independent position, which he had not for years enjoyed. The bulk of the *Tribune* shares are now owned by the Reids and the Millses, so that the newspaper is strictly held by the two families.

Whitelaw Reid, in his days of poverty and struggle, was exceedingly industrious, one of the hardest workers in Washington, when he was correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette.* And he was also very capable and won his way to distinction. Since he has grown very rich he takes things leisurely, although he still looks sharply after the *Tribune's* interests in the business and editorial departments. He considers himself publisher as well as editor, and he is credited with being an excellent financial manager. He is considered practical to his finger tips. Of Scotch extraction, he understands the worth of money as well as when he could earn only $15 or $20 a week. No man, it is said, relishes more what money will purchase or has a greater admiration for money kings. He is not very robust; he comes of fragile stock, and his present wealth enables him to save himself. When in town—he has lately spent his summers at Millbray, his father-in-law's fine estate, near Alemeda, Cal.—he gives about four hours a day to the office and six or seven to society, for which he has a weakness shared by few members of his profession. He derives much pleasure, I am told, from the fact that D. O. Mills is likely to be mentioned as Whitelaw Reid's father-in-law than he is to be mentioned as D. O. Mills' son-in-law. That is certainly a natural and proper pride.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Profit-Sharing in Kansas.

Some weeks ago the attention of persons interested in labor problems was called to the success which had attended the introduction of a system of profit-sharing by a firm at Topeka, Kansas. The firm had addressed a circular to each of its sixty employes in the summer of 1885. After referring to the unsatisfactory results of the business, each workman was asked to try and make his work count for as much as possible. The change for the better has been marked. There has been less waste of materials, gas and time, and largely because of these economies the balance-sheet on April 1 last was very gratifying. Another circular was then issued acknowledging the assistance of the men, notifying them of an increase of wages for those who were not limited to prescribed hours, and of the reduction of the day's labor to nine hours. The latest report is that the hands are more cheerful and enthusiastic than ever, and that the business is growing, although the wages paid are higher than at competing establishments.—*Publisher's Weekly.*

—A fruit-growers' society has been organized in Lynchburg, Va., co-ordinate branches of which are expected to extend into Nelson, Amherst, Campbell, Bedford and the whole tier of counties that bound the Eastern Blue Ridge slope.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@	2 25
Choice Butchers	3 50	@	4 10
HOGS—Common	3 60	@	4 00
Good Packers	4 05	@	4 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@	3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	75	@	76
No. 3 red	72	@	74
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38½	@	39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	27½	@	28
Rye—No. 2		@	51
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@	12 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 85
Good Leaf		@	8 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 00	@	11 25
Lard—Prime Steam		@	5 80
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	20
Ohio Creamery		@	30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 25	@	1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 35	@	1 60
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	3 20	@	4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@	83¼
No. 2 red		@	84
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45½	@	46¼
Oats—mixed	31	@	32
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD—Western steam		@	6 25
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red		@	73½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	72	@	72¼
Corn—No. 2		@	35
Oats—No. 2		@	24
Rye		@	48½
PORK—Mess	8 70	@	8 75
LARD—Steam		@	5 90
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	80¾	@	80⅞
Corn—Mixed		@	44
Oats—Mixed	32	@	33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 50	@	12 75
Lard—Refined		@	8 25
CATTLE—First quality	3 75	@	4 37½
HOGS	6	@	6¼
INDIANAPOLIS.			
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	74
Corn—mixed		@	36¼
Oats—mixed		@	26¾
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	72
Corn—mixed		@	40
Oats—mixed	27	@	27½
PORK—Mess		@	10 00
LARD—Steam		@	8 00

All Used Up

Strength all gone. Tired out. Overworked. Feeling mean and miserable.—You must not neglect yourself longer. Delays are dangerous. The downward tendency of your system must be stopped. You need the toning, strengthening, building up properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, to restore you to health, give you an appetite, and make you active, cheerful and willing to work.

"I felt good results from the first dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seemed to go from my head to my toes. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing, and on the strength of my own experience I have sold a great deal of it." G. H. STRATTON, druggist, Westfield, Mass.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and as a tonic alterative, with the most beneficial results. I have also used it for rheumatism with the good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not willingly be without it." A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Remarkable Growth of Education and Refinement Among the People of France.

The new, but on the whole, splendidly equipped schools are silently transforming France. There is far less flippancy, far less tendency to laugh at every thing in the character of French men and women in the present generation than in that of their elders. The rising generation will be quite as serious as the Germans themselves, and perhaps this is not entirely to be desired. The free school before the advent of the Republic was so poorly understood here that even now the middle class can not comprehend why it should be tolerated. With the selfish view of things which prevails in most of the European countries, they do not wish to be taxed for the education of their people's children. But the Republic does tax them roundly, and the City of Paris does a fine work making it possible for the poorest child, no matter how humble its parents may be in station, to have a comfortable meal in the middle of the day for the astonishingly low price of two sous. When this two-sous dejeuner was invented it proved very seductive to poor folks, and wherever parents were so poor that the two sous a day was a strain upon their resources, the city offered the breakfast to the child free, without making any disagreeable conditions. Thousands of children are daily supplied with a warm meal at the city's expense. The clerical party does its best to rival in charitable deeds its Republican antagonists, but it can not of course keep pace with the State, and great is its disgust thereat. —*Paris Letter.*

The ambergris brought home recently by a Provincetown (Mass.) whaler is said to be worth more—about ten thousand dollars—than all the oil she has aboard. It was found in a whale killed in Sanz Bay (West Indies) last April. —*Providence Journal.*

HON. M. A. FORAN, of Ohio, member of House of Representatives, says St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of acute bodily pains.

NICOLINI has published a new song, entitled "My Proposal." It is probably written in the key of "Be mine, oh!"—*Washington Post.*

All "Played Out."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

A BURGLAR alarm—"Wake up John! I'm afraid there's somebody getting into the house."

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

CHICAGO women never argue. They put their foot down, and that covers the whole ground.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FOR preventing dandruff and falling of the hair, Hall's Hair Renewer is unequaled.

Every family should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Cures Colds and Coughs.

WHEN a dispute arises at cards, Hoyle will sometimes calm the troubled waters.

DON'T disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

WHERE is the doctor who does not like his cough-fee.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

BEEF tongue and ox-tail soup make both ends meat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

THE transition from duds to dudes is very short.—*Chicago Ledger.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

HOOPS are in fashion—on flour barrels.—*New Age.*

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is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

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MR. CYRUS W. SHAFF, Justice of the Peace Arcola, Ind., says: "I was so sorely afflicted with indigestion that I could eat nothing without distress. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

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The American Collections, although cheap, are not by any means small books, but large, rich and handsome books, so heavy (in a material sense), that we can not afford to send them post-free, by mail, as we do all other books. The American Collections are mailed for 65 cents each.

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Contains selections from the latest and best English and American songs. Each song has accompaniment for piano. Large book, sheet-music size. Only 50 cts.

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FOR THE CURE OF **FEVER and AGUE** Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886. NUMBER 49.

CURRENT TOPICS.

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt is getting bald.

The [illegible] term has just begun in Bulgaria.

Mrs. Cleveland is an expert with the needle.

New York has twenty-six first class theaters.

A mushroom farm is being laid out near Niles, Mich.

President Grevy contradicts the reports of his ill health.

Competition has reduced the fare in London busses to one penny.

Rents are lowering in London at a remarkable rate, it is said.

Barnstorming shows are coming to grief all over the country.

The visit of the Galatea to this country cost Lieutenant Henn $40,000.

The newest shirts have got back to the old plan of buttoning in front.

At a Newport mushroom hunting party, a gent fell and mashed a $500 watch.

M. Chevreul, the one-hundred-year-old French chemist, can read in the dark.

J. I. Case, the owner of Jay Eye See, is worth $5,000,000, and began life as a blacksmith.

Odd Fellows talk some of removing the seat of the order from Baltimore to Columbus, O.

The St. Paul ice-palace has been located again and is to surpass in grandeur that of last year.

General Sherman says he never voted in his life and he never expects to vote or be voted for.

The visible globe of the sun, according to Prof. Proctor, is 1,250,000 *times as* large as the earth.

There are sixty million standard dollars in circulation, with eighty-five million in the Treasury.

The Episcopal Church will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its formal organization in 1889.

M. Grevy has a gift from the King of Abyssinia—two loving lions and four buffaloes with silken coats.

C. G. Bullard, a Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery grower, has shipped 531 tons of that crisp article this season.

There are fifteen men under the age of thirty years in Portland, Ore., who are worth over a million dollars.

The water in the artesian well at Belle Plaine, Ia., is strong enough to throw out a boy who fell into it recently.

General Boulanger saves the French Treasury $300,000 annually by abolishing compulsory shaving in the army.

The fashion of wearing no jewels is, of course, English. There it is the fashion to reserve the display of jewels for the evening.

Some Boston women get their hats checked in the cloak rooms of the theaters, and sit through the performance without them.

In taking down a chimney of the old "House of Seven Gables" on Turner street, Salem, a pine tree shilling of the date 1652 was found.

Quails have become so plenty in one place in Petaluma valley that the owner has been killing them off on account of the damage done to grapes.

A valuable find of gold is reported from British Columbia, near the Alaska line, and it is said $24,000 of the precious metal has been already taken out.

When John Adams was President he bought a billiard-table in France, had it set up in the White House and sent the bill to Congress, says the Washington *Post.*

An Eldorado (Iowa) man by mistake paid out a twenty-dollar gold piece for a theater ticket. The ticket seller hunted him up in the audience and restored the money.

The use of natural gas has led to the manufacture of mirrors in Pittsburgh. Up to this time all mirrors manufactured in the United States have been from imported glass.

If you want to know whether a man is an actor wait until he says "my wife." If he speaks it as we have written it applaud him; if he says "me wy-e-u-ph" throw things at him.

A Dakota widow sold her land claim for a horse, and when the buyer platted a town and made $20,000 in a year she came forward with a breach of promise suit, which is still pending.

The newest shopping-bag is the best of all; the porte monnaie is inside, the slit for handkerchief outside; has strap to fasten in front, with a tiny pocket book for change, car tickets, etc.

Mr. Beecher recently declared, in a lecture at Gateshead, England, that he never yet had spoken in a hall where 1,000 persons could breathe comfortably for an hour and a half together.

A Florida negro who was nipped by a shark says the sensation was "sumthin' like a feller gwine ter stick a lot of red-hot spikes into yer foot to make ye own up to whar dem chickens went to."

The Emperor of Germany is subject to frequent attacks of somnolence, which, his physicians say, if allowed to last longer than is absolutely necessary to allow him to rest, might result in death.

The Czar has been traveling and the customary plot to blow up his train has been discovered. What a large amount of money and energy is wasted in unsuccessful attempts to blow up the Czar.

Charles Monckay, inventor of the Monkey wrench (wrongfully called monkey wrench), is living in poverty in Brooklyn. He sold the patent for $2,000, and now millions are made annually out of the invention.

Another long word has been discovered, this time by a Boston physician, who found it in a medical journal, the word being the chemical term for cocaine, and it contains fifty-two letters. Here it is: Methylbensomothoxyethyltetrahydropyridinaacarboxylate.

Prineville is the only county seat in Oregon, and in fact the only one in the United States, that is wholly without any school district organization of any kind.

The Presbyterian young folks of Canandaigua held a corn festival the other evening. The decorations of the room were of corn stalks, corn was cooked in every style known to Ontario County, there was singing of "Cows in the Corn," and "When the Corn is Waving, Annie Dear," a young man played the corn-et, "Blessing the Cornfield," from "Hiawatha," was read, but not a drop of corn juice could be had for love or money.

H. L. Clark, of Higganum, Conn., brags because one of his ducks has laid 160 eggs this season, which is four times the yield of the average duck. What is more, from one of those 160 eggs was hatched a four-legged duckling that still lives and walks, using all of its legs, as if that was the proper thing for young ducks to do.

Mr. Snowden Disney, living near Baltimore, can probably lay claim to having been the father of more children than any other man in that section of the country. He has had the gratification of having twenty-eight children call him father—twenty-two sons and six daughters. There are now living fourteen—nine sons and five daughters.

ANARCHIST VENGEANCE.

Gottfried Waller, Who Testified Against the Chicago Seven,

Narrowly Escapes With His Life From an Enraged Crowd.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—During the late Anarchist troubles Gottfried Waller was quite a leader among the men, and when the trial came on appeared as a witness for the State, and gave evidence which did much toward causing the conviction of the prisoners. Many threats were made against him. Last night, accompanied by a friend, he entered a saloon at 166 North Wells street, a favorite gathering place of the Swiss element of the laborers. Some one said, "There is the traitor." Waller endeavored to leave the room, but the crowd followed him with cries of "Hang the dog," "Choke him," "Kill him," etc. Some one seized him by the throat, but Waller shook the man off, and drawing a revolver, shot several times into the crowd. For a moment they fell back, but soon came up again and attempted to hang him. Again Waller freed himself and fled into the mass of people. By this time he was nearly to Chicago avenue, and he ran for the police station. Captain Schaack placed Waller in the cell for safety, and sent a squad of men to disperse the crowd and capture the leaders, if possible. It could not be learned whether he had shot anybody or not.

HUNDREDS OF SKELETONS

Found in an Old Church Garret in Nice, France.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The old Dominican church at Nice, known as St. Dominic, is now used as a bakery for the French army. *A few days ago,* when the architect was employed to make some *examination* of the roof, he discovered in the garrets over six hundred skeletons that had been flung in without order or arrangement. The medical experts declare they must have been buried in the church three or four centuries ago. When Nice was occupied by the French soldiers in 1792 the monks were driven out of the church, which was used for military purposes, and it is supposed that in making certain changes in the floor the skeletons were thrown up in the garrets. The majority of the bones are those of women, and among these there is no doubt the skeleton of the Dutchess of Savoy, who was buried in the church. All the remains have since been buried in one of the cemeteries of Nice.

A MICHIGAN DUEL.

Two Neighbors Meet on Sunday and Fight to Settle a Lawsuit.

Pontiac, Mich., Oct. 11.—Frank Hollister was brought to Pontiac Sunday afternoon and placed in jail for fatally shooting Herman Van Staten, a neighbor. Both had some trouble recently over a cranberry marsh, and a lawsuit resulted. This was not satisfactory, and it is said they agreed to fight. Sunday morning they met two miles this side of Davisburg, Van Staten being accompanied by a brother-in-law, Henry D. Fisk, who also took a hand in the shooting match that followed. Hollister shot Van Staten through the body. Fisk was a poor marksman. Van Staten's revolver wouldn't go off. Officers are investigating.

Hauled Down Our Flag.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 11.—The American fishing schooner Marion Grimes, Captain Laudry, which is detained at Shelburn by Captain Quigley for breach of the customs laws in not reporting to the custom-house on entering the harbor last Thursday night, was lying at anchor in that harbor this afternoon with the American flag flying from her masthead. Captain Quigley, who was on board the Terror, which was anchored 100 yards below the schooner, ordered Captain Laudry to haul down the flag. The latter did so, but shortly afterward the flag was seen waving from the masthead. Captain Quigley again ordered the flag to be hauled down. This time the American refused to obey. An armed crew was at once dispatched from the Terror, who boarded the schooner, and Captain Quigley himself hauled down the American flag.

Attempt to Assassinate a Priest.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Rev. Father Miekewitz, pastor of the Polish Church. Mass had been said, and the father had turned to address the congregation, when a bullet crashed through a window, and striking the wall on the opposite side, the missile passing within a few inches of his head. There was great confusion for a few minutes. A number of people hurried to the yard, but the assassin could not be found. There has been a good deal of trouble between different factions in this church in time past, the most recent being a long and bitter fight with a company of Hussars, which the pastor refused to recognize.

General Miles' Report.

Washington, Oct. 11.—General Miles has submitted his report of the surrender of Geronimo. No conditions were entered into, but the General suggests the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted, speaks of the great good done Arizona by Apaches removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Indians have been treated under similar circumstances.

The Crop of Wheat.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for October gives local estimates of the yield of wheat. The average yield, upon an area of fully 37,000,000 acres, appears to be close to 12½ bushels per acre, making the crop of an average of a series of years. The result will vary a tittle from an increase of 100,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year.

Business is Booming.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed orders for two thousand additional freight cars. The B. & O. has ordered one thousand, and the Pittsburgh and Western two thousand.

The Sale of Grant's Memoirs.

New York, Oct. 11.—Mrs. General Grant to-day received a check for $150,000 from the publishers of the Grant Memoirs. She has realized thus far $350,000.

—Two ladies got in a horse-car and two young men sat near. One man gave his seat at once to the elderly lady; the other kept his place. His friend asked him, disguising it, however, in German, why he did not give his place to the young lady. He answered in the same language: "Because she is not pretty enough." But after a little reflection, he rose and surrendered his seat. The lady took it, and thanked him—in German!—*N. Y. Independent.*

—A Chicago newspaper tells of a young Hoosier who, to show his expertness on a typewriter, wrote a love-letter with it. It was a fatal mistake. The girl's brother was a printer and she could set type. She went to her brother's office and set up in cold type: "Dear Sir: I am not to be wooed by machinery. I inclose your ring. Please return my letters. Respectfully, ———." She worked that off on a proof-press and mailed it to the youth.

—The latest device in umbrellas is unique. It is a patent window, to be placed in the cloth so that the traveler can see ahead and avoid disastrous collisions.

THE ANARCHIST PLOT

To Destroy Vienna Was Hatched in America, and Was the Most Diabolical Ever Invented

Vienna, Oct. 10.—The Vienna police have furnished the press with an account of the recently discovered Anarchist plot to burn Vienna. Although many details are obviously suppressed, the plot is shown to have surpassed in extent any diabolical ingenuity and dynamite plot hitherto concocted. Seventeen of the conspirators have been arrested. An examination of the prisoners shows that the plot was hatched in and directed from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese Anarchists who recently returned from America. The plot was cleverly organized. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the town, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire in Funsing, Untermeidling, Hetzendorf, Meidling and Favoriten. The police got wind of the plot and watched it until it was almost mature. They receive universal praise for their zeal and circumspection. An Anarchist of Prague gave the first information concerning the conspiracy to the authorities. The plotters were mostly Czechs and Germans. They held secret meetings in a tavern at Funsing, where operators were instructed in the use and manufacture of bombs. The seizures include numerous daggers and bombs, dynamite fire bottles for firing buildings, printing and forging implements and a variety of disguises, all of the most ingenious character. Another plan to obtain money was by means of a forged document to frighten old ladies, at whose houses the plotters would make a domiciliary visit under pretense of searching for counterfeit money, when they would seize all the good money upon which they could lay hands. A recent fire in a private house was the result of an experiment with a fire bottle.

THE THREE AMERICAS.

The Proposed Permanent Exposition at Washington in 1892.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The proposed permanent Exposition of the "Three Americas," to open here in 1892, is rapidly taking shape, and the Board of Promotion in charge of the project are already encouraged beyond expectation by the gratifying responses from all over the country, and with the progress already made. The project contemplates: First, a Constitutional Centennial celebration at Washington in 1889 by the sixteen American republics in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of the parent republic—the United States; second, a World's Exposition at Washington, in 1892, in honor of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; third, a permanent Exposition at Washington of the resources, arts and industries of the three Americas. The permanent part of this project does not mean a permanent fair of private exhibits. It means that the "American Museum" "American Art Gallery," the government exhibits by the fifteen Spanish American Republics, the State and Territorial exhibits of the forty-six States and Territories of the United States, and other features of the proposed World's Exposition of 1892, will remain permanently at the National Capital, in form somewhat similar to the present National Museum, and probably under the same management—that of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Douglass' Bill.

New York, Oct. 10.—Colonel Fred Grant was seen by a reporter with reference to a paragraph published in a morning paper alleging that a sum of $5,000, left by will of General Grant to Dr. Douglass, had never been paid. Colonel Grant read the paragraph through and sat silent for a few moments with a troubled expression on his features. Then he said: "Dr. Douglass has already been paid, and paid in full, and I have his receipt. His bill was an enormous and most unjust one. My father left a written request to Mrs. Grant that Dr. Douglass be paid $5,000, that is to say, that the amount of his bill, whatever it was, should be made up to $5,000. The Doctor charged $7,000 and he has been paid it, every penny of it."

Deadly Diphtheria.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 10.—Fears are entertained of the spread into this county of the diphtheria raging in Logansport and portions of Fulton County. At the former place the disease baffles the skill of physicians, and has now been raging fully three months, with deaths averaging 50 per cent. New cases at the rate of six per day are reported. This is partially accounted for by the filth of the city. Scarcely a day passes that a dead animal is not dumped into the river, in defiance of law.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Report.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The Commissioner of Agriculture writes that pleuro-pneumonia still prevails among cattle in and around New York City, in several localities in New Jersey, among a limited number of herds in Pennsylvania and Delaware, quite extensively in Baltimore City and county, in a few of the eastern border counties of Virginia, and quite extensively in some of the distillery and other stables in Chicago.

Boiled in a Vat.

New York, Oct. 10.—Wm. Dunn, employed in a chemical works, extinguished the lights this morning preparatory to going home, and in the darkness made a misstep and fell into a vat of scalding water. Although literally boiled, he was able to crawl out, and, in hopes of relief, dragged himself to a hydrant and turned the cold water on. This only added to his sufferings. His screams brought people to the spot, but they could do nothing to help him, for death soon followed.

A Michigan Jail Delivery.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 10.—At 6 o'clock this evening, while the officials of the Chippewa County jail were serving suppers to the prisoners, a break for liberty was made. The prisoners succeeded in locking up the jailer and escaped, in all probability over the border.

Opium Seizure at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Last night the Custom-house authorities seized a large quantity of opium which was consigned in the disguise of tea to Chung Yek & Co., of this city, and which came over on the Belgic last Thursday. The value of the opium seized is $20,000.

Stricken With Epilepsy and Drowned.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mrs. George Henning, living with her husband on a farm in Eel River Township, fell into an open well yesterday, and when found was drowned. She was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed she was taken with one when near the well. She was twenty-three years of age. She leaves a husband and two children.

Kaulbars' Failure Acknowledged.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—General Kaulbars has telegraphed to the Czar that he must now be either recalled or furnished with troops. The failure of his mission is generally admitted.

Express Robbery.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10.—Advices from Fordyce report a $10,000 express robbery at that place. The money is reported to have been taken from the Southern Express Company by H. B. Millar, a telegraph operator. The robber is described as having dark hair and mustache, left arm off between elbow and wrist, and also wears an artificial leg. He wore a blue plaid suit.

Giving Up Its Dead.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 10.—The body of Judge Hager was caught yesterday afternoon about two miles below where the Mascotte exploded. This is the first one of the drowned persons that has been found, except the four brought down on the Eagle.

HADDOCK CONSPIRACY.

Leavitt Makes a Confession Regarding the Killing

John Arensdorf, Foreman of a Brewery, Accused of Firing the Shot that Killed the Prohibition Minister.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 8.—Important developments have been made in the Haddock assassination case. Leavitt, who was arrested in Chicago yesterday, was not brought here, but taken to Kingsley, the home of Attorney Wood. He is expected here Monday, the date fixed for the beginning of the examination of the parties arrested. Accompanying Wood to Chicago was F. A. Hill, business manager of the Sioux City *Tribune*, and Mr. J. V. Kelly. Mr. Hill was intimate with Leavitt, and it was through this intimacy that Leavitt was induced to surrender himself. Hill brought back with him the confession of Leavitt, which has been made public this evening. In his confession, sworn to before a notary public in Chicago, Leavitt charges that the shooting was done by John Arensdorf, foreman of the Franz Brewing Company. Two men had been hired to whip Haddock and another man, and they were told "not to punch him too hard but hit him in the face and give him a black eye. That will do, as we don't want to go any further than that." Leavitt said: "We saw Haddock coming across Water street from the Columbia House. No one said a word as John Arensdorf started toward him. He came up in front of Haddock and looked him in the face and threw up his hand in front of Haddock's face. Mr. Haddock pulled something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf. I then saw Arensdorf draw his gun and saw him shoot Haddock. I saw nothing more of Arensdorf." Arensdorf was arrested yesterday in Davenport, where he had gone as a delegate to *the Knights of Pyth*ias meeting, and is expected to arrive here during the night. Paul Leader and George Lange were arraigned to-day and admitted to the same bail as Munchrath and Sherman. Warrants are out for other parties implicated in the conspiracy, and it is said Leavitt has assurances that by turning State's evidence he will escape punishment.

Vienna's Destruction Plotted.

London, Oct. 9.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Paris says he has just heard from Vienna the details of a startling Anarchist plot to destroy Vienna and to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph. The conspirators, whose plans were frustrated by the authorities, had intended to carry out the plot on October 4. Various timber stores were to be set on fire throughout the city, and during the confusion public buildings were to be blown up with dynamite. The police seized immense quantities of bombs and other explosives in different parts of the city, especially near the Imperial residence at Schonbrunn, and beneath the bridge leading to the palace, which the Emperor crosses daily. It was also intended to make an attempt upon the life of the Emperor at the same time. A large number of foreigners and Austrians were arrested. The ring-leaders escaped to Germany.

Increase in Land Entries.

Washington, Oct. 8.—In regard to the statement in the recent annual report of Governor Warren, of Wyoming, that immigration and the settlement of public lands in that Territory are being sensibly checked by the severe requirements exacted from settlers by the new rules and regulations of the General Land Office, Secretary Lamar said to-day that the records of the department show that for the fiscal year of 1886 the land entries in the Territory numbered 3,512, as against 2,923 in 1884, an increase of 589 in two years, the year 1885 showing a corresponding increase over 1884. The Secretary added that there had been a diminution in the desert land entries, which could be advantageously entered only in large tracts, requiring considerable capital; but in the number of entries made by individuals the records show a large increase.

The Oleomargarine Tax.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the oleomargarine law imposes a tax on the different ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and also a tax on the article when finished and placed on the market, or whether the law contemplates a tax only upon the unfinished article. The question has been raised by the opponents of the measure, and its determination will make a considerable difference one way or the other to persons dealing in oleomargarine.

Ghastly Warning to Criminals.

Steelville, Mo., Oct. 8.—The body of Pat Wallace, the murderer of the Logan family, hanged by a mob here on Monday night, was cut down and brought to town yesterday, and lay all day in the court-house stretched out on a plank, the noose still about his neck, and the hands and feet pinioned as the mob had left them. According to his request his parents were sent word to come and get his body. Word came back from his father that he would have nothing to do with the body of a son so unnatural as to murder his parents' best friends.

The Week's Failures.

New York, Oct. 8.—The business failures occurring throughout the country in the last seven days number for the United States 167, and for Canada 23, or a total of 190 failures, which is about up to the average of the last six or seven weeks. The failures in New York and the East are light, the bulk of the week's casualties being reported from the Southern and Western States and Canada.

Sudden Death of Senator Pike.

Boston, Oct. 8.—United States Senator Austin F. Pike died suddenly at Franklin Falls, N. H., to-day.

Resisting Eviction.

Dublin, Oct. 8.—While the eviction of a farmer named Tromoroe, living near Milltown-Malbay, was in progress to-day, the neighbors of Tromoroe gathered in force and made a desperate attack on the evicting party. An emergency man had his ear severed from his head by the blow of a stone thrown by one of the attacking party. Two arrests were made.

An Earthquake in California.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8.—A sharp earthquake occurred here early this morning. The vibrations were from east to west. No serious damage.

Only $80,000 Short.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 8.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-night by a report that ex-Town Treasurer Josiah Carter had been arrested for embezzlement of the town funds. The amount of the deficiency is said to be $80,000. Carter is seventy years old, a carpet dealer, and was town treasurer for twenty years.

Thirty Deaths from the River Disaster.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—The additional deaths which have occurred among those injured in the La Mascotte disaster makes the total number thirty. Among them was M. G. Sherer, of Cincinnati.

Diamond Robbery.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Tom Donnelly, a diamond broker on Dearborn street, was robbed last night of a tray of diamonds, valued at about $500. A well-dressed man entered and asked to be shown some sparklers, and when the tray was laid on the counter the stranger threw a handful of red pepper in Donnelly's eyes and escaped with the diamonds.

A Whyo to Hang.

New York, Oct. 8.—Daniel Driscoll, the ex-leader of the Whyo gang, who was convicted of the murder of Beezy Garrity, in a Hester street brothel, on June 26 last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of next December.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

Employees Escaping from the Roof of a Factory Building Which Was all Ablaze.

New York, Oct. 7.—A fire broke out this morning early in a four-story factory building on Hazard street. Eight different firms have shops in it. Samuel Paul's employes escaped by the east stairway. The employes of the other establishments could not so escape. The frightened employes made for the roof of the building. The last reached the flat roof with clothes afire and half smothered. Already the just deserted rooms were on fire and to stay on the roof was to perish, because the flames were breaking through the scuttle. Adjoining the factory was a two-story house with a peak roof. To leap to it was perilous but to remain was certain death. The employes shrieked in despair, and a large crowd gathered in the street below. With cries of terror that were echoed in loud wails from the street, men and women flung themselves off. Minnie Hoganskey fell in the street on her head and was mortally hurt, her skull being crushed in. A little boy who was clinging to the coping of the peak-roofed house was rescued by Paul J. Shappell, an old volunteer fireman, with the aid of some citizens and the police. The police went up on the roof of the tall tenement, No. 71, and threw a rope down to the factory employes still left on the roof of the burning building, and they were rescued one after the other. Others were taken into a window from the peak-roofed house. Hyman Roberts hurt his arm badly. All this took but a few minutes and then the police and firemen put up ladders. At this time the roof of the factory was on fire, but the firemen were soon masters of the situation. A close search of the burned rooms soon showed that nobody had been burned to death.

HADDOCK'S MURDER.

Arrest of a Theatrical Manager and Others, *Charged With a Knowledge of the Crime.*

Chicago, Oct. 7.—H. L. Leavitt, manager of the Standard Theater, of Sioux City, has been indicted by the coroner's jury of that city for conspiracy and complicity in the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, in August last. O. W. Wood, an attorney of Sioux City, has been here for some time doing detective work, and in consequence of certain developments Leavitt gave himself up. He is fully acquainted with the assassination plot in all its details, and, while not knowing who actually did perform the deed, has knowledge of the party to whom it was assigned for execution. He declines to talk fully, pending his appearance in Court, but Wood says that while he is not the murderer, he will make important and startling disclosures.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 7.—The news of the arrest of H. L. Leavitt, in connection with the Haddock assassination, created a sensation here to-day. Leavitt is expected here to-morrow noon. The impression is that he will seek to shield himself by telling what he knows of the conspiracy. Fred Munchrath, jr., and Henry Sherman were also arrested here this afternoon as parties to the conspiracy, and placed under $5,000 bonds each. John Arensdorff, another of the party, was arrested in Davenport, Iowa, where he had gone to attend the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias. Quite a number of other warrants were issued this evening, but names of parties have not been made public.

The Halter Tightening.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—In the case of the Chicago Anarchists the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoners will be sentenced to-morrow. In response to the question whether they had anything to say, several of the men addressed the court: "I shall die proudly, defiantly for the cause of justice," shouts Spies, in response to the judge. Oscar Neebe burst into violent abuse, calling State's Attorney Grinnell a cur, his assistants scoundrels. The police were assailed, and in short, his speech was a tirade of abuse. Neebe abandoned himself to a wild appeal for the judge to hang him with the others.

Salvationist Commits Brutal Murder.

Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The town of Castile, Wyoming County, is excited over a murder committed there last night by Robert Van Brunt, an Englishman and a member of the Salvation Army. Van Brunt boarded with the family of Simon Roy, and last night found his son, Will Roy, sitting up late with his half sister Eva. Van Brunt told Eve to go to bed, and she refused. He then drew a revolver and fired at young Roy, causing a fatal wound in the head. The murderer was overpowered by a brother of Roy, and handed over to the town constable.

The Mormon Question.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Utah Commission, through its chairman, has made its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission is virtually convinced that only the military can eradicate the Mormon evil. There are 200,000 Mormons in the world, and polygamy is taught to the children in the schools and Sunday-schools as a Divine right. In Salt Lake City, during the past year, there were very few polygamous marriages, being restrained, it is believed, by fear of disfranchisement and the penitentiary.

Irish Troops Riot.

London Oct. 7.—The Royal Enniskillen fusileers, stationed at Aldershot, went on riot last night, in resistance to a draft that was being made for service in Africa. A savage fight ensued, and the Irishmen were only subdued after a number of soldiers and police were wounded. Forty-one of the rioters were arrested.

Mayor Smith's Case Will Drop.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Common council this afternoon, by a vote of fifty to twenty-five, decided to postpone for the present a resolution to appoint a committee to impeach Mayor Smith before the select council. It is the general opinion that the charges will not be again taken up.

International Question With Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 7.—Rafael Pinaie, a Mexican officer, who seven or eight years ago fired across the river at a deserter and killed him, the deserter being on the Texan side, while Pinaie was on the Mexican shore, was arrested here to-day. It is said that Pinaie will plead non-jurisdiction in the case, as he was in Mexico when the act was committed.

Now It's King Milan.

London, Oct. 7.—Rumors worthy of credence are current to the effect that a conspiracy has been discovered at Aitfrazna to kidnap King Milan and force him to abdicate, with the alternative of death.

Remarkable Escape of a Prisoner.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—James Smith (colored), charged with arson, in Charleston, Mo., while being taken from this city to the scene of his crime by Sheriff Huff, yesterday, escaped from custody. The sheriff was standing by the prisoner's side in the aisle of the car, when the train gave a sudden lurch and threw him to the floor. Smith quickly opened the window and threw himself out. The train was stopped and a thorough search was made for him, but no trace of him could be found. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles per hour when he made his escape, but he was unhurt.

Oliver Ames Favors Prohibition.

Boston, Oct. 7.—In his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor, Oliver Ames says, regarding the liquor plank of the State platform: "The repression of the liquor traffic, with a view to ending the social, political and moral evils that flow from it, has always seemed to me of vital importance."

Charge of Army Headquarters.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A general order has been prepared at the War Department changing the headquarters of the Department of Dakota from Fort Snelling, Minn., to St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st of November, and the headquarters of the Division of the Pacific to San Francisco on the same date.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

His Recent Great Speech at Indianapolis—A Masterly Presentation of the Issues of the Day.

The following is a brief telegraphic synopsis of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees' recent speech at Indianapolis, in which he sounded the key-note of the campaign in the State:

Ex-Senator McDonald presided, and on the stage were a number of the prominent men of the party, not only of local, but State conspicuousness, and when the president of the meeting introduced Mr. Voorhees in the fewest words possible, the orator of the evening received a greeting which demonstrated how closely he has woven himself into the hearts of the people of Indiana. It is conceded that the speech is the ablest political effort of the Senator in any campaign. Contrary to his usual custom, it was prepared with care, as if the Senator had reason to believe that it would be accepted as a key-note by the opposition, who would carefully scan every sentence for the purpose of criticism. Taken as an entirety, it is a magnificent effort, and if there is a Republican so hopeful as to draw comfort therefrom he will pass among his fellows as a modern Mark Tapley.

Senator Voorhees was particularly happy in his review of civil service, as practiced by Republicans during their long lease of political power, and he emphasized his argument by copious quotations from Hoar, of Massachusetts, and from other standard Republicans like Sumner and Greeley, who were the first to raise their voices against the iniquity which had crept into their own party in their administration of the spoils of office. In 1871 there was an act authorizing a commission to promote the efficiency of the civil service, and it was approved by Grant, whom the Senator credited with an honest desire to do something in that direction, but it was starved to death by the party in its infancy, and General Cox, of Ohio, at that time a Cabinet officer, was made to feel the sting of the party lash when he lifted his protest against the plundering of the department employes in the name of the party.

During his argument in this connection the Senator began with the retirement of Belknap, then a Cabinet officer, who resigned to avoid investigation, and he continued the review through the iniquity which made Hayes President by the count in Louisiana and Florida, and the rewards in the way of offices that were parceled out to every one connected with that business, from John Sherman up or down, to show that with them it was a snare and a delusion, and that they invariably rewarded a party worker for his services to the party and not because of any special qualifications he had for the duty and for the office to which he was assigned.

The Senator also reviewed the Republican financial policy at considerable length, showing that both silver and greenbacks exist to-day as part of the currency by express command of the American people, irrespective to a great extent of party affiliations, and directly in spite of the persistent and determined hostility of Republican leaders and Republican Administrations. The plea of the opposition that the public lands be reserved for actual settlers was another matter which he exploded by reciting the enormous grants which the Republican Congresses had voted away to corporations in nine years, in this way disposing of 144,338,134 acres, while within two years of Democratic Administration it has been ordered that nearly 102,000,000 acres of land held by railroad corporations shall be thrown open to the people for homes and farms.

He also investigated the labor question, citing the various enactments within the past year for the relief of the laboring man, not the least of which are the bills putting the seal of condemnation on the use of convict labor by striking from the appropriations every item for the use of convict labor on public buildings, and also prohibiting the importation of labor under contract to compete with American workmen. It was this latter bill which the Republicans managed to defeat.

The tariff question was also given judicious attention, and his argument was based on the broad axiom that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government, and that the necessary reduction in taxation must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to successfully compete with foreign labor. In his judgment a tariff which raises a sufficient amount of revenue, and no more, for honest government, and at the same time incidentally protects the laboring classes, the manufacturing interests and the agricultural and business pursuits of the country, will be of Democratic origin when it comes, and it will have the sanction of the most illustrious names in the history of the Republic.

The question of pensions was also treated at length, with the sentiment that any man or men guilty of unfairness, illiberality or bad faith toward the soldiers of the war for the Union would be speedily and utterly overwhelmed by the execrations of the whole American people.

The work of the recent Congressional session was then reviewed, showing what had been accomplished for the soldiers, and the effort of the Republicans to belittle the administration of the Pension Department came in for its full share of execration.

On the question of prohibition, taking for his text: "Where do the roads fork?" the Senator was particularly facetious in picturing the entanglements of the party whose leader in Maine was for prohibition, while in this State the party was so barren of speech that it could not say whether it was for sumptuary legislation or against it, for prohibition or per contra, or for high license, low license or any kind of license. The Senator was prompt to affirm that there was not a voter in Indiana who did not know the Republican platform on that subject was a mere juggle of words, a cheat and a fraud, and that it was so intended. To this, in striking contrast, he held up the unmistakable language of the Democratic platform.

Concerning the apportionment of the last Legislature, it was a sufficient answer to the howl of pain from Senator Harrison that in the infamous apportionment of 1867 and 1875 by Republican Legislatures, when the State was torn into shreds and patches, there was no protest from him and no scruple ever pricked his tender conscience. The present apportionment may be defective and uneven, and these faults will be remedied, but, whatever it is, it is truth, equity and fair dealing compared with the Republican work of past years.

The Senator concluded his speech by the following glowing tribute to the present Administration:

"And now, fellow Democrats of Indiana, [illegible] power of the State shall not fall into the hands of those who distrust the people and who [illegible] we are called on to exercise our rights and to discharge our duties as citizens. The administration of the Federal Government by Grover Cleveland has been bitterly assailed, misrepresented and slandered by the Republican State convention, and by the leaders of the Republican party in Indiana. No two minds, perhaps, ever agreed in every thing, and it will not follow that a supporter of an administration necessarily concurs in all its details, but I am here to-night to declare as far as my words will go, that the Administration of Grover Cleveland is strong, clean, faithful to public duty and worthy of all acceptation by the Democratic party and by the country. What public interest has suffered at his hands? What public duty has been neglected? What public trust has been betrayed? In the more than electric light thrown upon every act of his Administration and on every step of his public life by the powerful and sleepless newspaper press of the United States, he stands clear and above reproach in his great office. Senator Harrison had much to say in his recent speech in regard to Democratic pledges which he alleged had not been fulfilled. He well knows, and so does the country, that the Democratic party in Congress has no power to enact a law, nor to repeal a bad law heretofore enacted, nor to appropriate a dollar of the public money without the approval and the concurrence of a Republican majority in the Senate. The Democratic party has not had the law-making power *of this Gove*rnment, embracing as it does, the legislative and executive departments, a single day since the 4th of March, 1861. Every evil of legislation which has afflicted the country flows from Republican responsibility. If the soldier failed to get his arrears of pension it is because the laws made by the Republican party did not grant them. If he did not get his bounty, it is because a Republican President vetoed the bill granting it. If the colored people were cheated out of their small hard earnings and savings by the Freedmen's Bureau and in the Freedmen's Bank, it is because Republican laws were so made that the thieves could break through and steal. Senator Harrison seems entirely to forget the responsibility of his own party, as shown by the long and blotted records, while he vehemently arraigns the Democratic party for what it has done and for what it has failed to do in the last eighteen months, and during which time no enactment could be laid before the Democratic Executive for his signature without having first received the sanction of the Republican party in the Senate. My colleague appears to complain of the amount of the appropriations made in the last session of Congress, and quotes an imposing array and a specious arrangement of figures, recently made by Senator Allison, of Iowa. Is it not enough to say that Allison was, and still is, chairman of appropriations in the Senate; that he reported and voted for every appropriation bill, and that Senator Harrison voted with him? On the question, however, whether the actual expenses of the Government have increased or diminished under Cleveland's Administration, I am content to rest the whole case on the statement recently made by John G. Carlisle, the very able, clear headed and impartial-minded Speaker of the House. He puts the total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, at $17,743,794 less than those of the preceding year. The Speaker goes into details, but none are needed in support of a conclusion reached by him. The recent Democratic State convention of Indiana, in a very comprehensive resolution, indorsed the ability, the integrity and the economy of the present Administration. Its ability is conceded by the people of all parties, and its integrity has not been questioned, and its economy has been proven by the record. Mr. Cleveland has broken no pledges. If broken pledges, however, are the theme for this canvass, I would inquire how the pledges, profuse, continuous and abundant, of the Republican party to the colored people of the country have been kept? Mr. Cleveland appointed, during the last session of Congress, a well-bred, intelligent, educated and very competent colored man to an important office in the District of Columbia. The Republican party has eight majority in the United States Senate, and that body rejected Mr. Matthews when his name came before it for Register of Wills. The love of the Republican party for the colored citizen is based on the same condition as its love for the former rebel of the South—party service; only that the rebel, when he belongs to the Republican party, gets offices in abundance, while the colored man, whether Republican or Democrat, is left to feed on the crumbs which fall from the Republican table, or more generally left without any thing at all. May we not expect the support of all classes who believe in an Administration which, under the most trying circumstances, has had the courage of its convictions, and has been faithful to all its pledges, either expressed or implied?

"The public debt is being paid more rapidly than the public creditors desire; the surplus in the treasury, so enormously overstated two years ago by the Republican candidate for Governor, is being rapidly reduced, notwithstanding the President withheld his signature to the Morrison resolution, emasculated and rendered worthless, as it was, by the action of the Senate. There is a feeling of confidence in business circles, and signs of returning activity and prosperity are abroad in the land.

"Let us join voices hands and hearts once more in the cause of good government. Let not Indiana falter now, and thereby open a breach through which the Republican party, with its evil methods, its pernicious principles, and its rapacious hordes may return to power in 1888. Indiana holds the key to future Democratic national success, and to the prolonged supremacy of a Democratic Federal Administration. If a voice which in storm and disaster, as well as in sunshine and victory, has always been heard in the battling ranks of the Democratic party, will still be listened to, I invoke a united harmonious and determined effort at this time in behalf of the present and the future welfare of the American people."

The speech attracted a number of representative Democrats from the State at large, all of whom reported to the chairman of the State Central Committee a flattering condition of affairs in their respective localities.

POLITICAL POINTS.

——Every note from Indiana is full of good cheer. Even the Congressional feuds have died away, and everywhere the party is in good shape and full of vigor.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——It is announced that Mr. Blaine intends to stump the State of New York in the next campaign, whether he is nominated or not. This will be a magnanimous return for the action of New York in stumping Mr. Blaine in 1884.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

——Lieutenant-Governor Black was invited to the reunion of the Ninety-Sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers at Pottsville. He replied: "I feel that the appearance of candidates on such occasions is not altogether delicate and might, indeed, be offensive to some."—*Philadelphia Times.*

——It is strange that the Republican press has never alluded to the fact that the bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependents of soldiers from eight to twelve dollars a month was passed by a Democratic House of Representatives and approved by a Democratic President. But the veterans and those who have been benefited by the act should not forget their friends in time of need.—*Buffalo Times.*

——The new Public Printer, Mr. Benedict, is reported as saying: "I have a letter in my possession in which Mr. Rounds makes a statement of the expenses of the office, showing plainly that he knew full well that the appropriation would not carry him at the rate he was going until the opening of Congress. If I had not begun the reduction at once, I should have found myself about the middle of November without funds to buy material or pay salaries. Mr. Rounds, knowing this, has placed himself on record as refusing to make any reduction, wishing to place all the odium of such a course upon his successor."

THE COMMONWEALTH

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has held with considerable steadiness this week the better action noticed as developing the last two weeks prevailing. This has applied especially to Burley tobacco, all grades of which have had a steady general demand, which without notable advancing prices, has kept them more closely to the outside limits of our quotations. While the manufacturing trade is sharing with other lines of business in the trade revival, the steadily decreasing stocks are admonishing manufacturers that they may not be able to afford awaiting supplies from the new crop. Dark and heavy styles have been steady, with no quotable changes in prices, though low grades appear to be attracting more attention in a quiet way. The first killing frost of the season occurred recently, and it appears, notwithstanding an ample weather warning, that in some localities 15 to 25 per cent. of the crop was caught in the hills. To what extent these contingents are injured is not known, but it sometimes happens that a very light touch of frost proves beneficial. The first frost this year was unusually late. The new crop is not yet moving. We quote 1885 tobacco as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	*Burley.*
Trash	$1 50@ 1 75	$2 50@ 3 25
Common lugs	2 00@ 2 50	3 75@ 4 25
Medium lugs	3 00@ 3 75	4 50@ 5 25
Good lugs	4 00@ 4 75	5 50@ 6 50
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	6 50@ 8 75
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 25	7 00@ 9 00
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	10 00@12 50
Selections	9 00@10 25	14 00@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@24 50

Miscellaneous Items.

The Diamond Axle Grease Company, near the Southern Exposition, Louisville, burned the other evening. It was the property of the Chess Carley Company. Charles Bradeos, of the Number Sevens, stepped into a mass of melted rosin, and will be disabled for life. A fire engine struck a buggy in which rode Joseph Pierrman and wife. They were thrown to the curbing, and Mrs. Pierrman was perhaps fatally hurt.

The reunion of the Third Ohio Infantry on the battlefield near Perryville was a grand success on the 8th. About 300 survivors of this historic battle, which took place twenty-four years ago, were present. Representatives from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky regiments were numerous, although Ohio men outnumbered them. A fine dinner was spread by the hospitable people of Perryville, and in the afternoon appropriate addresses were delivered.

Charles Royse, on trial at Carlisle for killing Henry Tanner, colored, was found not guilty.

At Carlisle, John Dotin, freight conductor, was knocked from his train, near here, the other morning, by a bridge and killed.

A new post-office has been established at Licksburg, Magoffin County, with Ben F. Sayier as postmaster.

It is rumored that another victim of the Speersville tragedy has been found. The body of a white man was discovered near the Odd-fellows' Hall. His body had been concealed in a corn-shock, where it was found by field hands. He could not be identified.

The farmers living along the river road near Louisville, complain that they are suffering very much from the depredations of river thieves. Nearly every night a corn-crib or barn is broken open and its contents stolen. Their losses have been heavy.

John Bachman, who owns a dairy on Barret avenue, Louisville, was driving the cows into the yard the other day, where they were to be milked, when one rushed angrily toward him with its head lowered. Bachman started for the fence, which was about twenty-five feet distant. Just as he reached it the infuriated animal struck him, the horns penetrating his back. The animal then retreated a short distance and stood glaring at him. Mr. Bachman retained his presence of mind and climbing the fence staggered home. At the threshold he fell unconscious from the loss of blood. It is thought he will die.

Thomas Clark and George Howard were arrested in Newport charged with burglarizing the post-office at Sulphur of $55 worth of postage stamps and postal cards.

Mary Clauser, of Newport, found a railroad torpedo on the track and hit it with a stone. One thumb gone and probably her eyesight.

Frankfort is proud of her water-works, and relies on plugs to squelch her fires.

Duel at Vanceburg between Dr. W. H. Campbell and C. C. Caines, weapons 32-caliber revolvers. Caines wounded, but will recover. An old feud.

Sarah Laurel, an old fortune-teller who lives in the Wet Woods, near Louisville, is a snake-charmer. She had three large black snakes in her house as pets, and while fondling them on a table the other morning she engaged in a war with the entire outfit. One reptile wrapped itself around her neck, and, in attempting to cut it with a knife, wounded herself badly. The serpent was about to choke the old lady to death, when a laborer near her saw her struggling and went to her rescue. She became so excited in the fight that she lies prostrate, and may die. She is very old, and has lived alone for years.

The diamond fields in Kentucky, so confidently predicted by H. Carvill Lewis, the well-known American Geologist and Mineralogist, in a paper read before the British Science Association in London last month, have not yet been discovered, but the search for them has been going on quietly ever since the announcement of Prof. Lewis' conclusions. Prof. Lewis said that he had seen in Kentucky the same geologic conditions that surrounded the diamond beds at Kimberley in South Africa, where for the past seventeen years almost fabulous discoveries have been made and many millions of dollars' worth of diamonds have been found annually. Prof. Lewis is well-known to scientists and geologists in this country.

The following are the dates when the commissions of certain Presidential postmasters will expire: Ashland, February 19, 1887; Bardstown, January 29, 1887; Cynthiana, December 20, 1886; Elizabethtown, March 1, 1887; Glasgow, February 27, 1887; Mt. Sterling, March 1, 1887; Nicholasville, February 27, 1887; Richmond, February 27, 1887; Russellville, December 13, 1886.

Christian County, the heaviest tobacco growing county in the State, reports that the crop has been little injured by the frost and will be the largest and finest raised for years.

James Shofner was shot and killed by Sherman Bugg, at Henderson. The dead man provoked the quarrel.

Thos. W. Field, business manager of the District Telegraph Company at Louisville, is missing. Accounts all right and domestic relations happy.

At Eminence, John Campbell, colored was accidentally shot in his left arm by Wm. Williams, jr., while the latter was cleaning a revolver.

It is now charged that the assassination of Colonel Hawkins, of Mercer County, was due to the fact that he would have given important incriminating testimony in a murder trial. The suspected parties have been arrested.

THE RECORDER

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES

[illegible]

Hon. J. G. Carlisle was renominated by the convention which met at Newport on the 5th inst. Below we give the platform adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That [illegible] maintain that [illegible] just government results [illegible] the [illegible] by each individual [illegible] the [illegible] of those natural powers which each would otherwise exert in the execution of his own will [illegible] to the power and will of others, and is compensated by a corresponding [illegible] of an equivalent on the part of each member of the community [illegible] the government [illegible] recognize the State and Federal constitutions, each in its sphere, as the embodiment of all just powers of government.

2, That the omission to observe these fundamental principles of government begets in the minds of the people equally a disregard of all authority, and tends to the disintegration of society and a total destruction of the common weal.

3, That we maintain that the several State governments of our Federal Union are charged with the duty of preserving the personal rights and liberties of all persons who may be found in their respective jurisdictions, and to see to it that a perfect equality of citizenship is maintained under the laws of the land.

4. That all those powers of government not expressly or necessary implication vested in the Federal Government should be exercised by the States in the promotion of the happiness and well-being of all people within their respective jurisdictions.

5, That the enactment and enforcement of all police, sumptuary, and laws which relate to the indoor and domestic concerns of the people belong exclusively to the States and have no place in the federal economy. It is the province of the Federal government to see that the people of the several States are unstrained in the exercise of all the reserved rights of governments, through their respective State offices and agents; but in no case has it the constitutional power to interfere with or control the internal affairs of any State.

6. That the Federal power should be exercised in all cases equally for the benefit of all the people of every class, condition and pursuit within its proper sphere.

7, That the public lands should be preserved for the actual use of settlers instead of being squandered in enriching corporations owned in great part by foreign capitalists under the guise of promoting the development of the resources of the country by the construction of railroads not demanded or needed by the best interests of the people at large.

8. That the public welfare demands that the people should be relieved from the burden of war taxation in time of peace. It is not for the good of the people that large sums of money, as now are, should be hoarded in the public Treasury, and Congress should therefore speedily adopt such measures as will arrest the flow of money, in the form of taxes, from the pockets of the people into the Federal Treasury.

9, That we find no warrant in the Federal Constitution for the exaction from the people of more than is reasonably necessary for an economical administration of the Government; all in excess of that need spoilation, not legal taxation.

10, That we maintain that there is no authority under the Federal Constitution for disbursing money from the Federal Treasury to the States, or to the people of the States for any purpose whatever, except in discharge of legal obligations of the Government incurred in the public defense.

11. That the interests of the people at large demand that such reform or reconstruction of the tariff laws should be adopted as will equalize the burden of taxation in that form and reduce the income from that source to the actual needs of the Government, economically administered. "Excessive taxation, even when successful in securing excessive revenue, is ultimately destructive of the sources from which it is drawn."

12, That in the enactment of tariff laws Congress should at all times have in view the raising of revenue rather than the fostering of any particular industry at the expense of others, taxing the luxuries rather than the necessaries of life. "The [illegible] and power of all the Government [illegible] for public purposes."

13. That [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] the [illegible] of an [illegible]

14. [illegible] the people [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] equitable plan.

15. [illegible] that the best government for the people is that which governs least, and therefore demand at the hands of those elected to enact and administer our laws that in all things they act fairly and faithfully observe the constitutional limitations the people have set upon them.

14. That we approve the administration of the Federal Government by President Cleveland as wise, patriotic and Democratic, characterized, as it is, by a manifest purpose to conduct the affairs of the people honestly and faithfully in the promotion of their best interests; that in the matter of the substitution of our own friends for our adversaries in office we are content to submit to the better judgment of the President and his legal advisers as to the time when and the circumstances under which it should be done, believing that he and they will be actuated, as they should be, by considerations affecting the public interests and the due administration of the constitution and laws.

16. That we indorse in the fullest manner the course of our Representative, Hon. John G. Carlisle, whom we have so often honored and trusted, and who has reflected back that honor in prismatic colors by the distinguished manner in which he has discharged every trust reposed in him; and we commend him to the whole country as one honest, faithful and capable, and fit to be trusted in any public capacity.

* * *

A *Commonwealth* correspondent has this to say about a subject in which Boone county people are particularly interested:

"Some reasons why the citizens of Kenton and Boone counties should be charged twice as much for travel over the Lexington pike as over the Independence pike, and why strangers who hires a vehicle should be charged four times as much.

Some years since when the people complained of such enormous rates of toll, as are now charged, the reason then given by some of the directors was that the upper part of the road did not pay, and it took the revenue from this end of the road to keep up the other end. Soon the Trustees of the Southern Railroad came along and wanted to buy the upper part of the road that did not pay, and all at once it was found to be very valuable, so much so that it was sold to the Trustees for the round sum of $100,000, and some of the largest private stockholders received more money as their share out of that sale than they paid for all the stock held by them; and yet they are not happy, and must charge a stranger 6 cents per mile for a two-horse carriage, or a poor man who has to bury a member of his family, 45 cents for a hack to the cemetery, less than (3) miles from the corporation limits.

Can any one tell why the Legislature of our State puts the interests of the people in the hands of such directors, who do not even attend to keeping the pike in proper repair? It is a fact that not one load of rock or dirt has been put on the first five miles of the pike since last spring, consequently it is in a worse condition than ever known at this season of the year, and unless something is done before winter comes it will be impassable—and I suppose the dear people will have to go to the Legislature for relief.

The question is, what becomes of the tremendous revenues derived from the immense travel on that pike? Not long since it was thought the revenue might be increased by moving the toll-gate to within ½ of a mile of the city limits, and a suit is now pending in the Court of Appeals to compel them to put it a mile from the corporation line, the expense of which the people pay, as a matter of course, owing to the generosity of State officials."

* * *

THE following report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics concerning the averages of the crops, live stock, etc., in Kentucky for the month of September is compiled from the letters of practical farmers living in eighty-five counties, embracing all of the most important agricultural portions of the State. The correspondence of the month is from one hundred and twenty-three experienced and intelligent agriculturists. From these reliable sources are made up the general averages.

Corn—The condition of this crop is 83, and acreage 95 per cent. Recent rains have improved the condition of late corn. The largest average is reported from the counties of Boyd, Butler, Barren, [illegible] Jackson, John[illegible] Monroe, Ohio, Scott and Todd. These twelve counties report an average of 111 and [illegible] 111 per cent.

Tobacco—This crop has improved [illegible] since the August report. [illegible] counties [illegible] per cent in September [illegible] per cent in August. [illegible] September 93. Most of the crop has been cut and housed in good condition.

Oats, condition 77, average 101
Wheat, condition 88, average 94
Rye, condition 92, average 90
Barley, condition 88, average 87
Hemp, condition 102, average 1[illegible]
Potatoes a full average as to acreage and condition.

Clover and grasses, above an average.

Live Stock—Horses, mules and cattle, a full average as to numbers and condition. Hogs condition 100, average as to numbers 86. Sheep, condition 97, average as to numbers 92 per cent.

Poultry and bees are generally in good condition, and a full average as to quantity.

Dairy and garden products are reported in good condition.

Apples are reported at 72 per cent. Considerable complaint of their falling from the trees.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Commissioner.

* * *

AN exchange puts it about right in the following: "If a newspaper man desires to know how generally his effusions are read, let him publish something that is regarded as objectionable by the persons who never take a paper or pay him a cent. He will wonder how they know these things were in the paper, but wonder in vain. There is evidently a vast amount of "sponging" done. It might be added that he might say nice things of a man and his family for ten years, and he will never think it worth while to say "thank you", but make uncomplimentary notice of his wife's second cousin, and he will come in with a club to have the slander corrected."

* * *

THE corn reports from Chicago, embracing the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, indicate that the grain is firm and sound and promises to grade well. The general average for eighteen counties in Illinois is about twenty-six bushels to the acre, while in fifteen Iowa counties the average is twenty-eight bushels. The potato yield is large in all the States mentioned.

* * *

ALBERT S. WILLIS of Louisville, was defeated Saturday for a renomination to Congress, by Asher G. Caruth, the present Commonwealth's Attorney in that city. Willis' defeat was due to his having Mrs. Thompson retained as postmaster at Louisville.

* * *

GUESS Mr. Willis thinks that it was not only the C.-J. that wanted Mr. Caruth as the Congressman from the Fifth District, from the majority the latter gentleman received at the primary last Saturday.

* * *

THE Republican convention at Danville Tuesday week, nominated Capt. Thos. Todd, of Shelby county, for Congress, to oppose the present incumbent, ex-Gov. McCreary.

* * *

THE grand jury endorsed the County Commissioners decision to build a fruit house for the benefit of the County Infirmary. So should everybody else.

* * *

Pulaski county has adopted local option by a majority of 142.

STATE NEWS.

Yearling mules are selling in Bath county at $75.

Drake Carter, once worth his weight in silver, has been sold for $100, and will probably end his days pulling a plow.

A copperhead snake was recently killed in Morgan county which measured four feet one inch in length.

It is claimed that a third of the tobacco crop in Clark, Bourbon, Fayette and Fleming counties was caught and ruined by the frost.

A correspondent of the Louisville Commercial says: "Bullitt, Spencer and Nelson counties have not only hulled enough clover seed this year for home consumption but will have enough to sell their neighbors." Hardin county we are proud to say has introduced the clover huller and in a short time the thousands of dollars that the farmers have sent out of the county annually for grass seed will be kept at home.

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Deacon J. W. Dimock, of Hartford, Conn., was recently given a reception in commemoration of his seventy years' membership of the First Baptist Church in that city.

—Mr. William Jewell, of Bristol, Eng., has introduced a novelty in suicide by attempting to hang himself to the door-knocker of the house of a young woman who had refused to marry him.

—Mayor King, of Philadelphia, [illegible] sold all his railroad stock before taking office and thereby lost [illegible] than [illegible], the sum by which [illegible] value was increased during his term of office.—*Chicago News.*

—Mr. Peter Burnham, the antiquarian book-seller under the "Old South," who began business in Boston sixty years ago as a vender of apples and beer, to which he soon added a small stock of books, has now 100,000 rare volumes, and a while ago sold the lot on which his old book-shop stood for $[illegible].—*Boston Journal.*

—Johnny Walsh, the banjoist, whose rendering of "Old Black Joe" and the "Little Old Log Cabin in de Lane," when those melodies first came out some twelve or fifteen years ago, made him one of the favorites of the variety stage, is now a Salvation Army captain, but he still takes his banjo along with him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The new editor of a New Mexican paper remarks in his salutatory that if any one does not like the way the paper is conducted and tries to "make a shooting-iron play on this 'ere editor, we will give you some good advice—you better don't try it on,' as this 'ere editor has been a good while in the 'Far West' and knows how to deal, but if you desire to go blind, come on; we will straddle you blind and go you one better."

—The problem to be solved in journalism is to make a good a paper as can be made and to sell it at a price within the reach of all. The people want all the available news, not mere condensations and head lines. They want to get at a reasonably low—not the lowest—price, a clean newspaper, a reliable source of news and knowledge, a paper fit for the family circle, but which is also an attraction and a necessity everywhere.—*Chicago Journal.*

David Scully and Miss Mary V. Blitner went into the recorder's office at Somerset, Pa., the other day, and Mr. Scully asked the clerk to give him a marriage license. Having received the license he and the young woman in the presence of the witnesses present declared themselves man and wife. This is said to be the first marriage in that county under the law allowing persons to thus marry themselves.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

—Roscoe Conkling was in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the other day, where he argued a case. While he was sitting reading his brief, several careless lawyers walked over his well-polished shoes. He looked down at the shoes with a sigh, and moved his chair back to the side of another gentleman, to whom he said: "I've reached that time of life when I want to get somewhere where I won't be stepped upon. That's my ambition."—*N. Y. Sun.*

HUMOROUS.

—Van Daub—"You are criticising this picture a good deal. Did you ever draw one?" Forker—"Oh, yes." Van Daub—"And pray where?" Forker—"In a raffle, me boy."—*Chicago Rambler.*

—"You have been arrested for stealing from a baker's wagon. What have you to say in your defense?" "Nothing, sor, except that the doctor told me I must eat stale bread for me dyspepsy."—*Boston Budget.*

—The election of Mr. Lewis Bean as president of the Philadelphia Breakfast Association is another example of the eternal fitness of things, although it would have bean better if he were a Boston man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A lady of charitable disposition asked a tramp if she could not assist him by mending his clothes. "Yes, madam," he replied, "I have a button, and if you would sew a coat on it, you will greatly oblige me."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Miss Smithers—"Charley, dear, what kind of a flower is that?" Mr. Roseman (a young collegian)—"Love, that is not a flower; it is a tobacco plant." "Oh, how nice it must look when the plugs are hanging on it."—*Judge.*

—A little Rochester girl drew the picture of a dog and a cat on her slate, and calling her mother's attention to it, said: "A cat oughtn't to have but four legs, but I drew it with six so she could run away from the dog."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—A little Scotch boy, on being rescued by a bystander from the dock into which he had fallen, expressed heartfelt gratitude, saying: "I'm so glad you got me oot. What a lickin' I wad have frae my mither if I had been drooned!"—*N. Y. Journal.*

—Patient—"Oh, doctor, you don't know how it worries me to think that I might be buried alive." Doctor—"Calm yourself, Mrs. B. You need have no fear of any thing like that. Trust to me, and I assure you that you are in no danger."

—"Say, Jones, there's no need for you to idle. There's ten thousand hands wanted in a store on Chestnut street." "Sakes alive, man! To manufacture what?" "Nothing." "Why do they want so many hands?" "To wear the gloves the firm is offering for sale."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"When I go a-shoppin'," said an old lady, "I allers asks for what I wants, an' if they have it, and it's cheap, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it can't be got at any place for less, I most allers take it, without chaffering all day, as most people do."—*Boston Gazette.*

—A woman was driving a nail into the wall upon which to hang some domestic utensil, when she suddenly uttered a howl of anguish. "Missed the nail, did you?" said her husband, laughing. "Missed the nail! D' you think I'd cry if I had missed the nail? I hit the nail—but 'tis my thumb-nail."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

* * *

H. C. White was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization from this district, by the convention held at Newport on the 5th inst.

Public Sale

I will offer for sale at the late residence of Dr. Gill Rice, dec'd., one mile below Bellevue, on

Wednesday, Oct. 20th, '86,

The following property:

Lot of milch Cows, 1 fat Cow and heifer, 30 stock Ewes, 3 Horses, some stock cattle, a threshing machine and other farming utensils, 150 bus. old Corn, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also one-half interest in the McVille ferry.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m.

EVOLINE RICE,
Administratrix.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

A Probable Increase in the Future Aggregate Yield of Gold

A [illegible] in Shasta County has put me in possession of some important facts regarding the production of gold, which I think will prove interesting to the public.

For many years the mining of gold on the Pacific slope was to a large extent carried on by what is known as the hydraulic method. The process was so far perfected that manipulating of a cubic yard of earth, though not yielding more than two cents' worth of gold, was nevertheless sufficiently remunerative to warrant the working. In order to extract the precious metal the hydraulic companies, most if not all of which were organized by foreigners and with large foreign capital, forced powerful streams of water through pipes, tearing down hillsides and washing away the soil itself with astonishing rapidity.

The devastation which this system has accomplished can only be comprehended by an eye witness. You have but to travel hither by way of the Central Pacific railroad, and you will be horrified by the baleful results of hydraulic mining along the western slope of the Sierras, at the Dutch Flats and at many other points. The earth which was dislodged by the hydraulic machinery was carried down the water courses, filling up the river bottoms, covering miles of rich farming land with the washings, tailings and debris. Desolation and ruin was threatened to prosperous towns like Marysville and Sacramento. There was even danger that the harbor of San Francisco would be filled up and obstructed, and that the expenditure from the National Treasury to protect and keep open this harbor would far exceed all the value of metal produced by those corporations. Meanwhile they left behind them, instead of the fair face of nature, and lands fit for cultivation, or at least pasturage, only a scene of desolation—the unchecked greed and selfishness of man destroying the very earth itself.

An action was at length instituted in the United States Circuit Court by the city of Marysville and by land owners in the vicinity against one of the largest of these corporations. A perpetual injunction was finally procured restraining the company from further operations. This should have been done many years before. The mischief was apparent, and, indeed, had grown to gigantic proportions. The tearing away and destruction not of rock but of soil, in order to get two cents' worth of gold per cubic foot out of it, is a palpable crime against the human race. The discontinuance of hydraulic mining inevitably wrought a large falling off in the amount of gold produced on the Pacific slope. Ruinous as that method was in many respects, it had proved very successful, and the yield of gold was accordingly very great.

Fortunately, however, American ingenuity has been found equal to this emergency. Stimulated by the large premium of gold, quartz mining has received a new impetus which bids fair to repair all, and more than all, that has been lost by the suspension of the hydraulic process. The mountains of Trinity County, Shasta County and other districts of the State have been diligently prospected for gold quartz formations. Many quartz mills are now in operation and many more are erecting.

A gold mill is a very simple and inexpensive structure in comparison with a silver mill. The heavy and costly appendages of the latter, such as pans and settlers, are generally omitted in gold mills. Indeed, if the gold in the quartz is free the necessary provision consists merely of stamps and copper plates, over which the crushed rock is made to run. In mills of the better class it may be remarked that some device is also commonly employed to concentrate the tailings.

There are, likewise, several small patented machines in use, which would not be trusted in silver milling, but which work reasonably well in gold milling. In short, gold milling, while it seldom yields the enormous profits which are sometimes, although seldom, made in the mining of silver or copper, can nevertheless be safely undertaken on a much humbler scale and by men of much smaller means.

The gross product of the mills now in operation will probably range from six to twenty thousand dollars each per month. But the increase is steady and the business will continue to grow for years to come. This opinion is fully borne out by observation, as well as by diligent investigation and inquiry. Judging from the present outlook, it is safe to conclude that the prospective augmentation in the gold product of the Pacific slope is destined to play an important part in the final adjustment of the problem of a metallic currency for this country and the world.—*San Francisco Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

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On Short Notice,
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County Directory

OFFICERS.

Assessor—[illegible]
Judge—Samuel [illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Commissioner—A. A. Moore, Constance
Superintendent of Schools—[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the 2d Monday in April and first Monday in [illegible] W. Hamilton, Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; John S. [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney; W. L. Riddell, Trustee Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. T. H. Baker, Judge; [illegible] County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. H. [illegible], Sheriff; [illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday and T. H. Sutton third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Dent Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Sexton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McDonnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Hyle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Arm, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Kills, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wogstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

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Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
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Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on

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Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

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In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplate building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

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SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

The [illegible] home again.

The attendance at court has been very slim.

No one to go to the pen from Boone at this term of court.

One of the petit juries and the grand jury were paid off Saturday.

The personal property of the late Stewart Baker will be sold to-morrow.

The charcoal pits in this neighborhood emit a very stout aroma every night.

When in Burlington call in and see the stock of hand made saddles at A. M. Acra's.

Steps are being taken to organize and hold a County Sunday School Convention at Walton, October 26, 27 and 28.

On next Wednesday, October 20th, the property of Eli Rice, dec'd, will be sold at administrator's sale. Read advertisement in this issue.

Mrs. Mary Craven, widow of Washington Craven, has been allowed a pension of $8.50 per month, and back pay to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. Amos Manning's residence in the Limaburg neighborhood, burned to the ground Monday night with most all of its contents, cause a defective flue.

Old man Craig an inmate of the County Infirmary died last Wednesday and was consigned to the paupers burying ground, on the back part of the County farm.

There is at the Poorhouse a little negro girl, three years old who can repeat the Lords Prayer, word for word. A great deal more than a great many grown persons can do.

Those fellows who ran from the big sixteen last week will have to give bond or lay in jail, for their appearance at the next term of court. A bad stand is better than a good run, boys.

The Superintendent of the Infirmary has commenced the work of digging a cellar at that institution. Something that is badly needed. It will be fourteen feet wide and sixteen feet long.

Cornelius A'Hearn died at his home in Florence, Sunday morning at four o'clock, in the 73d year of his age. The funeral was preached Monday, after which the remains were interred in the cemetery at that place.

$10 Reward—At the sale of L. B. Stephens last Thursday I lost my pocket book containing $49. For its return to me with its contents when lost, I will pay the above reward.

J. E. Bristow, Bank Lick, Ky.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can always give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

Appointments—Rev. T. W. Barker, Methodist, will preach at the following places, each month: East Bend, first Sunday; Petersburg, third Sunday; Hughes Chapel, 2d & 4th Sundays and at Big Bone Springs, 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 p. m. Address of pastor Burlington, Ky.

That Mr. A. G. Winston has greatly increased the productive qualities of the Collins farm near Burlington is evidenced by a crop of Irish potatoes thereon, which will make 200 bushels to the acre. In a few years under his control the farm will be restored to its primitive condition.

A Problem—A man bargained for a farm at $3,000 cash, but being unable to call in his money promptly he agreed with the vendue to pay him said amount together with 6 per cent. per annum interest thereon, in six equal payments, one payment cash, and one every year thereafter for five years. Will some reader of the Recorder tell me in said paper how much a payment will be?

M. S. R.

Just before going into a trial the other day a discussion rose as to the best way to proceed in regard to exceptions to some depositions. The Judge said:

"It will save time if these preliminary exceptions can be settled before we call the jury."

"I set no value upon time" replied Judge O'Hara.

"I have observed that before," responded the court—and the bar smiled.

William Collier, the boy who stole McConnell's horse, and whose case was continued at the last term of court, and bailed out by his father, put in his appearance last week, and his case was again continued. He and his father were coming through from Timble, by wagon and when near the Boone and Gallatin line the horse became frightened and upset the wagon, throwing the old gentleman out, breaking his arm and otherwise bruising him. The boy escaped without injury.

Judge Montfort should call the grand jury back before court adjourns, as they overlooked one very important thing in their report—that of condemning the little porch which hangs in front of the court-house, just above the door. This structure has been pronounced by the grand jury as being unsafe for the last four or five years, yet it still hangs. Now that the last g. j. neglected it entirely, it will be sure to fall upon some one, and then the county will have a big damage suit on its hands.

A letter with a special delivery stamp on it was received at the postoffice at this place one day last week, and as soon as received, Mr. Rouse, the genial postmaster, darted out the door with lightning speed, to deliver the letter, and came very near running over two or three persons on the street. After a few minutes run the gentleman's residence was reached, but sorry to say, he had gone to the country, and the p. m. almost out of breath was in a quandary, but was finally induced to wait until the gentleman returned, when the message was promptly delivered, in good order. People on the streets should keep a lookout for these special deliveries.

Circuit Court.

[illegible] a week of the Circuit Court, when we went to press, consequently our Circuit Court notes were very limited.

The first case on the Commonwealth docket was that of J. W. Grubb for shooting Paul Lampton. The defendant was over 60 years old, and was considerably impaired by age. It was so manifested that at recent [illegible] which Col. Landram filed a demurrer to it which was sustained, the indictment was quashed and the matter resubmitted to the grand jury.

When Grubbs was brought into court Judge Montfort stated that he had reason to believe that the condition of Mr. Grubb's mind was such that he ought not to be put upon trial in which his liberty was involved, and that he would therefore have an inquiry held, which was set for Wednesday morning. Wednesday morning a jury was empaneled and an inquest held, Mr. Grubbs managing his own case, in which he handled the lawyers and doctors without gloves, and throughout insisting that he was not attempting the Black Dickson insanity dodge. The jury was not out long till it returned a verdict saying John W. Grubbs was of sound mind, when the court remanded him to jail to await the action of the grand jury. The trial will go over till next spring.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs Henry Hall, an indictment for cutting John M. Finch in Burlington late in the afternoon of the last February county court day, the jury found Hall not guilty.

There were several small misdemeanor cases in which fines to the amount of $242 were assessed.

Thursday morning when the ordinary docket was reached and the call of cases began, it was discovered that neither litigants nor witnesses, except in one or two cases, were present. The Judge declared his intention to break up the tardiness on the part of the witnesses and litigants, and at once commenced continuing cases at the costs of the absent parties and ordering attachments for the absent witnesses, and the docket for that day was disposed of in short order, and the jurors discharged till next morning. The action of the Judge Wednesday bringing the parties to time, at the next term the business of the court will proceed without delay. When the docket is set for four or five months before the term every litigant can ascertain for what day his case is set for trial, and the Judge's course last Wednesday is calculated to impress it on their memory.

In the case of Younger Johnson's administrator vs. Younger Johnson's heirs, &c., the entire claim of Milley Jarrell for loaned money and labor was rejected.

The docket is well nigh cleaned up.

The petit jurors last week had but little work to do in the court-room.

The grand jury reindicted John W. Grubbs and his bond was fixed at $200.

The case of Thos. W. Marshall vs. J. R. Clutterbuck, for the recovery of the possession of 50 acres of land near Richwood Station, was continued. The record in this case is becoming very voluminous.

The case of the First National Bank of Covington, Ky., vs. Milton Gaines and W. W. Gaines' executor has been the legal fight of the term. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence the court gave the jury peremptory instruction in favor of the defendants. The bank will take the case to the Court of Appeals. The suit was for $13,000 the bank sought to recover off the defendants as sureties of Alonzo Gaines. The defendants plead *non est* facturn to the two notes on which their names appeared.

The grand jury devoted one solid week to the investigation of the moral condition of the county, returning late Saturday afternoon, 38 indictments as the result of its labors. Heretofore it has been the practice to read out the names of the parties indicted when the indictments were returned into court, but Saturday Judge Montfort admonished the clerk to keep the names of those indicted private.

Lizzie Glackin vs Lewis Conrad, judgement for plaintiff for $170.

James Thompson vs. Boone County Insurance Company, judgment for defendants cost, and an appeal granted to the Superior Court.

Daly Masters vs. Evan Anderson, judgment in favor of plaintiff for $75.

J. B. Johnson vs. John Maloney, &c, judgment in favor of Johnson for $22,75, and in favor of J. W. Kennedy for $167,25 of the money in J. S. Mason's hands.

In the case of C. Fannie Latham vs. R. E. Latham it was "ordered and adjudged that plaintiff, Mrs. C. Fannie Latham is hereby empowered to act as a *feme sole* and to make contracts, sue and be sued, trade in her own name, have hold and enjoy, and dispose of her property which she now has and may hereafter acquire by deed, conveyance or last will and testament as if she was a single woman."

The Moore will case was reached Saturday at noon. Afternoon the jury was empaneled and adjourned till Monday morning, but nothing was done until afternoon Monday when the battle commenced, but hostilities were shortly suspended to give the propounder time in which to get Rev. Bristow, a witness and one of the subscribing witnesses to the will. The jury is composed as follows: Ephraim Aylor, Wash Watts, H. C. Duncan, Allie Corn, R. L. Willis, Henry Clore, John Cleek, J. W. Conner, B. L. Rice, Wallace Garrison, John Aylor and Jno. S. Gaines. Tuesday the court ruled out the depositions of Revs. B. F. Bristow and C. W. Miller, the subscribing witnesses to the will, which resulted in a peremptory instruction to the jury, and the will was set aside.

I take this method of informing the people of the county, that I have apple, pear and plum trees, different varieties, at my nursery, near Grant, Boone Co., Ky., now ready for transplanting, and would be pleased to have you give me a call. I will make a delivery of trees at Burlington, the first Monday in November.

B. T. Kelly, Grant, Ky.

The Teachers' Association will convene at Morgan Academy, Burlington, October 23d, 1886, at 10 a. m., with the following programme:

Opening address—J. P. Ryle.

Primary Grammar—J. [illegible] Miss Nora [illegible] and Mrs. Bell.

[illegible] best method of teaching [illegible]—David [illegible] and A. C. Collins.

[illegible]—Miss Virginia [illegible].

Should whispering be allowed in school?—Miss [illegible] and H. T. [illegible].

Should other than the prescribed branches be taught in the public schools?—L. M. Whitehead and H. A. [illegible].

Corporal punishment—J. O. [illegible] and W. L. Clutterbuck.

Education in Kentucky—Geo. A. Yates and R. R. Hutcheson.

Other teachers of the surrounding counties are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Lillie Hall is visiting her mother in Covington.

Mrs. Bettie [illegible] of Williamstown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Finch.

Mrs. Huffman has returned home after a week's visit with her mother at Covington.

Judge P. U. Major, of Frankfort, arrived Tuesday, and is stopping at the Boone House.

Miss Gussie Kirk returned home last Saturday after several days visit to friends at Mt. Adams, Ohio.

Mrs. P. S. Kennedy and Mrs. H. H. Talbott, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, after a week's visit to their brother, N. Talbott, of Union, have returned home.

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Hon. Judge of the Boone Circuit Court:

We, the Grand Jury, respectfully report that we have spent six days in diligent enquiry; that we have examined 69 witnesses and have found thirty-eight indictments.

We believe from the testimony before us that the Parlor Grove Pic-nic Grounds under its present management have become a nuisance; that there the laws of our State and county are often violated with impunity by persons not citizens of our county; that the Sabbath is disregarded; that gambling is allowed, that drunkenness and disorder prevail and that its general effects are damaging to the interests of our people.

We find our public buildings as follows: The Circuit Clerks office we find in excellent condition; the County Clerks office is also in good condition. We find the floor of the county clerks office needs ventilating; also the floor of the court-house. We find the jail well kept, yet it needs some repairs.

We endorse the action of our County Commissioners to provide a suitable place in which to keep the necessary vegetables and fruit for our County Infirmary.

All of which we respectfully submit.

N. S. Walton, foreman.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNION

Miss Alice Beasley, of Henry county, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

H. Bannister, Esq., is absent on a visit to relatives in Ohio.

Miss Annie Anderson returned this week from a visit to Covington.

J. M. Lassing has gone to North Bend, Ky., to teach this winter.

A. S. Racliel for the first time wields the birch at Adams' school-house.

Mrs. Sophia Bristow and Mr. and Mrs. John Bedford, of Bourbon county, were guests of A. W. Bristow last week.

Miss Nannie Burkett is making an extended visit in Bracken county.

Miss Mary Norman entertained a number of friends from Walton and Union, last Saturday, and of course all present enjoyed the day.

Verona.

The schools are now in full bloom.

Miss Beach, of Covington, is teaching the music class at Miss Hamilton's school.

Everybody went to Williamstown last Monday to hear John G. Carlisle.

The residence of C. D. Lewis was burned to the ground last Thursday morning—cause a defective flue. Insured for $500.

Miss Eva Tomlin, a graduate of the Normal School of Terre Haute, Ind., has been employed as assistant teacher in the public school.

Died—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Bass, Aunt Betsy Conner, in the 88th year of her age. She was the mother of Hon. Reuben Conner, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Funny to see—A double wedding.

A certain young man going to sleep in church, and his girl (intended) trying to wake him up.

John O'Neal when he is not in a good humor.

The crowd that assembles in Dr. Finnell's office to tell l—s (yarns)

Our fire brigade.

The attention Dr. Jones pays to a certain patient.

Plattsburg.

Morgan Tolin has the contract for building a slaughter house for Gaines & Wingate, the butchers. It will be located in the extreme west end near the front of Bank Street.

We met Wilbur Rice in the city the other day. Wib had some tobacco on the market that day and was only offered $4 90 per hundred pounds, and it was a very fair grade of tobacco.

Ed Waldon, the well known plasterer, formerly of this place but now of Delhi, Ohio, is the proud father of triplets, Maud, Alice and Blanch are their names. A sister of Samuel J. Tilden sent them $500 in gold not long since.

A disease similar to pleuro pneumonia has broken out among W. E. Hensley's cattle. One of his cows has died and others are likely to die. The disease acts something like the heaves in a horse.

Our town has taken a second boom, and is likely to out strip any town in the county in point of business and population. (you fellows at Waterloo need not look so mad). We are going [illegible] Indiana and County Commissioners to have the court house [illegible] Burlington will be a dead town.

Jeff [illegible] is likely to get a position on the police force of Lawrenceburg, Ind., in the place of George [illegible], resigned. This is the fellow that has piloted so many runaway couples from this side in search of [illegible] Hymen to the haven of peace and bliss.

Free to all. Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing descriptions and prices of the best varieties of Dutch Bulbs, Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, &c., also Roses, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Trees, Shrubs, &c., all suitable for Fall Planting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for a copy. Nanz & Neuner, Louisville, Ky.

A PRECIOUS MACHINE

The Modest Statements of a Strictly Truthful Hardware Clerk.

It was plain to see by his looks and actions that he had no idea of purchasing a lawn mower. He might, possibly, have been argued into buying two papers of tacks for five cents, or a summer thermometer at slaughter prices, but it wasn't likely that he even had a lawn to mow. And yet he came to a sudden halt before a hardware store, slid up to three or four specimen mowers on exhibition, and a minute later he was making a close examination. A clerk came out and said:

"Good morning. We have a few left, but they are going like hot cakes."

The man seized the handle of one of the mowers and pushed the machine back and forth.

"Any child can run it," observed the clerk, "and you notice that it makes no more noise than a sewing machine."

The man upset the machine on its back and spent three minutes investigating.

"Nothing to get out of order, sir," continued the clerk as he bowed to a good-looking woman. "We warrant this machine for two years, and will replace any part that breaks."

The man stood the machine up on one wheel and squinted and examined some more.

"Cuts through the heaviest grass and cuts closer than any other machine made. We are willing to let you have it for a week on trial."

The man counted the places for oiling the bearings. There were four of them.

"Over eighteen thousand of these machines were sold last year," said the clerk, as he menaced a dog with a hoe-handle. "It has taken more first-class premiums than any other machine in the world. The best is always the cheapest."

The man pushed the machine a few feet away from him, thrust his hands deep into his pockets and seemed about to whistle, but he didn't.

"I can give you a list of two hundred and thirty prominent citizens who have used them," said the clerk, as he flirted with a woman on a passing street car. "Don't be deceived into buying an inferior machine. The lawns of the nobility of England are mowed with this machine."

The man suddenly advanced and seized the handle of the machine.

"This machine sharpens itself, and the only care needed is to oil it now and then. Those who have used them the longest would not part with them for double the cost price."

The machine was pushed and pulled.

"We not only guarantee the machine but the price shall be made perfectly satisfactory," said the clerk, as he waved off a boot-black. "What is the use of paying twenty dollars for a lawn mower which will get out of order in half an hour? Beware of base imitations. There are machines in this market which are not worth the cost of sending home by an express wagon. Let me have your number and I will send this one up on trial. If it doesn't work—"

The clerk turned to look for the man but he had been gone a minute and a half.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BRAVE YEOMEN.

Washington's Prophetic Exclamation After the Battle of Bunker Hill.

It was the 15th day of June, 1775, that George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The next day he made his answer to Congress, in which he declared he accepted the office but that he would take no pay. He left Philadelphia on his way to Boston, June 21, escorted by a troop of horsemen and accompanied by Schuyler and Lee, who had just been made Major-Generals by Congress. They had gone about twenty miles when they saw a man on horseback coming rapidly down the road. It was a messenger riding post-haste to Philadelphia and carrying to Congress news of the battle of Bunker Hill. Everybody was stirred by the news and wanted to know the particulars.

"Why were the Provincials compelled to retreat?" he was asked.

"It was for want of ammunition," he replied.

"Did they stand the fire of the regular troops?" asked Washington, anxiously.

"That they did and held their own fire in reserve until the enemy was within eight rods."

"Then the liberties of the country are safe!" exclaimed Washington. He remembered well the scenes under Braddock and he knew what a sight it must have been to those New England farmers when a compact body of uniformed soldiers came marching up from the boats at Charlestown. If they could stand fearlessly there was stuff in them for soldiers.—*Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.*

A Man Who Loved His Prison.

Warden McComb, of the California State prison at Folsom, has been planning extensive improvements in the prison grounds and has had the hearty co-operation of Harry, the convict gardener. At the height of the work Harry's term expired, and though he begged hard to stay, he was sent to San Francisco a free man. Within ten days a deputy sheriff brought Harry back. "I've come to stay this time, General," he shouted, gleefully; "they ain't smart enough to keep me away from the garden." He had pleaded guilty to thefts enough to get a very long sentence within his beloved prison walls.—*Sacramento Bee.*

For Rent.

50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address

Joe Reed or Mrs. Garrison,
Burlington, Ky.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,

Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal.

Jno. H. Ryle,
H. W. Ryle.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—of the—
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Aug 27, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$630,044 86
Overdrafts		3,[illegible] 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other Nat'l Banks		[illegible]
Due from State banks and bankers		[illegible]
Real estate, furniture & fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses and taxes		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	1,481 97	
Bills of other Banks	3,845 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Trade Dollars	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	43,300 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., 5 per cent. circulation		2,250 00
Total		$945,281 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	10,443 00	46,443 00
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		45,000 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	419,335 02	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	212 00	
Due to other N'tl Banks	34,635 31	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	24,063 03	553,843 36
Total		$945,287 05

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of Aug, 1886.

R. K. Tarvin, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. C. Motch,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

—THE—

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

FOR 1887.

DAILY and WEEKLY

THE NEWSIEST,
MOST FEARLESS,
MOST POPULAR,
ABLEST EDITED
Newspaper in America.

For inside information of schemes, public, corporate, private or other kind, you will be obliged to read THE ENQUIRER.

As to political and social intelligence,

TRUTH AND FACTS,

One is sadly ignorant who fails to consult that greatest of all newspapers,

THE ENQUIRER

For a live newspaper that allows nothing to escape its knowledge; suppresses nothing of importance for a bribe or obligation; applies no sugar-coated excuse for evil deeds or their authors; calls mistakes by their proper names,

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Comprised in its columns are complete Market Reports, Telegraphic News from all over the world, Excellent Feature Articles, Miscellaneous Food for the Intelligent Brain, Moral Instruction, Terse Criticisms and Sparkling Wit.

The policy of the Enquirer is to serve the whole country and the people impartially; to bring about genuine and lasting reforms beneficial to all; to freely speak the truth and give facts; to expose corruption wherever found, and to render all possible assistance in the detection and punishment of vice.

Subscribe for it for 1887, and enjoy the satisfaction of being a reader of the best newspaper in the world.

THE WEEKLY ENQUIRER

Is the Family Paper for the country home. It gives the general news of the whole world up to the day of publication; contains a mass of choice reading matter; deals in Art, Literature, and Science, and its Market Reports, Agricultural Department and Household page can not be surpassed. It is the largest and cheapest paper in Union, and is conceded by every body to be the best weekly paper published.

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One Year, $1 15. Six Months, 65c.
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	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr.
Sunday and Daily	$1 50	$3 75	$7 00	$14 00
Daily, ex. Sunday	1 25	3 25	6 00	12 00
Any three days	65	1 75	3 25	6 00
Any two days	45	1 25	2 25	4 00
Any one day	25	65	1 25	2 00
Sunday Issue	25	65	1 25	2 00

Address **ENQUIRER,**
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JOHN R. McLEAN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, D. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weiner, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Sam'l Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Cave Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreibt, John Green, Thos. Burt, Fred Probble, Charles Castinetto, Peter Fox and John Rankin, have associated themselves as a body politic and coporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. Tolin,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

Take your County Paper.

Take the Reccorder.

Music Lessons,
PIANO
or
ORGAN.

Instruments furnished for practice, and Lessons given at my residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
Burlington, Ky.

G. W. BENNETT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Saddles and Harness,
Rising Sun, Ind.

All work custom made and warranted. Largest stock ever kept in Rising Sun. Repairing a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Sarah Alice Crisler, after this date she having abandoned me. R. F. Crisler.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to J. M. Stemler, of Walton, are notified to come forward and settle the same at once. Persons having claims against said Stemler must present the same at once to the undersigned.

T. F. Curley, assignee,
Walton, Ky.

J. C. CLORE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
65 W. Third Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

POPLAR, OAK, HEMLOCK

For all kinds of

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

INSURE AT HOME

The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

J. A. GAINES, President, Burlington, Ky.	J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.

R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Legran Gaines,	B. L. Rice.

Jno. Stephens.

Oscar Gaines, Agent.	R. S. Cowen, Assessor

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
Aurora, Ind

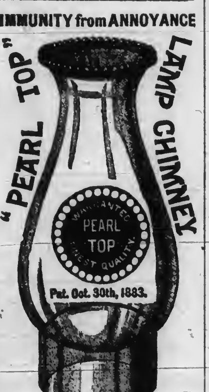
Will have constantly on hand

Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY, Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 250 girls this year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all Churches. Unsurpassed in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

OTCHIPWE NAGAMON.

Tribal Song of the Ojibbeway.

([illegible])

I.

[illegible]

II.

[illegible]
Beautiful is this our country
[illegible]
The Supreme Spirit (or Power)
[illegible]
Has given us

III.

[illegible] Mishe Kitchigami
For in the wonderfully (large expanse of water) (Michigan)
[illegible]
We shall find
[illegible] Namegoss [illegible]
Fish in abundance—the great trout is here
[illegible]
Ah! Well tasted one
[illegible]
The white fish

IV.

[illegible] kitchimashim a
In bright weather we may sail about,
[illegible]
For it is pleasant
[illegible] Kitchimam [illegible]
When the wind rises, aha!—then the huge waves
Kitchimutchechuke
A big sound of troubled waters
[illegible]
It is frightful!

V.

Napiming dash aki, bebidun [illegible]
In the forest near are various creatures
[illegible]
To meet our needs needful.
Amik [illegible]
The beaver is here, the otter, the marten,
Mokwa, [illegible]
The bear, the deer—
Gwenatchiwid,
All desirable.

VI.

Kitiganing gaie, [illegible]
In the fields, behold, there is no scarcity
Gewissininig—
Of food—
Opin, mandaminag, minan, mishiminag,
Potatoes, maize, whortleberries, raspberries,
Anotch go bekanwik
The varied gifts
Nataweging,
Of the soil.

VII.

Awamakamig dash Matagwed Jamanash
Underground Germans and Irish
Aonkiwag
Are delving,
Diwahikiwag—Anoniwashin Kitchimokomawag,
Gathering metal—servants of the Big Knives (Americans),
Mamigeaag
Most greedy.

VIII.

Uaiabishkiusag, mano ki gadaian
The pale faces shall accomplish (possess)
Uaalaman
Their desires.
Anishinabein minotch minodia
The Red Man will be cared for;
Ishkonagaus eta,
A small portion only
O gadaian
Shall he require.

IX.

Nossiman: Kie igo ki wandadamago
Our Father: Him will we beseech
Epitoweng—
With loud voices—
Kaskitagunag. Yahi Jawenimitang
We who are His followers—that He will be merciful
Ketimagisiiyang
And from poverty keep
Oma aking
Here below.

—*G. Archie Stockwell, M. D., in N. Y. Independent.*

EARTHQUAKE HORRORS.

Their Record in Ancient and Modern Times.

Human Prevention Suggested—Suddenness of the Casualties—The Earthquakes at Lima, Callao, Lisbon and in the United States.

The rapidity with which the earthquake destroys is one of its most horrible features. The cyclone is slow and the conflagration dull, compared with the fearful celerity of the earthquake. The shock seldom lasts longer than a few seconds, sometimes a minute, yet its power can compass the destruction of magnificent cities whose structures have stood for centuries, and territories are distorted and shorn of their beauty and productiveness, hills are made valleys and valleys hills, rivers are dried up and yawning rifts open in the solid earth from which flames and smoke issue.

In Calabria a whole district of country covered with flourishing towns, fertile, rich and happy, was in a few seconds converted into a dismal waste. At that time the most strange distortions of nature took place. Cities upon hills were hurled down into the valley below, the vales were converted into mountains and lakes. Where hills had existed vales came to displace them, fields were removed with all their growing crops and the laborers in their midst to strange and distant places. Sand spread over their fields, and the distortion of the landscape was so great that the survivors did not recognize their own homes.

The earthquake does not always give an intimation of its coming. The most experienced observer can not foretell by any signs in the earth or sky when the dreaded visitation is at hand. Sometimes it comes when the summer days are cloudless and bright, and when the stars look serenely upon the earth in all the splendor of a tropical night. It comes at other times when the air is thick and cloudy, and heavy clouds fill the sky. Winter and summer are alike subject to its visitation; like death it has all seasons for its own. The inhabitants of Lima supposed they could foretell an earthquake by the circumstance of the rats running more swiftly among the rafters of the house than usual, but their frequent visitations were preceded by different signs and tokens both in animate and inanimate nature every time. Both science and observation, the wise philosopher and the presuming empiric, have failed alike in establishing any law by which the dread calamity may be predicted.

The cause of earthquakes is also unknown. Although theories without number have been advanced upon the subject, the most vigorous of human intellects have labored in vain to form some adequate estimate concerning their origin and cause. The Chaldeans were in the habit of attributing them to the influence of the stars. The ancient philosopher supposed them to be the imprisoned floods and winds in the center of the earth, which rent the earth in their efforts to get out. Des Cartes first advanced the theory of inflamed gas seeking an outlet, and Mons. Thomas in his excellent work, "Memoire sur les causes des Tremblements de Terre," thought they were caused by large quantities of illuminous and sulphurous gas becoming suddenly inflamed, breaking forth in violent fermentation, but modern geologians assert that the globe upon which we live is nearly a thin crust of solid matter, inclosing a mass of molten fire that has a constant tendency to expand, and that the restless fires now [illegible] their limitations and [illegible] of burning lava [illegible] earthquake and rupture the outer crust in [illegible] fury.

Whether earthquakes can be prevented by any human means is a question that has occupied scientific minds in every age. Pliny tells that ancient writers on the subject thought they had lighted upon a certain prevention of the destructive convulsions of the earth that had baffled the devices of the learned. If the earthquake came from imprisoned air and water, what more natural than to seek a means of vent for the prisoners. They began therefore to dig deep pits along the sea shore, and these reaching into the depth of the earth acted as safety valves for the accumulated vapors. This project was, however, abandoned, fearing it would produce the very evil it was intended to remedy.

Volcanoes have often been supposed to be an outlet for these gases and a protection against earthquakes, as the lands of the earthquake are those of the volcanic crater and burning mountain. Humboldt, Daubeny and others have accepted the theory that Italy and Sicily were shielded from danger by the constant eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna, for it was observed that when these mountains began to pour forth lava the quivering earth found repose. Yet those who look upon the volcano as a protection from the earthquake must be led to doubt their efficiency when it is remembered that Vesuvius and Etna have failed to save Southern Europe from the most dire destruction. One of the greatest earthquakes of the Pacific coast was ushered in by a general eruption of all the fiery peaks of the Andes. One after another the mountain tops flamed forth in a long and terrible line, sending up masses of molten or red-hot rocks, and blackening the sky with sulphurous gases, and against the dark sky lurid tongues of flame shot up in weird splendor, and streams of burning lava seamed the mountain sides, while far below them the upheaving earth was shaken and riven, and covered with the ruin of men's works, while man himself lay prostrate in death, and the tidal wave swept away all the traces of the earth's desolation. How the mysterious attendant, the tidal wave, is connected with the earthquake, is scarcely known. It is produced by a disturbance at the bottom of the ocean, and in all instances of an earthquake the ocean gives more or less indications of disturbance, vessels have been shaken and struck as by an invisible blow, when far from port. Smoke and flames have issued from the midst of the waves; the sea has been discolored, and the waters roll black as ink, volcanoes rise above them for a moment, and then, as at Juan Fernandez, disappear. Or islands start up and are slowly molded from the fire stained rocks to the fertile habitations of man, and it is quite probable that this rise and fall of the ocean's bed produces the tidal wave. The history of the earthquake dates back for nearly three thousand years. Among the most ancient those of mythology are probably derived from a more authentic source than the imaginations of poets or traditional lore. Thucydides gives an account of a shock that was unheeded by the combatants when Hannibal was conquering at Thrasymene, and the great earthquake that shattered Tyre and the cities of Asia in the fourth year of Tiberius. The first ominous quiver that half ruined Pompeii and Herculaneum in the year 67, twelve years before the final eruption of the hitherto harmless Vesuvius. The fearful earthquakes in the reign of Justinian in (527,565), of which Gibbon gives an account, Nivenzio gives a lamentable account of the earthquakes that have devastated the different sections of the world since the discovery of America.

Lima alone has suffered fourteen times from this cause. The city of Lima has been painted by those who visited it when it was under Spanish rule in the last century as one of the fairest of cities. Its climate was like that of an Arabian paradise, so balmy and soft. No chilling breath of winter ever visited its people. No rain ever fell there, but instead an impalpable vail of mist that came from the sea in the day fell in gentle dew at night upon the thirsty land to preserve the vegetation and temper the climate, and it was only at rare intervals that the permanent moisture was dissipated and the heat was felt to be uncomfortable. It was on a plain, six miles above the level of the sea, "a terrestial paradise," said a traveler. Looking down upon a landscape of wonderful fertility, where orange groves and tropical flowers bloomed in prodigal profusion. The surrounding country was rich in all that was required to give life and luxury to the happy Peruvians. The city, designed with taste and care, with its broad streets and tropical foliage, was one of the most splendid that the American continent could boast. There was situated the palace of the Viceroy of the Spanish possessions, who ruled with regal sway over his South American subjects. Lima was therefore the center to which flowed the wealth, the beauty and fashion of the land. Rich with the spoils of the Incas and the products of their own mines was the city and its inhabitants. Its plaza was adorned by the magnificent palace of the Viceroy and a cathedral of rare splendor, by a fountain supported by brazen lions and a range of public buildings unsurpassed by any structure in Europe. Nor was there a gayer metropolis. The houses were low adobe dwellings, inclosing a court, which a fountain and tropical foliage made like a dream of the orient. There, under the splendor of the summer sky, the dance, and song, and music of the mandolin beguiled the perfect nights.

The fair Peruvians were famed for their superb dresses of lace and silk, their ornaments of pearls and diamonds were in accordance with the wealth and good fortunes of their fathers and husbands. Nor were they negligent of the devout observance of the Roman religion. So that the tide of "their mirth and their occupations" flowed on incessantly in a tranquil stream day after day.

A road of six miles in length led down to Callao, the seaport of Lima. The town was upon a slope of the low shore and numbered about five thousand inhabitants. It was a gay and busy place, with a good harbor that was scarcely needed for the shelter of vessels, so peaceful was the sea. For the languid waves of the quiet Pacific scarcely rippled against the shore. The town had its palace and public buildings that, while they were not equal in splendor to those of Lima, filled the hearts of the seaport townsmen with pride. The road that ran back to Lima was lined with gardens and villas, and was usually filled with merry muleteers and the wealthy citizens driving in their calaches. Such were Lima and Callao in October, 1746. Earthquakes had come, gone, and been forgotten. The people of Lima had built their grand structures and repaired all traces of formed disaster, and the inhabitants of Callao slept by the side of their tranquil sea in dreams of peace and perfect security.

It was on October 28, at 10:30 at night, when the cities of Lima and Callao slept, a calm and starlight night when the shock came; instantly the people rushed forth from their dwellings, and the cry of "the earthquake" came from pale and terror-stricken people as they rushed wildly about, not knowing where to go for shelter and safety. Four minutes served to shake Lima to the ground, and of the three thousand buildings, not twenty were left standing. The whole city had crumbled into dust. The churches and monasteries, the palace of the Viceroy, the pleasant adobe dwellings, had fallen and crushed their inmates in many instances, and those who had sought escape in flight were overwhelmed by the falling structures that buried over a thousand victims beneath their ruins, and there, amid the desolation of destruction, the cry of the dying and bereaved, the survivors awaited the coming of the dawn. With the dawn came the terrible tidings that Callao had been swept away by a tidal wave, and only a waste of sand filled the site of the flourishing seaport, with its harbor, its ramparts, and places beside the peaceful ocean that had risen in its might and swept it with wave after wave from off the earth. The new Callao that was afterward built was on a different site, far away from the terrible memories of the past. At the time of the great earthquake, in 1755, Lisbon was a far more important city than it is now, with a remnant of its past glory when it had been the center of commerce and culture in the sixteenth century. It was then more the peer of London or Paris than any other city in Southern Europe. Those who noticed the course of nature just before the earthquake at Lisbon had observed that in several years the land had shown various signs of volcanic action. The weather was dry and oppressive, springs had ceased to flow where they once existed in abundance, and the earth had frequently trembled with slight shocks. Yet never had Lisbon been more heedless of danger than at the moment of its destruction. For more than a century and a half it had known no catastrophe. The tall houses, four or five stories high, with their open balconies stretching over the narrow streets, had stood to shelter generations. The royal palaces, richly adorned with furniture of gold and silver, and stored with gems and diamonds had been built with no expectation of their destruction, and its churches, more elaborate still than its palaces, were decked with the spoils of the Indies. In its two great squares were palaces and public buildings and the magnificent Church of the Dominicans. The corridors and dungeons of the Holy Inquisition marked the greater circuit of them. The Ruccio was placed in the center of the city, and it was here that some of the most fatal accidents of the earthquake occurred.

The morning of November 1, 1755, broke fair and warm over Lisbon. A soft east wind blew and the sky was cloudless. It was a high festival of the Roman Church, the chapels and cathedrals were filled with throngs of worshipers. The English merchants had not yet gone to their counting-houses, and the royal family were still in the palace. Suddenly a roar was heard like the peal of countless thunder-bolts, a terrible shock struck the city, and it fell. The royal family had time to leave the palace ere it fell in dust and remnants. The magnificent churches swayed backwards and forwards ere they fell upon the worshipers and crushed them in their ruins. The tall houses were dashed down upon the narrow streets, burying their inmates who strove to flee from the tottering walls. A sudden darkness brooded over the city, where the air was filled with dust, the shrieks of the dying, the wail of the living and the cry of the fallen metropolis. It is estimated that more than thirty thousand perished in that awful moment. Many of the survivors were killed by the fall of the buildings as they fled wildly through the streets. Nobles, fair women, priests, monks and nuns, peasant and slave, who were yet unhurt, fled in one vast throng to the open public square, where forty thousand miserable human beings found a temporary refuge. But now another horror came upon them. A solid wall of water, the tidal wave, advanced and swept thousands away into the ocean. Again they, the survivors, fled from the accursed city, clambering over ruins, over the heaps of wounded and dying, forgetting the ties of nature and the claims of friendship, leaving the weak, the aged and women and children to die from injuries or the excess of terror. To complete the horror of the situation, the city took fire from the burning candles of the fallen churches, that kindled from the altar clothes and dresses of the dead, so that the substance of the rich and poor, the booty of the dishonest, the costly offerings of the pious, all melted swiftly away. What the earthquake and the tidal wave had left was totally consumed. At the time when Lisbon fell a general commotion prevailed over a wide circle of sea and land. Cadiz was swept by a tidal wave that carried away many of its people. Milan was severely shaken, and some of its buildings destroyed. The firm rock of Gibraltar trembled violently. In Switzerland and along the Rhine, and even in Holland, the shock was felt. Northern Africa felt it also, and the city of Meginez was destroyed. Far out upon the Atlantic the waters were disturbed with flame and smoke. Even Boston felt it so perceptibly as to drive people from their homes in consternation. In 1811 almost every part of the United States was shaken by an earthquake. It was a year of terror. Fierce-looking comets swept across the sky, and hurricanes of sleet and snow desolated Massachusetts and Long Island, and the terrible consciousness that the earth beneath them was in commotion brooded everywhere. From all parts the news came to New York and Philadelphia that the land was being shaken by earthquakes. The first shock occurred at Washington December 16, at about 2:30 in the morning. Houses were shaken, doors and windows rattled, men grew sick and giddy, and fears of a great catastrophe filled every mind. At Richmond the bells in the houses rang, and the people arose in terror. At Columbia, S. C., houses rocked and quivered and had the plastering shaken from the walls. At Charleston a rumbling sound was heard like distant thunder, and the bell in St. Philip's steeple was rung by its agency. In Savannah there was rumbling like distant thunder and flashes of light in the air. In Louisville chimneys were shaken down, and life was in evident danger. The springs of fresh water in Kentucky were tainted with sulphur, and the shock extended over Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. The next year, 1812, January 23, the earthquake was felt anew, principally at Richmond, Charleston, Pittsburgh and New Madrid, where fissures six feet wide opened in the earth. But this was all. No lives were lost and no great injury was done to property.

These are only a few of the instances of the earthquake in history. Its fearful and instantaneous destruction, its unannounced approach, its inscrutable origin, its awful voice, the horrors of its tidal wave, and the fury of its hurricane have made it the terror of all ages.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

At the White mountain hotels last summer the majority of the waiter girls wore white dresses, and are pupils at the Conservatory of Music in Boston during the winter. Many of them walked as if keeping time to some invisible music, and when carrying a tray of heavy dishes their step suggested a funeral march.—*Boston Post.*

—The colored population of Charleston, S. C., outnumbers the white 4,985, the totals being 32,540 colored to 27,60[illegible] whites.

POWDERLY TALKS.

The Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor Reviews the Growth and Educational Necessities of the Order. Why He Opposed the Railroad and Eight-Hour Strikes.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The only work transacted in the National Assembly of Knights of Labor yesterday was the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials.

Mr. Powderly's address has already been made public. The Grand Master opened his address by saying that the laws of the order require the General Master Workman to submit at the general assembly a report of his official acts during the year, but for him to do that would be impossible, for the reason, among others, that such a report would take at least four weeks' time to prepare. For information as to details of the Executive Board's actions the convention is referred to the various reports to be presented, and the Master Workman proceeds to consider matters of importance and make such suggestions as he deems necessary. The address proceeds:

"If we are guided by the experience of the past, and act accordingly, we can place the order upon a footing so safe and sure that no assaults from its enemies can injure it. If we are not guided by that experience and close this general assembly without having improved on the past we will fail to properly represent those who sent us here. The rapid increase in membership since the Hamilton session of the general assembly has been most marvelous, 4,000 assemblies having been organized. Thousands have been attracted toward the order through motives of sympathy; others have come for purely selfish motives, while the great bulk of our new recruits joined for the good they could do. Quite a few have entered our order for the purpose of redressing existing wrongs, and before waiting to learn anything concerning the duty of the Knights of the order, have plunged into rash and ill-considered strikes. The car drivers of St. Louis were organized under promise of the organizer that they would receive aid instituted in case of a strike. Even before the receipt of their charter they were on strike. Their proceedings were characterized by such utter disregard for our teachings that the paid and well known agents of their employers had no difficulty in securing the passage of motions of a violent character. It is an established fact that men who were employed by detective agencies stood upon the floor of that assembly urging the men to deeds of violence and that the property of the street car companies be destroyed. For these outrages the order was in no way responsible.

"The Southwest strike began when the time and attention of the general officers were taken up with other matters of vital importance. No notice of the contemplated action was given to us, and we knew nothing whatever concerning it or the causes leading to it until it had been in progress several days. It has been asserted that I condemned the men while they were on strike. No such statement ever passed my lips. I did not approve of the strike, since confidence enough was not reposed in the Executive Board to give them a chance to examine into grievances complained of. It was only when the threat was made to stop every wheel in the United States that I raised my voice in denial. I did that in defense of the order and the country, and would do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

"The eight-hour strike which took place May 1 was not successful except in cases where employes and employers were acting in harmony, or where employers were willing to adopt the plan. In many cases the old system of working long hours has been revived. I cautioned our members against rushing into this movement, and am firm in the belief that had I not done so great loss would have been entailed upon vast numbers of our assemblies. I have been accused of opposing the eight-hour movement. No statement was ever further from the truth. I opposed the strike on May 1 because the education which must always precede intelligent action had not been given to those in need of it, and because no definite business-like plan for the inauguration of the movement had been mapped out. For these same reasons do I still oppose it. A reduction of the hours of labor is a necessity, and sooner or later must be had, but we must not forget that in many places the ten-hour plan has not been adopted yet. The very discussion of the sudden introduction of the eight-hour plan injured business. Millions of dollars' worth of work was left undone because of the uncertainty in regard to taking contracts. The move was in the right direction, but the time and circumstances were not suitable. Before the eight-hour plan is adopted the Knights of Labor and the trade unions of America must lay aside their jealousies and their differences, come together and adopt a plan of action, which must be gradual and such as will not inflict injury upon either employer or employe. Before a short hour system that will be of any benefit to mankind can be inaugurated the relation which the workman bears to the labor-saving machine must undergo a radical change. A plan of co-operation through which the workmen may control the machine he operates must one day supersede the present system.

"The question of child labor and education is the most important that can come before us now or at any time. To make the necessary progress we must see that the child has an education. It should be a part of every assembly's duty to ascertain the number of children who do not attend school in its vicinity, learn what the causes are, and take steps to remedy the evil. It is useless to labor for the establishment of a co-operative system when we lack the business training necessary to operate it. I ask that a special committee be appointed to prepare a plan for the better education of the American youth."

The address then refers to the trouble with trades unions, which Mr. Powderly said has been exaggerated and distorted, while admitting that there have been faults on both sides. He recommends that in the future all matters of dispute between the Knights and other societies be submitted to the executives of both organizations for settlement, and, above all things, let a speedy and impartial investigation be made. Mr. Powderly then replies as follows to the criticisms of which he has been made the subject:

"I have never during the seven years that I have served as General Master Workman made a member of this order a subject of personal or public criticism or abuse. I have made it a rule never to speak in criticism, harsh or otherwise, of a man, except when standing face to face with him. I have been accused of displaying a 'lack of nerve,' of 'want of backbone,' and of being too 'weak a man to lead a strong movement.' If, while holding a position such as no man living or dead ever held before, I have displayed a lack of nerve or backbone, why is it that a million men and women of nerve, of backbone and common sense have gathered around the standard which was placed in my hands seven years ago? If I have been proved a weak man why do so many strong men support me? By men who are not Knights of Labor I have been called weak because I discountenanced violence and hasty, ill-advised action. I have no excuse to offer, for if this is an offense, let the general assembly itself offer the apology. I will now speak as I have never spoken to a session of the general assembly before. Representatives have been instructed to vote for me for General Master Workman. I feel complimented, but release every member from his obligation to vote for me. You are free to vote for any other man you choose, and if you act in accordance with my wishes you will select another to fill my place. In voting for the General Master Workman don't be guided by sentiment or sympathy, but vote for the best interests of God's suffering poor and the cause of united labor."

Four Children Injured.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 6.—An extraordinary calamity happened here yesterday. Rev. J. W. Twort, pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church, was experimenting with a magic lantern for the amusement of his children, when he incautiously brought a rubber apparatus containing hydrogen into contact with the flame of the lantern. A terrific explosion ensued. The glass front of the house was blown away a distance of twenty feet into the street, the stove was shattered and the furniture was broken in pieces. Four children received internal injuries of a serious nature.

Increased Circulation of the Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The silver-dollar circulation of the United States, which was slightly below $60,000,000 on September 30, has now passed the limit, being far greater than ever before in the history of the country. The treasury officials say that it may rise as high as $65,000,000 and then decline as rapidly as the new silver certificates are put out.

To Benefit the Rising Generation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—Colonel Alexander Hogeland, general division agent of the Youth's National Mutual Improvement Association, has called a national convention to meet in this city October 22.

A Royal Visitor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the collector of customs at San Francisco to extend all proper courtesy and to admit to free entry the baggage and effects of Prince Louis Napoleon, nephew of the King of Italy, traveling under the name of Count Louis Mon-Caliari, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco on the 8th inst.

Oil Excitement in Michigan.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 6.—The petroleum excitement in this vicinity has led to the purchase of all available lands within one hundred miles, and tax titles at auction bring fifty times their value.

MRS. FREMONT.

The Devotion of This Strong-Minded Woman to Her Husband's Interests.

Mrs. Fremont's figure is too stout to be graceful—she always had a tendency to amplitude—and this, with her white hair, gives her a grand maternal air, which is in accordance with the fact. At first she strikes you as older than sixty-two. After talking with her for a while you think she must be younger. Her mind is so fresh, alert and sparkling as when she was twenty-five, it is affluent in resources. I have often heard her called one of the most intellectual women in America.

When Fremont visited California after Buchanan's election, and at the end of two or three years went to Europe, his wife accompanied him, of course. He and she have been inseparable, except where circumstances absolutely forbade their being together. She was anxious to join him in his early explorations into the wilds of the then unknown West, in which the strongest men nearly perished, and she would have gone, but for the fear of making her husband ridiculous—almost the only fear of which she is capable. Courage, physical as well as moral, is one of her most valiant traits. It is a paternal inheritance, and is what Napoleon called of the two-o'clock-in-the-morning order. She would have been only too happy to follow her husband's fortunes in the field, and was restrained only by the consideration I have named. She and her son, then a small boy, were with him, and slept in the same tent, when he was in Missouri in 1861, and ironical soldiers frequently spoke of her as being his chief of staff. She is capable of carrying a musket, and using it, and I am confident she would lead any forlorn hope, particularly if its object were to advance her husband's prospects. She is without the weaknesses so prominent in many women's characters, and for the ordinary woman she has little liking. Her natural preference is for the society of men, because they are less frivolous, broader and have higher aims. The stronger and more intellectual class of women she affects, and numbers many of them among her dearest friends. But she has no sympathy with what is known as woman's rights.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WIND VS. STEAM.

Recent Experiments With Improved American Sailing Vessels.

Notwithstanding the improvements in steam navigation, transportation by sailing vessels is so much cheaper, that new experiments are being tested in wind-driven crafts. On the lakes, it has been found economical to use large grain vessels, those which ply between Chicago and Buffalo, carry five masts. There is now building a five-masted schooner for salt water with a carrying capacity of three thousand tons. The competition between Russian and American petroleum is making both nations do all they can to cheapen that useful and wonderful product of nature. While Americans have heretofore sent the refined oil to the rest of the world in barrels, the Russians have sent it out in bulk, making a large saving thereby. Several American vessels have been fitted up to carry oil to Europe also in bulk. As steam is costly and fire dangerous, it is proposed to build a six-masted schooner that will carry one hundred thousand cans of oil. Mineral oil, by the way, is very cheap. At last accounts, crude petroleum was selling at sixty cents a barrel. This is a remarkable boon to the poor of all countries, who have now a brilliant illuminant cheaper than was the old tallow dip.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Artificial Manufacture of Quinine, According to Hewett's Plan.

A remarkable discovery, by which the price of quinine may be reduced to something like six cents per ounce, has been made by Mr. Cresswell Hewett. The synthetical manufacture of quinine was first suggested to Mr. Hewett, in 1869, by the late Dr. Mattheson, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, while giving his assistance in a course of experiments in connection with apomorphia. Subsequently, Prof. Parkes, of Netley, aided with his advice, and to these gentlemen, rather than to himself, Mr. Cresswell Hewett modestly explains that the process is due. The importance of this discovery is rendered greater by the fact that while hitherto we have been depending for our quinine on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, from whose bark only about two per cent. of good quinine can be extracted, ninety-eight per cent. being valueless, the drug can now be manufactured without limit by a very simple process from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world.—*London Lancet.*

Mme. Janauschek's Advice.

"Young ladies, I fancy, ask your advice as to their going on the stage?" "Yes, hundreds. Every week some girl comes and asks me: 'Madame, I want to go on the stage; shall I?'" "And you answer?" "I answer: 'No, no, no, my child; no.' They know nothing of the life of the stage, its temptations and its hard work. They see us only at night, nicely dressed, and with every thing perfect. They know no more. I have been thirty-three years on the stage, and I say there is no life like it. It has no happiness, it leaves you no time for domestic or social pleasure, no time for any thing but work, work, work. I was once a good pianist. But for years I have hardly touched a piano. I love to draw, but there is no time ever. All is work and travel, travel and work. To girls who think of going on the stage again, I say no, no."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.			
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@	2 25
Choice Butchers	3 50	@	4 10
HOGS—Common	3 60	@	4 00
Good Packers	4 10	@	4 35
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@	4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@	3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	75
No. 3 red	70	@	73
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	28	@	28½
Rye—No. 2		@	51
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@	11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 50
Good Leaf	8 05	@	8 40
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 55	@	10 37½
Lard—Prime Steam	6⅛	@	6⅜
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	20
Ohio Creamery	25	@	29
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@	2 25
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 35	@	1 65
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	3 20	@	4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@	82
No. 2 red		@	82¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	48½
Oats—mixed	30	@	40
PORK—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
LARD—Western steam		@	6 00
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	70¾
No. 2 Chicago Spring	69¼	@	70
Corn—No. 2	33	@	33⅜
Oats—No. 2	22⅝	@	23
Rye		@	48
PORK—Mess		@	8 85
LARD—Steam	5 65	@	5 70
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@	3 85
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	79½	@	80
Corn—Mixed		@	44⅜
Oats—Mixed	31	@	33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@	11 50
Lard—Refined		@	8 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS	6	@	6½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	72¼
Corn—mixed		@	34½
Oats—mixed		@	24½
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	72
Corn—mixed		@	39
Oats—mixed		@	27½
PORK—Mess		@	10 00
LARD—Steam		@	6 00

Duration of Infectiousness.

The duration of the infectious stages of various diseases is thus given by Dr. J. F. Pearse, an English physician: Measles, from the second day of the disease, for three weeks; small-pox, from the fourth day, for four weeks; scarlet fever, from the fourth day, for seven weeks; mumps, from the second day, for three weeks; diphtheria, from the first day for three weeks. The incubation periods, or intervals occurring between exposure to infection and the first symptoms, are as follows: Whooping cough, fourteen days; mumps, eighteen days; measles, ten days; small-pox, twelve days; scarlet fever, three days; diphtheria, fourteen days.—[illegible]

Postmaster Chaney, of Washington, D. C., was promptly cured by Red Star Cough Cure.

"Why do poets wear long hair?" asks an inquirer. Costs to have it cut, dear, that's why.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A uniform and natural color of the whiskers is produced by using Buckingham's Dye.

We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family, for colds, with perfect success.

An earthquake is not like other trouble. It won't blow over.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which being suffered, rivers can not quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss, but if it robs you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure, make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

The barber tests the humidity of the hair by his hairometer.—*Washington Critic.*

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"

when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

Why is a carpenter like a barber? Because he can't get along without shavings.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

* * * * Piles, fistula, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A horse is a thing that is easily taut.—*Marathon Independent.*

"As good as represented" is what every body says of Frazer's Axle Grease.

Crows never kick up a disturbance without caws.—*Life.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Persons who take measures to enlarge their business—Tailors.

Oxygen Cure. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

It is rumored that the Connecticut onion crop is a failure. No tears.—*Boston Post.*

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

JAY VAN VECHTEN, M. D., New London, Ohio, says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters with most satisfactory results in cases of Debility where a tonic is needed, and I know of no preparation of iron that does better."

MRS. MARY SWEENEY, 1033 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., says: "I had lost all appetite and was entirely broken down in health. I was greatly benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters and gladly recommend it."

MRS. NANCY CUSICK, Jeffersonville, Ind., says: "I was troubled with weakness and a general breaking down of the system. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with the most satisfactory results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 250½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

MASON & HAMLIN NOW SELL THEIR UNRIVALED ORGANS On the EASY HIRE system, payments at the rate of $2.25 per month, up. 100 styles, $22 to $900. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue, mailed free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent—CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, NEW YORK.

PENSION CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS prosecuted without fee unless successful. 20 Years' EXPERIENCE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. MILO B. STEVENS & CO. WASHINGTON, D. C. CLEVELAND, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL. DETROIT, MICH.

AGENTS make over 100 per cent. selling our Corrugated Reflecting SAFETY LAMP. Sells in every family. Gives more light than three ordinary lamps. Send 35 cents for lamp and be convinced. Circulars free. FORSEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

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AGENTS WANTED to sell NOVELTY RUG MACHINES and RUG PATTERNS, for making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail for $1. CIRCULARS FREE. E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list free. B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion, and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when others fail.

Purifies the Blood

No other preparation has such a purifying effect upon the blood as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive and peculiar merit makes new friends daily. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLAS

Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

LADY AGENTS WANTED In every town to sell a toilet article used by every lady and gentleman. A beautiful premium given with every box, which makes it sell on sight. For particulars, address MOBLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS Internal or External. 50c a Bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA! DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, A positive cure for Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

ACME BANJO METHOD. By N. P. B. CURTISS. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Curtiss, whose dollar Method has long been a standard, does real service to the lovers of good music at home, by this thoroughly good and entertaining instructor. No less than 10 diagrams illustrate the positions of the fingers. Simple explanations and very sweet vocal and instrumental music fill a book, which is destined to make the elegant modern BANJO still more appreciated and popular.

THE ROYAL SINGER Holds the field against all comers as the chief book for singing classes in 1886. Good music, sacred and secular. Improved instructions. L. O. Emerson. 60 cts., $6 per dozen.

Song Greeting (60 cts.) for High Schools; Song Bells (50 cts.) or Song Reader (Book 1, 50 cts., Book II 60 cts.) for Common Schools, and Gems for Little Singers (30 cts., $3 per doz.) form a complete set for music teaching in schools.

SONGS OF PROMISE, (35 cts.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest book for Sunday Schools. Superior collection.

In press and nearly ready—Anthems of Praise.

PIANO CLASSICS, ($1.00) is a great favorite with good pianists.

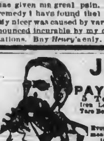
BOOKS MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon an ulcer which for the past ten days has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins and was pronounced incurable by my doctors. Beware of imitations. Buy *Henry's* only."



JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS. New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lamp shades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMANN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHAMPION HAY PRESSES BOTH LEVER & BELT POWER. SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH PRICES. ADDRESS FAMOUS MANUFACT'G. CO. QUINCY, ILL.

$15,000 IN GOLD AND SILVER AND $6,000.00 IN HANDSOME PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE FREE BIBLE COMPETITION! "SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES" AT ONCE.

An Easy Chance for a Big Reward.

To the 300 subscribers first answering correctly, on or before November 30, 1886, our simple Bible question, "Where in the Bible is First Found the Word SILVER," we will give the following rewards:

1—Cash Present in Gold	$2,500	11—One Upright Piano, valued	$500
2—Cash Present in Gold	2,000	12—One Fine Top Buggy	200
3—Cash Present in Gold	1,500	13—One Cabinet Organ	150
4—Cash Present in Gold	1,200	14—One Diamond Breastpin	100
5—Cash Present in Gold	1,000	15—One Set Furniture	120
6—Cash Present in Gold	800	16—One Solitaire Diamond Ring	100
7—Cash Present in Gold	500	17—One Breech-loading Shotgun	75
8—Cash Present in Gold	400	18—One Ladies' Gold Watch	75
9—Cash Present in Gold	200	19—One Ladies' Pair Bracelets	50
10—Cash Present in Gold	100	20—One Sewing Machine	45

To the next 20, each a Solid Gold Watch, worth $100 each.
To the next 50, each a Solid Silver Watch, worth $25 each.
To the next 100, each an Elegant Photograph Album, worth $5 each.
To the next 125, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $2 each.
To the next 185, an Elegant Book, each worth $1.50.
If a competitor should fail on the first he will stand a chance for one of our

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the 158 persons whose names come in the middle, counting from number one to the last received, we will give the following rewards:

First Cash Present in Gold	$725	Fifth Cash Present in Gold	$100
Second Cash Present in Gold	500	Sixth Cash Present in Gold	75
Third Cash Present in Gold	250	Seventh Cash Present in Gold	50
Fourth Cash Present in Gold	175	Eighth Cash Present in Gold	25

To the next 30, each $10 in cash. To the next 20, each $5 in cash. To the next 20, each $2.50 in cash. To the next 75, each $2 in cash.

LAST REWARDS.

To those who are too late for any of the above rewards, a special chance still remains. To the 352 persons whose names come in last we will give the following rewards:

To the last name on the list we will give $400.00 in cash. To the next to the last name we will give $300.00 in cash. To the third name from last we will give $200.00 in cash. To the next 50, each $10.00 in cash. To the next 100, each $5.00 in cash. To the next 200, each $2.50 in cash.

TOTAL VALUATION OVER $21,000.00.

Each competitor must in every case send $2 for one year's subscription to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE with their answer. No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send, post-paid, our splendid Magazine. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only $2 a year, so

U PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING!

for the above presents. The gifts will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our December issue of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the Thirteenth Competition of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction to the successful ones.

Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible they secure a highly deserving Family Magazine, and also a chance for one of the rewards. We refer to over 28,000 subscribers. We enter every letter in the order received, and number the names as recorded in our subscription books; hence there can be no mistakes. If you do not get one of the largest you may get one of smaller rewards, and thus be amply repaid. If you don't get anything but our Magazine you will be satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers will be recorded bearing postmark date later than November 30, 1886. You must send before that date. Send money by new postal note, money order or registered letter.

The following are a partial list of the names of those who were awarded presents in our December, 1885, and March, 1886, Bible Competition: Mrs. Marie Crawley, West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark., $2,500; Miss Maggie Rinebold, Corner Fifth and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., $2,000; Chas. M. Hill, Topeka, Kas., $2,500; Mrs. William Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $2,000; B. Mertin, Frog Level, La., $1,200; Benj. W. Avery, Louisville, Ark., $500; Thomas Heard, Tazerkaoa, Tex., $750.

Write to any of these parties if you want any further proof.

Write to ANY OF THESE PARTIES if you want any further proof.

Or to Mr. B. Dixon, Magnolia, Ark., who was awarded $1,000 in one of our Bible contests; also to Miss Dora Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., who was awarded $1,250, and if you will send us a 2-cent stamp we will send you a list of over 2,500 who were awarded presents ranging from $1 to $2,500. The following receipt speaks for itself:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 29, 1886.

To the Kansas Magazine, Kansas City, Mo.:

Gentlemen: The Two Thousand Dollars which you sent me for answering your Bible question, where "charity" was first found in the Bible, was duly received to-day. A thousand thanks for your honesty. You can put me down as a life long subscriber, and can publish my receipt if you wish. Respectfully,

MRS. MARIA CRAWLEY.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES says: "The Kansas Magazine is the best low-priced magazine published. It is composed of popular contributions, such as most people will read with pleasure. The poetry and short stories are better than may be found in older magazines. Its publishers are reliable, and will do all they promise."

We refer to the following prominent citizens, all of Kansas City, Mo.: Major S. F. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works; Charles D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds; First National Bank; The Kansas City Bank Note Co., and any responsible house at Kansas City.

Mention this paper and address all letters to

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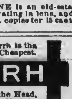

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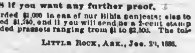

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886. NUMBER 50.

CURRENT TOPICS.

BALTIMORE will soon have a crematory.

MARK TWAIN is said to be worth a million.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic throughout the State.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, JR., is a Yale freshman this fall.

CHOICE frozen turkeys are twenty cents a pound in Boston.

NINE-TENTHS of the army and navy officers have blue eyes.

THERE are twenty-seven peaks in Nevada exceeding 10,000 feet in height.

A GREEN rose is one of the newest productions of botanical science.

A PINCH of snuff large enough to produce a good sneeze will cure hiccough.

MR. BEECHER'S lectures in England are sold on the streets at a penny a piece.

THE Rhode Island census shows a preponderance of 11,000 women in that State.

THERE are numerous Masonic lodges in France composed exclusively of women.

JAY GOULD gives it as his opinion that telegraph rates will never be any higher.

THERE are seventy-three students now in the Harvard annex for women, with more to come.

IT is now claimed that Robert Hooke, in 1664, was the first to indicate the use of the telephone.

THERE is not over six pounds of waste to the largest ox now kill at a Chicago packing house.

THE flow of water from the famous artesian well at Belle Plain, Ia., is gradually decreasing.

THE value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during September was $14,272,528.

IT is estimated that the prune crop in Santa Clara County, California, this season is worth $1,200,000.

DENIS KEARNEY has appeared upon the political stage in San Francisco again. He wants to be a sheriff.

FRESH air and pure water have been called twin sisters, and as such they should be welcomed in every home.

THERE is a man in Boston who swallows live frogs. He can easily take six before he begins his regular dinner.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD visited Grant's tomb at Riverside, the other day, and left a bunch of violets on the grave.

THE constitutionality of the United States Statute against importing labor was affirmed at Detroit by Judge Brown.

HENRY GEORGE, workingman's candidate for Mayor of New York, at one time during his eventful life, was a tramp printer.

IF somebody will kindly remove the ruins from Wiggins' prostrate form it may yet be time to catch his expiring prediction.

MR. E. STONE WIGGINS, the Canadian earthquake and general weather prophet parts his hair as well as his name, in the middle.

THE mortality from Alpine climbing has been unusually high during the present season. There have been twelve fatal accidents.

BOARD at Canadian hotels is advancing so rapidly that cashiers of moderate stealings will soon have to look up some less expensive retreat.

THE lion and lamb paradox is knocked into insignificant flinders by a Cedar Rapids (Ia.) cat which has adopted a mouse as her nursling and special pet.

THE grape is the most easily digested of all fruits. It contains sugar, gum and gluten, together with a vegetable acid, and is therefore very nutritious.

WHILE it may be true that the tobacco crop has been injured by frost in some sections, we have the assurance that the cabbage crop is in prime condition.

MAXWELL, the condemned murderer of Preller, has lost the indifference that characterized him during his trial and is reported to be completely unmanned.

A FOREIGN astronomer has just predicted a terrible earthquake for the latter part of 6400. This is something like business, and it gives every one an opportunity to prepare for it.

THERE are in Iowa about 11,975 schoolhouses, 23,119 teachers, 623,157 children of school age, with an enrollment in the schools of 472,966 and an average attendance of 248,408.

DAYLIGHT is to be let into the patent medicine bottle in Darmstadt. The city chemist is to analyze every drug of the sort and print a statement so that he who drinks may read.

THE number of deserters from the U. S. Army the past fiscal year aggregate but 1,800, against 3,100 in 1885, 3,600 in 1884, and about an equal number in the four or five preceding years.

THE Lowell *Courier* claims to have constructed the following ingenious palindrome: "No, it is opposition." A palindrome is a sentence that reads the same forward and backward.

A BIG eagle that measured nine feet from tip to tip, captured last spring near Binghampton, N. Y., was released the other day. On its leg is a brass tag giving the date of its liberation, and offering cash prizes for the return of the bird.

A NEW YORK scientist says that the earth's polar ice is penetrating the interior of the globe like a wedge, and that as soon as it reaches the furnace there will be an explosion that will split the world into pieces too small for truck patches.

THE manufacture of solid carbonic acid gas has become a settled industry in Berlin. It is put up in small cylinders, and if kept under pressure will last some time—that is, a cylinder 1½ inches in diameter and 2 inches long will take five hours to melt into gas.

THE steam yacht Stiletto has gone into the service of the United States Government as a torpedo boat. It has made a record of twenty-six and a-half miles an hour, and the owner, Mr. Herreshoff, expects soon to produce a boat that will make a record of thirty miles an hour.

OUT of the 792,444 words composing the revised Bible 721,672 are the same as found in the revised edition issued in 1611. Only nine per cent.—70,772—have been changed; 65,508 have been excluded.

A "SALESLADY" of Philadelphia who has been twenty-five years behind the counter, says the great burden in store life lies not in the work but in the fact that women don't like other women. Some days girls feel bad, and to have their own sex bully them and browbeat them is more than they can bear. The women in front of the counter make life hard for the women behind it.

THERE have been more than 45,000 trees set out in the streets of Berlin within the past two years. This has been the work of the city authorities and not of individual property owners. One of the results has been to make Berlin one of the prettiest cities in the world.

A FEW days ago a romantic marriage occurred on a Williamsport and North Branch train, near Williamsport, Pa. Oliver Howlett and Emma Whitmire made up their minds to get married and prevailed upon the conductor of the train, Rev. W. H. Lilly, to tie the knot for them. The couple stood up and in a very short time the preacher-conductor pronounced them man and wife.

THE BIG STRIKE ENDED

By the Peremptory Order of the Knights of Labor.

And Hereafter Ten Hours Will Be a Day's Work for the Chicago Packers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The strike of the packing house workmen was formally ended this afternoon. The strikers held a mass meeting on the prairie about 3 o'clock, at which between 10,000 and 14,000 men were present. A proposition to return to work on the 10-hour plan was carried almost unanimously and the strike was declared at an end. Shortly afterward, Mr. Barry, the Knight of Labor delegate, waited on Mr. Armour and said the strike was at end and that the men would return to work to-morrow morning without making any conditions. The packing house owners will keep all their new men and by running the houses up to their full capacity expect to be able to retain in their employ nearly all the old men. By the time the meeting on the prairie was about to be called to order by Mr. Barry this proposed surrender had been divined, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the men were sufficiently quieted to permit Barry's voice to be heard. He stepped to the front of the stage and took a sheet of paper from his pocket. The crowd guessed its contents, and a shower of groans and hisses followed the movement. Not in the least taken aback the delegate came down upon a table with a gavel in so decisive a manner as to restore sufficient order for the hurried reading of the order for the men to go to work at ten hours a day. A howl went up at the reading of the paper that could be heard for blocks. Again, with difficulty, Mr. Barry secured quiet. "This is the order of the Knights of Labor. You will return to your several shops to-morrow morning, every one of you." This was delivered with unmistakable emphasis. Some cool-headed delegates arose at this point and counseled the men to obey. A vote was taken on the question. The affirmative vote was very weak, but there were no dissenting voices. Mr. Barry immediately stepped into a carriage and drove down to P. D. Armour's city office. The packer received him courteously and listened attentively while he related the brief story of the ending of the strike. Then Mr. Barry put the query to Mr. Armour: "Will you dispense with the services of your new men if the old employes return to-morrow?" Mr. Armour emphatically declared that not one of the new men would be supplanted, if they desired to remain. He added that the beef butchers upon their return must work ten hours or not at all. This evening Mr. Armour, to stand by his oft-made assertion that the packers could better afford a concession to the beef men than to the pork men, instructed his manager to give all the beef men who return to work to-morrow an advance of 50 cents per day over the old rates. Some time after the strike had been declared at an end, announcement was made that the packers had adopted a winter schedule of wages, to go into effect immediately. This is equivalent to a temporary advance of 10 per cent. The scale ordinarily does not take effect until the middle of November.

Great Snakes.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The twenty-nine-and-one-half foot python which recently got away in City Hall Park, New York, again escaped this morning while being transferred from his box to a cage at a museum here. Crawling under the stage, the snake broke away several boards, entered the cellar, got into the cold-air box of the furnace and burst open its sides, the bricks flying in all directions. Four men seized him, and after a terrible struggle, lasting an hour and a half, they succeeded in caging him. During the fight the python wound himself around two thick joists and snapped them as easily as if they were only pipe-stems. He hit one man in the wrist, and squeezed the breath out of another by jamming him against the wall.

Mad With Thirst.

BEAUMONT, TEX., Oct. 18.—A new danger seems to have sprung up in the vicinity of Sabine that has scared the searchers for the unfortunates. The cattle have become dangerous wild animals. The watering pools have been filled with sea water and the cattle are wild with thirst. Saturday evening a steer chased three men who were walking along the edge of the bayou and would probably have killed them if they had not succeeded in reaching their boat. When the steer saw he was foiled he seemed to become more furious, ploughing up the earth with his horns and bellowing loudly.

The Storm in Ireland.

BELFAST, Oct. 18.—The low-lying districts of Ulster are submerged. The gale on the Irish coast continues unabated, compelling all vessels to seek shelter. Limerick advices say the Malcair river drainage works burst, flooding the adjacent district and destroying valuable crops. Much damage was done by the hurricane on the northwest coast of France. Many steamers were compelled to postpone their departure.

World's Championship Ball Games.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The first game of a series of seven, between the Chicagos, champions of the League Association, and Browns, of St. Louis, champions of the American Association, for the championship of the world and $10,000, was played here this afternoon. Following is the score: Chicagos, 6; St. Louis, 0. There were between three thousand and five thousand people present at the commencement of the game.

A Panther Runs Amuck.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A panther escaped from a menagerie in Chambery, the capital of Savoy, to-day, and ran through the streets, creating a great panic. The beast bit many persons and scalped and killed a policeman before he was captured.

Gypsy Emigrants Denied a Landing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Commissioner of Emigration Starr is to-day refused to allow forty-three Gypsies who arrived to-day on the Netherland steamship W. A. Scholter, from Rotterdam, to land, and ordered them sent back to the steamer. The Scholter will now have to board and keep them until she returns to Rotterdam.

Marriage of the Governor of Maryland.

CAMBRIDGE, MD., Oct. 18.—Governor Henry Lloyd was married to-day to Miss Mary E. Staplefort, also of this old town. They will make a short wedding tour before going to Annapolis to reside in the Executive Mansion.

—A wealthy merchant of London has recently celebrated a novel kind of golden-wedding. Having been a faithful reader of two or three London newspapers for a period of fifty years, he invited the proprietors to a magnificent banquet. The host stated that the perusal of newspapers for fifty years had been the most agreeable distraction of his long life. This recognition of the press is without a precedent.

—Dr. Marler, of Rome, has discovered in many of the skulls in the different Roman and Etruscan tombs, as well as those deposited in various museums, interesting specimens of ancient dentistry and artificial teeth. These latter are in most cases carved out of the teeth of some large animal. In many instances these teeth are fastened to the natural ones by bands of gold. No cases of stopped teeth have been discovered.

—It is said that there are immense beds of oysters at sea, off the coasts of Dare County, N. C.

—A Genesee (N. Y.) farmer owns a seven-footed pig.

OF NO EARTHLY USE.

The English Sparrow and the Bobolink, Pests That Should be Exterminated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The material is largely in hand in the newly organized division of economic ornithology of the Department of Agriculture for a series of bulletins upon the relations of several common species of birds in this country to agriculture. The evidence collected will have a strong tendency in some cases to upset widely prevalent notions respecting the habits and value of certain birds, in others to lead to organized efforts for the mitigation or extinction of pests which threaten destruction to valuable branches of agriculture. In the latter category Dr. C. H. Merriam, the head of the division, places the English sparrow as chief. This bird was imported with a flourish of praise some years ago, as an agent for the protection of shade trees from the ravages of caterpillars, inchworms and other creeping things, and has so multiplied and developed among its new surroundings as to become, Dr. Merriam thinks, a vast greater scourge than the one it was expected to counteract. Its present rate of increase is enormous, and the new territory which it invades is estimated at more than [illegible] square miles annually. It is essentially a town bird, nestling almost exclusively about and upon the projections of buildings, but it takes long vacations during the fruit-growing seasons, and wreaks its fastidious appetite upon the largest and juciest of grapes and the daintiest of tree fruits, in which work of destruction its aggregate of damages is almost incomputable. How best to prevent its further increase and curtail its ravaging propensities is an unsolved problem. It may be shot or poisoned, or it may be despoiled of its nest, but neither plan promises permanent relief. It is a wary and suspicious creature, readily learning to avoid places where any of its fellows met their fate, while, as if in anticipation of future necessities, it has within the last year or two begun to study and practice the art of nest-building in trees. The bobolink of the North (the rice bird of the South) has been receiving much closer attention from the ornithologist and his correspondents. This cheerful creature is found to be rather helpful to the Northern grain-growers, an examination of its maw disclosing the fact that it does not care for the growing grain, but lives upon the seeds of destructive weeds and equally destructive field insects. But it sometimes its annual migration as to pass about three weeks in the rice fields of the South, at the season when that grain is in the milky state, and there its ravages are enormous. The estimated annual loss to the rice planters from the depredations of this bird is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A MILLION-DOLLAR FIRE.

The Town of Salisbury, Md., Being Swept Out by the Flames.

SALISBURY, MD., Oct. 17.—A fire, which started in a small frame stable about 7 o'clock to-night, swept over the entire business portion of the village. A brisk wind from the southeast spread the flames rapidly, while the inhabitants stood by powerless to prevent the destruction, as the dry frame buildings burned too fiercely to be checked by the small apparatus. Assistance has been asked from Crisfield, and Wilmington, Del., but at a late hour to-night it looks as though the entire village would be destroyed. It is impossible to enumerate the property lost at this late hour, but a rough guess places the damage at over $1,000,000. Stores with their contents were licked up by the flames, and the streets to-night are full of people whose homes have been destroyed. At midnight the fire is still burning fiercely, and there seems to be no hope of staying its progress. No lives have been lost so far as can be learned.

CANADA ALARMED.

Something Must Be Done to Protect Her Against American "Tourists."

OTTAWA, ONT., Oct. 17.—The enormous influx of United States forgers, defaulters and swindlers into Canada within the past month or so has roused the authorities to taking further action in urging upon the British Government the necessity of arranging extradition treaty with the United States, which in its scope will include many of the crimes and criminals who, under the present treaty, are beyond the reach of the law.

The Death List Increasing.

BEAUMONT, TEX., Oct. 17.—It is estimated by persons who have been over the scene of the disaster at Johnson's Bayou, Sabine Pass and Taylor's Bayou, that the death list will amount to two hundred and fifty. Eighty-five bodies have been recovered and buried at Johnson's Bayou, fifty-four at Sabine Pass and about seventy white and colored persons are still missing at Sabine Pass, alone. Hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged, rendering the search for the dead very difficult. Over sixty people still remain to be accounted for at Johnson's Bayou. It is thought that many of the dead have been carried out to sea by the tide.

National Ordnance Factory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The work of transforming the Washington Navy-yard into a naval ordnance factory will be commenced in a few days. The old buildings will be taken down or reconstructed, and new ones, suitable to the new kind of industry, will be built. The Secretary of the Navy intends to place this new naval ordnance shop as speedily as possible in a condition of the most efficiency. It is expected that within sixty days 300 men will be employed in the shops, and that ultimately more than 3,000 will be at work there. Appropriations have already been made to establish the plant.

Stricken Biloxi.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Yellow fever has made its appearance in Mississippi, and 275 cases were reported at Biloxi in the past two weeks. The State Board of Health quarantined the place to-day.

Fall of a Brewery Building.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—The Keystone Brewing Company's four-story brick warehouse, on South Thirty-fifth street, fell with a loud crash about daylight this morning. The building was completely wrecked, and a large amount of beer stored in kegs in the structure destroyed. The loss was forty-thousand dollars. No person was injured. The accident was caused by the foundations giving way.

Mike McCool Dies at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Mike McCool, well known in pugilistic circles, died this morning at the Charity Hospital here of kidney diseases and complications arising therefrom. He was 49 years old.

One Thousand Deaths a Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Private advices received in this city state that cholera is still raging fiercely in Corea. No idea can be formed of the extent of the scourge. It has more than decimated the Capital, where out of a population of two hundred thousand the death rate runs at the frightful average of a thousand a day.

Successful Telephone Experiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Experiments with the telephone from this city to New York to-day resulted in a satisfactory talk with people at each end of the three-hundred-mile wire.

Extensive Fissure Left by the Quakes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—News has been received here that another earthquake fissure has been discovered near the manufacturing town of Pelser which is near the mountains, and which was thought to be out of the range of the disturbances. It is said to be several inches wide, and runs through a cotton field east and west.

Terrible Deed of a Mother.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Leader, wife of a butcher doing business in Camberwell, a suburb of London, after a quarrel with her husband left her home, taking her five little children with her. She went to the Thames river at Fulham and threw herself and the five children into the water. All were drowned but one of the children.

THE STRIKE.

Packers and Employes Lock Horns on the Eight Hour Rule.

Nearly Seventeen Thousand Men Out—A Long and Bitter Struggle Evident.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—There is no prospect of an early settlement of the packers' strike. The packing house firms come to the relief of Armour by saying that they are as much responsible for the stand taken as he, and that they will stand together till the last. They claim that Armour has 1,[illegible] men employed and more arriving daily. Armour's beef packers were ordered out this morning. Delegate Barry, referring to the ordering out of these men, said: "We have formally declared war on the big pork speculator, and it will be war to the knife and knife to the hilt. I shall go to Richmond now before the convention adjourns, and you may depend upon it that Armour's meats throughout the United States will be an unknown quantity in less than three months. We intend to fight an aggressive battle, and Armour, with his millions, will either be brought to terms or relegated to the position of a retired, if not a bankrupt, pork packer. As far as the men are concerned, we shall take care of them. Besides, the closing down of the industry here does not necessarily do away with it altogether. The demand is bound to be met; if not here, elsewhere." During a conference this evening between Delegates Butler and Barry on the one side, and P. D. Armour and S. W. Allerton, two of the wealthiest packers, on the other, the suggestion that a long strike would result in great loss financially, and the loss of life, perhaps, beside, elicited from Armour the sentiment that loss of life cut no figure in the case; it was a question of right or wrong, and right was going to prevail at any cost. Nearly seventeen thousand men, in addition to those already out, refused to go to work this morning, in obedience to the order of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 57, Knights of Labor, of which Delegate Butler is Master Workman. Almost every regularly employed workman in the house quit, and ten sheep butchers quit this morning. The beef and sheep butchers made great sacrifices in obeying, for they enjoyed good pay and eight hours, but not a man of them failed to go out. Swift & Morris, rivals of Armour, are thus enabled to eclipse the latter's beef trade, unless he can resume work at once with non-Union men—and this Armour is attempting to do. Pinkerton guards have been largely increased at the yards, and each prominent packer's residence is guarded to-night by two stalwart policemen, who refuse to allow even reporters to set foot on the premises.

THE CHECK RETURNED.

Editor Dana Refuses to Allow the Grants to Pay That Bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Colonel Fred. Grant has written a letter to the editor of the *Sun*, saying that while the Grant family regards the bill of Holmes & Co., the undertakers, who embalmed the General's body as unjust, they did not wish to see others suffer by reason of it, and he therefore encloses Mrs. Grant's check for $500, the amount of Holmes & Co.'s bill. To this, Mr. Dana replies that as the Grant family regard the bill as improper, there is no reason why the *Sun* should be reimbursed for its payment of the same, and the check is therefore returned.

Torn to Pieces by Hogs.

MOUNT STERLING, ILL., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Greenwell, a widow, aged seventy years, left home on Tuesday afternoon between three and four o'clock to visit Mr. McWilliams, distant about three-quarters of a mile. She did not return on Tuesday night, but nothing strange was thought of that; but anxiety came when Wednesday morning did not bring her, and search was made, and after a time the bones and pieces of her bloody flesh were found surrounded by a drove of hogs, who were fighting over her remains, which were identified by scraps of clothing as those of Mrs. Greenwell. It is supposed that the old lady fainted, and that the hogs attacked her before she regained consciousness.

The Storm at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, PA., Oct. 15.—The gale which struck Erie last evening prostrated the wires and Erie was isolated until this morning. The water rose in the bay to the hight of five feet and destroyed a number of fishermen's houses and a large amount of property. The only lives lost were those of Samuel Oxer and Clayton Royer, who, during the first gale, drove in front of a train and were killed outright. The storm was the worst known in twenty years.

The Sabine Pass Disaster.

BEAUMONT, TEX., Oct. 15.—Reports from Sabine Pass state the destruction of life and property there by the recent deluge is terrible. The list of missing is over one hundred, ninety of whom are known to be drowned. The pecuniary loss is estimated at half a million. The town was wiped out of existence.

A Slight Shock at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—There was a slight but distinct shock of earthquake shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, which made windows rattle, but did no other harm. The same shock was felt at Summerville.

Minneapolis Selected.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 15.—Minneapolis has been selected as the place for holding the next annual convention of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor after a long and tedious contest.

The Department of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—General Wilcox, recently promoted, has been ordered to assume command of the Departments of the Missouri.

A Bad Dakota Judge.

PIERRE, DAK., Oct. 15.—Judge McCann, one of the most prominent men of Sully County, has suddenly disappeared, and it is reported that he has fled to Canada. The Judge has appropriated a considerable amount of money belonging to other parties entrusted to his care. McCormick Reaper Company and others are interested. McCann's office was declared vacant yesterday and another appointment made.

Foolish Louise.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Louise Michel writes to the Social papers that she will decline a pardon and will insist on going to prison unless she is granted full amnesty.

Janitor Titus Found Guilty.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 15.—The jury in the Titus case rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree for killing Tillie Smith. Foreman Lake burst into tears after announcing the verdict. On the first ballot the jury stood 9 to 3 against the prisoner as guilty of murder in the first degree.

To Try Sam Patch's Feat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Donovin, who jumped off the Brooklyn bridge, is here examining the Genesee Falls, where Sam Patch made his celebrated leap to death over fifty years ago. Donovin will erect a platform and attempt the same leap.

Broke His Neck.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Robert Jamieson, a stone-mason, about twenty-eight years old, was instantly killed this noon by being knocked from a scaffold by a falling stone at the new engine-house on Russell street. He was on a scaffold twenty-five feet above the ground repairing an unsafe wall when a large stone fell out of the wall, crushing his skull and knocking him to the ground, the fall breaking his neck.

Oil Fever in Michigan.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—An oil fever similar to the craze formerly common in Pennsylvania has broken out at Manistee, Mich., and is raging violently. Speculators are pouring in, and property is advancing rapidly.

A WIDE-SPREAD STORM.

Further Details of the Disaster at Sabine Pass.

ORANGE, TEX., Oct. 14.—Details of the destruction by the storm at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou come in slowly and are yet indefinite, though all agree that there has been a great loss of life and property. Two brothers named Pomeroy were picked up by the schooner Andrew Boden in Sabine Lake. They had been in the water thirty-six hours, clinging to their capsized yawl. Their mother and sister and Mrs. Captain Junker, her son and a little girl of the party were lost. The Pomeroys report that 30 lives were lost at the Porter house, where the people had collected as the last place of safety. It went to pieces at 6 o'clock. Many persons are missing. Still greater loss is reported from Johnson's Bayou. Whole families were swept away. Not a house was left standing within five miles of the lake. Parties were organized last night and left on the steamer Lamar and Emily P. with provisions and bedding.

LAKE CHARLES, LA., Oct. 14.—The loss of property along the Cameron Parish Gulf Coast, and for some distance west of Sabine Pass, by the storm of Tuesday night was fearful. The mail-boat from Cameron Parish reports that the water at Calcasieu Pass was eight feet deep at the light-house, and that the entire country east and west was submerged Tuesday night, drowning thousands of cattle and ruining crops. News from Pointe la Hache and points below shows that the first account of the damage was rather under than overestimated. There has been almost a total destruction of crops of all kinds from Pointe a la Hache to Fort Eads on the east side of the river. The schooner J. & J., lumber laden, was driven on the levee, thirty-five miles below the city, and left high and dry. Two unknown luggers shared the same fate. What oranges there were on the trees were torn off. The damage between Pointe a la Hache in rice gardens, cattle, horses, poultry, houses, etc., is estimated at $200,000. No loss of life is reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Reports of disasters from the storm are coming in. At Chicago trees and saplings were twisted off, and houses demolished. Twenty-nine houses at Buffalo, N. Y., were totally destroyed and a number of persons killed. The wires throughout Michigan are almost all down, caused by the storm. The storm was pretty general through Illinois, Indiana and portions of Kentucky and Ohio.

Necrology of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The death of Senator Pike makes the death roll of the Forty-ninth Congress eight in number already. Mr. Duncan, of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Forty-eight Congress and re-elected to the Forty-ninth, died before the close of the Forty-eighth. Mr. Ellwood, of Illinois, died before the session of the Forty-ninth began. Rankin, of Wisconsin, came here dying, and was the third on the death roll. Congressman Hahn, of Louisiana, was next; then Mr. Cole, of Maryland; then Mr. Beach, of New York. In the Senate Senator Miller, of California, died during the session, and now Senator Pike. The number of deaths in this Congress is a good deal above the average rate of mortality in Congress.

His Innocence Established.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Ten years ago Charles Smith, treasurer of Kearney Township, near this city, was accused of robbing the township of $25,000. He claimed that he had refunded $25,000 worth of bonds, but the canceled securities had been stolen from his office. Proceedings were begun against him, but they were discontinued. Wednesday workmen discovered a strong box buried in the ground some distance from Mr. Smith's house. It was found to contain $30,000 of canceled bonds of Kearney Township. Smith's innocence is thus established.

In Spring Grove Cemetery.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase arrived from Washington by special train this morning, escorted by members of his family, the Chief Justice and his associates on the Supreme Bench, and a committee of the House of Representatives. Memorial services were held in Music Hall, where the remains were received by Governor Foreker on behalf of the citizens of Ohio. Addresses were then made by ex-Governor Hoadly and Justice Stanley Matthews. Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered the prayer. The remains were then carried to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment.

Costly Work of the Wind.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Oct. 14.—The water works tower at this place which was completed last week, was blown over to-day, crushing the barn of H. H. Johnson and a portion of the residence of Joshua Aldrich. Aldrich and his wife were in another portion of the house at the time and were uninjured. The tower was 125 feet high, twenty feet across was of boiler iron, and cost $15,000. The wind blew down trees and chimneys and tore off roofs. No lives were lost.

Mammoth Butterine Factory.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 14.—The Duquesne Dairy Company, of this city, and the firm of C. H. Robinson & Co., of Chicago, have consolidated, and will commence the manufacture of butterine in Pittsburgh next month. Natural gas advantages bring the factory here. It will be one of the largest in the world, turning out seventy-five thousand firkins of butterine per day, and will pay internal revenue taxes of $450,000 a year.

Bold Bank Robbery.

ASHLAND, WIS., Oct. 14.—Two men entered Wilmarth's Bank about 10 o'clock this morning, and compelled Mr. Wilmarth to enter the vault at the point of their revolvers. While he was in the vault the robbers secured $4,000 in cash from a small safe and made their escape. The police and a posse of citizens are on the track of the robbers, who took to the woods.

A Great Strike Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Work will be resumed to-morrow at all of the Frankford cotton and woolen mills, which have been lying idle for the past nine days, and in which about 1,100 hands were employed.

Censured for Hauling Down the Flag.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The Canadian Council confirmed the $400 fine against the American vessel Marion Grimes, but censured Captain Quigley for hauling down the flag.

Perry Belmont Renominated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Perry Belmont was renominated for Congress to-day in the First New York District.

Vermont's Claim Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Vermont is asking the payment of a claim of $86,800 against the General Government. Third Auditor Williams finds, however, that there is standing on the books of the Ordnance Department a charge against that State of $543,780 in favor of Uncle Sam, and pending such action as Secretary Manning may see fit to take, the claim of the State will be held suspended.

Grief Caused His Suicide.

EAST READING, PA., Oct. 14.—Henry Toms hanged himself to-day because his son had recently been drowned.

Wife Murderer Lynched.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Oct. 14.—The jail here was broken open at one o'clock this morning by a body of masked men, who took therefrom Henry Wildman and hanged him from the limb of a tree near the jail. His body was afterward perforated with bullets. The dead man cut his wife's throat in July last at Atwood, Ill., and his avengers becoming weary of the law's tardiness, resorted to lynching to get Wildman out of the way.

Three Wives Testify Against Him.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Oct. 14.—Harry Goff, formerly of Chicago, was sentenced this morning to serve two years in the penitentiary for bigamy. Three wives with their children appeared against him on the trial.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION

A General Review of It by Postmaster General Vilas in a Letter to His Wisconsin Constituents.

When President Cleveland took office a large number of our fellow citizens had been taught to expect little less than National calamity to follow Democratic ascendancy. Distrusting the pledges of the party to the people, and failing to comprehend its benign principles, many who believed the operations of government would prove a disastrous failure, the public service be imbecile, the finances illy managed, the revenues but half collected or half squandered, our pensioners go unpaid, our public lands be lost, our colored citizens relegated to servitude and all securities for business disappear. Weak and credulous, indeed, must be the man who longer yields faith to such dreadful prophecies. In the eighteen months which have passed not only the ordinary operations of the Government have proceeded without difficulty or disturbance, but already many pledges have found redemption. Vast quantities of the public lands which had fallen under private control have been reclaimed and saved for settlers, and measures of economy in collections of revenues and expenditures have yielded good results.

For a summary proof, contrast the business of the treasury during the two last fiscal years, of which the Acting Secretary, Mr. Fairchild, has kindly furnished me a statement. During the year ended June 30, 1885, the receipts were $323,690,706.38, and during the year ended June 30, 1886, $336,439,727.06, while the expenditures of the former period were $260,226,935.11, as against only $242,483,138.50 in the latter. Or roundly stated, more revenue was collected during the last than during the preceding years by $13,000,000, while the expenditures were decreased by $18,000,000, notwithstanding also the increase in payments for pensions was over $7,000,000. This brief statement is an exponent of the Administration of Grover Cleveland, and a volume of testimony at once that much was need and much has been done, faithfully; also has the President pressed the reformation of the civil service according to the repeated promises of the party. Many difficulties have crossed the way and many misconceptions taken place. The teaching of years that a civil officer must be a party laborer had rendered incumbents generally obnoxious to just complaint and marked them to the censure of opponents. Thus numerous changes were justly due, which, when made, have highly fired the zeal for reform in the breasts of our adversaries, and unavoidable delays have disturbed some friends, who recognized such changes to be demanded. Yet amidst all the steady purpose has maintained its way, and with patriotism and patience the party has maintained its President and its good faith, and the cause of good government made substantial progress.

Another result bright with promise to the Republic's future, is the complete fruition of the purposes of the great war in the restoration of harmony and good feeling between the sections of the country, a result which only could have come by the success of a national party, and a result which the great Captain of the Union bore his witness of with the declaration he had wished to see it ever since the war—a condition of genuine fraternity so nobly marked as to stir the profoundest emotion by the spectacle now presented of the survivors of the Grand Army with golden contributions striving to bind the wounds of desolate Charleston. By many testimonies, indeed, the security of the past is fixed, and the impulses of national ambition to win a great future are exhibited. The eye is bent hopefully forward now, and a wise guidance of the years before, not revenges for the past, is the care of the thoughtful citizen. The duty and opportunity of such leadership belong now to the Democratic party. Its principles are wisely adapted to the needs of the Republic and the prosperity of the people. If it shall meet the exigencies of the time, its restored power will be such as was its original possession from the day of Jefferson, with brief interruptions, for more than half a century. Nothing will more forward such accomplishment than temperate discussion among those who differ, and patient and manly persistence in the cultivation of harmonious feeling and action.

(Signed) WILLIAM F. VILAS.

MR. BENEDICT'S REFORMS.

The Public Printer Cutting Off Needless Expenses and Struggling to Remedy Republican Abuses.

The new Public Printer, on taking charge of his office, was confronted by the unpleasant fact that his predecessor, for the first two months of the present fiscal year, expended a sum which, if the same ratio should be kept up, would result in a deficiency of several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Benedict says the office is so overcrowded that the employes are in each other's way, and the result is that, after a fortnight's examination of the business, he has found he could get along with a much smaller force. The meager remainder of the appropriation left him by Mr. Rounds compels him to be very circumspect with expenditures, and wholesale dismissals of employes are the consequence. He understands what is required of every head of a bureau under the present Administration, to bring every thing down to hard pan and business principles. The Government printing-office was very convenient for Congressmen to pay off some of their political debts to their constituents, and Mr. Rounds was too obliging to refuse their applications. The new Public Printer is of sterner stuff, a thorough business man, trained in an excellent school, and only intent upon fulfilling his duty to the letter, letting the results of his work speak for themselves. He appreciates the golden rule of the Democratic Administration, that an officer of the Government who has charge of a bureau holds the money of the people in his hands, to be used for their purposes, and to further their interests, and when any part of the funds which the taxpayers have entrusted to him are diverted to other purposes, or when, by design or neglect, he allows a sum to be applied to the salaries of unnecessary employes, merely to please some member of Congress, or some personal or political friends, he violates his duty.

In the printing office, as in all other departments of the Government, there is no different rule of fidelity, under the present regime, between the office-holder and the tax-payer than that which should regulate the conduct of the former when, as an individual he holds the money of his neighbor. Under the Republican Administration such a rule would be laughed at and it was only made respected under the present regime by the employment of stern measures. It took some time to convince Republican office-holders that the reform policy of President Cleveland was a genuine one and had come to stay. Those who refused to subscribe to it were compelled to walk the plank, and the spoils party raised a piteous howl at each manifestation of this golden principle of honest government. It was high time for a change in the management of the Government printing office. Had Mr. Rounds been permitted to go on his way squandering the appropriation, by the time Congress met there would have been no funds left and a demand would have been made for a large deficiency appropriation. Mr. Benedict, handicapped though he is by his predecessor's extravagance, has applied himself earnestly to devise means of husbanding the slender resources at his command and to make them suffice until the end of the fiscal year. He will be obliged to make further reductions of the force before he can see his way clear. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus explains the situation: "Mr. Rounds crammed the office as full of Republican partisans as it was possible for him to do, and he used as much of the appropriation as the law would allow. Indeed, it is charged that he stretched the law as far as it would stretch and got all the good out of the office for the grand old party that he could get. Rounds is a sharp one, and he has left the office in a shape to give Benedict a great deal of trouble.—*Albany Argus.*

DRIFT OF THE PRESS.

—Mr. Blaine would probably do well to suppress his friend Caldwell, who is being interviewed by the Eastern papers about the plumed person's prospects, intentions, and so on. The name is fragrant with recollections of Mulligan letters and Little Rock and Fort Smith matters, and already the question is asked if it is not the same Caldwell that figured during the Mulligan-letter period.—*Chicago Times.*

—In Congress and the Legislature the most stubborn battles have been fought by the Democrats in behalf of the rights of labor and the curtailment of the power and insolence of monopolies. The neglect and indifference of the Republican Senate during the past session of Congress formed a striking contrast to the zeal of the *Democratic* House on labor questions. The most valuable work in the same cause during the session of the Legislature was done by Democrats.—*Albany Argus.*

—Yes, the Republicans do love the working-men and the labor organizations. Their affection for them is deep, tender and touching. The *Tribune* reveals the hollowness of its pretended regard for the labor organizations when it says editorially: "The candidacy of Henry George for the New York mayoralty will not have been wholly in vain if it shall have what now seems a probable result. That probability, of course, is the election of the Republican ticket.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—There must be a scarcity of ordinary timber when the Republicans of Cincinnati are compelled to renominate vulgar and indecent Ben Butterworth for Congress. It is not long ago that this low-down politician delivered such a disgraceful speech in the House of Representatives that the women in the gallery left it hurriedly to escape his vile words. The decent people of Cincinnati ought to combine against Butterworth and bury him under such an adverse vote that he would never be heard again.—*Buffalo Times.*

—Senator Logan accuses the Democratic party in power of extravagance. In one respect, we admit, it has been a little extravagant—or rather more liberal in expenditure than its Republican predecessors. During the fiscal year ended June 30—the first year of a Democratic Administration—it paid out in one single class of expenditures $7,000,000 more than was paid out the previous year. It was for pensions to disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. But if Logan thinks that expense unjustifiable he ought to take into account that the Administration saved more than enough in other items to make it up. The net saving, in fact, after paying the increase of pensions, was nearly $18,000,000.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—General Logan must have entertained a very uncomplimentary opinion of the intelligence of his hearers when he told them that "the percentage of loss during the Republican Administration will defy comparison with the history of any government on earth." He utterly ignores the operations of the land office thieves, the Star route and mail subsidies, the navy frauds under "Secor" Robeson and "Bill" Chandler, the Pacific railroad swindles, the hundred other rings of jobbery, subsidy, contract and monopoly which fattened and throve under the Republican Administration at the expense of the tax-payers. Those rings grew in strength and insolence on the favors of the Republican party, and in return for the favors they received they gave liberally to perpetuate the power of that party.—*Albany Argus.*

Very Monotonous.

Having been deprived of the more serious business of carrying on the National Government, the Republican party now devotes a good deal of its leisure time to drafting resolutions. Those who have met with reverses are much given to telling what they did in the days of their prosperity, and what they would like to do for the benefit of the human race if they had the means. It doubtless soothed the feelings of the Ancient Mariner to pour his tale into the unwilling ears of the wedding guest. Grief is apt to be voluble. The Republican resolutions of those days are very long and very dreary. There is a sameness about them that suggests their emanation from a single source. Probably skeleton plans of platforms have been prepared, under the direct supervision of the master carpenter at Augusta, for the use of State and district conventions. They all begin, it will be observed, by "pointing with pride" to what the party did "in the wah," about a quarter of a century ago, when it was young and virtuous. Concerning its record during the last fifteen years they are naturally reticent. But of what the party would do if it only had another chance, many words are necessary to tell. And the letters of Junius, and other literature of invective, are heavily drawn upon to describe the Democratic sins of omission and commission.—*Boston Post.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Burley leaf has advanced on the statistical merits, and a healthy manufacturing demand about $1 [illegible], and high grades are selling at $1 [illegible] higher than a month ago. Low grades are also somewhat better. Dark and heavy tobaccos are without noticeable price changes in any grades, but the medium category, which includes most Regie tobaccos, have been going at fuller prices. The stock of dark tobacco in sight in America and Europe has increased about 40,000 hhds in twelve months, though the additions of very desirable and saleable leaf have been moderate. The present crop, notwithstanding the frost will contribute a larger quantity of sound leaf and generally superior dark tobacco than has been drawn from any crop in five years. The curing contingency is still before the crop in large measure, and in the main the weather has been favorable. We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 50@$ 1 75	$2 50@ 3 50
Common lugs	2 00@ 2 50	3 75@ 4 25
Medium lugs	3 00@ 3 75	4 50@ 5 25
Good lugs	4 00@ 4 75	5 50@ 7 00
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	6 25@ 8 75
Medium leaf	5 50@ 6 25	7 50@ 9 50
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 50	11 00@11 00
Selections	9 00@10 25	15 00@16 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 00	18 00@24 50

Miscellaneous Items.

AT Louisa, Bella Leavisy and Lillia Botts, colored, quarreled, when the former whipped out a revolver and shot the latter in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Leavisy was jailed.

THE trial of Shade Chapman for the murder of Dave James, in Martin County, in 1884, closed at Inez the other day, the jury sentencing Chapman to the penitentiary for life. He has been conveyed to Frankfort.

A HARD wind-storm prevailed throughout the State the other morning, but no special damage is reported. The wind started a freight car from a siding near the old depot, Louisville. It ran onto the main track and was run into by a south-bound Louisville and Nashville freight, causing a wreck. Two unknown tramps stealing a ride on the cowcatcher were killed.

MISS LULU SMITH, a young lady who had been engaged in teaching school in Meade County, drowned herself in a pond. No cause is assigned for the act.

CHAS. RAMSEY was convicted at Maysville of shooting and wounding Wm. Bennett, and given one year in the penitentiary.

THE roof of the Christian Church at Danville was blown off by high wind, the other morning, and carried 75 yards from the building.

PROHIBITION was adopted in Simpson County, the other day, by a majority of 300 votes.

IN the United States Court, in Louisville, Robert E. Lee, of Knox County, was acquitted of the charge of "moonshining," the principal witness against him being Stonewall Jackson.

JASPER V. YATES and Maud S. Ward, an eloping couple from Upton, crossed the river a few days ago, and were married in Jeffersonville, Ind. The bride's parents objected to young Jasper and forbid his attentions to their daughter. The young couple decided to elope, and the young men drove up in front of his sweetheart's residence in a huckster's wagon, in the rear of which was a large chicken-coop. While Jasper proceeded to interview the old gentleman with a view to securing the daughter's hand in marriage, the latter slipped out to the wagon and climbed into the chicken-coop. When the old man refused, the young lover said: "All right, I didn't want her, anyhow," and drove away. In a short while the girl's absence was discovered, and an exciting chase took place, in which the whole neighborhood took part. Pistol balls whistled through the covered huckster's wagon, but only had the effect to accelerate the speed of the foam-covered steeds. Reaching the depot at Nolan, the train coming in, they abandoned the wagon and fagged-out horses and boarded the cars. The pursuers reached the platform just as the train got under headway, but the expectant groom explained matters to the conductor, and no amount of signals had the effect of stopping the train.

HUGH EDWARDS, Jeff Jerrett and Bud Crontcher are in the Mt. Vernon jail charged with the murder of Elias Searcy. The theory of the prosecution is that Searcy, having first been made drunk, was poisoned for the purpose of securing thirty dollars which he had upon his person.

THE Kentucky Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars completed its work a few days ago, and adjourned to meet in Louisville on the second Tuesday in October, 1887. R. S. Easton, of Spottsville, was elected and installed, a Grand Chief Templar and Alex. Lusk, of Gum Sulphur, Grand Counselor.

AT Eminence, the case of the Commonwealth against Harry Scott, colored, who blistered his two-year-old child with fire and then lashed it to death with a whip, has been tried. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

BUCKNER & WOLDRIDGE, proprietors of one of the largest tobacco houses in South Kentucky, made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors the other day. The failure is a rather bad one, the nominal assets not reaching the liabilities by more than one third.

THE juries in the Henry Circuit Court, sitting at New Castle a few days ago, had a good deal of fun with the boys who went from Louisville to that county last March to witness the Warren-Barnes prize-fight. The fun was ladled out to them at from $20 to $60 each, with added trimmings in the shape of costs.

J. A. HOFFMAN and Charles Wortham, jr., have been appointed storekeepers in the Second district.

COLONEL JAMES M. DUNCAN, of Louisville, has been appointed to a position in the folding department of the House of Representatives.

JOHN W. DENHAM, of Pulaski County, has been appointed storekeeper-gauger in the Eighth district.

THE other day John Cramer, a farm hand employed by Frank Meyers, nine miles south of Louisville, went into the pasture to salt the cattle. Unfortunately he wore a red shirt. A bull saw him and made a rush. Cramer tried to get over a fence, but was too late. The enraged bull gored him through the heart and bowels and stamped him into a shapeless mass. He was found dead two hours later with the bull standing guard over him.

JESSIE BLACKFORD shot Anderson Clayburn at Keene. He was jailed at Nicholasville.

THE tops of the old brick piers used in holding up the cables on the old suspension bridge across the Licking between Newport and Covington were being torn down a few days ago, to give place for the foot passenger ways on the new iron truss bridge, now approaching completion. The mortar and cement had become so hard that it was impossible to remove the bricks with a chisel, and dynamite had to be used.

AL FOX, while drunk and on the railroad track, was run over and killed by a passenger train near Mannington. His head was crushed to a jelly.

THE RECORDER

WEDNESD'Y OCT 13, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription
One year ... $1 50
Six months ... [illegible]
Three months ... [illegible]
☞ Payment invariably in advance

ADVERTISING RATES
[illegible]

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the employes of that department to report at once for duty. The Secretary wants no loafing at Uncle Sam's expense.

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Thomas Lillard, one of Mercer county's most substantial citizens, committed suicide by hanging in his dining room, where he was discovered by his two little children.

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THE first number of the Owen County *Democrat* under its new management has reached our office. Messrs. Riley & Ford say they are going to make the *Democrat* stay this time. Success to them.

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THE *Capitol's* centennial edition was a daisy. Besides the very large amount of interesting reading matter, it contained very striking portraits of the handsome "mugs" of State officials, each followed by a brief biography.

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THE entire country was storm swept last Thursday, and many lives and much property were destroyed. The most distressing accounts come from Texas, where Sabine Pass was entirely destroyed and many lives lost.

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THE array of aspirants to the office of Lieutenant-Governor is becoming quite formidable, and at the present rate of their appearance there will be one for each magisterial district in the State. Come on boys, the more the merrier.

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THE watering pools at Sabine Pass have been filled with salt sea water, and the cattle, the raising of which was the chief industry of the section, have become crazed with thirst, thus adding another horror to the great distress of that section.

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THE Court of Appeals in the Fechheimer case of Louisville, decides that drummers and others selling goods by sample, though not residents, must not be required to pay greater license than resident merchants and dealers. Judge Pryor delivered the opinion.

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SINCE the conclusion of the Caruth-Willis contest in the Louisville district, the *Courier-Journal* has been devoting its talent largely to the production conciliatory articles. The C.-J. has not boasted of its victory in a manner calculated to irritate the defeated candidate and his friends.

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CINCINNATI is basking in the heat of another political fight. Cincinnati has a pretty considerable amount of politics to the square foot. It is one of those cities where the party in power, no matter which it is, boodles itself well. It is a political cess pool.

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THE Indiana Democratic State Central Committee has just completed a canvass of that State, and it announces the result as highly satisfactory, and claims that the next legislature will be largely Democratic, in which event Indiana will give the Democrats her other United States Senator. So be it.

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JUDGE BAKER says that there is a very large proportion of those persons in the county who are subject to work the roads, that has failed to work, and from the questions he was putting to an attorney we infer that he intends to bring to time all those who have been playing "hookey." The law applicable to the case is pretty severe.

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IF Halsell and Beah don't let up on their foolishness in the third district they will send a Republican to Congress from there. If they think more of their own desires than they do of the party to which they belong they ought to be invited to step down. They are now manifesting their party fealty beautifully and the Republicans all over the State are enjoying the spectacle hugely.

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PUBLIC PRINTER Benedict has made another discharge of 23 employes. In speaking of the matter he said he had found it absolutely necessary to make removals. He found that with the discharge of about 500 people the office was turning out more work even than when he took charge. In every department there were by far too many employes, and half the time there was nothing for them to do. He says it will be necessary yet to reduce the force, though not to any very great extent. He can, he believes, reduce the expenses without injury to the public business to the extent of $60,000 or $70,000 per month.

hand while Cleveland was full [illegible] for a mustache. All the [illegible] were with Cleveland and in my opinion [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] voter makes up his mind from what his barber tells him [illegible] [illegible] a bad guess."

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THE [illegible] *Times* has discovered [illegible] Mr. [illegible] for the President. It says: "It would be considered very unlucky in Kentucky [illegible] would [illegible] a man who wore a full beard. People copy after big men. While Grant was President men used to keep dropping in with the remark 'Just trim my whiskers up Grant style.' That made a big difference in the bills of barbers all over the county. Blaine wore a full

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UNDER the head "Silver's Latest Triumph," the N. Y. Mercury says: "The new issue of silver certificates in small denominations will be a boon to the masses. It means renewed business activity and better times all around. But this does not please everybody, for we find even so progressive a paper as the Real Estate Record grumbling about 'flat money' and 'inflation.' Of course Wall street knows better than this, but it is its cue to growl when the people have a chance to better themselves. The grumblers know that France has a currency five times as large proportionately as ours, and yet it is the most prosperous country in Europe; and they know also that the silver currency represents actual silver dollars in Treasury, while the bank notes represents a reserve of less than thirty per cent. for their redemption. Let the inflation go on. The sixty million people in this country need it."

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THE great Glenview stock farm, comprising 639 acres, situated near Louisville, was sold at public auction on Tuesday of last week, to J. I. Case, the threshing machine man at $113 50 per acre. Mr. Case is the owner of the celebrated horses Phallas and Jay-Eye-See, and has a large stock farm near Racine. He expects to winter all his stock on his new purchase. After the farm was sold the horses were put up and forty-one head of trotters were sold, aggregating $723,515, averaging $3,015 per head. The two great stallions and the head of the stud, Nutwood and Pancoast, brought $50,000, the first named selling for $28,000 and the latter for $22,000. John Shults of Brooklyn, New York, was the purchaser of Pancoast and Frank D. Stouf, of Dubuque, Iowa, of Nutwood. It was the largest sale that has taken place in Kentucky for a long time, over twelve hundred prominent horse buyers being present. Most of the horses sold go out of the State.

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NEXT Saturday the Teachers' Association of this county will meet in Morgan Academy. An effort is being made to make it a most interesting and profitable meeting, surpassing, in that particular, any of its meetings yet held. Among the distinguished educators invited to be present are Profs. George A. Yates, of Covington, and Hutchinson, of Grant county. The teachers of this county should turn out en masse and devote the day to an interchange of ideas regarding the subject of education. The position of teacher is one of very great importance, and the person aspiring to that high calling should be diligent in his or her efforts to acquire all the information possible which is calculated to be conducive of success in the chosen field. The business of teaching, like any other, is progressive, and the frequent conventions of those engaged in it are beneficial in keeping them informed as to the new modes of instruction as they are introduced, besides it cultivates a social feeling among the teachers, and causes them to recognize that they are laborers in a common cause.

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THE New York *Mail and Express* says: "The best index of the progress made in breeding the fast trotters is the table that is published each season showing the reduction made in time from year to year. No single State in America has made more progress in the production of fast trotters during the last thirty years than Kentucky has. Up to August 1, 1886, there are 161 horses who have trotted in 2:20 or better. Of this number Kentucky has furnished fifty-nine, and the rest of the country 102, showing a large proportion for a single State. Of the 161 trotters in 2:20 or better, only 13 have trotted in 2:15 or better:

Maud S.	2:08¾
Jay Eye-See	2:10
St. Julian	2:11¼
Rorus	2:13¼
Maxy Cobb	2:13¼
Phallas	2:13¾
Goldsmith Maid	2:14
Clingstone	2:14
Trinket	2:14
Harry Wilks	2:14½
Hopeful	2:14¾
Lulu	2:15
Majollca	2:15

Of these thirteen, six were bred in Kentucky—Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, Trinket, Harry Wilkes and Lulu, nearly one-half, among whom are the king and queen of the trotting turf.

STATE NEWS.

The Oldham Herald has gone [illegible] dry.

The [illegible] law in Frankfort is said to be a farce.

Hugh Montgomery is a candidate for the legislature in [illegible].

John Kennedy, of Bourbon county, bought [illegible] at $1 35.

The man who takes care of the poor in Powell county gets $1[illegible] a year total, or $1 35 a month.

Rain is badly needed in Henry and Shelby counties. In Shelbyville drinking water is a scarce article.

The voters of Franklin count call upon Judge William Lindsay to represent them in the next legislature.

The farmers of Fayette county have prohibited the painting of advertisements on their fences and barns.

Good prime steers are eighty cents to $1 per hundred less that at the same time last year.—Stanford Journal.

Joe Wilkerson bought last week of M. W. Anderson a lot of 3 year old cattle weighing 1313 lbs at $4 80 per hundred.—Mt. Sterling Gazette.

Frank Bedford, jr., of Bourbon county, sold to George Whitney, of Fayette county, 25 feeding cattle, averaging 1,200 pounds, at $3.75 per hundred.

A piece of diamond quartz has been found on the farm of Jeff Vimont, near Millersburg. Experts say it shows 50 per cent diamond.—Cynthiana Democrat.

A large acreage will be sown in wheat—if the drouth would soon come to an end. Unless seasonable rains fall very little will be sown.—Owen News.

Mr. Kratz, buyer for Lehman Bros of Baltimore, bought in Boyle and Mercer counties, last week, 504 fat cattle at prices ranging from four and a quarter to four forty.

Our little town is undergoing a severe drouth. Water is scarce and vegetation of all kinds is dying. There is scarcely any grass and stock is suffering for something to eat.—Owen Democrat.

The juries in the Henry circuit court, sitting at New Castle Thursday, had a good deal of fun with the boys who went from this city to that county last March to witness the Warren-Barnes prize fight. The fun was ladled out to them at from $20 to $60 each, with added trimmings in the shape of costs.—Courier-Journal.

There is an old oak tree in Mrs. Layson's yard, near Shelbyville, that is as well known as history. It has sheltered hundreds of Kentuckians as they ate or slept while en route for Indiana, Missouri or the West, and these people recall this tree with its spreading branches with ready and tender memories.—Eminence Constitutionalist.

LaRue county has many farmers that wont sell because people won't them. Farm buyers look far ahead before investing their money; they are not willing to pay a reasonable price for a farm on which the products must be sold at from six to ten cents per bushel less than those raised on a farm more conveniently located as to railroads, etc.—LaRue Herald.

Covington is a regular menagerie. She has an elephant or two on hand all the while. The free bridge beast was burdened to death by too many schemes and schemers; the water works quadruped came very near miring in the slough of suspicion, and now the railroad mastodon is cut off from pasture by the walls of prejudice and barbed wire fences of boodle seekers.—Commonwealth.

A few days since Mr. Dave Gill, who lives in Carlisle county, mixed up a small toddy of whisky and gave it to his little four-year-old boy. Shortly after the child drank the mixture he exhibited signs of drunkness and soon began to show signs of stupor. The father became frightened and sent for the doctor, but before he arrived the boy had been thrown into convulsions and soon died.

The Constitutionalist has information from many sources to the effect that Hon. A. B. Smith is being urged to become a candidate for the office of Auditor of State. What step Mr. Smith will take in the matter is not known. But the solicitations and assurances from different parts of the State indicate that if he desires to make the race it will be no child's play.

A stock buyer told us the other day that too many farmers in Owen and other counties could not sell their cattle well owing to the fact that they would not weigh them unless they were full of grass and water, in which case they would gain about 100 lbs. per head. He says that to get the correct weight of stock they should be put up in a lot all night and not have access to grass or water.—Owen News.

The temperance people of New Liberty, Owen county, [illegible]

The [illegible] which [illegible] last month [illegible] stock [illegible] the old law the Bluegrass [illegible] their [illegible] the scrub stock of the mountains [illegible]. The new law puts a quietus on the unjust discrimination in values, and a $1,000 thoroughbred in Fayette can be no longer assessed lower than a $25 scrub in Breathitt. Hence these groans.—Elizabethtown News.

◆◆◆

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

Valuable Information Relating to Chills and Fever, Alias Dumb Ague, Alias Malaria, Alias the Shakes.

Recently a number of our pretty philosophers have been giving their views on the subject of malaria. Some men are born with malaria, some achieve malaria and others have malaria thrust upon them.

In looking back over my bitter past I find that once I had malaria myself. It was in 1865 and lasted seven weeks. But it was not called malaria in those primitive days of this now fashionable malady. It was known in its various forms as chills-and-fever and dumb ague, while vulgar people simply summed them both up as "the shakes."

Dumb ague would come on every day, chills-and-fever every other day. Of the two perhaps dumb ague was considered the more distressing. I knew an old lady at this time who had the dumb ague so badly that she could do nothing but talk.

But to myself. I had a terrible time. I wore all my flesh off; or, to be more correct, the chills worked all my flesh off for me until I was nothing but bones, like a shad.

I have never since been so much reduced in circumstances as I was then reduced in flesh.

The one fortunate thing about my chills was that the preliminary heads [illegible] would set in about school time in the morning. Then I would go forth and sit in the sun, and keep as warm as I could. Notwithstanding the fact that I was cold, the thing I yearned for most was ice-water.

But at this period I was not the bondholder I am at present, and ice was far beyond my pecuniary reach.

I took quinine until my head rattled like a bob-tail car on a down-grade. The old lady with the dumb ague took [illegible] some noxious drug until she completely ruined her artificial teeth. But, as I had no artificial teeth to ruin, I went on taking it until I felt sure that that was not the medicine for me.

"What cures one won't cure another of agey," was a stock quotation among the yokels that surrounded me. Every man, woman and child swore by the compound that cured him, her, he, she or it. One man was cured by quinine, another by chalk and vinegar, and another by chinoidine.

At that time I was a constant reader of dime novels, and fervently believed in Indians and every thing Indian, from Indian padling to Indianapolis.

So when I was recomended to try a famous patent medicine known as Indian Polliwog, I proceeded straightway to the drug store and got a bottle, and went into ecstasies of joy over the label, which showed an Indian, in war-paint and feathers, standing under a cottonwood tree, leaning on the muzzle of a rifle (evidently unloaded) in a majestic attitude, with the last rays of the setting sun playing fantastic capers on his fur-lined circular. This gave me great faith in the medicine, which was said to be composed entirely of herbs.

But after I used the contents of the bottle, I concluded that if there is any thing of an Indian nature that will break up malaria, it is a tomahawk buried about half a-foot in the skull.

But on my well days I made up for what I suffered on the sick ones. I would go fishing and shooting and swimming, and get so tired out that I hoped to be able to sleep through the next day, chills and all. People who were literally roasting, for it was midsummer, used to regard me with envy when they saw me shivering and shaking in an overcoat.

When asked if I would go to a picnic or a base-ball match on a certain day, I used to count the days off on my fingers to know whether I was going to be sick or well at the time, and answer accordingly. The happiness and misery of the sick and well days was a sharp contrast. I called it sunshine and shadow, just as I call my present days sunshine and shad-roe.

Some people said it was not malaria at all, but that my liver was out of order. I then commenced eating bacon three times a day to brace up my liver.

I never knew exactly how I got rid of it. It seemed that it got tired of me and departed. I fancied in my joy that I had perhaps mislaid it somewhere, just as a hen sometimes mislays an egg.

Anyhow, my chills mysteriously vanished, and I trust that if they are ever found the finder may be some other than myself.—*R. K. Munkittrick, in Puck.*

◆◆◆

Indian Sport In Nevada.

Duck lake, in Nevada, lies on the north side of the Pyramid branch of the Truckee river and west of the upper portion of Pyramid lake, from which it is only separated by a low hill or ridge of sand. It is circular in form and has neither inlet nor outlet. This small lake is a great resort for ducks, geese, swans and other water fowl when there is a heavy wind and Pyramid lake is made to boil like a pot. They then flock to this less boisterous sheet of water by tens of thousands. On such occasions the Indians prepare for a grand duck drive. All who have guns and many who are armed only with bows and arrows form in a line on the crest of the sand ridge between the two lakes. A number of Indians then man a fleet of rafts, and starting from the western shore of the small lake drive the ducks and other fowl from their resting place. The birds start for Pyramid lake again, and as they fly across the dividing ridge the men and boys there lying in wait bring down hundreds of them with guns and other weapons. Even small boys, lying on their backs with their bows on their feet, pull their arrows with both hands, sending the missiles with great force and killing birds in large numbers.—*Chicago News.*

HUMOROUS.

[illegible]

"Now, Mr. Johnson, you are well up in mythology." "Yes, sir, that [illegible]." "Where your erring gowns find me [illegible]" "We have [illegible]." "Now, I want to ask, for the information of all present, whether there is any mess of darkness at night?" "Well, Mr. H[illegible], mythologically speaking, there is not. Categorically speaking, the night is full of mews."—*N. Y. Independent.*

"Won't you go up, dear, and get my goats off the bureau?" "Your goats?" queried Jones, "what new-fangled thing's that?" "I'll show you," retorted the wife, and she sailed upstairs and down again with a pair of kids on her hands. "There they are," said she. "Why, I call those kids," said the surprised husband. "So do you?" replied the wife. "So did I once, but they are so old now I'm ashamed to call them any thing but goats." Jones took the hint.—*Chicago Journal.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers & Traders National Bank
AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Oct. 7, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$606,019 88
Overdrafts		2,610 48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible],000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		56,368 98
Due from other Nat'l Banks		11,263 62
Due from banks and bankers		28,594 87
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,600 00
Current expenses and taxes		3,849 32
Premiums paid		30,800 00
Checks and other cash items	1,318 99	
Bills of other Banks	2,540 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	48 21	
Specie	955 50	
Trade Dollars	1,680 00	
Legal tender notes	4,000 00	10,552 73
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$896,877 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	16,239 91	52,239 91
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		44,460 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	459,221 18	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	58 19	
Due to other N'tl Banks	43,393 26	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	16,741 23	600,177 97
Total		$896,877 88

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Oct. 1886.

A. KLOENTROP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. S. Wayne, }
J. H. Mersmann, } Directors.
F. J. Hickey, }

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident
Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.,
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D.D.S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

---

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND
Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

[illegible]

Bullittsville—M. R. Rieves, first Saturday and L. R. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Hale, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vera, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder, fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—H. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday. S. L. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Vest, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Doundorff, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday. W. A. Gowandge, third Saturday. Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY,
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of **Lumber, Laths and Shingles.** Also **Builder's** supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
I. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. F. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinks of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 33 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
R. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

Dry and dusty

Rain is needed

The [illegible]

The Whistle [illegible] will soon be here again

The Band [illegible] vacation [illegible]

Burlington [illegible] has fallen to pieces. Jack frost played havoc with it.

Answer to M. H. [illegible] week. Amount of each payment will be [illegible].

Judge Baker is at [illegible] this week looking after his real estate interests in that section

Several of the Good Templars of this place will visit the Lawrenceburg lodge next Friday evening

The bass were biting nicely last week or at least Dr. Rouse succeeded in stringing several nice specimens.

Charles Fisk remarked last week after the Moore will case was disposed of that "this is a peremptory point."

Pastures are very poor while stock water is becoming exceedingly scarce. Stock will lose flesh now if not fed.

If this weather continues much longer the farmers will be compelled to commence feeding their stock.

The wind last Thursday demolished a very tall fir tree which has stood in Mr. R. E. Brasses' yard for many years.

Last Thursday Legrand Gaines weighed 16 three year-old steers to A. S. Gaines, that averaged 1,017 pounds.

A protracted meeting is in session this week at the Bullittsville Christian church. Beautiful nights for attending.

Burlington Lodge No. 264 F. & A. M. will be represented in the Grand Lodge at Louisville this week by W. T. German.

Mr. Oscar Gaines represented Fidelity Lodge of Good Templars, of this place, at the Grand Lodge in Louisville last week.

Esq. M. H. Green and Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, widow of Warren Rogers, were married last Sunday, by Rev. H. J. Foster.

Mr. B. Clark has embarked in the shoemaking business again this winter. His shop will be at his residence near Limaburg.

Thursday was as blustery a day as we generally see in this country. It was probably the wreck of the Galveston storm.

We hear it said that Rev. Barker, Methodist minister, will conduct a protracted meeting at this place in the near future.

The East Bend potatoe raisers are selling their crops at 40 cents a bushel, which pays better than tobacco by considerable.

Of all times the present demands that you should be careful with fire. There is scarcely water enough in town to put out a cigar.

I. F. Blythe who has been in Illinois for several months has moved back to Cincinnati. He and his wife are visiting in Burlington.

W. J. Rice and his force of carpenters were in town last week repairing roofs, &c. They were at work at Mr. Ben Rouses' several days.

A subscription paper soliciting aid for Amos Manning who lost his dwelling by fire a few days since, was being circulated in Burlington one day last week.

Wm. Allen, an old citizen of Florence died Sunday. He was both an Odd-Fellow and a Mason, and was buried by these orders yesterday at ten o'clock.

W. E. Sleet, of Verona, has advertised his extensive stock of general merchandise for sale, the greater part of it at cost. He contemplates a change of business.

The Union Sunday-school convention will be held at Walton, commencing Tuesday after the fourth Sunday in this month. All Sunday-schools are invited.

Nearly all the boys about town have had their pictures taken, some of which went into particulars to such an extent that the subject was not exactly overcome with an appreciation of them.

J. M. Conner and Eli Rouse bought of J. E. Duncan last week 16 three-year-old cattle that averaged 1,440 lbs. and from Edgar Cropper 9 three-year-old cattle that averaged 1,461 pounds.

Joe Reed finished painting and eating fried chicken at Edgar Cropper's last Friday. He is at Legrand Gaines' this week. Joe is becoming very massive under the effects of good country diet.

J. W. Kennedy, of Normansville, made an assignment last week for the benefit of his creditors. John L. Sandford cashier of the Farmers and Traders National Bank, of Covington, is the assignee.

While in Illinois last week, Cleve Hankins, of Hebron, jumped from a wagon to which the team was running off, and broke his ankle. He boarded the train and came home before the bone was set.

Joe Reed says that it has got spread through the country that he is an awful big eater, and that some time ago he went to the country to do a job of painting, and that day for dinner they had killed eight chickens.

Boone Rogers and family have moved to and now occupy the Chambers property near town. The people out that way lost a good neighbor when John Huey left them, but Boone will supply his place in every particular.

Considerable uneasiness exists among the farmers in the Richwood neighborhood, occasioned by the death of several cattle in a drove brought out there from the city. They die suddenly and no one knows what the disease is.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. J. W. [illegible]

The Williamstown [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Walton and who keeps the Post office, was robbed of a considerable amount of goods and some money. Mr. A. S. Arnold, of that town was here on Saturday in pursuit of the robbers, but could not get any information whatever of them.

VERONA, Ky., October 11, '86.

Ed. Recorder:

I wish to correct a mistake in the Verona news of last week. I have attended the Normal School at Terre Haute but have not graduated.

Very respectfully,
LYA TOMLIN.

Last week A. S. Gaines received of cattle as follows: Of Clinton Gaines 16 three year old steers that averaged 1,040 pounds; of Allie Cora, six three-year old steers that averaged 1,080 lbs. of John Cropper, 12 three-year old steers that averaged 1,575 pounds. A portion of the above cattle were contracted for at 5 cents per pound.

W. C. Rouse, of Limaburg, and Miss Popham, will be united in matrimony to-day at the residence of Elder Ed Stephens in Kenton. Lum is comparatively a young man, and this will be his third venture in that line. He came to town Monday morning before breakfast and secured his license. Much joy to you, Lum.

Prof. L. E. Levassor, of Cincinnati, with a company of ladies and gentlemen will give a Musical Concert in the Court House, Burlington, Ky., Friday night OCTOBER 29th, 1886. The Concert will consist of instrumental and vocal music of rare selections; Operas, Choruses, Quartettes, &c., interspersed with Solos and Duetts, will make the evening enjoyable to all who attend. Prof. Levassor has a wide reputation as a musician, and will repay all for their trouble and money.

The following explains H. W. Smith's visit in this part of the country. He arrived in Cincinnati Monday:

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Miles
request your presence
at the marriage of their
daughter
Sadie Beall,
to
Henley Woodward Smith,
Thursday Eve, Oct. 28th,
at 8 o'clock,
Central Christian Church,
Cincinnati
1886.

Postmaster Facemire received a letter from the Coroner of Jefferson Co., Thursday, notifying him that the body of Charles Gordon, of Rising Sun, was found in the Ohio River at Madison, Wednesday morning. From the letter it seems that he had been in the water about six days. He had been teaching school near Big Bone Springs, Ky., and it was his custom to come home every Friday evening. Failing to come home Friday evening of last week, his parents supposed he had concluded to remain in Kentucky over Sunday. Now, however, it is their impression that he started from East Bend for this place in a skiff, and was accidently drowned.—Local.

Circuit Court.

The court made an order directing the sheriff to convey John W. Grubbs to the Covington jail, and last Friday he was transferred to that prison.

S. P. Brady, N. S. Walton and B. W. Adams were the commissioners who selected the grand and petit jurors for the next term of the court.

Court adjourned last Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., and the judge left immediately for home.

No indictments were found under the new whisky law in this county.

At the last term the grand jurors were paid $104 and petit jurors, $346.

The Moore will case; Thompson vs. Boone County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company; G. L. Miller vs. B. L. Rice, &c., and The First National Bank of Covington vs. Milton Gaines and W. W. Gaines' executor were appealed

William Peno and John Warner, indicted for taking coal off of Henry McGlasson's bar were fined $10 each by the court, that being the smallest, due.

The court ordered the sheriff to summon the grand and petit jurors for the first day of the next term, saying that he would begin court at 8 o'clock that morning.

In the case of C. Fannie Latham vs R. E. Latham it was "ordered and adjudged that plaintiff, Mrs. C. Fannie Latham is hereby empowered to act as a *feme sole* and to make contracts, sue and be sued, trade in her own name, have hold and enjoy, and dispose of her property which she now has and may hereafter acquire by deed, conveyance or last will and testament as if she was a single woman."

Personal Mentions.

David Blythe was at home Sunday.

Mrs. Harriet Quick, of Hebron, is visiting Mrs. R. S. Crisler.

Prof. Whitehead visited his parents at Carrollton Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Gibson, of Maysville, Ky., is visiting her cousin, A. D. Hall, at this place.

Miss Annie Cowen will leave the latter part of this week, on a visit to her brother in Gallatin county.

H. Clay White and children, of Grant county, spent the latter part of last week with his brother near town.

The Teachers' Association will meet [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] take part in the exercises.

It is to be hoped that the teachers of this Association [illegible] all of [illegible] meetings [illegible] be benefited and instructive to all who attend, and the teachers of the county should make it a part of their school duties, to take active membership with the association, and help to [illegible] that is sure to result in good.

The time for "Rip Van Winkle" school teaching is past and we need live, energetic teachers, who keep abreast of the times, by equipping themselves with the best ideas and methods of properly conducting a school.

How is this great subject to be attained? Not by quietly remaining in your own little sphere and awaiting new thoughts and new ideas to suggest themselves. But by arousing yourself to action; by visiting, and participating in the meetings instituted by your fellow teachers, carefully noting the suggestions made, exchanging ideas with them, and thus advancing education on a higher basis than it has with us to-day.

School teaching is a higher, a nobler calling than a trivial money compensation; for, there are entrusted to the teachers care of young minds that are to be molded into perfect man and womanhood, and with this great responsibility before them what teacher can content himself in his dormant state, as it were, or where such opportunities for improvement presents themselves? A better institution was never formed than the Teachers' Association *for the teacher*, and the careful, diligent and faithful teachers who decide that they will not let an opportunity pass by unimproved will find in the end that their labor has not been in vain. Fathers and mothers will admire them as a criterion. Pupils will love and respect them as their instructor, and they will have the consolation of knowing that with their money compensation they will be considered the desired and trusty teacher.

Let the teachers of Boone county resolve to be more efficient in their school work, than they have ever been before, and with the resolution, the cause of education will be advanced.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

LIMABURG.

Miss Champon returned to her home last week.

Our new school teacher, Mr. Oren, is giving satisfaction.

Rouse Bros., are having the room over their store shelved.

Mrs. Rosa Barnett, of Antwerp, O. is visiting her mother here.

W. Y. Crigler, of Harrodsburg, was visiting relatives here last week.

The heavy wind last Thursday blew down the smoke stack on the saw-mill, which will be replaced in a few days by a new one.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Miami Synod, was held in the Hopeful church of the Boone County Charge, Florence, Ky., Oct. 7th, 1886, Rev. Keller, pastor.

A large number of delegates and visitors were delightfully entertained by the hospitable friends and members of this charge.

Mrs. S. M. Hartley, of Castown, conducted the devotional exercises of the morning session, after which the president, Mrs Hixson, opened the meeting by reading the scriptures, prayer and singing.

Rev. Keller most cordially welcomed the convention, to which Mrs. Reeves responded. The president delivered her annual address, which was very interesting, giving much valuable information for the work in the future.

The reports of the Cor. Secretary, Treasurer and the delegates present, were very encouraging, showing an increase in membership, also in the amount of money sent to the general fund.

The devotional exercises of the afternoon session were conducted by Miss Gettier, of Cincinnati.

An article on "Home Reading," was read by Miss Parry, of Cincinnati.

During the conversational hour, the subjects "Our Work," and "How to conduct monthly meetings," were discussed. Quite a number of new ideas and practical suggestions were given by some of the ladies present.

An interesting essay "Stand by the Work" was read by Mrs. Wherfel, of Osborn.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Hixson; V-Pres., Mrs Shafler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wirick; Cor.-Secretary, Mrs. Reeves, Treasurer, Mrs. Imhoff.

The Forty Third Annual Synod organized at the same place on 8th with Rev. E. K. Bell, President. The usual order of business was transacted, and at night Rev. J. C. Zimmerman, Secretary of Church Extension, delivered a lecture on the subject and received something over $250. On Sabbath morning was held a very large communion service, and at night the President of the Synod preached, after which Rev. E. Wagner was ordained to the ministry, and a student from Wittensburg college was licensed to preach. The meeting was largely attended by the different churches. There were between 125 and 150 ministers and delegates from across the Ohio river. Among others present was W. C. Barnett, who preached for the Hebron charge about eight years ago, and Rev. Thomas Drake who preached for the same charge about 20 years ago; also following ministers that have preached at the Hebron Church, Revs. Shafer, Zwich, Wirie, Wagner, Thomson, etc. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In addition to the [illegible] resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God [illegible] to move from our midst [illegible] by death, our beloved Brother, [illegible] Stout, P. G. W. A., of [illegible] Division No. 11, and whereas [illegible] Maysville division [illegible] be it removed, be it

Resolved, That [illegible] Grand Division at this the annual session [illegible] sad event extend their sympathy to their families and their respective divisions, and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Grand Division.

R. B. Hewston,
C. W. Henderson, } Committee
Geo. Shipman,

The grand officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows; G. W. P., R. B. Hewston; G. W. A., E. Y. Chapin; G. S., Scott Shoemaker; G. Chap., Hattie Thomas; G. T., Ed Britz; G. Con., C. W. Henderson; G. Sent., Geb. Shipman; T. F. Kill and J. W. Early were elected members of the executive board. The following were elected representatives to the National Division North America: S. G. Botts, Susie Lyon and E. Y. Chapin, of Boone Division No. 115; R. B. Hewston and Louisa F. Hewston, of Morris Division No. 1; T. G. Kill, of Fidelity No. 5.

Newport, Mt. Carmel and Dayton were applicants for the next session of the Grand Division, and Mt. Carmel was selected by a large majority.

At the evening session the officers were installed for the next year, and the grand division adjourned after one of the most pleasant meetings it has ever held. It will meet at Mt. Carmel, Ky., on the third Wednesday in October, 1886.

BELLEVUE.

Jas. Smith and family now occupy the Baker house.

Mrs. Green and family, of Waterloo, have moved in the Kidwell house.

Rev. Houston, of Cincinnati, preached in the Christian church last Sunday.

Mrs. Josie Piatt and daughter, of Rising Sun, were visiting here last week.

Mr. John Deck has just completed a large willow barn on the corner of his lot.

Thos H. Barret, who spent some six months here with his photograph boat has gone down the river.

Omega and Alpha Rogers, sons of James Rogers, are attending school in Rising Sun, this fall and winter.

W. B. Kelley has shipped several hundred barrels of apples from here, this season, and is still shipping.

Pink Rice is now delivering a large lot of walnut logs at the river here, to be shipped to Tuttill's mills at Aurora.

The business has increased so much lately in our city barber shop, that the proprietor found it necessary to put on more force.

All the public schools in this part of the county have taken up for the winter term—Dave Snyder teaching the school at this place.

Several pens of hogs in town have the cholera, and some have already died. Several lots have been sold to save them from the disease.

One night last week the dogs made a raid on the sheep in S. D. Rice's and John E. Walton's pastures and killed some 40 head, and injured a number of others. Several of the dogs were caught and killed

The event of the season here was the nuptials of M. B. Green and Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, which was performed at the bride's residence last Sunday evening by Rev. H. J. Foster. The happy couple have the good wishes of their many friends for their future happiness.

RABBIT HASH.

Mrs. Joe Hillis is very sick at this writing.

L. S. Pope, of Waterloo, was in town Tuesday.

Hude Wilson's new house is nearly completed—he will move in as soon as finished.

Miss Minnie, daughter of T. C. S. Ryle and Mr. Hughes, of Missouri, were married Thursday the 14th inst.

Frank Hodges moved to Cincinnati, Wednesday, and his uncle, T. N. Riggs will occupy the house vacated by him

M. F. Morrison and wife spent several days last week in Ripley county, Indiana, with his sister and other relatives.

John M. Hodges has kept the neighborhood in an uproar ever since that rail-splitter made his appearance at his house on the 10th inst. Dr. Cowen attending physician.

Died of diphtheria, Saturday the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock, little Paul, seven year old son of J. J. and Agnes Stephens. The remains were interred Sunday evening in the family burying ground.

The dyke was completed last Saturday with the exception of a few timbers to be placed in where the Steamer Fleetwood tore out. Capt. Kirk and crew left for their home at Madison, Sunday.

FOR SALE—About 40 head of No. 1 Stock Cattle, first Monday in November, at Burlington, county court day. Sale public or private.

LEWIS CONNER.

Twenty thousand bushels of potatoes were bought by Rising Sun parties last Saturday. Forty cents per bushel was the price paid.—Local.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that B. F. Zimmer, H. C. Reeves, Fred Zimmer, G. W. Reeves, John Vance, Taylor Fox, William Weimer, S. A. Tanner, Jas. Grimsley, Scott Stockwell, Wivel Grimsley, Coye Zimmer, Chris Grimsley, Jno. Herbstreibt, John Green, Thos Hurt, Fred Prabble, Charles Castinette, Peter Fox and John Hoblin, have associated themselves as a body politic and corporate under chap. 56 of the Gen. Statuts of Kentucky, under the name of the Constance Cemetery Company. The principal place of business shall be at Constance, Boone county, Ky. The general nature of the business shall be the purchase of lands for cemetery purposes, and sell same in lots, fractional parts of a lot and single graves for burial purposes; and to construct a vault or vaults thereon.

The capital shall be $1,000, to be paid after the organization of the corporation on demand by the officers thereof.

The corporation shall begin on the 18th day of August, 1886, and continue for twenty-five years.

The corporation shall be conducted by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sexton and four Directors, to be elected on the 2nd Monday nights in January and July of each year.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation is at any time subject, shall not exceed $500. Private property to be exempt from corporate debts.

S. W. TOLIN,
Atty. for corporators.

Aug. 17, 1886.

[illegible]

J. [illegible],

[illegible]

For Rent.

[illegible]

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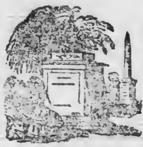

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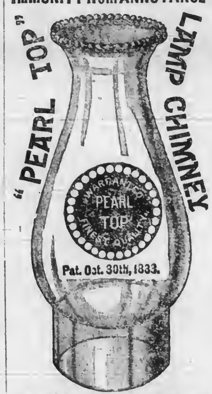

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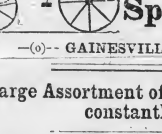

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A PESTERED LITTLE MAID.

Was ever a maid so pestered, dear me, what shall I do?
I thought there was none like Robin, and loved him leal and true;
I thought there was none like Robin, but now that Jamie's here
I look at Robin and Jamie and both of them are dear;
And whether the old or new love wins, I canna tell as yet;
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a maid so worried! I would na do a wrong;
But there is Robin and Jamie—I canna to both belong.
Yet when a-walking with Robin I think him the dearest lad,
And when Jamie comes a-wooing I canna [illegible] him [illegible] bad;
And whether the old or new love wins, I canna tell as yet;
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a maid so beset about? I dinna, canna see,
How that Robin and Jamie can both belong to me.
For Robin's like the sunshine with eyes of sunny light,
And Jamie's like the darkness with eyes of dusky night;
Yet whether the old or new love wins, I canna tell as yet;
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a maid so badgered! Whichever way I turn,
Whether to Robin or Jamie, the truth I canna learn;
A many a thing in Robin helps me to hold him near,
And a many a thing in Jamie makes him as passing dear;
And betwixt the old and new love my heart is sore [illegible];
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see, I will na wed as yet!

—*Jennie E. T. Dowe, in Century.*

A LEOPARD HUNT.

A Thrilling Story of the Indian Jungles.

It was my good fortune, a great many years ago, to be cantoned at Julbarri. I say "good fortune," for so I considered it; but I am afraid, if you had asked at our mess for votes as to whether I ought to qualify the word fortune with the adjective "good" or "bad," I should have got very few to vote for my word. Good fortune I considered it, nevertheless; for I was an ardent sportsman; Julbarri was almost untried ground; and the neighboring jungles abounded in game of many kinds, among which the rhinoceros, the tiger and the leopard were by no means few and far between. And yet I can not deny that for any one who was not a sportsman, Julbarri was about as slow a station as could be picked out in all the length and breadth of our vast Indian empire. It was situated in an out-of-the-way corner of Bengal; and there was no large station within a couple of hundred miles of us where a man with social and gregarious tastes could go for a few days to get rid of the oft-told tales and well thrashed-out politics of the limited circle of our small mess-table. Julbarri was, alas, a single-corps station, and except a civil officer or two the whole society consisted of the gallant British officers of the distinguished Seventy-sixth native infantry; a nice set of fellows enough, I allow; but still the best of listeners must in time grow inattentive to Smith's ideas on the comparative merits of Arab and English horses; and it is difficult to wage any real warfare with Jones as he challenges you for the hundreth time to defend Lord Gough's tactics at Chillianwalla.

At the time of which I write our society was at a peculiarly low ebb. The drill season was over, the hot weather was coming on and the leave season had begun. There was so little work to be done that our Colonel had taken pity on our isolation, and had been unusually, perhaps almost unauthorizedly, liberal in the matter of leave; and our mess, small enough at its best, had dwindled and dwindled, until now not more than half-a-dozen unfortunates daily stretched their legs beneath its well-spread mahogany. For me, the approaching heat had no terrors, the smallness of our society no ennui, and the prospect of escape from Julbarri no charms: for the beginning of the hot weather is the very time when the best shooting can be obtained, and I had long been watching the drying up of the grass in the jungles, and had been looking forward to the time when we might start a tiger with some chance of bagging him. There was one thing in which we were particularly fortunate; we had attached to our regiment nine elephants as a part of our regimental transport. I need scarcely say that it was not long before we had the elephants and their mahouts (drivers) thoroughly trained for shooting. The largest elephants we trained to carry our howdahs, and the smaller we used to form a line to beat the jungles and drive out the game. With these elephants we had lots of fun, and there were few weeks after the shooting season began in which some of us did not go out two or three times. We generally took it in turns; four of us went out, and two remained behind to look after the regiment and the station.

We kept three or four shikarees (native hunters), who were constantly going about the villages and jungles within a radius of six or seven miles of cantonments; and as soon as they heard of a tiger having killed a bullock or any other animal, or as soon as they discovered the fresh footmarks of any animal worth going after, they would come in and give the *khubber* (news); and then those whose turn it was would send the elephants and their arms on towards where the game had been seen, and would follow themselves on horseback as quickly as possible. The best kind of *khubber* was when a bullock or any other large animal had been killed. The tiger usually prowls around some village or some place where cattle is pastured and kept for the night; and when he sees his opportunity, will spring on some unfortunate animal which has got separated from the rest of the herd, or has remained out too late in the jungle, heedless of the herdsman's call home, will kill it with a blow of his paw, and drag it into some neighboring jungle thicker and denser than that immediately around the village.

Nothing shows more the marvelous strength possessed by the tiger than the way in which he carries his victim away. I remember the first time I was shown where a tiger had dragged a full-grown bullock. I could not believe it possible; and it was not until after we had killed the robber—only an ordinary-sized tigress—and I had carefully gone over on foot the ground where she had dragged her prey, that I found that she had not only dragged the dead bullock—an animal, I should think, considerably beyond her own weight—over very rough ground and through a dense cane-brake, but that in some places, as the marks showed, she must actually have lifted the forequarters of the bullock off the ground in her mouth, and have walked several yards with it in that position. When the victim has been dragged to what the tiger considers a position of security it will sit down and make a good meal, and then retire a short distance [illegible] to some particularly thick [illegible], and there remain [illegible] night, and then return. In consequence of this well-known habit "a kill," as it is called in the best of all *khubber*, and in such cases if the tiger has not been disturbed, the sportsman is almost sure to find him lying somewhere close to the carcass, and if his arrangements are well made is pretty sure to get a shot at him.

Our shikarees, stimulated by liberal backsheesh when their news resulted in a bag, used often to bring us in *khubber*, but sometimes the news was not very good, and when this was the case, the less ardent sportsmen of our number would frequently refuse to go out, and would make over their turn to me. I never refused, for I was young and enthusiastic enough to love the fun and the excitement of the hunt, even when our expedition resulted in no bag, and did not care for the chaff with which my sedater comrades would greet me on my return. Sometimes, however, the laugh was on my side, but I was wise enough, with a view to future contingencies, not to indulge in it too much.

We had been having very fair sport on and off for about six weeks, and the animals in the jungles close around the station seemed to have been all killed off or driven away, for a whole week passed and no *khubber* good enough to tempt even me did our shikarees bring. It was the seventh blank day, and as we sat at our *chota hazri* (early morning cup of some invigorating but harmless beverage), under the shade of a splendid mango-tree which grew conveniently close to our mess-house veranda, my chum and I were discussing the necessity of taking a week's trip across the river which skirted our station, and were trying to cajole our companions into letting us have the use of the elephants for so long a time. We had nearly succeeded in persuading them of the uselessness of expecting to get any more shooting close to Julbarri, and two of the least enthusiastic of our Nimrods had actually given in, when into the compound and right up to our table who should dash but Jamala, the very best and most trustworthy of all our shikarees! Almost breathless, he stammered out: "Sahib, sahib, two such huge tigers! Their pugs are as big as that;" and he described with the end of the stick he held in his hand a figure in the dust, intended to portray the size of their footprints, which would have done credit to a well-grown mammoth. "They have killed a bullock in the Kala jungle, only six miles off; and I am sure they were still there when I left half an hour ago. I ordered the elephants to be got ready as I passed the lines."

Here was news with a vengeance; but alas, it was my turn to stay in cantonments; and with such splendid *khubber* as this I could not, of course, even hint the suggestion of an exchange. It was the custom of those going out, to borrow all the firearms of those remaining behind; so I and Castleton, who was my comrade in misfortune, made over our Joe Manton guns and our Purdeys to our luckier companions, and wished them good-speed with the best grace we could muster; and if we betrayed our feelings a little by throwing after them the parting exhortation: "Mind you don't miss the fifteen-footer;" well, I really think we ought to be forgiven.

Castleton was a married man; and I must crave the ladies' pardon for omitting in my list of our Julbarri residents the really charming Mrs. Castleton and her fascinating sister, Miss Jervoise. As soon as the hunters had gone, Castleton turned to me, and said: "You had better come over and lunch with us, Watson. You'll only be breaking your heart over visions of those two fabulously footed tigers, if you lunch at mess alone."

I thanked him; and two o'clock found me receiving the commiserations of the two fair ladies, while they pressed upon me the usual profuse hospitality of an Indian luncheon. We had reached the dessert stage, and Mrs. Castleton was just pressing me to taste some specially delicious plantains which a neighboring rajah had sent her the day before, when the bearer came in, and, making a salaam, said to Castleton: "A man has just come from that little hamlet of Goree; he wants the sahib log to go out and shoot a leopard which has just killed one of his kids, and is now lying eating it in a small patch of jungle. Goree is only a mile and a half from here."

We stared blankly at each other.

"What can we do?" said Castleton.

"Do? Why, go and shoot it, of course!" exclaimed the enthusiastic Miss Jervoise.

"But, Kate dear," broke in Mrs. Castleton with wifely solicitude, "the elephants are all away, and how can they shoot it?"

"Oh, I am not thinking about the elephants," replied Castleton; "but Watson and I have lent all our rifles and guns, and we haven't a single thing of any kind left."

"There are the sepoys' rifles," I suggested. "We could take one of them apiece; and, you know, we can't let the leopard get off without having a try for him. Can we?"

"Yes, there are the sepoys' rifles, certainly," replied Castleton rather doubtfully; "but"——

"And I have got a couple of spears," I interrupted. "Oh, do let us go at once, before he is disturbed."

"Well—all right; we'll try it," said Castleton, hesitatingly.

I lost no time in running home and changing into a shooting costume. Castleton sent his orderly off to the lines for our weapons; and by the time I had returned with the spears, the orderly reappeared with a couple of rifles and a packet of cartridges. So a very short time saw us mounted on our horses and following our guide out to the little village of Goree.

"I am not very sure about the wisdom of this business," said Castleton.

"Oh, it will be all right," I replied. "We must be careful not to fire until we are pretty sure to kill—that's all."

"H'm, yes, I suppose so," assented my comrade somewhat doubtfully.

As a matter of fact, it was not an overwise business. Our regiment was armed in those days with the short two-grooved Brunswick rifle, a muzzle loader, of course, and one in which the bullet had to be hammered into the muzzle with a small wooden hammer carried for the purpose, before it could be rammed down with the ramrod. This rendered the process of loading so dreadfully slow that practically it would make it quite impossible for either of us to get more than one shot, and it is no easy matter to kill a leopard with one bullet, however well placed. If he were not killed, he would be pretty certain to charge, and we should be in an awkward plight.

Matters did not look much more encouraging when we reached Goree. The *khubber* was good enough; there was the place where the kid had been struck, and there were the drops of blood and footprints of a large leopard leading into a patch of dense cane-jungle about one hundred yards long and sixty yards wide, and we had very little doubt that he was in there, sure enough. We arranged, somewhat rashly, that we would enter the jungle from nearly opposite ends of the patch and work towards the center. If either of us saw the leopard, we were, if possible, first to whistle and then to call out before shooting. We did this with a double object—first, that we might not shoot each other; and secondly, that if one of us wounded the beast and he came towards the other, we might be on the lookout for him, and not be taken unawares. So we separated; and I cautiously entered the left end of the patch, while Castleton made his entrance on the right. My end of the jungle was thicker than Castleton's, but the edge was fairly clear, and by peering under the brake, I could see four or five yards in front of me. Very soon, the cane and bushes became so dense that I had to clear away the leaves with one hand while I held the rifle ready cocked in the other. We had each a Sepoy accompanying us and carrying our second weapon, the spear. To my man I gave instructions that the moment I fired, I would hand him back the rifle, and he was to give me the spear. Of course I kept him behind me, so that he should be in no danger. We had not begun our advance more than two or three minutes, and had not penetrated, at our slow and cautious pace, more than about twenty yards, when Castleton whistled. I at once stood still. After a slight pause, he called out in a sort of stage whisper: "I see him, but it's a nasty shot. I can only see his hind quarters, and there is a lot of jungle in the way. Shall I shoot?"

"Fire away," I replied, in an equally melodramatic tone, heartily wishing that his chance had been mine. In about half a minute the report of Castleton's rifle rang out. It was followed by an angry roar somewhere from my right front, and there was a dead silence. The smoke from Castleton's rifle came floating over my head; but though I listened intently with my rifle half raised to my shoulder, not the sound of a footstep or the cracking of a twig could I hear. At last Castleton called out. "I've hit him, but not badly, I think; and he has gone off in your direction."

Giving Castleton time to reload, I again began moving forward with even greater caution than before. I had advanced only a few paces, when on pushing aside a screen of leaves thicker than usual, and thrusting my head into a bush, I met a sight that made my heart jump; there, within about six feet of me, crouched the leopard, his eyeballs glowing like balls of green fire in the dark jungle, a look of the most savage mischief on his face, and evidently just on the point of springing straight at me. My first impulse was to throw my rifle to my shoulder and fire at once; but more quickly than a flash of lightning came the conviction, like a living voice speaking in me: "If you do, and if you don't kill him, he'll kill you." My nerves seemed to grow steady at once, and I checked my first rash impulse. Then keeping my eye fixed on his, I raised my rifle slowly and deliberately, took a steady aim and fired. A dull groan and a desperate convulsion followed, and then in half a minute all was still. My faithful sepoy had duly obeyed my instructions; he had taken my rifle and had given me the spear, and with this spear held at the charge, ready to receive the leopard if he came my way, we waited until the convulsion subsided. Then peering in again, we found that the leopard had gone back; and it was not until we had advanced some ten yards that we came upon him lying dead. It shows the marvelous vitality of the feline race; for though the ball was a heavy one, and had crashed right through the brain, yet he had managed to go fully eight yards from where he was crouching. Had the ball been turned aside at all by a twig, or had it glanced off his skull, he would almost certainly have made his spring, and in a jungle so dense I could hardly have hoped to keep him off or defend myself.

I called up Castleton at once, and we soon pulled the leopard out of the thicket. We found that Castleton's bullet had hit him in the side, but far back, so as not to interfere in any way with his powers of attack. I congratulated myself on a lucky escape. The villagers were delighted at the death of a robber which had more than once laid their flocks under contribution, and pressed their services on us to carry him home. A procession was soon formed, and we returned to Julbarri in triumph with the leopard swung on a pole in front of us. The other hunters had not returned; so we had ample time to exhibit our prize to the sympathetic eyes of Mrs. Castleton and Miss Jervoise. In about an hour, the others returned, wearied and disgusted. The tigers had been disturbed before their arrival, and betaken themselves to some very heavy jungle, whence, in spite of their best efforts, they were unable to dislodge them. It required a lot of good feeling on their part to make them congratulate us as heartily as they did; and I hope our sympathy with their ill-luck showed itself quite untinged with any sense of our own better fortune.—*Chambers' Journal.*

VICTORIES OF PEACE.

Incomputable Cost of Revolutions in the Spanish-American Republics.

How costly and demoralizing to the industries of a country are civil commotions is clearly shown in the recent message of President Terra to the Uruguayan Congress. In order to cover the deficit caused by the recent revolution the Government is forced to issue an internal loan for $2,000,000, and largely to increase customs tariff. The annual revenue of the Republic is about $12,000,000, and there is an existing debt of some $60,000,000, so that the deficit noted is a serious matter for the Government. The increase of customs duties must diminish importation, and so there is likely to be a reduction in the total customs receipts, or at least no perceptible augmentation. What the cost of revolutions has been to the Spanish-American Republics of this hemisphere it would be difficult to compute. If we take into consideration not merely the pecuniary expenditure—the smallest part in fact—but the loss through the retarding of material development, it will be seen that thousands of millions of dollars will barely express the fact. Peace, such as Mexico is now enjoying, and has enjoyed for a long term of years, is of inestimable value. Under the influence of this profound peace not less than $150,000,000 in foreign capital has been invested here (a high authority says ($200,000,000), not a single dollar of which would have been placed in this country had civil strife been prevalent. The national wealth is to-day increasing at a rate little suspected by those who are unaware of the improvements being introduced on the haciendas by enterprising proprietors and in mining operations by their managers. We regard the present condition of affairs in this country as highly encouraging, and also as gratifying from the standpoint of the most exacting patriotism. Ten years more of profound internal peace and Mexico will have increased its aggregate wealth by at least a billion of dollars. If, in the meantime, immigration is encouraged, the country will have so grown in physical strength as to be in a much better condition to resist foreign aggression. When the passions and irritations of the moment shall have passed away, it will be clearly discerned by all thoughtful minds that the country has every thing to gain by maintaining public order. After the civil commotion of nearly seventy years, the Nation demands a period of repose, a chance to take breath and pursue the arts of peace. War hath its victories, but those of peace endure. With material welfare will come national strength and dignity. Mexico must be aided by the combined efforts of all her sons to win the race into which the great republics of South America have entered, that for the supremacy in Spanish-American civilization.—*Mexican Financier.*

THE DAIRY.

—Every dairyman should be prepared to feed green grass or green corn fodder in the stable, night and morning, as soon as the pasture begins to fail.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Under the new law, if a farmer, or large manufacturer in cities clandestinely manufacture oleomargarine or oleine, not only the machinery, but the farms, lots and buildings are forfeited to the Government.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—A dairyman says: "To keep butter fresh, work it until solid; make into rolls. Take two gallons of water, one pint of sugar, one level tablespoonful of saltpetre, make the brine strong enough to bear an egg; boil and skim. When cool, pour over the butter, and keep under brine with a weight. Butter will thus keep for a year as sweet as when churned."—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Under the new order of farming dairying has become, with the aid of co-operation in butter or cheese factories, or both combined in one, as one of the "chores" rather than labors of the farm, the milking being done at morning and evening, and not usually interfering with the farm work, and as the revenue thus gained is likely to be nearly as much as other farm operations combined, the advantages of dairying can be readily seen.—*Boston Post.*

—The farmer who would plant and well cultivate enough ensilage and other corn to feed his stock all the forage they need, without relying upon much grass or hay, would find his farm as fertile, even if he sold hay, as under present general management; and if he would invest his hay money, if he can do no better, in more improved stock, he would soon have a larger income from the earnings of his cattle and a more valuable farm.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

TREATMENT OF COWS.

How to Preserve the Flavor and Body of Milk from All Contamination.

Any harsh treatment that excites the cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield. Cows should be allowed an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food and as much pure water as they will drink. A supply of salt should be placed where they have access to it every day. Cows should not be allowed to drink stagnant, impure water or to eat cleanings from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops or any thing that will give the milk an offensive taint. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet. The cows should be milked with dry hands and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed.

Milking should be done and milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injurious taint. Sour whey should never be fed, nor should hogs be kept in a milking yard or near a milking stand. Tin pails only should be used. All milk should be properly strained immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detached strainer is preferable to a strainer pail. Good ventilation for a milk house, milk cellar or dairy room is most essential, and may be provided by leading an air drain underground for say two hundred feet. Through it a supply of pure, fresh, cool air may be admitted. The foul or warm air may be allowed to escape through the ventilators or windows in or near the ceiling.

Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before the milk is sour. The cream for each churning should be gathered into and kept in one vessel, and the whole should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added. In summer it should not be left longer than three days before churning. The best churning temperatures are between fifty and sixty degrees during the summer, and between sixty and sixty-four degrees during the winter. Butter can be more thoroughly washed free from buttermilk while in a granular condition than after it is gathered or pressed into a roll. Only the best pure salt, of medium and uniform fineness of grain should be used, and from three-quarters to an ounce of salt per pound of butter will be found satisfactory for the summer. The utmost cleanliness in milking, in utensils and in all surroundings can only preserve the flavor and body of milk, cream, butter and cheese from contamination.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOOD AND BAD BUTTER.

Rapid Approach of the Time When Dairy Products Will Sell According to Quality.

The establishment of creameries has accomplished one good, apart from financial benefits accruing to owners and patrons. They have made the public better acquainted with what good butter really is, and consumers are becoming more exacting as to quality. This will compel the manufacture of a better article by farmers and dairymen. Formerly in local markets "butter," whatever the flavor, color or other characteristics, all sold at the same price. Now, except in some of the smaller towns, there is a wide range in the price. At some country stores all butter is still bought at a uniform price, sufficiently low to allow the dealer to make the necessary classification of "choice roll," "good country," "old grease," etc. Many butter-makers would be surprised and mortified if they knew how much of their product went into the latter class. These country dealers dislike to offend good customers by telling them their butter is inferior to that made by others, as farmer's wives especially are sensitive on this subject. The result is that those who make a really good article object to helping pay for inferior products, and send their butter to a market where a classification is made. Thus the "one-price" butter dealer is losing his trade, and the time will soon be when butter will sell everywhere according to quality. This will prove a great stimulus to the manufacturer of good butter and an undoubted benefit to the dairy. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Old and New Dairy Methods.

Men may write as much as they please about the ability of some men to make good butter in any of the many ways that are practiced in butter-making, but while it is true that "some men" can do wonders with poor materials, that is saying nothing for their intelligence if they still persist in using those materials when there are far better at hand. While it is true that every man has his own individual taste that he is entitled to, yet it is equally true that there are immutable principles of good taste that no amount of outside success can destroy. Fashions and notions go a long way in satisfying some men that their ways are best. Let them, however, keep their cranky notions to themselves, while the sensible folks go on improving their ways and making the world gradually better and happier.—*American Dairyman.*

—Scald every vessel you use about the manufacture of butter every time it is used. Do this thoroughly or all is lost.—*Agriculture.*

STARTING A DAIRY.

Some of the Conditions Necessary for Success in Dairying.

The low price of beef and pork, the great interest in the ranch and range cattle business and the uncertainty of producing paying crops of all kinds of grain have caused many stock raisers and farmers to consider the propriety of engaging in dairying. The passage by Congress of the oleomargarine bill has also had considerable effect in causing them to look favorably on dairying as perhaps the most reliable, if not the most profitable, department of husbandry. A careful observer in almost any portion of the Northern States will notice that dairy farmers are generally prosperous, even when the price of milk, butter and cheese is comparatively low. They ordinarily have well-managed places, excellent farm buildings, good horses and carriages, wind-mills for raising water and other conveniences for saving labor and promoting comfort. The conclusion drawn is that all these things were obtained by producing milk and manufacturing it into butter and cheese. As dairy farms look better than stock and grain farms, many come to the conclusion that they are generally much more profitable.

Cattle-raisers, grain producers and general farmers who are likely to be carried away by their fancied estimates of the profits of any branch of dairying would do well to remember that, as a rule, farmers are not likely to engage in milk production till they have acquired quite large means and have their places well improved. Their wealth and surroundings represent something more than the profits derived from producing milk for the city market or for manufacture into butter and cheese. Most of the prosperous dairy farmers in the country were very comfortably "fixed" before they abandoned the raising of grain and the production of wool and meat for keeping cows for their milk. Some of them had impoverished their soil by raising continuous crops of grain to such an extent that a change of management became necessary. They found it needful to devote their land to what the English call "resting crops," as clover and grass. Having done so they found dairying the most profitable branch of farming they could engage in. They had abundant means to stock their farms with cows and to employ help to tend them. In short, they were well prepared to succeed in the business of dairying.

Commercial dairying in this country started in Central New York, where the farmers had become quite wealthy by raising grain and cattle, and where the soil on most farms had been injured by raising wheat for many years in succession. From there it extended into Northern Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and finally into Iowa. In very few instances have farms been at first fitted up and prepared for keeping cows for their milk. They were, during several years, perhaps an average life-time, devoted to raising grain and stock to be sold for their meat. They cultivated grasses. An abundant supply of pure water, good roads and an abundant supply of persons who can be engaged as milkers are essential to success in dairying, and these can not ordinarily be found in a portion of the country but recently settled. A farmer who has not considerable capital can not safely engage in the profession of dairying, even though he has quite a large body of land. A good herd of dairy cows costs a large sum, and they require to be sheltered as well as work-horses are. They must be selected with care and judgment, or raised on the place from stock having a good milking record.

That as much money will ever be made by keeping dairy cows as was made during the late civil war and the few years that succeeded it is not unlikely. Cheese then retailed at twenty-five cents per pound and very choice butter commanded twice that price. The belief was then general that the so-called "dairy belt" was very limited in its extent. It was represented as being less than a hundred miles wide and as extending only from the Hudson to the Mississippi river. It was admitted that some butter and cheese for home consumption and for supplying local markets would be made in a few favorable places outside of this territory, but it was held that the "dairy belt" proper must supply the great markets of the country and furnish the supplies for export. The old "dairy belt" is extending in length and breath every year and already embraces about half the country. Distinct dairy breeds of cattle have been introduced from Europe. Cheese factories and creameries have been established in nearly every county in the Northern States, and the manufacture of dairy goods is conducted on scientific and business principles. That the dairy industry will continue to be reasonably prosperous is altogether likely. That it will be vastly more profitable than other branches of farming is improbable.—*Chicago Times.*

SELECTING SEED CORN.

Why It Should Be Done While the Crop is Still Standing in the Field.

The losses that occur every year from the employment of defective or inferior seed corn ought to impress every farmer with the necessity of a careful selection of seed at time of harvesting the crop. While the corn is yet standing in the fields this selection can be readily and judiciously made, but the corn once in the bins the farmer labors under serious disadvantages. In selecting seed four points should be taken into consideration—first, earliness of maturity; second, number of ears upon a stalk; third, size of the stalks, and fourth, perfection of the ears. Like produces like with seed as with animals. One can not expect to produce a large crop of corn when, for instance, five stalks have grown in a hill and but one has borne an ear. Every farmer knows that such corn is useless for seed.

The best ear for seed corn is the one that is uniform in size throughout its entire length, with straight rows and with early-formed grains the entire length.

Seed corn must be gathered before freezing weather and placed where it will begin immediately to dry. In the northern belt of States this drying question is an important one, for if the corn—especially the larger varieties—be not subjected to favorable conditions for drying, so that the seed corn will become thoroughly cured, cob included, it will result in failure through lack of germinating powers, while if properly cured it will sprout and grow under almost any condition.

Many farmers after having sun-dried their seed corn store it in the lofts of their smoke-houses in order that it may become permeated with the creosote from the smoke there, and thus gain a protection, when planted, against the depredations of field mice, worms and squirrels.—*N. Y. World.*

—Sulphuric acid will remove spots from brass that will not yield to oxalic acid. It may be applied with a brush, but great care should be taken that no drop of the acid shall come in contact with clothes or skin, as it is ruinous to garments and cuticle. Bath brick or rotten-stone may be used for polishing, the latter being preferable for delicate work.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—A curiosity in Maryland is a stalk of corn growing from a fish-hawk's nest in the top of a tree.

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—If a little flour is sprinkled over meat that is to be minced it will not adhere too closely to the chopping knife.—*Boston Post.*

—Keep the garden in good order until the end of the season. Many start well, but late in the summer their garden looks unsightly.—*Albany Journal.*

—A farmer claims that cucumber vines fastened to strong bushy stakes like pea sticks thrive better than when left on the ground in the usual way.

—The latest thing in house decorations is a little slate with gilt frame and flowers painted upon it hung up in the hall by a bright ribbon. Upon this callers who are without cards inscribe their names.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Hunt up the antique tin perforated lantern of your grandfather, polish it up in good style and hang it in your parlor for an illuminator, if you wish something real fashionable in the way of decoration. With a candle inclosed it recalls the light of departed days.—*Springfield Union.*

—Cut down the garden to the smallest space consistent with the needs of the family, then get it at once in the highest possible state of cultivation and it will pay far better and give you more satisfaction in every way than a much larger piece of ground imperfectly tilled.—*Western Rural.*

—Indian Pudding: One quart of boiling milk, one cup of meal, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one-half cup of molasses and a little salt. Mix the meal, flour, butter and molasses together, and then turn on the boiling milk. Bake one hour.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette* notes the fact that the feet are the most important part of a horse; and yet they are the soonest to fail, because the weaker part, and because we interfere more with nature in the treatment of the feet than is the treatment of any other member of the horse's body. Shoeing the feet of horses is a comparatively modern practice, and not a universal one even now.

—To pull wool well, remarks an exchange, is an art necessary for any sheep owner to know. Sprinkle the wet skins on the flesh side with air-slaked lime; lay the two skins together on the flesh side and pile up the pelts in a heap. In a few days the heap will sweat quite freely, when the wool parts from the skin easily and may be stripped off very readily. The secret is worth knowing and remembering.

FARM ANIMALS.

Thorough Feeding the Most Economical Policy That Can Be Pursued.

During the recent meeting of the New York Dairymen's Association Mr. Terry, of Norwich, N. Y., made an elaborate address on the subject of farm animals, which will be read with interest by dairymen and farmers everywhere. We have space only for the following leading points:

During the first cold storms in the fall many a mortgage is put upon our choicest cows. All stock should be sheltered early and during all cold, stormy weather. Give them light, warm and well-ventilated stables. No farmer can afford to feed his stock out in the field on the ground. In winter always feed in the barn and with a liberal hand.

Sometimes during the warm spring days I turn my stock into a dry field and feed them a little hay. I am convinced there is nothing gained by so doing, and I fear it is often done at a loss. If you ever have watched the stock of the enterprising farmer whose animals were well wintered you will find them to show the good effects through the summer season.

The labor and expense to raise an animal poorly is nearly the same as to raise it properly and keep it in a thriving condition. Stock will not thrive on poor feed and bad water. They should not be compelled to go fifty or one hundred rods through a pelting storm, then get down on their knees and suck the water through a hole in the ice. Running water in the barn or yard is a good investment.

During the months of November and December our farmers generally work off their coarse fodder. It is most always fed at a loss. Three-fourths of it would be worth more in the manure pile. Stock neglected in the month of November will require extra feed during the succeeding winter and spring to compensate for the poor feed they have received during that month. Stock should be fed from three to five times a day. Always be regular and feed with care. Cleanliness in all things should be observed. See that the feeding-troughs and mangers are clean after every meal.

High feeding is an important subject, and one that requires as much skill as any other branch of farming. Animals of the same breed will not thrive alike on the same feed. Some require more than others. A half-starved steer turned into a good pasture will sometimes make very good beef in the fall.

A steer that has been fed highly on grain and roots turned into the same pasture will not weigh any more in the fall than he did in the spring.

All animals should be pushed to early maturity and never be allowed to go back or even to stand still. We should study the necessities of animals to make improvements in stock-raising. Hay and grass is the natural food for cattle, but in connection therewith various kinds of grain should be raised, and the feed, if possible, all raised on the farm. Farmers can not do without wheat, bran and some roots. A dairyman should not be satisfied with a dairy of cows that will make less than two hundred and fifty pounds of butter each in a year.

Mr. Terry gives the following experiment in feeding two short-horn steer calves: They were born March 1 and fed the milk of their mothers for five days, when the milk was skimmed after settling, warmed and each fed eight quarts per day for four weeks. After that the milk was gradually increased to sixteen quarts per day, with the addition of wheat, bran and hay. The bran was increased gradually until at eight weeks old they received two pounds of bran and corn-meal per day each, until they were two hundred days old. When the milk began to grow scanty the bran and meal were increased to six pounds each per day.

At the age of 200 days they weighed 1,256 pounds, and had gained, from the time they were dropped, 1,106 pounds. This is at the rate of five and a half pounds a day. After they were 200 days old, they were fed six pounds of bran and corn-meal for eighty-eight days, when they weighed 1,544 pounds, thus gaining 288 pounds in eighty-eight days. In addition to the milk and meal feed they received all the good hay they would eat. When the milk began to fail, warm water was used and the ground feed increased from two pounds to six pounds. Dry hay was always fed when in stock and also sweet skim milk, adding enough warm water to make it lukewarm. At the age of 288 days, both animals were of the same weight—772 pounds each. The cost of the meal fed was $14.10. Estimating the milk at $14 and the hay at $8, the total cost aggregates $36.10. Estimating the value of the live weight at 4½ cents per pound, the amount reaches $69.48, leaving a balance of profit—pleasure and labor deducted—of $33.38.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Rev. Father Mahony, Dean officiating for the Archbishop, St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, N. S. W., pronounces St. Jacobs Oil the greatest of all pain-cures.

A [illegible] is sweet, but a babe in the house Is the sweetest [illegible] yet.

Above all other earthly ills
I hate the big old-fashioned pills,
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend,
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small.
Just try them as you feel the need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

Hymen's torch has occasioned much [illegible] in the world.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to check falling of the hair. Gives universal satisfaction.

As a remedy for throat and lung troubles, we recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When blacksmiths begin to strike horse shoes are turned out faster than ever.—*Chicago Mail.*

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy," if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A locomotive can not draw a train of thought.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap purifies and beautifies the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

A fire place has a grate opportunity.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

Oxygen Cure. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Heppert, Cincinnati, O.

A double-shell race—Clams and oysters. —*Hartford Times.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A suit of armor was the old-fashioned knight dress.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Don't fail to read ad. of McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co. Name this pa

The largest revolver known—The earth. —*N. Y. Graphic.*

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"Going to learn to dance, Claude?" "Yes, I've taken steps in that direction."

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 25	@ 3 85
HOGS—Common	3 00	@ 4 00
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 35
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 20	@ 3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	76	@ 76½
No. 3 red	72	@ 74
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed	27	@ 27½
Rye—No. 2	52½	@ 53
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 81
Good Leaf	8 15	@ 8 20
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime Steam		@ 6
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Ohio Creamery	25	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@ 2 25
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 35	@ 1 65
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 81½
No. 2 red	81	@ 84½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@ 45¼
Oats—mixed	32	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 25	@ 10 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 10
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring	71½	@ 71¾
Corn—No. 2		@ 34¾
Oats—No. 2		@ 25
Rye	48	@ 49½
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 8 80
LARD—Steam	5 75	@ 5 80
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	80¾	@ [illegible]
Corn—Mixed	41	@ 44½
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 34
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 11 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7 75
CATTLE—First quality	4 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	6	@ 6½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 73½
Corn—mixed		@ 34¼
Oats—mixed		@ 25½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$ 4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 72
Corn—mixed		@ 39
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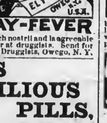
CATARRH



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"I had salt rheum so bad it covered my entire body. It is impossible to describe my sufferings. When I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the disease began to subside, the watery pimples with their agonizing itch and pain disappeared, and now I am cured." [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful and I am always glad to speak a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. S. [illegible], Pottsville, Pa.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XI. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1886. NUMBER 52.

ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, Unveiled.

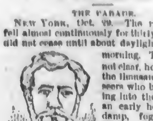
Grand Procession of the United States Navy and Military and Civic Societies.

Reviewed by the President and Cabinet and the Celebrated French Personages.

Speech of William M. Evarts Accepting the Statue—President Cleveland's Address—History of the Work Since Its Beginning.

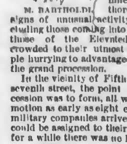
THE PARADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The rain, which fell almost continuously for thirty-six hours, did not cease until about daylight yesterday morning. The sky did not clear, however, and the thousands of sight-seers who began pouring into the streets at an early hour, met a damp, foggy atmosphere, which threatened a renewal of the rain at any moment. Between eight and nine o'clock, all the thoroughfares showed signs of unusual activity. All trains, including those coming into town as well as those of the Elevated railroads, were crowded to their utmost capacity with people hurrying to advantageous points to view the grand procession.



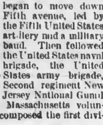
M. BARTHOLDI.

In the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, the point at which the procession was to form, all was bustle and commotion as early as eight o'clock. Civic and military companies arrived faster than they could be assigned to their proper places, and for a while there was no little confusion.



GEN. C. P. STONE.

General Stone, the Grand Marshal, and his aides, however, soon brought order out of chaos, and at a few minutes past ten the head of the column began to move down Fifth avenue, led by the Fifth United States artillery and a military band. Then followed the United States naval brigade, the United States army brigade, Second regiment New Jersey National Guard and a detachment of Massachusetts volunteer militia. These composed the first division.

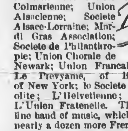


ALBERT GREVY.

The second division was led by Gilmore's band, which was greeted with applause. Then followed the First brigade N. Y. S. N. G., acting as escort to the French column. The French column contained the Societe Colmarienne; Union Alsacienne; Societe Alsace-Lorraine; Mardi Gras Association; Societe de Philanthropie; Union Chorale de Newark; Union Francaise, of Elizabeth; Le Prevoyance, of Boston; L'Amitie, of New York; le Societe Culinaire Cosmopolite; L'Helvetienne; L'Alliance and L'Union Fraternelle. Then came another line band of music, which was followed by nearly a dozen more French societies. Behind the Frenchmen were the United States Judges and other high officials of the United States, in carriages, and the Governors of States and Territories and other high dignitaries, also in carriages, who brought up the rear of the Second division.

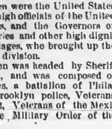
The third division was headed by Sheriff Grant, as Marshal, and was composed of the Mayors of cities, a battalion of Philadelphia police, Brooklyn police, Veterans of the War of 1812, Veterans of the Mexican War and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth divisions were composed of military organizations. Then the Educational division, more military; Washington's carriage, drawn by eight horses, escorted by the Continental Guard, of Washington, and the Old Washington Continental Guard, mounted; firemen; Knights of Pythias, and other organizations, all helped to make up the other four divisions.



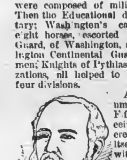
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD

As this brilliant column passed down Fifth avenue it was received by the great crowd, which planted itself on either side, with clapping of hands and cheers. As the procession approached the reviewing stand, at Madison Square, where President Cleveland and his Cabinet were in waiting, a slight drizzle of rain began falling, not enough, however, to disturb the crowd or spoil the spectacle.



M. DE LESSEPS.

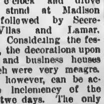
Passing through Madison Square the column moved down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, when it turned into Broadway, thence down Broadway to the open space behind the post-office, called Main street, into Park Row, under a triumphal arch in front of the *World* office, and back into Broadway. This detour was made in order to pay a compliment to the enterprise of the *World* in raising the sum necessary to build the pedestal for Bartholdi's great work.



ADMIRAL JAURES.

From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Courtlandt street and Maiden lane, where most of the military, turning to the right or left, made their way to the river. The head of the procession reached the City Hall at noon.

President Cleveland, who was Secretary Whitney's guest, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, entered a carriage at ten o'clock and drove to the reviewing stand at Madison Square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilas and Lamar, and Colonel Lamont. Considering the festive nature of the day, the decorations upon the private residences and business houses along the line of march were very meagre. This lack of display, however, can be accounted for by the inclemency of the weather for the past two days. The only really handsomely decorated building was the City Hall. After leaving Broadway at Cortlandt street and Maiden Lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward.



GEN. PELISSIER.

All the vessels in North river were gaily decorated with flags, the great Atlantic lines being particularly noticeable as they lay at their docks, one mass of color aloft. The naval parade, which forms another marked feature of the day, was set for one o'clock. The sound of the preparatory gun, which should have been fired at 12:45 p. m., was not heard until one o'clock, and there was considerable delay in getting the vessels which were to take part into line. Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given and the vessels moved slowly in double line, from Forty-fifth street down the North river, past the fleet of war vessels, toward Liberty Island. This procession was in charge of Lieutenant Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The first division was headed by the United States coast survey steamer Gedney, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second, of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The vessels presented a beautiful sight as they steamed down the Hudson.

On reaching Bedloe's Island they passed astern of the men-of-war anchored below the island, then up between them and the island they came to abreast of the statue, where they remained at anchor until the end of the ceremonies at that point. A gap was left directly abreast of the flagship Tennessee to permit the passage of the boats containing the Presidential party.

At 12:35 p. m. the President and his Cabinet left the reviewing stand. After partaking of lunch they were taken to the United States steamship Despatch, in which they sailed down the North river to Bedloe's Island. They were landed at the base of the statue, where they took part in the ceremonies of unveiling.

The statue is entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World." The name was bestowed upon it by M. Bartholdi. The idea aimed at was the symbolization of the progress of civilization and the growth of freedom, as expressed in the Republican form of government of these United States. It was also meant to perpetuate the friendship of the French and American nations begun in Revolutionary days, when this country was struggling to throw off the English yoke.

Rev. Dr. Storrs opened the ceremonies at the island with prayer. He prayed for prosperity upon the present company, and that the ceremonies of the unveiling might have God's blessing. He gave thanks for the kindly affection from one great people towards another and asked that we might make a right use of the occasion, that no violence of the elements or destroying earthquakes would ever render this great work futile, and that we might advance in the arts and sciences. He asked for prospering for the officers of the two nations, and that whatever was good in history might continue. The preacher ended with the Lord's Prayer in which the people joined.

General Schofield then introduced M. de Lesseps, who made a short speech in French congratulating the American people upon the progress they had made and praising their free institutions.

When de Lesseps had finished his address there were loud cries for Bartholdi, who came forward and bowed and waved his hat to the audience, and when the people insisted upon a speech from the sculptor, General Schofield abruptly cried out "Mr. Bartholdi has nothing to say, so there's no use of talking about it," and announced Senator Evarts, who presented the statute in the name of the American committee to the President of the United States. He spoke as follows:

The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent on record in the past, nor in the long future, may we feel assured, will it ever confront its counterpart or parallel. How can we fitly frame in words the sentiments, the motives, the emotions which have filled and moved the hearts and minds of the two great nations, in the birth of this noble conception, the grand embodiment, the complete execution of the stupendous monument now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men, and emblazoned on its coronation of the finished work, with the plaudits of the world?

What ornament of speech, what eloquence of human voice, what costly gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh of our hearts' tribute can we bring to the celebration of this consummate triumph of genius, of skill, of labor, which speaks to-day, and will speak forever the thoughts, the feelings, the friendships of these two populous powerful and free republics, knit together in their pride and joy at their own established freedom, and in their hope and purpose that the glad light of liberty shall enlighten the world. For this arduous theme the American committee has had the good fortune to present an eminent citizen and accomplished orator, from grateful and pleased attention to whose eloquence the simple office the committee has asked me to discharge, will not long detain this expectant multitude. In the conflict which agitated and divided the people of the United States and aroused the loyalty and patriotism of the country, to the maintenance of constituted liberties, the liberty-loving people of France felt an intense and solicitous interest. When the issue of this struggle was upheld and confirmed the government maintained its unbroken unity and made all of its people equal and free, the liberty loving people of France hailed the triumph with an immense and vivid enthusiasm. Nor was this enthusiasm to be satisfied, but by some adequate and permanent expression of their sympathy in our fiery trial, and congratulations at the absolute supremacy of the principles and institutions which had put in peril and had come out from it, without the smell of fire upon their garments. To this energetic movement of the French people there was added their historic and momentous friendship in securing our independence and the reciprocal influences which had shaped and confirmed the free and equal institutions of the two countries, and to the working of all these motives and sentiments of an ardent and generous people, we owe—the world owes—this visible and perpetual embodiment of the love of liberty, animating the two nations, which stands before us to-day. To this realization the people of France brought the fervor and inspiration of Laboulaye and Henri Martin, the Lafayettes, and their illustrious companions to spread abroad in all intelligent and upright minds the seal of their own high purposes. They drew from the well furnished numbers of their accomplished and distinguished artists, the genius, the courage, the devotional spirit, the indomitable sculptor, Bartholdi, whose well-earned fame justified the trust committed to him, and whose work covers, with its splendors, the gifted artist, his illustrious art and the happy country which gave him and his labors to all this work. They furnished the exquisite artisanship and the constructive skill and scientific training and honest and hearty labor, which have together wrought out, in stubborn brass and iron, the artist's dream, the airy conception of his mind, the shapely sculpture of his cunning hand, till here it stands upon its firm base, as if a natural playmate of the elements, fearing no harm from all the winds that blow. The people of France, too, contributed from many slender means, and of their free will, the aggregated wealth demanded for so vast an undertaking, and from their hearts as well as from their purses, and all for love of liberty abroad, and in hearty homage to the friendship of these great republics.

The committee have no occasion to insist upon the share which the people of the United States have taken in the humbler office of furnishing a pedestal not unworthy of the statue, nor unworthy of our grateful acceptance of this noble gift and appreciation of the generous disposition which prompted it. In the perfected and completed work of the pedestal, the genius of the architect, the sagacity, the varied scientific and practical accomplishment of the engineer-in-chief, the constructing faculty and experience of the builder, and the manifold and masterly performances the skilled workmen upon this prodigious structure, and in the elevating and security of the statute have all been combined to set out the statue for the admiration of our own people and of all comers to our shores. As with the French people, so with our own—the whole means of the great expenditure of the work has come from the free contributions of the people themselves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in and of the history and progress and welfare of the human race than Emperors or Kings or governments have ever raised.

Mr. President, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, Congress authorized and directed the President to accept the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World when presented by citizens of the French republic, and to designate and set apart for the direction thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for the expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of the citizens of our sister Republic.

The statue, on the 4th of July, 1884, in Paris, was delivered to and accepted by the Government, by the authority of the President of the United States, delegated to and executed by Minister Morton. To-day, in the name of the citizens of the United States, who have completed the pedestal and raised thereon the statue, and of the voluntary committee who have executed the will of their fellow citizens, I declare, in your presence, in the presence of these distinguished guests from France, and of this august assemblage of the honorable and honored men of our land and of this countless multitude, that this pedestal and the united work of the two republics is complete and surrendered to the care and keeping of the Government and the people of the United States.

When Mr. Evarts had delivered about two-thirds of his address he mentioned the name of Bartholdi, which was the occasion of the audience breaking forth into loud cheers. This was mistaken on the part of those who had charge for the conclusion of the address, when the unveiling was to take place. Accordingly the flag was withdrawn from the face of the statue. This was the signal to the steamers and batteries, and they immediately began a mighty salvo of cannonading and whistling, amid which Mr. Evarts helplessly took his seat. The salvo was continued without cessation for fully twenty minutes. When this had ceased and Gilmore's band had played the Marseillaise hymn, Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner, President Cleveland stepped to the front of the stage and said:

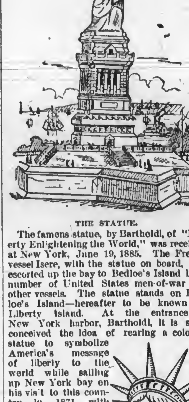
MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS—The people of the United States accept with gratitude to-day from their brethren of the French republic the grand and completed work of art we here inaugurate. This token of affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of republics and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon popular will we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike god, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate instead our own deity, keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and greater than all that have been celebrated in ancient song. Instead of grasping in her hand thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that liberty has here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fires and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the East. Reflected thence and joined with answering rays a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression until liberty enlightens the world.

M. A. Lefaivre, Ministre Plenipotentiaire et Delegue Extraordinaire, representative on behalf of the Republic of France, was then introduced and made a short address, in which he extolled the generosity of the American people and expressed the hope that the same unanimity of feeling that had existed between the two great nations for the last century would continue to guide and direct their connection in the future.

Gilmore's band then rendered some choice selections and then General Schofield announced Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the commemorative oration.

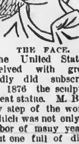
When Mr. Depew had finished his oration the Doxology was sung by all standing, after which Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. The assemblage, which had patiently sat in that rain during the long exercises then made speed to the boats. With the exception of the President and his party and the French delegates no order of embarkation was observed, and "high and low, rich and poor, one with another," made their best individual efforts to reach the city, which both the falling darkness and the mist rendered invisible to the throngs of anxious home seekers. The National salute was fired, the steamers as usual joining in and swelling the general uproar. The island was quickly depopulated of all except the few left on guard, the display of *fireworks* and lighting of the statue being postponed on account of the rain, and sweet-faced liberty was left alone with her torch high uplifted in the air and her eyes bent towards the lands of her birth.

The French guests were entertained in the evening by the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's. The hall was gaily decorated with the tri-color and the Stars and Stripes, and presented a brilliant spectacle. Toasts were offered and responded to.



THE STATUE.

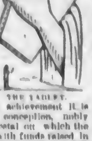
The famous statue, by Bartholdi, of "Liberty Enlightening the World," was received at New York, June 19, 1885. The French vessel Isere, with the statue on board, was escorted up the bay to Bedloe's Island by a number of United States men-of-war and other vessels. The statue stands on Bedloe's Island—hereafter to be known as Liberty Island. At the entrance to New York harbor, Bartholdi, it is said, conceived the idea of rearing a colossal statue to symbolize America's message of liberty to the world while sailing up New York bay on his visit to this country in 1871, with heart depressed at the ruin and wretchedness in his native land after her defeat by Germany. On his return to France he suggested to his friends his idea of such a statue to be presented by the French nation to the United States. The idea was received with great favor, and so rapidly did subscriptions come in that in 1876 the sculptor began work upon his great statue. M. Bartholdi supervised every step of the work, which was not only a labor of many years, but one full of difficulty and detail. The first step towards its construction were made in 1874, when the French-American union was established, a banquet given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 the sculptor began actual work. First the artist made his model in clay, and when this was approved a plaster statue was made, in dimensions it was one-sixteenth the size of the intended statue. Another plaster statue four times as large as the first, and a third one, of the full dimensions of the finished work were made. The last model had to be made in sections, and a wooden frame-work was constructed on which the plaster was spread. When these sections were completed, wooden models were used, exact copies of the plaster in size and modeling. These were carefully cut out by hand, and in them were shaped the hammered brass work which forms the outside of the statue. Eighty-eight tons of brass were used in the structure, and the entire weight of the statue is 450,000 pounds.



THE FACE.

THE TORCH.

In 1876 M. Bartholdi, with the extended right arm of the statue—the first part that was completed—came to America and placed the arm and torch in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, whence it was subsequently removed to Madison Square, New York. In February, 1877, Congress set apart Liberty Island for the statue, and a committee was chosen with William M. Evarts at its head. The face and head of the statue was completed in 1878, when it was placed in the French Exposition, and on July 7, 1880, the great figure was completed in Paris, where it was temporarily put together the following year in the presence of the United States Minister and a gathering of prominent French people. This statue is a free gift of respect and good will from the people of France to those of America. On the tablet is the inscription "4th of July, 1776." It may well rank with the wonders of the world, for in design and achievement it is a model of sublime conception, nobly wrought out. The pedestal on which the statue stands was built with funds raised in this country by private subscription. The following are the dimensions of the statue:



THE TABLET.

	Feet	Inches
Height from base to torch	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	6
Heel to top of head	111	6
Length of hand	16	5
Index finger	8	0
Circumference at second joint	7	6
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.	
Head, from chin to cranium	17	3
Head, thickness from ear to ear	10	0
Distance across the eye	2	6
Length of nose	4	6
Right arm, length	42	0
Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Thickness of waist	35	0
Width of mouth	3	0
Tablet, length	23	7
Tablet, width	13	7
Tablet, thickness	2	0

Dimensions of the pedestal:

Height of pedestal	89	0
Square sides at base, each	62	0
Square sides at top, each	40	0
Grecian columns, above base	72	8

Dimensions of the foundation:

Height of foundation	65	0
Square sides at bottom	91	0
Square sides at top	66	7

Dates in the history of the statue:

French-American Union	1874
Work on arm begun	1875
Arm and torch finished	1876
Placed on exhibition, Philadelphia	1876
Liberty Island ceded by Congress	1877
Face and head completed	1878
Entire statue finished, July 7	1880
Mounted in Paris, October	1881
Ground broken for pedestal, April	1883
Foundation completed, April	1885
Pedestal completed	1886
First rivet driven on statue, July 12	1886
Statue completed, October 28	1886

The statue weighs 450,000 pounds or 225 tons.

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds.

Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people.

The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, which leads from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch is 403. From the ground to the top of the pedestal 195 steps. The number of steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head is 154, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds.

A POEM BY WHITTIER.

The *Independent* publishes the following poem by John G. Whittier on the Statue of Liberty:

> The land that, from the rule of kings,
> In freeing us, itself made free,
> Our Old World sister to us brings
> Her sculptured Dream of Beauty.
>
> Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands
> Uplifted by the toil-worn slave,
> On Freedom's soil with freemen's hands
> We rear the symbol free hands gave.
>
> O France, the beautiful; to thee
> Once more a debt of love we owe,
> In peace beneath thy fleur de lis,
> We hail a later Rochambeau.
>
> Rise, stately symbol; holding forth
> Thy light and hope to all who sit
> In chains and darkness. Belt the earth
> With watch-fires from thy torch uplit.
>
> Reveal the primal mandate still
> Which chaos heard and ceased to be.
> Trace on mid air th' Eternal will
> In signs of fire: "Let man be free."
>
> Shine far, shine free, a guiding light
> To Reason's ways and Virtue's aim,
> A lightning flash the wretch to smite
> Who shields old shame with thy name.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Fast Passenger Train Runs Into an Open Switch and is Ditched—The Cars Take Fire and Burn Up Many of the Passengers—Collide on a Curve.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The limited passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which left here Wednesday night at ten o'clock, was derailed at Rio, and thrown into an old stone quarry. Particulars are hard to get, but it is admitted at the general office of the company in this city, that one coach and three sleepers were wrecked, and five or six persons killed.

LATER—The latest particulars of the terrible railway catastrophe are that the day coach contained upward of twenty passengers. When the open switch was struck and the shock came the momentum of the sleepers in the rear of the day coach was so great that the latter broke in two directly in the center, rearing up and forming an inverted V. The day car then blazed up with fire and the cries and struggles of the dying inside were simply indescribable. Among the passengers were Mrs. Rosina Johns, Mrs. Scherer, her daughter-in-law and the latter's two little children, of Winona. The two brave women—especially the brave mother—succeeded, by almost superhuman efforts, in pushing the little ones through a window to the outside, and then they perished in the flames. The loving mother sacrificed her life for her children.

The mail car was in charge of John Beaks, of Plainfield, Wis., and five men. All these escaped with injuries of a more or less serious nature. They succeeded in saving most of the valuable mail matter. Sixty bags of newspapers were destroyed, but most of the letter bags were saved. The two Scherer children, of Winona, are the only ones in the day car known to have been saved. The rest not only all perished, but most of them will, perhaps, never be identified. It is regarded as one of the most terrible railroad disasters that ever occurred in the Northwest.

Among the known victims are: Mrs. Rosina Johns, Winona; Mrs. Scherer, Winona; Louis Brinter, Columbus; Emil Waltersdorf, Columbus.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—About midnight Wednesday night a collision occurred between an eastbound and a westbound train on the Wabash railroad near Edwardsville Junction, Ill. The two trains collided on a curve and resulted in great damage to the rolling stock. William Ballou, baggage and express man was crushed to death by the contents of the car falling upon him.

Ex-Judge Walter B. Scates, who died at Evanston, Ill., the other day, of paralysis, was seventy-eight years old and was born at South Barton, Va. He settled early in Illinois and became attorney general of the State and in 1836 Justice of the Supreme Court. He was on General McClellan's staff during the war and was collector of customs at Chicago under President Johnson, being removed by President Grant

A TONGA EARTHQUAKE.

Phenomena Far Exceeding Those at Charleston.

A Mountain 800 Feet High Rises From the Bottom of a Lake 3,000 Feet Deep.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 1.—A letter published in this evening's *Bulletin* under date of Apia, October 15, says: "Authentic news has reached Samoa that on the morning of September 10 over 100 heavy earthquakes occurred on the Island of Niuafou, one of the Tonga group, and that from the bottom of a lake, which had a depth of 3,000 feet a mountain has arisen to the height of 800 feet above the surface, also that this mountain has burst out in flames and thrown out hot stones and sand in such quantities as to destroy two-thirds of the cocoanut trees on the island. In Samoa we are having light shocks of earthquake so frequently now that they are no longer noticed by the residents."

Opposed to Convict Labor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The National Anti-Contract Association has sent a circular broadcast throughout the country, urging employers and employes to organize State and local associations in opposition to convict labor. It says that the association proposes to bring the question before the President of the United States, the houses of Congress and the State Legislatures, and to enlist the leaders of all political parties and labor organizations in the work of crushing out this great and growing evil. The membership fees have been placed as follows per annum: Manufacturers $10, labor associations $5, working-men fifty cents.

The Will of A. T. Stewart's Widow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, the wife of the late millionaire dry goods merchant, was filed for probate by ex-Judge Horrace Russell, Mr. Henry Hilton's son-in-law. She leaves large bequests to her relatives. All the rest of the estate, real and personal, she bequeaths to Charles J. Clinch, now of Paris, and Henry Hilton, of this city, who are made executors. None of the legacies are to be payable until three years from the final probate of the will nor any of the annuities until six months after such probate.

Silver Discovered in Kansas.

CALDWELL, KAN., Nov. 1.—The discovery of silver in this vicinity has caused much excitement. Samples of ore were sent to the State Assayer at Denver, Col., and the Assayer of the mint at Philadelphia. The former reports an assay of 342 ounces of silver to the ton, the latter 310 ounces, each with a trace of gold. The ore crops out in many localities. Caldwell now presents the appearance of a mining town.

Bloody Bieral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Surveyor H. S. Beattie, of the Port of New York, was shot but not mortally wounded by Louis Bieral, a recently discharged inspector, at his office in the New York Custom-house to-day. Bieral fired three shots, two taking effect one in the palm of the hand and another in the groin. Bieral was arrested. He is seventy-two years old and a native of Brazil.

Ex-Minister Lowell's Betrothal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from London, England, says the engagement of James Russell Lowell to the dowager Lady Lyttleton, widow of the late and aunt by marriage of the present Lord Lyttleton, is announced. Lady Lyttleton has, like Mr. Lowell, been already twice married: She has three children and is about forty years old.

Boiled in a Huge Vat.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 1.—This afternoon, at the Anchor Barrel Manufacturing Company's Works, eight miles below this city, George Wells, married, aged thirty-two, fell into a huge vat of boiling water, and the flesh was literally scalded from his bones. He lingered in terrible agony for over eight hours, dying to-night at the hospital, where he had been removed.

Fighting in Tonquin.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Tonquin says that a force of Chinese, armed with repeating rifles, attacked from an ambush a body of Tonquinese riflemen at Phuoho, in the Province of Namdluh, killing 30 of them. At the same time 1,200 Chinese attacked the posts at Dongsong, but were repulsed after desperate fighting.

General Van Allen's Estate.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 1.—A declaration was filed in the Probate Court to-day of the personal property of General J. H. Van Allen, who committed suicide in August last by jumping overboard from the Cunard steamer Aurania while in mid-ocean. The inventory amounts to $1,950,000, which is bequeathed to his son and grandchildren.

Revolt in Mexico.

NUEVO LAREDO, MEX., Nov. 1.—A revolution is in progress in the State of Zacatesas. Governor Sainn, of Coahuila, has sent troops to aid in suppressing it. A dispatch received yesterday evening stated that several of the leaders of the rebellion, including General Cadena, the prime mover, had been captured.

Closing of the Oleomargarine Factories.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 1.—Easterbrook & Co., of this city, the only manufacturers of oleomargarine in Connecticut, have suspended, as they regard the Government tax as prohibitory. From 80 to 100 persons are thrown out of employment.

Bogus Butter Will Stand the Tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The law taxing oleomargarine went into operation to-day. Reports received by Commissioner Miller show that all classes of manufacturers and dealers, including the retail men, propose to meet the tax and continue in business.

Lots of New Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The total coinage executed at the mints during October was $4,172,100, of which $3,000,000 was in standard dollars.

A Big Massachusetts Defalcation.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Nov. 1.—The investigation into ex-Treasurer Carter's accounts so far show a deficiency of $30,000.

—Ninety-six pounds of iron ore were recently found attached to the end of lightning-rod removed from the ground. The soil was ferruginous, and it is supposed that electricity attached the ore to the rod.—*Chicago Times.*

—"Around the world in eighty days" no longer is heard from the lips of the wide-awake. It is, like the old "2:40 on a plank road" phrase, out-dated. "Around the world in sixty-nine days" is the true time.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A lady cleared her house of flies by putting honey on her husband's whiskers when he was asleep. The flies stuck fast and when he went out of the house he carried them off with him.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—The Indians say: "If a dog howls in the night a stranger will come to-morrow." The saying does not state why the stranger will come, but it is probably to murder the dog.—*New Haven News.*

—A Pacific coast paper acknowledges the receipt of a bunch of grapes weighing ten and one-quarter pounds.

MEXICAN REVENGE.

The Governor of Sonora on the War Path—Fifteen People Killed and a Number Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—A special from Nogales, Ariz., to the *Globe-Democrat* says: It has just transpired here that the Governor of Sonora is implicated in a murder which had for its motive political consequences. The particulars are meager, but it is known that the Governor learned that the parties who killed his cousin were in the village of Montezuma, and that they had a considerable following. He made a raid upon the village and in the fight that ensued several on both sides were killed and many wounded. Later. The raid of Governor Torres, of Sonora, Mex., and his men into Montezuma district was more fatal than was at first supposed. From reliable Mexican gentlemen who are residents of this town, your correspondent learns the following facts: After the killing of Prefecto Torres, who was a cousin of the Governor, the Governor resolved upon some sort of vigorous retaliation. A couple of weeks ago the Governor, accompanied by Commandante Torres, a cousin of his, with 150 troops, started for Montezuma District. At the town of Montezuma, the capital of the district, they met the revolutionists, headed by Mayor Vallarde. This was the same party that killed Prefecto Torres. Governor Torres on seeing the party made ready for fight, but subsequently an armistice was held, but the blood on either side being warm, no amicable conclusion was arrived at, and Governor Torres, pulling his pistol, fired and killed Vallarde in his tracks. A fierce fight then ensued, which resulted in fifteen men being killed and several wounded. It is impossible to get the facts relating to the number of wounded and the nature of their wounds, but enough is known to warrant the statement that a good deal of blood was shed. Commandante Torres, who accompanied the Governor, is the brother of the Prefecto recently killed near Campus by the revolutionists. This fight occurred on Tuesday last.

THREE ACRES OF FIRE.

Extraordinary Fire in the Standard Mines, Near Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Oct. 31.—The fire at the Standard mines, near Mt. Pleasant, which originated yesterday afternoon, is still raging, and is hourly gaining headway. Flame and smoke, driven by a strong current of air, leap from the mouth of the shaft to the height of one hundred feet above the ground. All efforts to check the fire have been of no avail. A fire engine from Pittsburgh arrived to-night, and the work of flooding the mine will be begun at once. This will require several months. It is thought that nearly three acres of coal are now ablaze. The amount of loss can not now be estimated, for the entire plant will have to suspend operations for several months, thus throwing 600 men out of employment. The daily output of the shaft was 1,500 tons, and, in consequence of its being idle, it will result in the closing down of 500 coke ovens, or one-twentieth of the whole Connellsville region.

Heartless Boys Responsible For a Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Jos Maachaner is a poor, deformed boy of this city, seventeen years of age, who has been nicknamed "Jo-Jo" by boys of the city in consequence of his resemblance to the Russian dog-faced boy. He had an eye knocked out when a child, his jaw and nose broken, and is otherwise injured by a kick from a horse a short time ago, and now presents a frightful appearance. The boys have been in the habit of following "Jo" around pelting him with mud. They chased him for a distance last night until, becoming angry, he threw a large bowlder at his tormenters. John Bennett, an innocent wayfarer, happened to be in the line of the stone. It struck him squarely in the chest. He sat down confused, but recovered sufficiently to walk home, and died almost instantly on reaching there.

Fatal Blasting Accident.

BRAZIL, IND., Oct. 31.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday at the new coal mine of Seller & Sigler, six miles south-east of Brazil. Joseph Elliot and John Phillips were trying to extract a charge of blasting powder which had failed to explode. When they had nearly reached the powder it became ignited and exploded with terrific force, blowing both arms from the body of Elliott, from the effects of which he died a few hours after. Phillips is badly injured. He will hardly recover, but if he does will probably be totally blind.

An Earthquake Spring at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—A slight tremor was felt here at 2:20 this afternoon. It caused no damage, and was not felt by a majority of the people. Shortly after the shock a spring of clear, pure water appeared in the Custom-house yard, and is still running at the rate of a gallon a minute. The water is said to have been hot when the flow began. There were two slight shocks at Summerville to-day.

The Expenses of a Big City.

NEW YORK Oct. 31.—Appropriations for maintaining the city in 1887 have just been agreed upon. The total is $32,101,619, and among the large items are interest on the city debt, $7,377,071; public works, $2,723,000; police department, $4,184,000; armories and drill-room rents, $82,500; election expenses, $210,400; fire department, $1,787,000. Last year the police allowance was $5,903,272.

Trains Run Into Rock Slides.

PORTLAND, ORE., Oct. 31.—A freight train on the Oregon Pacific railroad ran into a rock slide near Alkali, causing a wreck in which the fireman was killed and a brakeman fatally injured. A wrecking train going to the relief also ran into a rock slide, killed the fireman and fatally injuring a brakeman.

Drowned Herself and Children.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Donaldson, while in a fit of insanity, picked up her two children and jumped into the Potomac river in this city yesterday. All three were drowned.

Mr. Beecher Arrives Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was a passenger on the Etruria, which arrived to-day. Mr. Beecher is in good health.

Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 25, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Died From Her Injuries.

VANDALIA, ILL., Oct. 31.—John Switzer, living five miles north-east, was out nutting yesterday, accompanied by three of his children. One of the children, a girl twelve years of age, had her clothing to take fire from a burning brush heap, and before her father could reach her she was so badly burned that she died three hours afterward.

Sugar Refinery Shuts Down.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The St. Louis Sugar Refinery, the largest in the West, has shut down, unable to compete with the Sandwich Island sugar, which is admitted free of duty.

Suicide Through Remorse.

KINGSTON, PA., Oct. 31.—Just as John Brodda, the footman, was running a car upon the cage of the bottom of the shaft at a colliery near here, the engineer, William Moses, started the engine to hoist the cage. Brodda was caught between the cage and the brattice and instantly killed. As soon as the engineer learned of what happened, though not in the least to blame for Brodda's death, he shot himself dead.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—Two unknown Italians, who were walking on the track, were struck by a freight train near Pine Creek, on the West Pennsylvania railroad to-night, and instantly killed.

HE WEAKENS.

Manager Weir on the Track of the Confederates in the Express Robbery.

The Adams Express Company's Loss Now Admitted to be Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Manager Weir, of the Adams Express Company, was called out of the city by a telegram this evening and Superintendent Damsel says that they are now sure of catching the robber. Where he is gone is a mystery as yet and all information as to new developments is refused the newspapers, but it seems probable that Fotheringham has weakened and made a confession and that his confederate will soon be in custody. The amount stolen is now admitted to have been over $100,000. Interesting developments may be looked for to-morrow.

The Thunderer Spiteful.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The second editorial of the *Times* of this morning is devoted to the dedication ceremonies of the statue of Liberty. It designates the whole affair as being a curious festival, and asks why liberty should be exported from France, which has so little thereof, to America, which has so much. The article is written throughout in an altogether spiteful and contemptible vein, which shows but too clearly the prevailing jealousy of the United States in this country as well as the old hatred of France. M. Bartholdi is designated as an Alsatian sculptor, who is a convinced republican, with a propensity for doing things that shall insure him against obscurity and oblivion.

A Curious Geological Discovery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—While engaged in geological work in the Atlantic Division, Prof. Shaler discovered a point of much interest in its bearing on the nature of the recent changes of level of the New England Coast. It is that the rivers which flow from south to north have a great amount of marshes in their valleys and hardly a trace of alluvial terraces, while the rivers which run from north to south are not bordered with swamps, and all have distinct terraces. He offers as an explanation the theory that the shore has all been tilted up to the northward, thus partly destroying the drainage of the rivers which flow northwardly.

Another Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 144th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $10,000,000 of bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in Washington, D. C., on the first day of December, 1886, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

The Bear Growls.

SOFIA, Oct. 29.—General Kaulbars has sent a fresh note to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, in which he says: "In view of the fact of the arrival at Varna of emmissaries of the Provisional Government of Bulgaria and the spreading reports that the arrival of Russian gunboats at that port is without importance, I am compelled to inform you that the said gunboats will vigorously affirm their importance if events should render such action necessary."

Canadian Vessel Seized.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—U. S. Treasury Inspector McHale seized the Canadian steam barge Isaac May here to-day for towing the schooner Severn between Chicago and South Chicago. A foreign vessel towing another between two American ports is subject to a penalty of fifty cents per ton on her gross tonnage. Under this act the vessel was seized, and will be held to await a decision from Washington.

Crushed in the Cogs.

MEADVILLE, PA., Oct. 29.—Thomas G. Ferguson, a millwright of Buffalo, was instantly killed at the Meadville Distillery this morning while engaged in setting up machinery. He was twenty seven years old and unmarried. No one witnessed the accident, but his mangled remains found beneath a pair of cog-wheels left no doubt as to accidental death while surveying his work.

An American Hanged at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 29.—Robert Evan Sproule, a citizen of the United States, was hanged here this morning at 8:10 o'clock, for the murder of Thomas Hamlin in June, 1885, in the Kootenay Mines. The condemned man ascended the scaffold without a tremor, and made a short speech protesting his innocence.

Three Trains in One Wreck.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., Oct. 29.—This morning, at Gassett's Station, a mixed freight and passenger train was run into in the rear by an extra freight train following it, and that by a regular freight train, on a bridge, wrecking all three trains. No one was seriously injured, but the damage to rolling-stock is large.

Brothers Sentenced for Murder.

MONMOUTH, ILL., Oct. 29.—William and Jacob Birdsall, brothers, who were convicted of the murder of Samuel Claybaugh a year ago, were sentenced yesterday, the former to fifteen years and the latter to one year in the penitentiary.

The Regency Declines.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Regency of Bulgaria have sent a communication to General Kaulbars, informing him of the refusal to raise the state of siege at Sofia and Varna, as he advised.

The Smuggling Cases Referred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The matter of smuggling goods on the United States war ships Saratoga and Portsmouth has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for investigation.

A Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The business failures throughout the country during the week number, for the United States, 196, and for Canada 19, a total of 215 failures.

Bartholdi Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A new post-office in Dakota has just been named Bartholdi by the Post-office Department.

Five Children Perish in a Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—The house of Frances Green, a colored woman, at Forest Green, Mo., was burned last night, and her five children perished in the flames. The mother was at church at the time. It was caused by a lamp exploding.

A Stewart Heir Turns Up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Nicholas H. Torney, of County Down, Ireland, who claims to be a cousin of the late A. T. Stewart, is in town and proposes to contest for a share of the Stewart estate on behalf of his relatives. He claims to have abundant proofs

An "Alf and Bob" Affair in Peoria.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 29.—Samuel Woolner, a prominent distiller, was nominated to-day by the Republicans for alderman in the Fifth Ward. His brother, Jacob Woolner, who is a wealthy brewer and leading Democrat, was immediately nominated by his party for the same office. The situation creates much interest, and a repetition of the Taylor brothers' Tennessee campaign tactics is being eagerly discussed.

Davitt Called Home.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 29.—Michael Davitt is in receipt of a cablegram which urgently requests his presence in Ireland as soon as practicable. His lecture tour will therefore close by the end of November.

TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Cremation of a Coach Full of Passengers—About Twenty-Six Lose Their Lives.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Oct. 29.—A special from Portage says last night soon after midnight the westbound limited was ditched at East Rio siding, a small station on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. There are two side tracks at the place, and at the time the train was due there last night both were occupied by freights, one by a wild train and the other by train No. 14, which had just pulled in from the west to allow the limited to pass. No. 14 was very long, and the conductor was at the head of the train relying upon the brakeman to attend to the switch. One report says the rear brakeman, whose business it was to close the switch after the train, started back to close the switch, but before he could reach it the limited came tearing down grade at fifty miles an hour and left the rails at the open switch. The sidings are in a cut where the road curves so that the switch light can not be seen from the east until a train is within a few rods, so the engineer of the limited could not see the switch light turned wrong until too late to stop. The engine left the track, ran a short distance and brought up against the side of the cut toppling over. The baggage-car and two regular coaches followed, while four sleepers kept the rails. The engine and the cars that went off were badly smashed, and took fire from the stoves. Engineer Little and Fireman Eagan crawled out from under the locomotive, badly bruised and scalded. The baggageman had a leg broken. All the passengers in the sleepers got out uninjured, except slight bruises, but in one day coach 13 were pinned in and literally burned to death. Many others were injured by the severe shaking up. The whole train, except one sleeper, which they were able to uncouple and draw away, was burned up. Passengers from the sleepers gathered around the blazing cars, but they were powerless to render assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams issued from the death trap. One heavy woman in particular, tore up one of the seats with almost superhuman strength, and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming pyre, but her strength failed, and she fell to the floor and met a horrible death. Only three persons escaped from the car. Later.—A dispatch to the *Sentinel* estimates the number of people burned at twenty-six. A force of men has been engaged to-night in raking over the ruins of the coaches. At 11 o'clock the charred remains of eleven victims had been taken out.

THE TWO SAMS.

A Distiller Makes Them an Unusual Gift at Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 28.—Sam Jones and Sam Small, the Georgia evangelists, who have been conducting services here daily since the 8th instant, assisted by Professors Excell, of Chicago, and Maxwell, of Cincinnati, held their farewell services yesterday, at which over five thousand people were present. Mr. Jones was presented with a draft for $2,500, on behalf of himself and fellow-laborers, as a substantial recognition of their work. William Gooderham, a prominent distiller, sent a sum, amount not given, to be invested for the benefit of the evangelists' wives.

Called to Battle.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—*United Ireland* tells the Irish tenants that the time for patient endurance is passed, and says it is time for them to stand up and fight hard, hitting from the shoulder. The Unionists, it says, have been in power for six months, and have not made an attempt to suppress the National League, which is stronger, more active and more resolute than ever, and laughs at the Government devices, bluster and threats. The paper taunts the Government with being afraid to use coercion. A large number of landlords in West Clare made a reduction in their rents to-day. The rents on the Browne estates were reduced forty per cent., and on the O'Kelly estates thirty per cent. Colonel Stewart made a reduction of twenty and Captain Morgan of fifteen per cent. The tenants generally are paying.

A Needed Invention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Conductor George Clark, of the Eastern Division of the Wabash, has invented a station annunciator for use in passenger coaches. It is a combination of cards showing the name of each station in large letters. A bell calls the attention of passengers to the card at each stopping place. This invention will do away with yelling the names of each station—so far as the reading portion of the public are concerned.

The Cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 13.—Though the cholera in Japan is somewhat abating, the mortality is still enormous. From September 27 to October 9 there were 6,014 cases, and 4,435 deaths. In Tokio 483 new cases occurred, and 409 deaths. The returns for four weeks ending September 25, give 34,908 cases, and 23,774 deaths, an average mortality of over 68 per cent.

Asphyxiated by Gas from a Stove.

ADRIAN, MICH., Oct. 28.—The widow and family of the late Captain Gotham and Miss Kedzie, a school-teacher, were asphyxiated by gas from a coal stove last night at their home near Grosvenor. None are yet dead, but all are in an unconscious and very precarious condition.

Paid to Poison the President.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Advices from Guatemala state that a servant of President Barillas lately confessed to having been paid by a number of merchants to put poison in the President's food. The accused persons are now on trial, and it is considered certain that they will be convicted and hanged

Strike Against Type-Setting Machines

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—There was an exodus of *Tribune* compositors to-night, and the cause is said to have been the introduction of type-setting machines.

Mayor Harrison Declines to Run.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mayor Harrison this afternoon sent a letter to the Chairman of the Third District Democratic Congressional Committee declining to be a candidate for Congress in that district.

Killed by the Cave-in of an Ore Bank.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—An ore bank owned by D. W. Cox, at Dillsburg, caved in this morning, killing two men and seriously injuring several others.

Cigar Strike Settled.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The great cigar-makers' strike has been settled by a compromise, most of the workmen's demands being granted.

Manslaughter by an Engineer.

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 28.—Martin Kelly, the engineer whose wild engine collided with a passenger train, causing Henry Schwenk's death, was held for trial for manslaughter, because he was running his engine contrary to orders.

Destructive Floods.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Floods in the Rhone and Garonne Valleys have caused great ravages. The operation of the Bordeaux Tramway has been suspended. Numerous villages are submerged and the inhabitants are in great distress.

What Won't They Do Next?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Two patents have been issued to Mr. Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, on duplex telegraphy. Under these inventions it is claimed that the same wire used for telegraphing to or from trains may be worked "duplex," thereby enabling it to be used as an ordinary Morse wire between stations, and simultaneously used for telegraphing to and from moving trains.

Death in the Pulpit.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Rev. John Adams, of New York, died suddenly while delivering a sermon in the pulpit of the Calvinist Chapel, in Beaumaris, Wales. His ailment was heart disease.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, NOV. 3, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.

[illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

Now count the ballots.

The [illegible] wheat looks finely. It needs rain, however.

It is to the interest of General Simon Bolivar Buckner not to stir the Gubernatorial canvass too much.

Not a very large crowd attended court Monday, but considerable business was transacted in [illegible] line.

The [illegible] distillery at Owensboro was destroyed by fire Monday with two hundred barrels of bonded whisky.

The total coinage executed at the mints during October was $4,172,101, of which $3,000,000 was in standard dollars.

Another big strike is on in Chicago. Six thousand of the employes at the stock-yards have gone out. Chicago never does anything by halves.

This country has within it to-day an immense army of fellows whose free drinks were discontinued with the closing of the polls last night.

A very light vote was polled at this place last Tuesday. Everything passed off so quietly that a person could not tell that an election was in progress.

In this issue we publish the lecture delivered by Prof. G. A. Yates before the Teachers' Association in Burlington Saturday week. Teachers, read it.

The one-eyed confidence man, Chas. W. Henderson, has been captured again, and not by Louisville officials this time. His escape will not be again planned by those high in authority, in Kentucky.

Those aspiring to State offices now have a clear field in which to operate, the last obstruction, the Congressional canvass, having been removed. They can now commence spreading themselves over the State at pleasure.

The light vote polled in this county Tuesday is no indication that the people are dissatisfied with their Congressman. Had he had any formidable opposition, the Democrats would have rallied in solid phalanx to his support.

Covington recently voted $600,000 for building new water works. At the time the vote was taken the commissioners had not been appointed, and if they had, judging from the storm of indignation now raging there, not a dollar would have been voted.

About fifty head of stock cattle were on the market in Burlington Monday, and but few were sold, and they at small figures, owing, no doubt to the very poor condition of fall pastures. We would like to see Messrs. Conner meet such encouragement from the farmers as to induce them to make a permanent business of having cattle on the market on County Court days.

The appointment of water commissioners in Covington has created a tremendous kick, and the *Commonwealth* intimates that had Judges Arthur and Menzies and Mayor Athey had the power and made the appointments previous to their recent election, that it would have compassed their defeat. If the indignation is as strong as represented those appointed would cool matters off considerably by not accepting the trust.

This protracted dry weather is becoming a serious matter with the farmers, not only because water for stock is very scarce, but because of the extremely long period of feeding which is bound to be the inevitable result of the drought now prevailing. The good crops which were raised this season will offset the effects of the fall drought in providing an abundance of food for carrying stock through the winter. The outlook might be very much worse.

The report of Commissioner Edgar Cropper, filed Monday, shows that county's indebtedness to be about $4,200 outside of the poorhouse expense which at present is about $1,200. To pay these sums with the sheriff has in his hands about $6,000, which amount will be reduced about $1,200 on account of the delinquent list yet to be reported by the sheriff. This is no bad showing for the county.

EDUCATION IN KY.

The fault of our educational work does not lie in the system adopted by the State, but in the want of interest manifested by the citizens. I [illegible] school work [illegible] and private, and I believe that the remedy is not in [illegible] is somewhat a [illegible] policy.

The fault we [illegible] to rest at fault. The school law, as it now stands, would enable every village and school district in the State to maintain a first class school for ten months in every year if there was public school enterprise to do so. As it now stands this is not only not done, but by a crippled and parsimonious policy, in most school communities, the public school success is in neither [illegible] doing good [illegible], nor allowing private schools to supply the deficiency. There is usually a hidden *cheap teacher*, who will teach the longest session for the "public draw," and these too frequently destroy rather than encourage school enterprise.

In this respect the "public money" is destructive to our true educational policy.

The original idea of the public school fund of this State was that it was to supplement local contributions for school purposes. It supposed that every citizen who was able would furnish educational facilities for his offspring. But in view of the fact, potent in every age of the world, and in every locality, that there are always some who are not able to so provide, a public fund was created that the poor might not feel the humiliation of public assistance in this line of duty, and that the State might be benefited by raising up and training these children for good citizenship, no public discrimination was made in favor of the children of indigent parents. The effect has been that the average citizen who "pays taxes" is so anxious for his share of the "public money," that all private contributions have, in a large measure ceased.

The attempt to supplement the "public money" by local taxation has also failed, except in towns, cities and some districts, acting mostly under special charters or legislative enactments. This brings upon us the question now pending as regards our educational policy: "Should the State educate the youth and prepare them for good citizenship?" All our enactments and all our efforts as teachers and educators point to an affirmative answer. We have, without fully comprehending our progress passed beyond the Rubicon on this issue; and we must provide for our subsistence. The State, by her policy, has undertaken to educate for citizenship. Is she doing it well? I undertake to say she is not. If this question could be answered affirmatively, every child would have school opportunities as well as school privileges. As it is, every child has certain legal school privileges, but frequently no opportunities that will enable him to avail himself of these privileges. To illustrate: In one of our hilly districts there are enumerated 100 pupils. These are scattered over an area so large that only 60 can attend, and the average attendance is less than 50 per cent. of the enumerated enrollment. The teacher agrees to teach for the "public draw" for a term of 5 months. He receives the munificent sum of $165, or $33 per month. If the 100 pupils were to attend he could not proceed without at least one assistant. To divide this upon the important comparison of principal and assistant, the respective wages would be $20, and $13 per month. And the School House! Where is one in any district of 100 pupils that will accommodate them? Where there is so little enterprise as to paying the teacher it is reasonable to conclude that no school house could be built to accommodate so many pupils. But the fact is that one teacher is poorly paid to teach about 50 or 60 per cent. of the pupils enumerated, and the rest go untaught. And this is proportionately true of every district in the State.

The State then does not provide for the education of all the children. You may readily suggest a remedy, and ask why not enact a law to assess *pro rata* all who attend, and thus provide for better pay for the teacher, better houses and sufficient apparatus? You are met here with a legal and Constitutional issue—Your trustees must make oath, in order to draw the public money, that every child in the district of school age, has had the privilege of attending, whether contributing anything towards supporting the school or not; and here steps in your miserly, parsimonious "old fogy" and avails himself of this opportunity of "getting back some of his taxes." Local taxation has failed through the same influence, private contributions have been discontinued, the public money is inadequate, and the Constitution of the State prevents the enforcement of pro rata tuition for those who attend. Now, I ask, "Does the State educate well?"

The only remedy under existing conditions is in local taxation. If we cannot get this by a legislative enactment, disregarding local opinion we had better repeal all laws providing for taxation for school purposes, and remand the duty of educating back to the family. As it is, the State has taken this important duty from the family and does not attend to it properly itself.

I have recently read a very able work entitled Compayre's History of Pedagogy, and I learn from this that when the European governments undertook [illegible] the duty of educating the youth, a complete system of government education was provided and enforced. True these were despotic governments, or at least monarchical, and a system of education was provided in harmony with their [illegible] system. In our government the people are the sovereign authority, and while I would remand this duty to the States according to my interpretation of our Federal Constitution, I would not allow local public sentiment within the States, to prevent the development of an educational policy that would reach every "nook and corner" where ignorance is likely to be nursed. If the State is not willing to collect and distribute to every school district by a general tax, the whole people may vote to enforce a local tax in every county, or even school district. I would advocate the enactment of a State law that would require a supplementary local tax in every county to support the public schools, or I would repeal all taxes for school purposes.

But you may ask "How about *Federal Aid*?" I have no objection to Federal Aid to assist those communities that have been disastrously affected by the Civil War, but I think it bad policy to offer aid to those who *will* not make an effort, at least, to help themselves. I speak this in the abstract.

The "Blair bill," which passed the Senate and failed in the House of Representatives, is so severely criticized that I am not able to approve it upon my mature judgment. The teacher will, as a matter of course, look with favor upon any scheme that will give him better wages; and, in this view I have held a sentiment in its favor, but if the State school land has had the effect, as I believe it has, to enervate our people as to educational effort, it is a question with me whether or not we would be benefitted by Federal aid. While I would not introduce anything likely to lead to a political party spirit in our educational work, I feel that holding the sentiment that Hon. J. G. Carlisle does on the relations of the Federal and State Governments, his opposition to the Blair bill should not be construed into a cherished hostility to public school education, and I doubt not that he favors the betterment of our schools through State and county efforts.

I beg leave, in conclusion, to thank you, fellow teachers, for your generous invitation to address you on this occasion, and I trust that, whatever differences may exist between us as to the suggestions made, you will regard me at all times as being in sympathy with every well directed effort to improve our schools and make our educational system, both in theory and practice, equal to any other in the Nation; and I respectfully suggest that the best means of building up our school interests is to make ourselves so worthy of patronage that we may go forth with power among the people, and influence a public sentiment that will cause us to witness good school houses, and good schools in the remotest corners of our Commonwealth.

G. A. Yates.

STATE NEWS.

In Woodford county new corn $1.60 a barrel.

One merchant, of Lexington, sold 20,000 pounds of oleomargarine last year.

Engagements of new corn are being made in Owen county at $1 50 per barrel. A few sales have been made at $1 25.

The Jessamine Journal says: The hemp buyers are offering $4 50 for the new crop, but find few sales, as the farmers want $5.

Seventy-five car loads of fat cattle were shipped East from Lexington last week. One dealer shipped 210 head of his own grazing.

Thirty years ago a man in Carter county hung himself upon a dogwood tree, and in the center of his grave a dogwood bush has grown up which is five inches in diameter and fifteen feet high.

The farmers of the Newstead neighborhood, Christian county, pooled their wheat crops and sold to the highest bidder. About 23,950 bushels were sold: the prices ranged from 66½ to 69½.

A man by the name of Yates, living near Upton station adopted a novel mode of stealing an old man's daughter on Saturday afternoon last. He drove up to the station with a spring wagon containing a very large chicken coop, when his intended bride entered the coop while Yates was arguing with the girl's father, who was opposed to the match. He then drove off with his precious bird in a cage, to the next station, and boarded the train with his prize, and the train pulled out just as the old man reached the station, having got wind of their movements and pursued them. As the train pulled out from the depot Yates waved his hat at his intended father-in-law, crying out to him that it was too late.—Bowling Green Times.

The Stanford Journal says: "Mr. [illegible] does not expire until March 4, 1889, the day on which Mr. Cleveland will complete his first term as President and Mr. Carlisle his [illegible] as Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the following day we hope and expect to see Mr. Cleveland sworn in for a second term as President and Mr. Carlisle take the oath of office as United States Senator. Four years later Mr. Cleveland's successor will be installed in the White House and we hope and believe that his name will be John G. Carlisle. Mr. Beck is old and rich, and he is getting older and richer every day. At the close of his present term he will be worth more than a million dollars and within less than three years of the allotted three-score and ten. There is not another round left in the ladder of his political ambition, and he has the expert testimony of a Jay Gould that every dollar over and above one million is but vanity and vexation of spirit. Give the young man a chance and the old man a rest."

TAKEN IN FOR GOOD.

Charles W. Henderson, the one-eyed sport, confidence man and alleged robber, was recaptured about three miles north of Lebanon yesterday morning. The capture was made by George W. Hunter, the widely known Marshal of Bardstown, assisted by J. W. Pulliam. Henderson reached Bardstown Wednesday afternoon, and it is an almost established fact that he was taken there by Charles Selvage, a city contractor, in the buggy of Major Ed Hughes, Chief of the Fire Department, and a known friend to Henderson. Hunter, who first won himself a deserved reputation as a shrewd and brave officer in the arrest of Grove Kennedy, heard of Henderson's appearance in the suburbs of Bardstown, and at once set to work on plans for his capture. He knew that he had a shrewd and dangerous man to deal with, but after hearing that he had been let out of the buggy by Selvage and had started south, he guessed that his plans were to walk down the railroad to some out-of-the-way station and there take a south-bound train. He took Pulliam with him and started in pursuit. He found by cautious inquiries along the way that the man was following the railroad and had stopped during the night at a farm house near the railroad. Hunter managed to get ahead of him, and he and Pulliam concealed themselves near the railroad a few miles this side of Lebanon. They did not have long to wait until Henderson appeared, walking rapidly along the ties around a curve and out of a cut in the road. Hunter, as usual with him, had the "drop," and when Henderson had nearly reached him rose, and covering him with a pistol, demanded his surrender. Pulliam was also ready for any attempt at resistance on Henderson's part, and seeing that escape was impossible and resistance useless, the sport quietly threw up his hands for the second time this week, and allowed himself searched and the "cuffs" put on. He was well armed and had $250 in money with him. He was led back to a station and last night Marshal Hunter arrived in Bardstown and lodged his prisoner in jail. He had already telegraphed the authorities at Shelbyville of Henderson's arrest, and was met at Bardstown by Marshal Buntain, who will take him to Shelbyville this morning.

Henderson talked but little after his arrest, but is said to have admitted to Marshal Hunter that he had been in hiding in this city two days after he was supposed to have left, and that he was taken to Bardstown by Charles Selvage in Major Hughes' buggy.

The excitement and indignation which has prevailed here since Henderson's first capture and escape was somewhat alleviated by the news of his arrest, and all seemed elated except the few who, claiming to be honest men, nevertheless aided the culprit in his escape, and expressed their satisfaction at it in an indirect but marked way. Many citizens feel that the city government has been outraged in the manner he was allowed to get away.

An examination of the bond upon which he was released from jail is almost damning proof of the ignorance or culpability of some one. The bond was made out by Magistrate McGrath on a regular Magistrate's blank. Where the prisoner and his surety say that they undertake to guarantee the prisoner's appearance in court, the singular pronoun, I, appears instead of "we". The blank for the amount of the bond was at first filled out, both in numerals and in writing, for $50, and appears to have been changed, the numerals being marked out and $250 inserted. The words "fifty dollars" have not been changed. The date which appears in three places is for the year 1885. The bond also reads: "I," [instead of we] "have admitted him to bail." Only one blank in the bond is properly filled out.

It has been given as an excuse for the Magistrate that they were told the charge only involved a little gambling scrape, but one of the best known laws of Kentucky is that $500 is the least bond allowed by the statutes when the prisoner is charged with grand larceny.—Louisville Commercial.

[illegible] this place only about [illegible] votes were cast for Congressman and [illegible] for H. Clay White, candidate for State Board of Supervisors of Tax.

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE.

Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

51-1y Florence, Ky.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON.

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Oct. 7, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$666,049 88
Overdrafts		2,610 48
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		6[illegible] 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,100
Due from approved reserve agents		56,366 98
Due from other Nat'l Banks		11,293 62
Due from State banks and bankers		28,594 87
Real est., furniture & fixtures		7,000 00
Current expenses and taxes		6,840 32
Premiums paid		30,800 00
Checks and other cash items	1,318 99	
Bills of other Banks	2,540 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	40 34	
Specie	955 50	
Trade Dollars	1,690 00	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	40,552 73
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$996,877 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	16,239 91	52,239 91
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		44,460 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	450,221 18	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U S disbursing officers	[illegible] 19	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	43,393 26	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	15,744 24	600,177 97
Total		$996,877 88

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss
I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Oct, 1886.
[illegible], Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. S. Wayne,
J. H. Mersman,
E. J. Hickey,
} Directors.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Burlington, Ky.
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, . . . [illegible]Y
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND.
Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

County Directory

OFFICERS

Assessor—[illegible]
Jailer—Samuel [illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest
Coroner—Dr. A. A. [illegible]
Superintendent of Schools—J. L. Ryle

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT meets the [illegible] Monday in April and first Monday in October. [illegible], Judge. W. L. Riddell, Clerk. [illegible], Commonwealth's Attorney. W. L. Riddell [illegible] Jury Fund.

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. [illegible], Judge. [illegible], County Attorney. [illegible], Clerk. [illegible], Sheriff. [illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bullittsville—M. B. Green, first Saturday, and C. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. C[illegible], Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible] Gaines, fourth Monday. [illegible], Constable.

Carlton—A. R. [illegible], Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. [illegible], Constable.

Petersburg—[illegible], Wednesday after first Monday and L. A. [illegible] fourth Saturday. [illegible] Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. [illegible], Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. [illegible], Thursday after second Monday. H. H. [illegible], Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. H. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. [illegible] Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Stett, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. [illegible], Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday. W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday. Morgan [illegible], constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT [illegible] UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, . . Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. F. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplate building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat. 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately preceding its publication each week.

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Local News.

Gather your corn

Wanted—A good rain

Some ice Saturday morning

All Saints Day last Monday

See the adv. of Lemon Patent Fence

The hunters are capturing more 'possums than coons.

Don't forget the musical entertainment next Friday night.

Read the sale advertisement of W. T. Whitaker in this issue.

The vote cast yesterday was no heavy strain on the ballot boxes.

There have been numerous religious revivals in this county this fall.

Persons building fires in a public road are liable to be arrested and fined.

Considerably warmer. Hope it will result in a good rain at an early date.

A protracted meeting will begin at the Hebron Lutheran Church to-night.

The wheel of time has revolved until the pumpkin-pie period has been reached.

FOR SALE.—Two good wood stoves. Inquire of the members of the Presbyterian church.

The river is so low that the fish "kick up" a fearful dust as they pass from place to place.

Steamboat men are unanimous in the wish that a certain kind of bars were suspended.

Sam C. Johnson, of the Walton precinct, has recently distinguished himself as a detective.

Exceedingly fine fall weather. The only objection that can be urged is that water is too scarce.

R. H. Sanford found his mare which was reported stolen last week. She was at one of his neighbors.

The snow came down last Wednesday in a business-like manner, but it melted about as fast as it fell.

Burlington lodge of Odd-Fellows was not represented at the Grand Lodge in Louisville last week.

Quails are not as plentiful this fall as many anticipated they would be. The hunting, though, is just as good.

Patrick Fin, of Plattsburg, died last Thursday. His remains were taken to Aurora last Friday for interment.

The first snow falling on the 27th of October, books twenty-seven snows for this section say the knowing ones.

W. T. German, while at Louisville week before last, took from the Baptist Orphan Home a little girl to raise.

Legrand Gaines says that Joe Reed is a badly slandered man; that he is a very small eater and a first-class painter.

The rain that fell last week greatly benefitted the small grain, but it was not sufficient to increase the supply of stock water, which is quite scarce.

I will be in Burlington on County Court days, and the second and third Saturdays in each month.

JOHN P. RYLE,
County Supt.

Some of the outside pillows object to the use of the coronet in connection with church music, which is a clear case of straining at a gnat and swallowing an elephant.

J. H. Aylor, who lost his house a few days since by fire, will rebuild this fall, but not at the point where his house was burned. He will build on the road, nearly opposite his barn.

The Baptist church at Mt. Pleasant will hold their regular church meetings on the second Saturday in each month at half-past two o'clock, p. m., and at 11 o'clock on Sunday following.

Miss Alice Souther has purchased Mrs. Simeon Clore's property in Burlington, which necessitates S. A. Palmer's moving. We hear that he has rented the Sandford Hotel property which he will put in good order.

The product of the means equals the product of the extreme in all cases except that of our genial fellow-citizens, C. L. Crisler mounted on Kirb Conner's very small pony. Some say Cy will outweigh the pony.

Dudley Starnes made an assignment to H. Z. Alphin Monday for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities about $10,000. Assets about 400 acres of land and about $1200 worth of personal property.—Williamstown Courier.

W. P. Sullivan has repaired his mill dam, and has material on the ground for building a new wheel. Babe will have his mill in good running trim shortly. He now has a large lot of corn on hand awaiting an increase of water.

Remember that Geo. Huschart & Co. of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, can alway give satisfaction both as to price and style of work, so when you want to buy a tombstone or a monument go to their yard or call on John Beall, of Hebron, agent.

On account of other engagements the "Smith Family" cannot be with us Thursday night, but the concert goes on and Prof. Levassor will be here Friday night to give his entertainment and oyster supper combined. Come and hear him and eat oysters.

At Constance, last Saturday, while two brothers were scuffling the younger of the two pulled out his knife and cut his brother across the fleshy part of the leg, inflicting a very ugly wound. Had not Dr. Murat been close at hand the young man would have bled to death in a few minutes.

A draft of cattle broke through the scales at this place last week, doing considerable damage to the scales. They are now being repaired and will be ready for use in a few days.

LATER—Since the above was put in type the Jailer has enjoined the proprietor and the work is now in statu quo. If any thing sensational develops, the RECORDER will issue an extra.

Owing to the fact that they had not received the law authorizing the election, &c. of the board of Commissioners for this county, the Commissioners adjourned [illegible] business last Monday. They will meet on the second Monday in next month, at which time they will be fully equipped for business.

We received, one day last week, a copy of the Leader published at Lexington, Kansas, and judging from the "ads." it contained it appears that H. L. Stephens, a native of this county, is one of the leading business men of that town, which the Leader claims is the leading town of the leading County of the leading State of the Union.

W. L. Scott, of Covington, and J. F. Blythe, of Cincinnati, were out a few days last week with dog and gun to make trouble "mit the birds," and they did not, any day, bag more than they could carry. Scott had promised several of his Covington friends birds enough to make a pot pie, and he now tells them that the weather was too bad to go out hunting.

The city of Aurora is having an old cemetery moved which within the city limits, and concerning the work the Spectator says: "Boxes are found sometimes without any coffins or remains, and coffins in a better state of preservation than the average with no sign of remains in them. Indicative of the presence of body-snatchers, possibly the night after their burial."

Lawrenceburg, Ind., Oct. 29th, 1886, Office of the receiver of the City National Bank.

To the creditors of the City National bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind:

Dividend checks for the benefit of the creditors of the City National Bank of Lawrenceburg, Ind, are now ready for distribution. It is important that you bring with you the Certificate you now hold.

A. D. LYNCH,
Receiver.

I have rented for a term of years the Sandford hotel property in Burlington. The house will be thoroughly repaired and newly furnished by the first of next month, at which time I will be ready to accommodate the public. A commodious wagon yard and stable will be kept in connection with the house, and man or beast will be furnished first-class accommodations. Everybody is invited to give me a call.

S. A. PALMER.

Honor roll of Morgan Academy for second month ending Oct. 29th, 1886:

May Brady	96 1-5
Harry Fisk	93 3-5
Katie Huey	93½
John Hogan	92 3-5
Fannie Finch	92 1-5
Leslie Clutterbuck	92
Bessie Davis	91
Hubert Brady	90 3-5
Annie Cowen	90

Those who get 90 per cent. or more are reported on the honor roll each month.

L. M. WHITEHEAD,
J. C. MACK, Teachers.

Rev. C. M. Howard, the Virginia evangelist, is now conducting revival meetings at Union. He is a stranger in Kentucky, but has been preaching for twenty years in the Southern States, where he is well known and where his meetings have been most wonderfully successful. His usual plan is to hold union meetings allowing all professing their faith to join the church of their choice, and thousands have been brought into the churches at his meetings.

Last Saturday night Dudley Rouse heard a noise in his wareroom, which he construed to be something molesting a number of infant felines which were quartered there. Dudley rushed to the rescue of his pets, but beat a hasty retreat when he discovered that the intruder was a skunk of huge dimensions. Dudley decided that it was better to leave his skunkship in possession of the premises than to try to eject him and thereby disturb the entire town, and have his friends to evade his presence for an indefinite period.

A year or so ago the Hamilton school district and the Masonic lodge at that place combined and erected a commodious and neat two-story building, the lower story of which was used as a school-room, while the Masons occupied the second story, and last Saturday night about 10 o'clock the building and contents were destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. We understand that the masons had their portion of the building insured, but that there was no insurance on the portion occupied as a school-house.

Elder Brown, of Harrison, Ohio, resumed his preaching at Bullitsville Christian Church, last night. He will continue the services for several nights, or at least as long as any interest is manifested. There have been about 20 additions.

The following have united with the church: John Clore, Kate Gorden, Henry Gorden and wife, A. S. Gaines, Ott Gaines, Jas. Clore, Dick Stephens, Robt. Sandford, Alice McMurray, Katie Walton, Sallie Acra, Lillie Davis, Emma Clore, Mollie Manning, Bettie Clore, Una Willis, and Mr. Hensley.

A few nights since Cy Crisler was aroused from his slumbers by his wife, who thought she heard some one on their back porch. Cy reached for his pistol, which was near at hand, and sat up in bed for some time, expecting every second that the person would approach the door, when he intended to open fire. Cy continued to await the signal for the beginning of the carnage, and the suspense finally became so great that with one nimble bound, Cy found himself at the door, which he threw open to discover only a calf devouring his wife's flowers. The calf still lives.

Owen Tanner, Charles Westbay and John Furlong went coon-hunting the other night, and, instead of a coon hunt, it turned out to be a prolonged home hunt. The boys got lost and ambled over all the hills and through all the briar patches and climbed all the staked and ridered fences within five miles of Burlington, before they succeeded in ascertaining their whereabouts. Next time they go coon-hunting they will station a man out on the Florence pike, and provide him with a horn, which he will be required to "toot" every three minutes, while they will be careful to keep within earshot of the horn.

The Methodist protracted meeting which commenced at this place last Wednesday night under the charge of Rev. Barker, who has control of this circuit, is developing great interest under the earnest efforts of the minister, large and increasing congregations attending every night and give undivided attention to the [illegible]. With Mrs. Dr. Grant and Miss Fannie Rice presiding at the two organs, Prof. Fogg with his cornet, and the [illegible] of vocalists, the music is simply grand and comes in for its share of praise. The meeting will continue for several days.

On the south-bound passenger of the short-line due at Walton about 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, were two men between the mail and baggage cars stealing a ride. The train was running at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and when it rounded the last curve before reaching the depot at Walton the cars careened so that the men thought they were turning over, when they both jumped off, and were so badly mashed up that one of them died before morning and the other Monday. Two tramps happened to be on the road where the leap was made, and discovering the unfortunate men hastened to Walton and notified some of the citizens, who summoned Drs. Bagby and Duncan, and repaired to the scene where all that could be was done for the men. They were from some town in Ohio, one of them having come from Germany but a short time since. Those who saw them say they were horribly mangled.

County Court.

W. L. Norman, Will Rogers and W. E. Vest appointed to divide lands of John Ritchey.

Commissioners filed report of division of Lawrence Pope's land.

Commissioners appointed allot to Elizabeth Aylor's dower.

Ben Sturgeon appointed guardian for his son.

Probate of Lucy H. Clore's will refused probate.

Mary E. Richey appointed guardian for her children.

N. S. Walton appointed guardian for Chas. Hensley.

B. W. Adams, Sam Hind, Sr., J. A. Gaines, Jno. S. Huey and Benj. Stephens appointed supervisors of tax. They will meet in Burlington 1st. Monday in August.

Geo. W. Brown granted privilege to erect gate across public road.

The County Commissioners fixed county levy for 1885 at $2.50.

Sheriff ordered to pay Ben Rouse $1500 on note.

E. H. Baker ordered to pay A. O. Hall $75 for building cellar for poor-house.

C. L. Crisler granted privilege to run scale box south of scale pit on Clerk's office lot.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

VERONA.

Business booming.

C. D. Lewis will have his new house ready to occupy this week.

The pike is nearly completed to the depot. Great is the pike fever, but few are the laborers.

Married—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. N. G. Hudson, Miss Mattie Hudson to Marshall Whitson. After the marriage ceremony the happy pair left immediately for an extended trip through the West. May the joy of this and the glory of the next world be theirs.

LIMABURG.

Wednesday Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Octavia, the charming daughter of S. J. Rouse, of Limaburg, to Mr. Everett Dixon, of Richwood. The bride was attired in a beautiful pale-blue silk. She wore no ornaments, save flowers. Their attendants were Miss Rosa Utz and Mr. W. Rice. Miss Utz was lovely in a handsome costume of marine blue cashmere. The gentlemen wore the conventional black. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Keller, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs Dixon have a host of friends, all of whom unite in wishing them a life of happiness. They were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents among which we noticed the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dixon, silver butter dish, knives forks and spoons; Mrs. Julia Smith table-cloth and napkins; Ada Surface, Bed spread; Emma Dixon, 2 turkish towels; Misses Jennie Dixon, parlor lamp; Effie Dixon, pair vases; Ora Rouse, mustard bowl; Francis Riggs, salt cellars; Clara Emanuel, Amberene nut bowl, silver cracker and picks; Minnie Champion, crazy tidy; Hattie Sleman, cut glass pitcher; Effie Sleman amberine goblet; Mrs. Rosa E. Barnett, amberine lamp; Hiram Rouse, helitrope toilet-soap; Florence Graves, rolling-pin and potato-masher; M. A. Rouse, 1 dozen linen napkins; C. C. Tanner, 2 silver napkin-rings; Dr. Tanner, amberine water-set; Annie E. Cooley, fine linen towel; Mr. James Dobbins, water-set; S. J. Rouse, family bible; and a number of other presents.

RABBIT HASH.

We had light rains for a couple of days, then it turned cold.

Deputy Sheriff German was among the tax-payers one day last week.

C. G. Riddell was in the city last Thursday laying in another stock of goods.

J. J. Stephens' family are reported to be much better of diphtheria at this writing.

Hade Wilson moved into his new house on the grade just below Z. T. Kelly's last Monday.

Dr. Cowen has been very busy since the diphtheria has made its appearance in this neighborhood.

A. G. McConnell was on the streets of our town again Friday, the first time for several weeks, on account of sickness.

James Aylor passed through here, enroute to Rising Sun, to purchase a new stock of household and kitchen furniture.

Capt James Hasting is making arrangements to become a citizen of Rabbit Hash soon. We welcome all such as Mr. Hasting.

Hon. James A. Wilson received a postal from Charlie Wilson, of Aurora, that their baby was quite sick. It is supposed to be diphtheria.

Chas. H. Acra has his shop in Rabbit Hash with a full stock of sole and harness leather and is ready to accommodate customers wanting anything in either line.

If Burlington wants to know how Rabbit Hash is using Capt. Johnnie Huey just come and see him stumbling over bolders on the sand bar, piloting passengers across.

Born to the wife of Wm. Wingate, Oct. 26, a daughter.

The river is lower than it has been for several years, at this season of the year.

Samuel Calvert has recently had an attack of chills, the first in his life of 82 years.

Sammie, little son of A. G. McConnel, has been quite sick with diphtheria, but is now convalescing.

John P. Ryle, County Superintendent, moved to McVille last Saturday. His address hereafter will be Grant, Boone Co. Ky.

Oscar Hedges and Miss Lydia Merrick, daughter of Benjamin Mirrick, eloped to Rising Sun one day last week and were married.

Lizzie, little daughter of J. J. Stephens, is also improving of the same disease, but is still under the care of the physician, Dr. L. C. Cowan.

George Craig has lately purchased of Robert Craig the Goss farm, paying for it $12,000, about $80 per acre. Robert Craig has leased the farm of James Hastings for five years, and will move in the spring.

The teachers' Association is to be held the next time at the Beech Grove school-house. It is to be hoped that all the teachers in the county will attend. Dinner will be furnished by the patrons of the school.

Murray Ryle and wife, and Robt. Platt last week visited Mrs. Ryle's grandfather, Dr. Hawkins, near Frankfort. They also made a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rouse, near Monteray, but formerly of this county.

Charles Gorden, of Rising Sun, but last winter one of our county teachers, came to his death in a very mysterious manner a few weeks ago. His body was found in the Ohio river, and it has lately been ascertained almost beyond a doubt, that he was murdered. There is a slight clue to the parties to the foul deed.

Richard Stephens and wife visited friends at Bellevue Saturday and Sunday.

The potato crop in this section is about disposed of. The yield was much lighter than usual. George Craig's crop averaged 70 bbls. per acre, being the largest yield in East Bend. Rising Sun parties bought the principal part of potatoes, paying 40 cents per bushel.

OWEN COUNTY.

OWENTON.

The Owen County Teachers' Institute closed Saturday, 23rd., after a session of three and one-half days. Mr. Halser selected an auspicious time for holding the Institute and a larger attendance was had than if held at any other time. Seventy-five names were enrolled. It was voted a decided success.

Mr. G. W. O'Banion, of Hesler, was married Wednesday to Miss Lulu Scroggin, who was teaching school in the El Bethel district. The bride and groom are prominent teachers of Owen, and the marriage ceremony was witnessed by a majority of the teachers of the county. The happy couple left on the evening train for Louisville and will return in a few days to the groom's new residence at Hesler.

The following pupils from a distance are attending the Owenton high school: Miss Hattie Ducker, Falmouth, Ky., Miss Annie Gilbert, New Liberty, Ky., Miss Frank Poland, Verona, Ky., Miss Mary Harris and brother, Sweet Owen, Ky., Miss Stella Hosbrook, Materia, Ohio, and Mr. Wm. Plummer, Scott county, Ky.

Your correspondent is at present, a student of the Owenton High School, and expects to remain throughout the term. I cannot say too much in favor of the school. We have four departments, with Prof. W. S. Smith president. Mr. W. S. Cord has charge of the Intermediate department, Prof. Smith the Normal, Miss Adie Foster the Primary, Miss Louisa Kleelish, of Baltimore, Ind., has charge of the musical department, and Miss Addie Foster of the primary. The class in music numbers fifteen. Any one desiring to attend a good Normal cannot do better than to come to Owenton. We have at present 93 names enrolled, and several new scholars are expected to-morrow. We have one class in German, one in Latin and one in Book keeping. Any one desiring further information concerning the school may receive it by addressing the principal for a copy of the year book.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Benj. Rice is visiting her sons in Covington.

Miss Kate Bradford, of Florence, is visiting Mrs. Lillie Hall.

Miss Kate Walton was the guest of Miss Lillie Davis, of Hebron, last week.

Mr Samuel Rich and daughter Miss Dora, of Kenton county, are residing in Burlington.

H. Clay White, of Williamstown, and W. M. Conner, of Cincinnati, were in Burlington Monday.

Mrs. Julia Elston, of the Union, neighborhood, was visiting her sisters at this place the first of this week.

Mr. Jones, a representative of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been in town a day or two.

Mrs. G. A. Lowe, of Lexington, Mrs. Joe Redmon and her little son, of Paris, have been visiting Mrs. M. M. Talbot, of Union.

Mrs. Alice Marshall, of Rabbit Hash, Boone county, is spending a few weeks at the home of her father, Mr. William Turley.—Williamstown Courier.

Mrs. F. Riddell left Monday morning to visit her sister, Mrs. C. L. Latimer, of Miami, Saline county, Missouri. She will probably be absent for several weeks.

STRAYED. A white mare got loose from the fence at John Carpenter's near Richwood, Friday night, the [illegible], had on cotton head halter, and has a knot on each front knee. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

[illegible], Grant P. O.
Boone Co. Ky.

Public Sale

I will offer for public sale to the highest bidder at my farm 3 miles south of Bullittsville on

Saturday, November 3, '86.

The following property, to-wit:

8 horses, 1 brood mare, Maggie Clay, by C. M. Clay, 1st dam Daniel Boone, 2d dam Blackmore, 3d dam Printer; 8 milch cows, 34 feeding hogs, 40 shoats, sows and pigs, 2 heifers, corn in crib, a lot of fine poultry, and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. T. WHITAKER.

Jas. S. Moore will also offer for sale at the same time and place 30 stock ewes, 8 or 10 cattle, 1 milch cow, 1 horse and 1 wagon.

W. P. WATTS, Auctioneer.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

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All Goods sold strictly on their merits. Come and see us or call on our local agent,

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50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address

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R. RANDALL, Treasurer.

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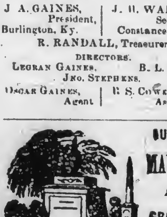

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F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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VERMIFUGE

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & RALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

CURRENT TOPICS.

Most women are [illegible] observers.

The Government pays $7,000 an hour for pensions.

A New Jersey girl's name is [illegible].

San Francisco has one hundred and four millionaires.

The hairless Mexican dogs are becoming popular as pets.

Minnesota has a special State Board for the high schools.

There are 20,000 Indians at the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota.

Fourteen people can stand in the Statue of Liberty's head.

Pierre Lorillard has spent $1,300,000 on Tuxedo Park, N. J.

The population of France has increased only 500,000 in five years.

The fly and the mosquito are fast sliding into innocuous desuetude.

Dealers predict that young ladies will shortly carry walking sticks.

Mark Twain and Bret Harte began their literary careers as book canvassers.

Relics of an extinct race of red Indians have been found in New Foundland.

A statue to General Francis Meagher will be erected at Waterford, Ireland.

An Iowa insurance company offered $200 for the best plan for a tornado cave.

In Spain less than twenty five per cent. of the population can read and write.

The French Senate has passed a bill providing for the sale of the crown jewels.

Etching and printing on toadstools has supplanted the fancy for enriching junk.

Sam Jones has got on the track of the American sinner at last. He is in Canada.

The *Caterer* asserts that rice pudding should be made a day previous, and put on ice.

Greece, the oldest of the ancient classical nations, is about half the size of Pennsylvania.

Two Japanese vases worth $1,500 have been given to the National Museum, Washington.

The horse population of New York is between 60,000 and 75,000, and that of London 200,000.

The detective guard at the tomb of the late William H. Vanderbilt is to be kept on all winter.

A growing demand is that sleeping-cars for the use of women only be provided on our railroads.

The black measles, said to be as fatal as the small-pox, is raging among the Canadian Indians.

In St. Louis 7,008 pounds of copper have been used in making just one steam kettle for a brewery.

The face of the Bartholdi statue is modeled after the artist's mother, who still lives in Alsatia.

Michael Davitt, the Irish patriot, is to be married to Miss Yore, an heiress, who resides in Oakland, Cal.

It is stated that Premier McDonald will bring on a general election for the Canadian Dominion this fall.

Five hundred tons of grapes are estimated to have been spoiled by frost in the vicinity of Keuka lake, N. Y.

The star-spangled banner is seen oftener in the towns of Ireland now than any other flag, save, perhaps, the green itself.

M. Bartholdi's last important act before sailing for this country was to pay a visit to his octogenarian mother, at Alsace.

The Canadian Booksellers and Stationers' Association of Canada has declared war against American Sunday newspapers.

Tobacconists say that there is a remarkable falling off in the cigarette habits of New York. The pipe is becoming the fashion again.

It is said that Mrs. A. T. Stewart's great $3,000,000 marble palace at New York will be changed into a dry goods store, now that she is dead.

Justice Coy, who recently died at Dansville, Mich., at the age of ninety-two years, once visited California, making the entire journey on foot.

The Chicago street department has paved and otherwise improved forty-two miles of streets during the last year. Five miles more are to be paved.

The War Department has discontinued the issuance of permits to land liquors into Alaska for use of medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes.

There are in this country 300,000 Indians who are no more civilized than they were 250 years ago, except that they know the use of rifles and whisky.

Corn husking stories have begun to appear. The first comes from Champaign County, Ill., where a farmer is said to have husked 120 bushels of corn in a day.

At a school examination in Macomb County, Mich., a candidate for a teacher's certificate wrote that there were two kinds of gender, "lady and gentleman."

The Northwestern Territory Council has decided to divide the Territory into provinces and secure a responsible Government at the earliest possible moment.

Chinamen in some places on the Pacific coast are supplying themselves with arms, it is noticed. One gunsmith sold seventeen Winchester rifles to Chinamen in one week.

A Washington scientist says that the earthquake which heaved up the Rocky mountains would have shaken down every public building within a radius of six thousand miles. This shows how wise it was to postpone the completion of the Washington monument.

The Mackay-Bennett Pacific Coast Postal Telegraph Line, extending from New Westminster, British Columbia, to San Francisco, a distance of 1,200 miles, is being pushed vigorously.

If the Chinese Nation were to pass before an observer in single file the procession would never cease, for a new generation would be coming on the stage as fast as the procession moved.

It's scarcely possible for man and woman to live together without quarreling. In a Brooklyn court, the other day, a man was charged with having broken his wife's nose merely because she objected to his warming his feet in her back with his boots on.

An Aurora dry goods clerk sold for thirty cents a box standing on the sidewalk, supposing the box to be empty. The purchaser took it home, and on opening it found that it contained $250 worth of new goods.

There is no vegetable so extensively grown in Japan as the radish. There are many varieties and they vary in size from one-fourth inch in diameter and six inches in length to a foot in diameter and over a yard in length.

Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, the Canadian, who has achieved some notoriety and no honor as a prophet of storms, earthquakes and other meteorological disturbances that never occur, is about to retire permanently from the business.

Eyes yet they see not—potatoes. Ears yet they hear not—corn. Months yet they speak not—rivers. Hands yet they feel not—clocks. Brains yet they think not—dudes.

On an allowance of $8,000 for household expenses, President Cleveland scraped along during the year past on $4,651, the smallest amount expended in any year since 1877.

Bismarck receives over seventy-five daily newspapers every day, but before they come to him his private secretary [illegible] and carefully cuts out [illegible] would make the old [illegible] his eyes fall upon [illegible].

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The course of the market has created but little ground for remark. Burley tobaccos from trash up to and including medium leaf are the lower, while the grades above medium quite retain the advance previously obtained. Dark and heavy types from common lugs to medium leaf, inclusive, are [illegible] lower and the grades above as well as the single grade of trash below are steady and unchanged. Good and fine grades and full types of both dark and Burley tobaccos have been fairly favorable to sellers. Reports are largely confirmatory of early opinions of the very high character of the crop, but there are rumors from the bluegrass and the Southern tier of counties that there is a larger admixture of off styles than had been anticipated. We quote 1886 tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

Chas. Henderson, the sport who is charged with swindling a Shelby County farmer out of $3,300, and who skipped after giving a small bail, was rearrested near Fairlstown. He was traveling through the country in a buggy and making his way to Tennessee.

At Lebanon, Captain N. R. Christie and Wm. Mills quarreled, pulled their guns and, as usual, an innocent spectator named Wm. Turner was killed.

Lieutenant John Benon, U. S. A., went to Louisville to be married the other day and found that the fickle Merie Allen had been wedded to another gentleman.

A hound dog attacked the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Murray, in Newport, a few days ago, and severely lacerated her throat and face.

Munson Hedden, aged farmer of Shelby County, who was victimized out of $3,300 by Charles Henderson, the confidence crook, has become insane, hopelessly so, it is feared.

Eight people in a log cabin near Flat Rock, Knox County were burned to death a few night ago. Wm. Poe, a farmer, went away from home on business, leaving his wife, five young children and two young ladies of the neighborhood, Miss Alice Carnes and Sallie Adams. During the night the house burned and all the inmates perished and their remains were found next day by the husband on his return. It is not know how the cabin caught fire, but the mother's remains were found clasping those of the baby, and the bed clothing near showed that an effort had been made to extinguish the fire. The remains of the others were found in the ruins.

An attempt was made early the other morning to rob the Farmers and Traders' Bank, Covington. Officer McGair, of the Merchants' Police, discovered two men loitering about the bank, and when they saw him they walked away in different directions. The officer examined the bank door and found that it had been tampered with. A drawer in the bank containing a small amount of money was also unlocked.

Unknown parties broke into Mr. M. P. Mattingly's bonded warehouse, about seven miles below Owensboro, and stole sixty gallons of whisky. They escaped and have not been arrested.

At Newport, Fritz Knecht, a driver for a beer wagon, accidentally allowed a cellar door to fall on his finger, which completely severed it. He picked up the piece of finger and carried it to the office of his employer and laid it on his desk, and then called his attention to his misfortune.

J. N. Mills, an influential citizen and merchant at a place called Pig Post-office, near Rocky Hill, was instantly killed while helping to unload a steam boiler from a wagon. He was using a pole as a lever when in some way the boiler dropped, striking the pole in his hand, causing it to fly up and strike him on the neck, which it broke, instantly killing him. He leaves a wife and several children.

A little boy named Charles Ritz was running along the street in Newport with a fork in his hand. He accidentally fell and the prong of the fork entered his eye, which completely destroyed that organ.

It is believed that natural gas can be found in Daviess County. The facts to sustain this belief have recently been brought to light, and there may yet be a bonanza in the find for Owensboro capitalists.

The following has been issued by Vice President Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad: The management desires to call the attention of the lumber trade and the public generally to its proposed extensions through the Upper Cumberland river valley of Kentucky. The Cumberland Valley Branch will leave the Knoxville Division of the L. & N. R. R. at Corbin Station, Whitely County, Ky., 171 miles south of Louisville, run through Knox County to the Cumberland river at Barbourville, and from there up the valley of the Cumberland to Pineville, in Bell County. This much of the route has been put under contract, and it is expected the line will be opened for traffic not later than September, 1887. The lumber wealth of the Upper Cumberland Valley is conceded by all. It has lain undeveloped to the present time only from the lack of transportation facilities. Special attention is directed to both the quality and quantity of the poplar, walnut, cherry and oak to be found there. Desirable sites for the erection of mills and lumber booms will be found at different points on the proposed road, and this company will follow its usual liberal course in aiding the development of industries along its lines. The road will be extended beyond Pineville to the Virginia or Tennessee line, opening up extensive fields of valuable steam and coking coals immediately on the line. Inquiries from parties desiring to investigate the resources of this region, with a view to development, will receive prompt attention."

The hands employed in the work on the New Huntington railroad bridge over the Licking, Newport, struck a few days ago for an additional twenty-five cents a day. They have been getting $1.25 heretofore. Their demand was acceded to, and work is now going on as though nothing had happened.

In Letcher County, James Smallwood, a notorious outlaw of that section, who shot and killed McClellan Adams last winter, was shot from ambush by unknown parties and instantly killed. He was a single man.

Chas. Henderson, the Louisville sport, arrested for three card monte swindling, has given bond and skipped.

Miss Carrie, the deaf mute daughter of Dr. F. M. Jespor, of Jessamine County, was married the other evening to Prof. M. C. Clewer, of the Danville Deaf Mute Institution. The ceremony was performed in sign language by Profs. W. K. Argo and G. T. Schoofield.

The Welch Distillery, near Owensboro, was burned by an incendiary the other day. Loss $30,000.

A son of Charley Surrell, living near Owingsville, accidentally discharged a rifle and shot his sixteen-year-old sister through the head. She will die.

Thos. Quinlan was run over and killed by a Cincinnati Southern train near Danville, a few days ago.

George B. Letcher, serving a term of twenty-one years in the Kentucky Penitentiary for the killing of Dr. E. E. Evins, October 26, 1882, has been pardoned by Governor Knott.

J. A. Hoffman, of Nebo, has been appointed a storekeeper in the Second Internal Revenue District, and Chas. Wortham, jr., of Leichfield, has been appointed a storekeeper and ganger in the same district.

After a friendly wrestling match near Williamsburg, Wm. Broughton shot and instantly killed John Wistenhunt and wounded Wistenhunt's brother. The shooting was cold-blooded.

THE ACTUAL FACTS.

A Comparison of the Net National Expenditures Under Republican and Partially Democratic Control of the Government.

In a late speech Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, gave the following conclusive statistics regarding the National administration of public affairs under the different parties:

The Republican party assumed the control of National affairs on March 4, 1861, and remained in control of both the legislative and executive branches up to March 4, 1875, the end of the Forty-third Congress. The House of Representatives has been Democratic since March 4, 1875, during the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was Republican during the Forty-seventh Congress. The Senate has been Republican except during the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Democrats had a small majority. The executive branch passed into Democratic hands on March 4, 1885. The Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875, six years, being Republican in both the House and Senate, made the appropriations for the expenditures of the six fiscal years 1871 to 1876 inclusive. The Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1881, six years, with a Democratic House and Republican Senate except in the Forty-sixth Congress, made appropriations for the expenditures for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1882, inclusive. The Forty-seventh Congress, Republican in both branches, made the appropriations for the expenditures in the fiscal years 1883 and 1884. The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, from March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887, Democratic in the House and Republican in the Senate, made the appropriations for the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and 1887.

In the comparisons I shall give I shall state the figures from the final official records made in the Treasury Department about the last of August after the close of the preceding fiscal year, and after all the expenditures for each fiscal year have been audited and determined, being the final record of net ordinary expenditures for each year.

The net ordinary expenditures for the six fiscal years 1871 to 1876 during full Republican control amounted to the sum of $[illegible], and for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1882, with a Democratic House, amounted to $[illegible], thus showing a reduction by a Democratic House of $151,817,935.39, or an annual saving of $25,302,989.23 1-6, including the expenditures for pensions and interest on the public debt during the two periods, and we still have a total saved by a Democratic House in six years of $126,818,233.28, or an annual saving of $21,136,372.21⅓. What were the items of these large reductions or savings? The record shows them to be as follows: In civil and miscellaneous expenditures, $51,944,522.38; in War Department, $41,181,883.73; in Navy Department, $40,8[illegible].27; in Indian service, $6,175,346.91; in premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, $18,619,485.84; in interest on the public debt, $103,844,868.79. These items show an aggregate saving of $230,653,101.07 in six years under a Democratic House. In what item of expenditure was there an excess sufficient to reduce this sum to $151,817,935.39? The excess of expenditures for pensions to our country's wounded and disabled heroes and their widows and orphans during these six years of Democratic supremacy in the House over the expenditures for the same objects during the six preceding years of Republican control was $78,315,150.68, the exact sum making the reduction. Now compare the same expenditures for the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882 under a Democratic House and we find that the expenditures were for 1883 and 1884 $509,534,381.87, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were $274,354,070.14, and were for 1881 and 1882 $518,694,327.16, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were $253,703,905.62, thus showing an apparent reduction in 1883 and 1884 over 1881 and 1882 in total expenditures of $9,159,945.29, but an actual excess of expenditures, excluding pensions and interest on the public debt of $20,650,164.52, not considering the fact that there was no appropriation for rivers and harbors for the year 1884.

Now compare such expenditures for 1883 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886 under a Democratic House again, and we have for 1883 and 1884 $509,534,381.87, and excluding pensions and interest $274,354,070.14, and for 1885 and 1886 $502,710,073.61, and, excluding pensions and interest, $281,236,539.65, thus showing an apparent saving in 1885 and 1886 in total expenditures of $6,824,308.26; but excluding pensions and interest, an excess of $6,882,469.21, which was caused largely by appropriations in 1885 for deficiencies not provided for in 1884. The Republican press and leaders have made a great clamor over the alleged and pretended extravagance of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1887, made by the present Democratic House of the Forty-ninth Congress at the last session, and have attempted to make the impression upon the people that the present Democratic Administration was extravagant and wasteful. We can never know what the net ordinary expenditures for any fiscal year may be until the expenditures have actually been made, the year ended and the books in the treasury closed. The expenditures may be more or less than the appropriations, and, if more, the deficiencies will, during the ensuing session, be provided for. Therefore, at this period in the fiscal year 1887, we can only take the appropriations already made, as a basis for comparison. Now, compare the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1884 under a Republican Congress with the appropriations made at the last session for the present fiscal year 1887. The aggregate appropriations for 1887 are $264,783,579.59 for all objects and purposes. Now, deduct from this aggregate the several appropriations not incident to the necessary operations of the Government and not made in 1884 and not ordinary in their character, as follows for paying Alabama awards $5,769,015.8. For a new navy, $1,5 0,000; excess of pensions over 1884, $20,645,971.94; for rivers and harbors, not appropriated for in 1884, $14,473,000. Now, deduct these sums, amounting to $44,388,887.22, from the total appropriations and we have $220,394,632.37. Deduct the same from the net ordinary expenditures of 1884, which were $244,126,244.33, and we have the sum of $23,731,551.96 as the saving or reduction by the appropriations for 1887 over 1884. This clearly shows the falsity of the Republican clamor and the actual economy of the present Administration. In this calculation no account has been taken of the interest on the public debt, which is gradually being reduced, and will be less this year than in 1884. Making proper reductions for the decreased interest, and we will still have a saving of near $30,000,000. Thus the records show a reduction, a saving in the ordinary expenditures of the Government in the enormous sum of over $170,000,000 by the Democratic House of Representatives, and establish the Democratic principle "economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

A BLIND PARTISAN.

No One So Blind as He Who Will Not See—Sherman's Statement That the Democratic Administration Has Paralyzed Business.

Senator Sherman is an example of the extremes to which partisan rancor will lead a man of abundant experience in public affairs. Forty years of public life should equip him with judgment capable of discerning the drift of popular sentiment, and the new condition of things which has come about in this country. Such an experience should also have taught him the folly of making such an assertion as that uttered at Portsmouth, in his own State, when he stated that distrust and want of confidence on the part of every business man, farmer and laborer, followed the election of President Cleveland. To this monstrous statement he added another equally devoid of truth, that the election of a Democratic President produced a steady fall of prices, and the deterioration of industries which were once flourishing. Of all issues that could be manufactured by a Republican orator, this is the most ridiculous. That of the bloody shirt is sensible in comparison. At a time when the entire land is reverberating with the din of awakened industry, when from all sides comes the welcome intelligence of a business revival, such as the country has not experienced for years, when manufacturers and traders are at their wit's end to supply the demand upon them, when the signs of prosperity are daily multiplying, such an assertion as that made by Senator Sherman at a public meeting can only be regarded as the climax of stupidity.

Of course, it can not be imagined for a moment that he believed what he so gravely announced to his hearers, for he is too sagacious and clear-sighted in all that relates to the general business of the country not to recognize the real state of affairs. If he desired to deceive his hearers for a partisan purpose, which is the other horn of the dilemma in which he voluntarily placed himself, a man of his ability and experience should know better than to attempt deception on a subject which was as well known to every man in the audience as to him. The revival of business was looked for too long not to be felt in every part of the country when it arrived. Senator Sherman should remember that predictions which did service before the election of a Democratic President, of disasters and outrages as the result of such an election, are calculated to do more injury than benefit to the Republican party at the present time.

The people of the country have before them the record of eighteen months of Democratic Administration at Washington. It is a record of the most unassailable kind. Every pledge has been scrupulously kept, every promise fulfilled. The Government is conducted with less expense, leaks are stopped, honesty and economy enforced and the business community encouraged. The efforts of the Administration were directed towards the revival of business confidence. How successful they have been the entire country can testify. The disastrous depression which hung so long over the land, paralyzing its industries and enterprises, has been removed and the sun of prosperity is shining in an unclouded sky. What folly, then, for Senator Sherman to insist on the old, exploded falsehood that a Democratic Administration is fatal to business. There was a time when, like Wiggins, he might have found persons foolish enough to believe in his wild predictions. That time has passed and the American people can never be fooled again by Republican lies. Senator Sherman's inventive powers in political harangues are poor, indeed, when he has to resort to such ridiculous statements as that Democratic Government is injurious to business.—*Albany Argus.*

THE PARTY OF MORALITY.

Attitude of the Republicans Toward the Champion of the Spoils Policy in 1884 and Their Virtuous Indignation Over Present Democratic Abuses.

In 1884 "the party of moral ideas" appealed for popular support on the ground that it was the only party which could be trusted to enforce Civil-Service reform. In order that no doubt might be left as to the attitude on this question which Mr. Blaine occupied, he proceeded to give the country an object-lesson as to the relation which members of the civil service should hold towards party politics. He started from his home on a long electioneering tour, which consumed several weeks and carried him over a large part of the country. He took with him on this long tour, as political attendant, to render him all manner of personal service, the postmaster of Augusta, who was paid a large salary by taxes raised from the people of both parties for discharging the duties of that office. He called to his aid the United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, and the occupant of that judicial branch of the Federal Government abandoned his post to deliver a series of stump speeches, in which he virulently assailed the man who was then likely soon to be, and who shortly after really was, his official superior as head of the Government. He commended the zeal of the Commissioner of Pensions—a man who had been appointed by Garfield three years before solely on the ground of partisan service in the campaign of 1880—when this Commissioner left a bureau in which the work was shamefully behindhand, and devoted weeks which he owed to the public service to the management of the Republican campaign in Ohio, then an "October State."

Not only did Mr. Blaine thus prostitute the civil service of the whole people to the advantage of one political party, but it was notorious that such partisan abuse of official position was the surest road to his favor should he become President. The conduct of Postmaster Manley, District Attorney Tenney and Pension Commissioner Dudley in the fall of 1884 should have insured their prompt dismissal, yet every body knew that they not only incurred no danger of that just penalty in case of Mr. Blaine's election, but, on the contrary, were taking the best course to secure their promotion to higher positions. Moreover, it was made known to all Federal officials that it was at the risk of losing their places in case of Republican success that they refused to do any partisan service required of them, and it was notorious that a black list was made of clerks at Washington who failed to display proper activity in the campaign and who were to be decapitated as soon as Mr. Blaine came in.

In the autumn of 1886 it seems almost incredible that in the autumn of 1884 a great political party presented a candidate for the Presidency who made such open proclamation of his contempt for Civil-Service reform and of his purpose to "have no nonsense" about his Administration in case of his election. If Federal officials under a Democratic President were to be guilty of such shameless abuse of official trust now, the Administration could not stand up for a day under the volume of just criticism which the misconduct would provoke. Yet two years ago no Republican organ raised even a faint protest against Mr. Blaine's conduct.

That even the mildest abuse of power by a Federal official is now visited with public censure constitutes the surest proof that reform ideas have made wonderful progress. But the Republican newspapers which kept silence under the performances of their own party and their own candidate two years ago show a rare quality of impudence in their criticisms upon Democratic officials under Mr. Cleveland for less flagrant offenses now. The people have a keen scent for hypocrisy, and they rate at its proper value the present virtuous attitude on the question of interference in politics by Federal officials of Republican organs which sustained the champion of the spoils policy in 1884 and are now clamoring for his renomination as the best exponent of their party in 1888.—*N. Y. Post.*

NEWSPAPER PICKINGS.

——The man who puts his finger on James G. Blaine and finds him there during the next two years is going to be a very smart person. Blaine is a smart man himself.—*Chicago Herald.*

——The rumor that Mahone will retire from politics with the expiration of his term in the United States Senate is doubtless unfounded. Though shorn of political power, the renegade will, in all probability, remain in the arena until after the November election of 1887, when a new Legislature is to be chosen. He will make a desperate effort to carry the Legislature and have himself elected to the Senate to succeed Riddleberger. After his defeat then Mahone will bid farewell to all his ambitious schemes.—*Richmond State.*

——The *Tribune* publishes a "scathing review" of General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, by Colonel Dudley, his predecessor. Colonel Dudley complains that the office as now conducted is "very little else than a political machine." Colonel Dudley, it will be remembered, is the man who forced President Garfield to discharge a most efficient Commissioner in order to give him the place, because he had carried Indiana for the Republicans in 1880, and who distinguished himself in the campaign of 1884 by abandoning his official duties to "run" the Republican canvass in Ohio.—*N. Y. Post.*

——It was the distinguished unfitness of the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1884 that detracted from his standard thousands of conservative Republicans, and it was the peculiar fitness of the Democratic nominee that brought the honorable dissidents straight into his camp. That the same two men are to head the National armies in 1888 is a conclusion already reached, and with this view the lines are already drawn in Massachusetts, and the Democrats have put at their head one of the young men of 1884 who bolted from Blaine and supported Cleveland on the express ground of personal fitness to establish a pure Administration.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y., Post Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off. In Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said: "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water, [illegible]."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history of this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are constantly increasing while our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. Why, high scientific and medical authorities now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver disease and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc. habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits can not be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hull, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and president of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure."

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that *nearly all the diseases of the human system* originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the *eyes;* with others the *head;* with others the *stomach* or the *lungs,* or *rheumatic* disorder follows and *neuralgia* tears them to pieces, or they lose the *powers of taste, smell* or become *impotent in other functions* of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command!"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but *symptoms;* they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

Some one says: "Money is close." Grab it then.—*New Haven News.*

"What is Woman's Worth"?

asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Newspapers are the best paper currency.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A uniform and natural result is produced by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

For a slight cold, a hacking cough, or lung troubles, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A man does not need to own a railroad to lose a train.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Send for Glenn's Sulphur Soap if troubled with an eruption of the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

The break of day was not caused by the fall of night.

Oxygen Cure. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

If we were all of one opinion there would be no betting.—*Boston Courier.*

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Bluebeard's trade evidently was that of a belle-hanger.—*Hartford Sunday Times.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"Time flies." Let somebody else time them. We're too busy.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail, 25c.

Moves in the best society—a fan.—*Hartford Times.*

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in impure blood, and is aggravated by taking cold. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood.

"I had catarrh nine years, and suffered terribly with it. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the catarrh troubled me less, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured." Jane Hiney, Lumberton, Clinton County, Ohio.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and think it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth every thing to me." Luther D. Robbins, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DETECTIVES WANTED in every county. Men; brave, shrewd, secretive; for secret service. Good pay. Send 2 cent U. S. stamp for full particulars. GRANNAN'S DETECTIVE BUREAU CO. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. G. E. Ransdon, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism which yielded promptly to St. Jacobs Oil.

The violinist is always up to his chin in business.—*Judge.*

New Fast Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Beginning Sunday, October 31, 1886, a New Fast Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis was opened from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis via the "Burlington Route" (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), in connection with the newly completed Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad. Over it a double service of through trains will be run, making as fast time as is made over any other line between the same points.

For tickets, rates and general information concerning the "new fast line" to St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Burlington Route, call on or address any Railroad Ticket Agent, or Paul Morton, G. P. and T. A., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

"A great hot day is sometimes quite a 'Sol'am affair.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Positively Popular. Provoke Praise. Prove Priceless. Peculiarly Prompt. Perceptibly Potent. Producing Permanent Profit. Precluding Pimples and Pustules. Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Try. Pellets. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

What is a newspaper the sharpest?—When it is filed.

For relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have a world wide reputation. Price 25 cts.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov 8.	
LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 85 @ $2 00
Choice Butchers	3 25 @ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 50 @ 3 75
Good Packers	3 85 @ 4 05
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Family	3 20 @ 3 41
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	@ 77
No. 3 red	73 @ 76
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35½ @ 37
Oats—No. 2 mixed	@ 28
Rye—No. 2	54 @ 58
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50 @ 11 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 70 @ 7 25
Good Leaf	8 00 @ 8 90
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00 @ 10 25
Lard—Prime Steam	@ 5 81
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18 @ 21
Ohio Creamery	29 @ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 51 @ 2 25
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25 @ 1 60
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15 @ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago	@ 85
No. 2 red	87¾ @ 88¼
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43½ @ 44½
Oats—mixed	32½ @ 40
PORK—Mess	10 25 @ 10 75
LARD—Western steam	@ 6 15
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	@ 74¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring	@ 73¾
Corn—No. 2	38 @ 38¾
Oats—No. 2	26 @ 26½
Rye	@ 50
PORK—Mess	@ 9 10
LARD—Steam	@ 5 85
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	$3 60 @ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	82½ @ 82¾
Corn—Mixed	44½ @ 45
Oats—Mixed	31 @ 32¾
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	@ 11 50
Lard—Refined	@ 7 50
CATTLE—First quality	4 12½ @ 4 62½
HOGS	@ 6
INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$ @ 73¼
Corn—mixed	@ 34¼
Oats—mixed	@ 25¼
LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00 @ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 73
Corn—mixed	@ 38¼
Oats—mixed	@ 27½
PORK—Mess	@ 10 00
LARD—Steam	@ 8 00

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

Mrs. Mary E. Collins, Steubenville, Ohio, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Female Weakness with great benefit, after having been treated by two physicians without relief. I now am in better health than I have been in years."

Mrs. Wm. H. Woods, Lehighton, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength from nursing a strong, healthy baby. I could not do my work without this valuable tonic, and cordially recommend it."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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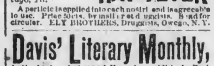

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THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will by no means be entirely omitted. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., will appear.

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include a novel by Frank R. Stockton, two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Edward Eggleston, and other American authors.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1886. NUMBER 1.

CURRENT TOPICS.

APPLES are only thirty-five cents a barrel in Illinois.

THAT seas are larger than they have been it's English.

THE mouth of Miss Bartholdi Liberty is just a yard wide.

THERE are 700 artesian wells in the San Barnardino (Cal.) valley.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS has given away in charity $3,000,000.

EVERY girl in free America is a Goddess of Liberty in her own right.

PAPER shoes are now manufactured in Paris, and are quite fashionable.

BURLINGTON STEVENS, now in China, expects to reach home by Christmas.

BARON MEYER ROTHSCHILD, of Frankfort, who has just died, left only $75,000,000.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at St. Louis to establish a large stockyard in that city.

JOSEPH PULITZER'S profits this year as proprietor of the New York *World* will be $600,000.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, it is said, is worth $800,000, and will retire from the stage after this season.

THE late Mrs. A. T. Stewart had some diamonds that were so large that she never wore them.

A LADY recently described a ballet girl as "an open muslin umbrella with two pink handles."

AN old bell cast by Paul Revere has just been hung in the belfry of a Plymouth (Mass.) church.

THERE is abundant proof that human life is lengthening with the development of the arts of civilization.

KAISER WILHELM is economical. He uses a second time nearly all the envelops of the documents addressed to him.

THE Chinese population of New York is about four thousand. They are mostly engaged in washing dirty linen.

SHREWD Count de Lesseps got a big "boom" for his Panama Canal out of the dedication of the Liberty statue.

A BABY has been born in St. Joseph, Mo., the father of whom is seventy-one years of age and the mother sixty-five.

P. D. ARMOUR is a New Yorker by birth, is a portly man with face adorned by side-whiskers, and is worth $20,000,000.

A NEW YORK bridesmaid at a wedding a few days ago was herself engaged to marry the bridegroom a year ago.

A RECENT investigation of some of the larger libraries shows that Dickens' writings lead all others in popularity.

PHILADELPHIA girls are taking to dumb-bell exercise. One dealer sold thirty pairs of three-pound bells in one day lately.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND (Gath) dictates almost every line of his work to a stenographer. So does Joseph Howard.

WOMEN are said to excel men in manipulating the type-writer and this important invention has opened an excellent field for their employment.

TOM ACREFOOT is the appropriate name of a man in Key West whose feet are sixteen inches long and six and a half inches wide.

A NEW YORK clergyman in a recent sermon exhorted his congregation to "vote as you pray," and later on he advised them to "pray often."

THE son of ex-President Arthur and the two sons of the late President Garfield are studying at the Columbia College Law School this year.

A NEW JERSEY woman said she eloped with the hired man to keep him from killing her husband. What a model of self-sacrifice she must be!

THE Treasury has given it as its opinion in the case of alleged smuggling in the navy that only such goods as are intended to be landed are dutiable.

A PROMISSORY note as well indorsed as Keely's motor could easily be discounted. But it is impossible to discount the motor's work in the world, if eminent experts are right.

IN a new dictionary of biography, containing 40,000 names, all the Rothschilds and Astors put together receive only as many lines as are accorded to Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE French Prince who is visiting us is now followed by a Japanese Prince of high degree and his suite, who are visiting this country for the purpose of observing our army and navy.

THE queen of her sex lives in Neweygo County, Wis. She made some money recently out of blackberries, and instead of treating herself to a new hat she bought her husband a fiddle.

JOHN DURYEA, of Jamaica, L. I., accused Eugene Trinally of assault, and Trinally was sentenced to pay Duryea $20. Trinally paid the fine in one cent pieces, and Duryea took the money home in a wheelbarrow.

ROLLER-SKATING is a thing of the everlasting past; progressive euchre has departed into the dim vista of crazes that, so to speak, have lost their grip, and there is nothing as yet to take their places. How would the old-fashioned spelling match answer?

THE only girl on record as having eloped with a circus clown is Miss Delia Grubbs, of Cincinnati, says the Philadelphia *News*. Instead of painting her own, she will have to paint her husband's face, and may expect to have a perfect treasure in him when it comes to amusing the baby.

WASHINGTON has become the resort of the newly wedded. Recently at a single hotel twenty bridal parties were registered, and at another ten. The White House example was contagious.

THE electric light in the tall tower at Hell Gate is to be extinguished after December 1, on the recommendation of the Lighthouse Board, who consider its brilliancy a detriment rather than an aid to harbor navigation.

CLARA BELLE, the fashion writer, criticises the clothes of Bartholdi's great statue, and says that he "must have draped her skirts at the time of the aesthetic craze, when clinging mediaeval garments were in vogue; but we have now come into an era of bustles, and she really won't do."

IN removing bodies from the Moravian cemetery in Philadelphia recently, it was found that the body of Joseph Worrell, who was buried just seventy-five years ago, was completely petrified. The features were as life-like as if sculptured in marble. The casket was filled with clear water.

OF the 200,000 working women in New York the highest average is $7 a week. Numbers earn but $5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount.

THE biggest restaurants in America are two that face Washington market, New York. One feeds 10,000 persons a day, and the other serves 8,000. The average cost of a meal in one of these mammoth dining-rooms is 25 cents.

THERE are living in Clearfield County, Pa., a man and his two sons who are married to three sisters, and the old man is married to the youngest sister. Some of the children don't know their uncles from their grandfather.

THE ELECTIONS.

Nearly All the States of the Union Vote.

Texas Leads the Democratic Column With 100,000 Plurality.

Ohio Remains Republican—Hewitt Elected Mayor of New York by a Handsome Democratic Majority—"Brother Bob" Elected Governor of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—There is the greatest interest centered in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, and until these States give more definite reports a tabulated statement of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be subject to many changes. The Democratic estimate is as follows:

STATES.	Rep.	Dem.	STATES.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama		8	Missouri		14
Arkansas		5	Minnesota	2	3
California	6		Nebraska	2	1
Colorado	1		Nevada	1	
Connecticut	1	3	New Hampshire	1	1
Delaware		1	New Jersey	5	2
Florida		2	N. Carolina	1	9
Georgia		10	Ohio	11	8
Illinois	13	7	Oregon	1	
Indiana	9	4	Pennsylvania	21	7
Iowa	8	3	Rhode Island	2	
Kansas	7		S. Carolina		7
Kentucky	3	8	Tennessee	2	8
Louisiana		6	Texas		11
Maine	4		Vermont	2	
Maryland	1	5	*Virginia	5	5
Massachusetts	8	4	W. Virginia	1	3
New York	19	15	Wisconsin	8	1
Michigan	6	5			
Mississippi		7	Total	151	173

*Labor 1.

Recapitulation—Democrats, 173; Republicans, 151; Labor 1. This would give the Democrats a majority of 21 over all. In the present House of Representatives the Democrats have a majority of 45. According to the foregoing table there is a Democratic loss of 23. On the other hand, the Republicans figure closer. The best estimate the Republicans make in the light of data is as follows:

STATES.	Dem.	Rep.	STATES.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	8		Missouri	12	2
Arkansas	5		Minnesota	2	3
California		6	Nebraska	1	2
Colorado		1	Nevada		1
Connecticut	2	2	New Hampshire		2
Delaware	1		New Jersey	2	5
Florida	2		N. Carolina	8	1
Georgia	10		Ohio	6	15
Illinois	6	14	Oregon		1
Indiana	3	10	Pennsylvania	9	19
Iowa	2	9	Rhode Island		2
Kansas		7	S. Carolina	6	1
Kentucky	7	4	Tennessee	8	2
Louisiana	6		Texas	11	
Maine		4	Vermont		2
Maryland	5	1	*Virginia	4	6
Massachusetts	4	8	W. Virginia	2	2
New York	14	20	Wisconsin	1	8
Michigan	4	7			
Mississippi	7		Total	170	154

*Labor 1.

Recapitulation: Democrats, 170; Republicans, 154; Labor, 1; Democratic majority, 15. The election will not effect any change in the United States Senate if Indiana has chosen a Republican Legislature.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—According to the latest returns received here there are only two Congressional districts in the State that may be classed as doubtful. These are the Seventh and Fifteenth. In the Seventh Campbell, the Democratic nominee, has an unofficial majority of 81. In the Fifteenth Monroe County has not been heard from. The majority of Grosvenor, the Republican candidate, outside of Monroe County, is 3,665. If Monroe County should give Warner a majority exceeding this he would be elected, but it is not likely that the Democratic majority in this county will go above 3,000. Boothman, Republican, in the Sixth District, has an unofficial majority over Hill of 1,342. Following is a list of the successful candidates, giving Campbell the Seventh District and Grosvenor the Fifteenth:

Republicans—First, Butterworth; Second, Brown; Third, Williams; Sixth, Boothman; Eighth, Kennedy; Ninth, Cooper; Tenth, Romeis; Eleventh, Thompson; Twelfth, Pugsley; Fourteenth, Wickham; Fifteenth, Grosvenor; Seventeenth, J. D. Taylor; Eighteenth, McKinley; Nineteenth, Ezra B. Taylor; Twentieth, Crouse.

Democrats—Fourth, Yoder; Fifth, Seney; Seventh, Campbell; Thirteenth, Outhwaite; Sixteenth, Wilkins; Twenty-first, Foran.

Kennedy's unofficial majority is 1,336, Pugsley's 1,430, and Crouse's about 1,000. The Ohio delegation in the present Congress includes 11 Democrats and 10 Republicans, while the above showing gives 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

The making of estimates on the State ticket has practically ceased. Both headquarters of the State Committees have closed, and the chairmen are out of the city. They are receiving no news and are making no estimates on the State ticket. A close estimate of the Republican majority places it at between 15,000 and 17,000, although official returns may go below 15,000 or above 17,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The entire Republican ticket is elected in Hamilton County, the majorities ranging from 9,000 down to 2,000. Harry W. Bishop, Democratic candidate for sheriff was beaten by 9,313. Several county precincts are to hear from—they gave Hondly about 500 majority. The Prohibition vote for Smith, Secretary of State, was 441.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Upon the basis of the returns from 748 precincts, 45 per cent of the vote of the State, the Republican ticket has been elected by a plurality of 5,275. Ex-Senator McDonald, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, says, however, the returns from the other 55 per cent of the precincts will result in placing the State again in the Democratic column. He basis his claim upon the experience of 1884, when the bulletins for two days after the election indicated the success of the Republican ticket.

The Republican State Central Committee and Senator Harrison claim the election of the State ticket by at least 3,000 plurality, but are not disposed to limit the figures. Both committees are claiming the Legislature, and until the official returns are received the result will be in doubt. The probabilities favor the Republicans. Upon the authority of private advices they claim 77 members sure, while the Democrats claim only 73 with certainty. Both have in reserve a number of what are called doubtful districts to increase their totals. The Democrats, at the outside, do not insist on more than two majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand seven Republicans and six Democrats—a Republican gain of three.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—The city and State have been in a fever of excitement all day over the close and doubtful election results. The receipt of the announcement of John G. Carlisle's defeat was a great surprise. Expressions of regret and sorrow were heard from every side that the Speaker's district had not returned him to Congress. Some even went so far as to say they had rather lose every district in the State than John G. Carlisle. A *Courier-Journal* special at 6 o'clock, stating that later returns would elect Carlisle by about 800 majority, was received with great cheering, and there is yet a cherished hope that Carlisle is elected.

In this (Louisville) district there was a disaffection in the party. Twenty-five per cent of the registered Democratic voters stayed away from the polls, and it is asserted that many of Willis' friends worked and voted for the Republican nominee. The full returns are in to-night and the Supervisor's count gives the Democratic candidate 40 majority. The *Courier-Journal's* figures make his majority 193.

The *Courier-Journal's* specials indicate the election of the following Congressional delegation, though the full returns are not in, and it may require the official vote to determine the result in the Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Districts:

First District, Wm. J. Stone, Dem.; Second, Polk LaFoon, Dem.; Third, G. W. Hunter, Rep.; Fourth, A. V. Montgomery, Dem.; Fifth, Asher G. Caruth, Dem.; Sixth, J. G. Carlisle, Dem.; Seventh, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Dem.; Ninth, G. M. Thomas, Rep.; Tenth, W. P. Taulbee, Dem.; Eleventh, H. G. Finley, Rep. Hunter's majority in the Third District is about 1,000; Caruth's in the Fifth, 40; John G. Carlisle's in the Sixth, about 800; in the Ninth, Thomas S.'s majority 183; in the Eleventh, Finley's majority about 1,000. The result shows a Republican gain of at least two Congressmen in the State. It is asserted here that the Protectionists sent money in the Sixth District to defeat Carlisle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 3.—Goff's majority in Ohio County is 88. His majority in the district will probably be from 800 to 1,000. The members elected to the Legislature from Ohio County are Whittaker, Rep.; Woods, Harden and Hiesens, Dems. The vote is very close in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, with a small chance for Finch and Brown, Reps. Hogg, Dem., is elected in Fourth District. The Democratic Legislative losses will materially reduce the Democratic majority in total ballot.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 2.—The weather was clear and voting light. There was no opposition to Herbert (Dem.) in the Second District. Jones (Dem.), of the Mobile District, and Oates (Dem.), of the Third, were also without opposition. The contests in the other five districts were not formidable, unless in the Fourth, represented by Davidson (Dem.), and candidate for re-election, the indications are all favorable to a solid Democratic delegation.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 2.—Partial returns from the Sixth Congressional District indicate the election of Bankhead, Democrat, by a reduced majority. General Joe Wheeler is elected in the Eighth.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 2.—Partial returns from all over this State render certain the election of Democratic candidates in each of the five Congressional districts. The vote was very small everywhere, little interest being taken in the result.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The partial returns from all the counties in the State outside of San Francisco County give the Republicans a majority. Unless the majority for Bartlett (Dem.), for Governor proves to be much larger in San Francisco than is expected Swift (Rep.), will be elected. The American vote, which started out strong, rapidly fell away, and in the interior it fell behind the O'Donnell (Ind.) vote. Returns of the legislative ticket so far received are not sufficiently ample to say how it has gone, but reports indicate a Republican majority. Scratching has been so heavy all over the State that the returns will come in slowly.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—It is impossible to give any thing reliable as to the result, except that the vote is very close between Myers, Republican candidate for Governor, and Adams, Democrat, and Symes, representative to Congress, Republican, and Reed, Democrat. The Republican State Committee claim the State by 3,000, while the Democrats say they will have it by 2,000. The votes polled was light in Denver, 1,500 less than in 1884.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 2.—There is apparently no election of Governor by the people. The Legislature is probably Republican by 20 to 30 majority, thus insuring the re-election of Hawley to the Senate, and the election of the State ticket.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The Legislature stands: Republicans, 57; Democrats, 46. Vance, Republican, is elected in the First Congressional District.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2.—Returns show Democratic gains in the First and Second Congressional Districts. Present Congressmen Davidson and Dougherty will be re-elected by majorities from 1,200 to 3,500.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2.—R. H. M. Davidson, in the First District, and Chas. Dougherty, in the Second District, Democrats, are re-elected. The new constitution is carried by a heavy majority.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—Specials to the *Constitution* from all of the Georgia districts show the election of the entire Democratic Congressional delegation as follows: T. M. Norwood, H. G. Turner, C. F. Crisp, L. W. Grimes, John D. Stewart, J. H. Blount, J. C. Clements, H. H. Carlton, A. D. Candler and George T. Barnes. There was no opposition to the Democratic nominees except in the Fourth District, which is merely nominal, and in the Seventh District, which has recently sprang up.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Republican majority in Chicago for State Treasurer is estimated, at midnight, at 9,000, and the Republicans claim a majority in the State for Treasurer of from 20,000 to 25,000. The majority for the Republican county ticket in Cook County, except for Judges, will range from 3,000 to 8,000.

The Republicans gain a Congressman in the Third District, but no returns have been received from any of the outside Congressional Districts up to midnight to warrant any prediction as to the result. Great interest centers in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Districts, all of which are regarded as fighting ground by both parties. Lawler has been elected in the Second District by about 400 majority.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 2.—Returns from Iowa will be compared with the vote of last year, and with the majority of Larrabee, Republican, for Governor, over Whiting, which was 7,003. There are 1,800 precincts in the State.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 2—11 p. m.—The present indications are that General Gear is elected to Congress by 400 majority over Hall.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 2.—The weather has been fine and a large vote was polled. There seems to have been much scratching of tickets throughout the State. It is not probable that any definite results will be known until late to-night, and quite likely not until to-morrow. This is especially the case in the Fifth Congressional District, where Anderson, the present incumbent, is running independently.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Nov. 2.—Estimated returns from this city give Moonlight, Dem., for Governor, 1,000 majority. The entire Democratic ticket is elected. Congressman Morrill, Rep., will receive a good majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The election throughout the State as far as heard from passed off quietly. Wilkinson, Dem., has almost a walk-over in the First District, but few Republican votes being cast. The vote in this city has been light. In the country parishes of the Second District, Hero, Rep., is reported to have polled the full vote, except a small vote diverted by Simms in St. James. In the Third District meager reports received indicate a fair vote polled. Throughout the balance of the State there being no opposition to the Democrats, only a small vote was polled, electing the following to Congress: Fourth District, N. C. Blanchard; Fifth, Cherubusco Newton; Sixth, E. W. Robertson.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The canvass of the vote in this city has been completed. In the Third Congressional District, Rusk, Democrat, received 13,286 votes; Bosse, Industrial, indorsed by Republicans, 3,3 5; Glass, Prohibitionist, 1,704. Rusk's majority over all, 7,277; over Bosse, 9,971.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The returns received from the districts out of the city indicate the election of Charles H. Gibson, Democrat, in the First District; Dr. Frank T. Shaw, Democrat, in the Second; Barnes Compton, Democrat, in the Fifth, and Louis E. McComas, Republican, in the Sixth. This will leave the Maryland delegation the same as in the present Congress, and except in the city of Baltimore all the members are re-elected. The re-election of Mr. McComas will be by a reduced majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A Worcester special reports: John E. Russell, Dem., elected to Congress in the Tenth district over W. W. Rice, Rep.; Patrick A. Collins, Dem., elected to Congress in the Fourth district; Lodge, Rep., undoubtedly elected in the Sixth district over Lovering. In the Ninth district the vote for Ely, Rep., and Burnett, Dem., is close, and the result is uncertain.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The total vote of this city gives Andrews, Dem., 26,709; Ames, Rep., 18,3 3.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Two years ago Alger, Republican, had a plurality of 3,800 over Begole for Governor. Returns so far received show slight Republican gains. In the First, Seventh and Eighth Districts the Fusion candidates are slightly ahead of their tickets. For Governor a continuation of the gains so far reported would give a Republican plurality of between 5,000 and 6,000.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 2.—Returns up to 11 p. m. from 41 precincts, give McGill, Rep., for Governor, 2,878; Ames, Rep., 2,400. This ratio of returns would indicate McGill's election by about 3,000 majority. The Democrats are claiming the State by 12,000 majority, and the following majorities are Congressmen: Wilson, in the First District, 700; McDonald, in the Third District, 500; Rice, in the Fourth, 1,500. The Republicans claim the State by 10,000 majority, and the election of all the Congressmen, with the possible exception of Herbert in the Third.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Chairman Shields, of the Democratic State Central Committee, said at midnight that he felt confident the Democrats had carried 12 of the 14 Congressional districts in the State, and possibly more than that number, although he conceded the fact that four districts, the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth, were very close, with the outlook favorable to the Republicans in the Ninth and Thirteenth. Other members of the committee were more hopeful and claimed a solid delegation. The *Republican* (Dem.) concedes the defeat of Glover in the Ninth District, and claims the election of Phillips in the Fifth and Craven in the Thirteenth. Returns on State and Legislative tickets are of meager description. It may be safely stated, however, that the Democrat's State ticket will be elected by about the usual majority, and that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Eighty-six counties in New Hampshire, Rep., 1445; Ingersoll, Dem., [illegible]; Woolworth, Prohibitionist, [illegible]; Democratic gain 334.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The indications are that the Republicans will retain control of both branches of the Legislature. The majority of Robert S. Green, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is estimated at from 8,000 to 8,500. The Republican State Committee are very hopeful that Howey will be elected. His gains are very great. Phelps, Rep., for Congress, in the Fifth District, has been elected.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Returns from all except one election district give Roosevelt [illegible]; Hewitt, 90,[illegible]; George, 67,[illegible]; Wardwell, 7[illegible]. The united Democratic ticket was elected in this city by 30,000 majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Congressional delegation of New York State is probably as follows: First District, Perry Belmont, Dem.; Second, Felix Campbell, Dem.; Third, S. V. White, Rep.; Fourth, P. P. Mahoney, Dem.; Fifth, A. M. Bliss, Dem.; Sixth, A. J. Cummings, Dem.; Seventh, Lloyd Bryce, Dem.; Eighth, T. J. Campbell, Dem.; Ninth, S. S. Cox, Dem.; Tenth, F. B. Spinola, Dem.; Eleventh, T. A. Merriman, Dem.; Twelfth, W. B. Cochran, Dem.; Thirteenth, A. P. Fitch, Rep. (gain); Fourteenth, W. H. Stahlnecker, Dem.; Fifteenth, Henry Bacon, Dem.; Sixteenth, J. H. Ketcham, Rep.; Seventeenth, S. T. Hopkins, Rep.; Eighteenth, H. G. Burleigh, Rep.; Nineteenth, N. Knne, Dem., gain; Twentieth, Geo. West, Rep.; Twenty-first, John H. Moffatt, Rep.; Twenty-second, A. X. Parker, Rep.; Twenty-third, J. S. Sherman, Rep.; twenty-fourth, David Wilbur, Rep., gain; Twenty-fifth, Frank Hiscock, Rep.; Twenty-sixth, Milton Delano, Rep.; Twenty-seventh, N. M. Nutting, Rep.; Twenty-eighth, T. S. Flood, Rep., gain; Twenty-ninth, Ira Davenport, Rep.; Thirtieth, C. S. Baker, Rep.; Thirty-first, J. G. Sawyer, Rep.; Thirty-second, J. M. Farquhar, Rep.; Thirty-third, J. B. Weber, Rep.; Thirty-fourth, W. G. Laidlaw, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—Rowland, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Sixth District by a heavy majority. Meager returns from the Second District, now represented by O'Hara (colored), are favorable to the election of Simmonds, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The new delegation to Congress in Pennsylvania will consist of 18 Republicans, including Brumm, Republican Greenbacker, and nine Democrats. The present delegation is composed of 20 Republicans, including Brumm, and eight Democrats. Beaver, for Governor, Republican, has a plurality of 45,217 over Black, Democrat. The full Republican State ticket is elected by about the same figures. The present House of Representatives is composed of 141 Republicans and 60 Democrats. The next House will be composed of 131 Republicans, 5 Republican Greenback Labor, 60 Democrats, 3 Independent Democrats and 1 doubtful.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—In the First Congressional District Spooner, Rep., is re-elected.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—There is no election in the Second Congressional District. Bradley, Dem., received 5,126; Dixon, Rep., 4,849; Chase, Pro., 852; Scott, 131.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—The only interest in the election in this State is centered in the independent nominations for the Legislature in Berkeley County and the contest between Elliott, Dem., and Small, Rep., for Congress in the Seventh or Black District. There are no indications yet as to the result of the local fight in Berkeley County, but all reports from the Seventh District show heavy Democratic gains over 1884, when Smalls was elected by 3,500 majority. There is a strong probability of Elliott's election, owing to his strength as a candidate, the unpopularity of Smalls and the apathy of the colored voter.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 2—11 p. m.—Returns up to this hour show Democratic gains all over the State, though a light vote has been polled. Bob Taylor, Dem., for Governor, is elected by between 20,000 and 25,000 majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman in the Tenth District. All former Democratic districts return Democrats with slightly increased majorities. The Republican legislative ticket in this (Davidson) county has been elected.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—James Phelan, Dem., is elected to Congress from this, the Tenth District of Tennessee, by not less than 1,500 majority. His opponent was Zach Taylor, Rep., the present incumbent.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 2.—The following Democratic State ticket has been elected by large majorities: Governor, Lawrence S. Ross; Lieutenant-Governor, T. B. Wheeler; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Hogg; Comptroller, John D. McCall; Treasurer, Frank R. Lubbock; Land Commissioner, R. M. Hall; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oscar H. Cooper. The election passed off quietly here and elsewhere in the State as far as heard from. Accurate figures on the majority for the State ticket can not be had before to-morrow, but returns thus far indicate over 100,000 majority for General Ross.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 3.—All returns received to-day serve only to emphasize the defeat sustained by the Democracy of Virginia yesterday. There has been a great falling off in their votes throughout the State, and their losses in all districts have been almost phenomenal. Of ten districts in the State the Republicans carried six, the Democrats three and the Labor party one, being a net loss of five Congressmen to the Democrats. The Virginia delegation in the next Congress will be as follows: First District, T. H. B. Brown, Rep.; Second, George E. Bowden, Rep.; Third, George D. Wise, Dem.; Fourth, William E. Gaines, Rep.; Fifth, John R. Brown, Rep.; Sixth, Samuel I. Hopkins, Labor; Seventh, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Dem.; Eighth, W. H. F. Lee, Dem.; Ninth, Henry C. Bowen, Rep.; Tenth, Jacob Yost, Rep.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—Very meagre returns come to-night from the election in Washington Territory. In the cities and principal towns about one-fifth of the votes were cast by women. The contest over local offices was overshadowed in the interest of fight on delegate. The Republicans are inclined to think Charles S. Voorhees, the present incumbent, a Democrat, is defeated by C. M. Bradshaw, Republican, by a small majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2—11:30 P. M.—Reports from the rural districts are swelling Rusk's plurality, and at Republican Headquarters between 18,000 and 20,000 plurality is figured for Governor Rusk. In Milwaukee, according to returns received up to 11 o'clock, Rusk had a plurality of 1,851 over Woodward, Dem., but Cochran, Labor, had a plurality of 1,246 over Rusk.

* * *

LIFE IN ITALY.

Some Peculiar Customs Prevailing Among Peasants and Country People.

An English lady, Hon. Margaret Collier, has written a book, "Our Home by the Adriatic," in which she gives some very curious accounts of peasant life in Italy. Cleanliness is not one of the virtues of Italian peasants. Miss Collier found that to ask for a bath is to create great alarm regarding the state of one's health. One old man who worked on a farm being asked if he had ever been washed, replied, after some reflection, that he believed some one had washed him when he was a small child. In the rich houses they have great hoards of linen, which enables them to hold only one washing a year. The dirty linen is stored away in cupboards until the time comes round for the annual wash. Then is seen a procession of carts, filing down to the nearest stream. The poor Italian babies have a hard time of it. Their legs are still bandaged with the fascia, like the limbs of mummies. Education is not excessively indulged in. A young lady who had received her education in a convent asked Miss Collier if it was really necessary to cross the ocean to get to England, and she did not know what an island is. To animals the lower Italians are exceedingly cruel, yet otherwise they take better care of them than of their own families, and when a doctor is consulted it is almost always regarding a sick animal. The Italian country gentleman does not hesitate to beat the female members of his family. Marriages are arranged after the French method. A young lady who came to be congratulated by Miss Collier on her approaching marriage, was asked the name of her chosen husband. "Oh! I don't know," she answered; "papa has not yet told me that."—*N. Y. Post.*

PACKER'S STRIKE.

A Collision Between the Strikers and the Police.

The Latter Unable to Cope with Twenty Thousand Men, and Illinois Infantry Ordered to the Scene.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 8.—Early this morning crowds of strikers began to assemble at the Stock Yards, and it was very evident that trouble was about to ensue as the non-Union men were coming to work under the protection of the police. As the crowd increased it became more turbulent, and the sight of a "scab" inflamed them as a red rag does a mad bull. Assaults on the non-Union men now became more frequent, and the police had their hands full. One man while on his way to Fowler's packing house was intercepted while crossing a viaduct and thrown to the ground beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The man was very badly injured. After this there was a general fight between the police and the strikers, in which both received more or less damage. The police had all they could do to hold the men at bay, and telegraphed to the city for reinforcements. The members of the First and Second Regiments, Illinois National Guard, assembled at their armory this morning at seven o'clock in obedience to orders, and were transported to the stockyards. Perfect quiet reigned in the yards this morning, the tracks in the vicinity of the packing-houses being patroled by the deputy sheriffs, who kept the small crowds which congregated on the corners moving. Around the outskirts of the yards gangs of strikers stood at the entrances, and the men with their dinner-pails in their hands were deprived of their pails, and in a number of instances were severely thrashed. Pat Collins and Mike Sullivan were brought to the Armory Police Station during the morning and charged with assault. About 7 o'clock Henry Sharp and Wm. Oakley passed Thirty-eighth and Laurel streets on their way to work at Armour's. A crowd of over 200 attacked the two workingmen. Oakley was almost killed, the assailants jumping on him and kicking him in a frightful manner. But for the arrival of Officers Flannigan and McGraw, who drove the crowd back at the point of their revolvers, the two men would probably have lost their lives. All the men arrested for making these attacks were taken before a Justice and fined $50 to $100 each.

Jumper Donovan's Injuries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Donovan, who leaped from the suspension bridge yesterday morning, passed a restless night, suffering considerable pain from the injury to his chest, sustained by striking the water diagonally. Friends who sat up with him during the night say that he slept but little, and at times moaned as if in pain. The physicians say, however, that the danger to their patient lies not so much in his injuries as to his liability to an attack of pneumonia or pleurisy, owing to his exposure in the icy water.

A Priest Attacked by a Lunatic.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—While saying mass this morning Rev. Father Klowter, pastor of St. Philomena's Catholic Church, was assaulted in the pulpit by an insane Bohemian named Minna Keestratrom, who walked up beside him and struck him a terrible blow back of the ear, and struck him again, knocking him down. Keestratrom will be sent to a lunatic asylum. Rev. Klowter was not seriously injured.

Six Were Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The steamer Wanderer arrived Saturday, and reports having taken a man named Francis Brown and a boy from the wreck of the schooner Azelda, of New York, from Mobile for Ruatan, which foundered in a gale October 9. The captain and five men, who started from the wreck in a yawl, are doubtless lost.

Double Drowning.

BANGOR, ME., Nov. 8.—The body of Dr. Gardner, of Silver City, N. M., was found in Pushaw Pond yesterday. He was about thirty-five years old, and leaves a widow in Silver City. It is supposed another man, name unknown, was also drowned as he went off in Dr. Gardner's company, and has not since been heard from.

The Result in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—In 84 of the 114 counties in this State, all so far heard from, the Democrat plurality on the State ticket is 41,779. The opposition gains one member in the Senate. The Democrats gain 8 members in the House and lose 17, which gives the opposition a gain of 9.

The Manhattan Not Lost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Mr. Peter Burrett, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department, has just received a telegram from A. E. Bateman, of New York, reporting the safe arrival of the revenue cutter Manhattan at Greenpoint.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law.

LA CROSSE, MICH., Nov. 8.—This city is in an uproar over the enforcement of the Sunday laws. Even telegraph and telephone companies are required to keep closed from Saturday to Monday.

Eloped With the Coachman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Miss Sarah Comstock, aged twenty-two, the daughter of a broker in this city, has eloped with her father's colored coachman.

Not Arthur Orton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—It was the California claimant, and not Arthur Orton, who was arrested in this city for fraudulently obtaining a pension recently.

Killed by a Bursting Fly-Wheel.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Edward Hinton, aged 17, was killed by the bursting of a fly-wheel at the Milwaukee Cement Company's works.

The Red Man Can't Stand Inactivity.

FT. KEOGH, MONT., Nov. 8.—Traidel Locks, a prominent Cheyenne Indian, has committed suicide by shooting. Indigestion was the cause.

McGill Wins in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 8.—The *Pioneer Press* has official returns by wire from all counties in the State, making McGill's majority 2,314.

Qualified as a Cook.

A New York gentleman hired a cook because her recommendations were good, and moreover she asserted that she had cooked for a gentleman whose good table is celebrated. Much to the disgust of her employer, her cooking was simply horrible, so he called her into his presence and said:

"Bridget, when I hired you you told me that you were qualified as a cook, and that you had been a cook at the Boudelipper villa on the Hudson."

"And so I was, sor; I cooked the turnips for the pigs in a big boiler, sor."—*Texas Siftings.*

—A parrot was allowed in the witness-box of a London court the other day. Poll was not sworn, but she settled the case, which was one of disputed ownership in herself, by turning to one claimant and doing all that he commanded, while the other was snubbed.

—An old health maxim says: "Never go to bed with cold feet." This may be all right, but if your feet are cold have you got to sit up all night?—*New Haven News.*

DONAVAN'S JUMP

A Terrible Leap from the Suspension Bridge Into Niagara, Two Hundred Feet Below.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Lawrence Donovan, of New York, who recently jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into East River, jumped from the new suspension bridge (a little past the center) at five minutes before seven this morning. His jump was witnessed by four or five persons. He was accompanied by Prof. Haley and Mr. Drew, a reporter of Buffalo. He made the jump successfully, a distance of one hundred and ninety feet. He went straight down, feet foremost. He came up somewhat dazed but struck out for the boat, in which were Messrs. Drew and Haley, was taken in and stimulants given him. He is not seriously injured. One rib is probably broken and hip is bruised. He said before he got out of the water that he would not jump again for $1,000,000. Afterward he said he would jump next summer for $1,000. He is at the Broezel House with a broken rib. In an interview he says: "They say the bridge is 196 feet high, and after they took me out of the water I found out that the water is lower now than it ever was, and the distance from the bridge must be 215 feet. It was a terrible jump, and I wouldn't make it again for the whole United States. It was on the Canada end of the bridge, but pretty near the middle of the river. I had on my jumping suit, the same I jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge in. I had my coat unbuttoned, so that if it bothered me in the water I could get out of it easy. I'm sorry for that now, for if the coat had not spread out in the air as I was going down I would have struck the water square and would not have broken my rib. How did I feel? Well, it's hard to tell. I closed my eyes when I jumped, but I opened them right away again, but I didn't seem to see any thing. My elbows were close to my sides and I kept my feet together. When I struck the water it seemed as though I would burst to pieces. The shock was terrible and I kept right on going down till it seemed as if I'd never stop. When I came to the surface I struck out with my arms and legs, but I was dazed, and I don't know which way I swam. The current kept carrying me down, but the boat got to me pretty soon. As soon as they pulled me in, I spit up a lot of blood and then I fainted dead away." Drs. Clark and Palmer, who examined Donavan on his arrival in the city, found him suffering from considerable excitement, several bruises and an abrasion on each of his elbows, made when he struck the water. The fourth rib on the left side was found to be separated from the breast bone, and was at once bandaged. Both physicians express the opinion that the jumper will be around in a couple of days. He says he is now ready to jump off the Genessee Falls at Rochester, where Sam Patch lost his life, and if he entirely recovers from this shock will swim the Whirlpool Rapids.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Five Men Killed or Wounded by Falling Timbers at Columbus, Ind.

COLUMBUS, IND., Nov. 7.—A terrible accident occurred here yesterday just as four trains on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis road were due, and the platform, but a few feet from the scene of the accident, was crowded with waiting passengers, who saw it with a chill of horror. Five men were putting into place the heavy timbers of the framework to support a large water-tank. One of the guy ropes of the derrick they were using was stretched across the track, and low enough to be caught by the smokestack of the northbound train, snapping the rope and letting the derrick and the timbers fall on the heads of the five men, killing Jake Weaver, of this city, crushing the skull of Milt Robinson, of Seymour, and seriously injuring Charles Whipker, Wm. Elliott and Wm. Pennison. Robinson will die.

An Empty Honor Declined.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—President Cleveland has communicated to the authorities of Harvard College his desire that the degree of LL. D. should not be conferred upon him, and consequently it will not be. The President's reasons for declining the proposed honor are not stated, but it is known that his action has saved the Harvard authorities from the alternative of appearing to slight the President or of departing from the rule not to confer degree upon public men, which was inaugurated when General B. F. Butler was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts.

Looking After Chicago Cows.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The authorities have decided to examine every milk-producing animal now kept in the city, whether by dealers or private individuals. It was stated that already a number of cows quartered in the barns and stables of wealthy citizens had been found to be exposed to disease.

Eleven Inches of Snow.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 7.—The first snow of the season began falling here at noon to-day. The storm was severe and lasted three hours. At Glen Summit, on the mountain, six miles from Wilkesbarre, it has been snowing all day, and it is reported this evening to be eleven inches deep on the level.

Confederate Monument at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, PA., Nov. 7.—A Confederate monument to mark the spot occupied by the Second Maryland Infantry during the bloody encounter of July 2, 1863, arrived here yesterday and was put in position. The monument will be dedicated November 19. It is the first Confederate monument ever erected on this battle-field.

Boiler Explosion on a Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The steamer G. D. Dale, running between Moscow, O., and this city, exploded a boiler near Dayton, Ky. Geo. Hardesty and Acy Taylor, deck hands, jumped overboard and were drowned. Forty passengers on board escaped without injury.

The Grant Relics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Grant relics, bequeathed to the Government by the Vanderbilt estate, have been delivered to the Superintendent of the National Museum, where they will be placed on exhibition.

Want New Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, asks Congress to appropriate $250,000 for new buildings.

Blackleg Among Illinois Cattle.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., Nov. 7.—David Hudson, of Shelby County, has lost seven head of fine cattle from blackleg.

Another Cashier for Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Chas. W. Baikston, one of the cashiers of the Wells-Fargo Express Co., has disappeared, leaving $20,000 unaccounted for on his books. He has been missing since November 1, and is believed to be on his way to Canada, via Victoria, B. C. His wife is in New York.

The Czar's "Sub."

SOFIA, Nov. 7.—M. Geschoff, Minister of Finance, has resigned. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Czar intends to intrust the administration of Bulgaria to the Russian Senator Stojanowski until a Prince has been legally elected.

The Corn Crop Smaller than in 1885.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The more complete returns from the corn belt confirm the earlier reports of averages of yield as disclosed by husking, and confirm the predictions made early in the year that the total yield would fall considerably under that of 1885.

Bulgarians Called to Arms.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 7.—A number of Deputies are signing a manifesto calling upon Bulgarians to arm themselves and rise against Russia.

More Earthquake Shocks.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—This city experienced another severe earthquake shock Sunday afternoon, the vibrations lasting about fifteen seconds.

EARTH TREMORS.

Particularly Severe in the Southern States.

The Residents of Columbia, S. C., Leave Their Homes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—During the earthquake shock which occurred here today at twenty-six minutes past twelve o'clock, all of the public schools were in session. At the most of the white schools the scholars stood the shock pretty well, but at several of the colored schools quite a panic took place. At the Bethel Church Colored School, during the rush which was made for the door, three children were thrown down and trampled upon, and a little girl, who jumped out of the window, was seriously injured. In another of the colored schools several more of the scholars were injured by falling plastering. None of the injured, however, are fatally hurt. The disturbance to-day was very severe at Summerville, and was sharply felt throughout the State. Late telegraphic advices state that it was also felt as far south as Savannah, and as far north as Lynchburg. At Savannah there was considerable excitement, and one or two of the public schools narrowly escaped a panic. In this city no serious damage is reported beyond the cracking of a few brick walls and the tumbling down of a few chimneys. To-day's shock is variously estimated at from thirty-five to forty-five seconds duration. The direction of the wave was from south to north, and the motion was of a compound character, up and down and from side to side. Although there has been no interruption to business in consequence of to-day's disturbance, there is manifest a very general feeling of nervousness, much more so than was the case during the shocks of two weeks ago. No further shocks to 9:30 p. m. The fears felt this afternoon of a rise in the sea level on account of to-day's shock coming apparently from the ocean, have been so far without any realization.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5.—A heavy earthquake shock was experienced in this city at 12:20 p. m., rocking buildings, knocking down loose plastering and causing people to flee from their houses to the middle of the street. The shock lasted fully forty seconds, and was accompanied by the usual loud roaring, and was second only in energy to the great quake of August 31.

CREMATED HER ALIVE.

The Atrocious Crime of a Chicago Divorced Man.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Mrs. John Rushton lives with her husband at No. 206 Washington street, on the top floor. She was divorced from her former husband, Frederick Roberts, some time ago, and kept their child. Last night Roberts called at her rooms, demanded that she and his child leave with him, and when the woman refused he threw kerosene oil over her person and clothes and set fire to her. He then made his escape. The woman ran to the floor below and a neighbor succeeded in extinguishing the fire which enveloped her person, but not until she had been fearfully burned about the arms and body. Her injuries are thought to be fatal. Roberts has not been captured.

A Witness to the Haddock Assassination.

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 5.—James Jubl, a Dane, was brought from Norfolk, Neb., yesterday afternoon as a witness in the Haddock murder case. To Marshal Shanley, who went after him, he stated that he was near the scene of the murder and saw the fatal shot fired. He also describes two men who rushed past him after the shooting, going across the bridge toward the brewery, but he gives no names. The attorneys for the defense have secured a written statement which they decline to make public, but they say it is very satisfactory to their side of the case. Jubl did not object to coming to Sioux City. He was locked up. It is not claimed that he had any part in the murder.

The Late Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There can not be made an accurate table statement showing the political divisions of the House of Representatives. Of the 324 members included in the list the Republicans have 153 members, the Democrats 167 and the Knights of Labor candidates four. This gives the Democrats a clear majority of twelve over the Republicans and a majority of six over all opposition. In the Rhode Island district a Republican will probably get through at the next election, so that the Republicans will have 154 members. It must be borne in mind, however, that two of the four Labor candidates elected, if not more, are Democrats, and will go into a Democratic caucus on the organization of the House of Representatives.

Judge Johnson Resigns.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 5.—Judge Johnson resigned to-day with the following letter:

"IRONTON, O., Nov. 4, 1886.

"His Excellency, J. B. Foraker, Governor of Ohio:

"DEAR SIR—I hereby resign the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, such resignation to take effect at the end of the third quarter (November 9) of the judicial year, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be qualified. With respect,

"Yours truly, W. W. JOHNSON."

The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—From latest returns from the election, Robinson, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, will have a plurality of about 11,000. Campbell, for Congress in the Seventh District, has a majority of three votes. Hon. John G. Carlisle, in the Sixth Kentucky District, has a majority of 765.

New Asteroids Discovered.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—A cable message from the Association of European Astronomers announces the discovery of new asteroids (262 and 263) by Dr. Palisa. Both are in the 12th magnitude.

The Gatling Gun in High Favor.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 5.—Gen. Middleton, commander of the militia of the Dominion In his annual report will recommend that Gatling guns be purchased to supply one to each infantry school. He believes, after a thorough study of the American weapon, that it could be made serviceable in the hands of the militia.

The Pinkerton Shooters Arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Another Pinkerton employe, named E. M. Lance, was arrested last night, charged with complicity in the murder of Terrence Bigley, who was fatally shot after the close of the recent stock yards strike.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number, for the United States 171, and for Canada 15, or a total of 186, as compared with a total of 215 last week, and 198 the week previous to the last. The bulk of casualties occurring this week are reported from the Southern and Western States.

Extraordinary Cloud Burst.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A remarkable storm-cloud burst over the Lake District of England, the heaviest ever known in the locality. The damage to property is large. Many cattle were lost.

English Rule in Egypt.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Republique Francaise* declares that it is not a question of Russia and Germany dragging France into an adventure in Egypt, but of reminding England that she promised to withdraw from Egypt. The present Egyptian regime, the *Republique Francaise* says, is worse than that of the worst of the Khedives, and tends to injure the interests of Europe and the country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A Chicago dispatch says that the Barbed Wire Manufacturers' Association has now gained control of all the factories, and has ordered an advance of $2.50 per ton for wire on the 1st of January, in addition to $5 per ton increase just gone into effect.

DYNAMITE GUN CRUISER.

The New and Novel Vessel for Uncle Sam's Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Charles A. Cramp came here from Philadelphia yesterday morning, and it is stated that he made an agreement with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company by which his firm will accept the contract offered by Secretary Whitney for building the dynamite gun cruiser that Congress authorized him to contract for last winter. The vessel is to make twenty knots an hour and to be manned with three dynamite guns capable of throwing a 200 pound shell at least a mile once every two minutes. It is to cost not more than $350,000. Should the vessel fail to meet these requirements when completed the contractors are to refund the $350,000 expended on it by the Government. Bonds in that amount must be filed with Secretary Whitney by the contractors before work is begun.

AN APACHE'S DESPAIR.

Mangus Tries to Kill Himself Rather Than Go to Florida.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—Mangus, head chief of the Chiracahua Apaches, and thirteen bucks and squaws, passed through here under guard to-day enroute to Fort Marion, Fla. While the party were going through Colorado, Mangus jumped through the car window and ran some distance before he was recaptured. Then he obtained a knife and stabbed himself in half a dozen places, inflicting serious wounds. This morning he attacked his interpreter, striking the man about the head with the shackles on his wrists. During the subsequent uproar the train started, carrying off all the party except the interpreter, who was left behind and will follow to-night.

Capture of Frank Joy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Captain Frank Joy, who was in charge of the train-load of Pinkerton special police accused of having shot and killed Terrence Begley at the close of the recent strike of packing-house employes, has been captured and was to-day placed in a cell in the county jail to await the action of the grand jury. An effort will probably be made to-morrow to secure his release on bail.

Court-house with All Records Destroyed.

LANCASTER, N. H., Nov. 4.—The court-house, containing the county offices, was burned this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been caused by an explosion of gas, immediately after which flames burst from the front door, windows and roof. All records and papers were burned. Loss on the building about $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Labor to Organize for 1888.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Central Labor Union Campaign Committee met to-night and considered the question of forming a permanent political organization. A call will issue soon to all districts, for delegates to a convention which will be held at an early date, and at which it is proposed to form a new party that shall take an active part in the canvass of 1888.

A Canadian "Tourist" Arrested.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A Montreal special says: John F. Hoke, the Peoria embezzling bank cashier, has been arrested here by a Chicago detective. He was traveling under the alias of George Hanna. He admits that he embezzled $172,000 and says he lost the money speculating in grain. Witnesses from Peoria and extradition papers are expected here Friday.

So Near and Yet So Far.

JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 4.—Erastus Nolis, a noted burglar and thief, completed his second term at Joliet prison this afternoon, and was about to step forth to freedom when he was confronted at the prison door by Chief Lawler, of the Terre Haute, Ind., police, who arrested him on a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, where there are several old charges against him.

The Fire Losses of the Year.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The loss by fire in the United States and Canada for October was $12,000,000, 50 per cent. more than the average of October fire losses during the past 10 years. This makes $95,000,000 as the fire waste for the 10 months of 1886.

A Relative of Governor Foraker Killed.

SALINA, KAN., Nov. 4.—Adam Head was shot dead by Wat Chilson last night in a political quarrel. Both were prominent farmers and politicians. Head was a relative of Governor Foraker and a native of Ohio.

No Mormons Need Apply.

ECKVILLE, PA., Nov. 4.—Two Mormon elders, Ettig and Blasing, who were enticing the young women of Lambeth's Lime Kilns to join their church, were caught by the irate farmers and ducked, cowhided and started off.

Bulgaria Appeals to Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—One of the Bulgarian Ministers has written to the London *Times* correspondent at Vienna, appealing to Mr. Gladstone through the correspondent to again raise his voice in behalf of the independence of Bulgaria.

Death of Prince De Lynar.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—A cablegram has been received here announcing the death of Prince De Lynar at Berlin, Tuesday night. He married a daughter of Hon. Geo. H. Parsons, of this city.

His Fifth Sentence to be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Robert A. Gayer, colored, who killed Wm. Evans some years ago, was sentenced to be hanged December 10. This is the fifth time that Gayer has been sentenced to death.

Apache Children at the Carlisle School.

CARLISLE, PA., Nov. 4.—Thirty-seven Apache Indian children arrived at the Indian Training School at this place to-day, part of the Apache band captured by General Miles.

First Prize for Trotting Stallions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—In the National Horse Show, the first prize for trotting stallions was awarded to King Cossack, owned by the Caton Stock Farm, Chicago.

Short Shrift for a Traitor.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 4.—The newspapers here have a report that General Garcia de la Cadena has been shot for high treason.

Drowned Herself in a Cistern.

ALTON, ILL., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Susan Conains, of Olathe, Kan., visiting her mother, Mrs. Margaret Caldwell, committed suicide by jumping into a cistern at her mother's house. She had been dead about a half hour when the body was discovered. Mental abberation. The deceased leaves a husband and one child.

Warlike Utterances.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—In the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to-day Prime Minister Von Tisza and Herr Smolka declared that the interests of Eastern Europe should be defended with the sword.

Disastrous Forest Fires.

SHELBYVILLE, ILL., Nov. 4.—A fierce forest fire is raging in [illegible] this county. An area of five miles long and nearly three miles wide has already been desolated. The farming population have been fighting the flames for twenty-four hours, but all efforts seem futile. Many barns, fences and fields of corn have been destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at many thousands.

An Off Year for Colored Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The non-election of Smalls in South Carolina and O'Hara in North Carolina will make the Fiftieth Congress the first purely white Congress since the war.

THE RECORDER

W[illegible]NESD'Y, NOV 10, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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ADVERTISING RATES

1 Column 1 year ... [illegible]

THE vote cast for Congressman in this District on the 2d inst. is a solemn warning to the Democracy, and so long as the apathy which has overtaken the party prevails, and is strengthened by the discordant elements that infest the cities of Newport and Covington, it can expect no better results than that of the recent Congressional election, and it is enough to make the cold chills of despair take possession of a Boone county Democrat to contemplate the bare majority received by Mr. Carlisle, when Boone alone has a clear Democratic majority of 1,800 votes, the larger portion of whom remained away from the polls on Tuesday of last week, and imperiled the re-election of a man who is an acknowledged leader among the galxy of Democratic statesmen.

When Mr. Carlisle spoke in Burlington on the first Monday in last October, the Democratic voters to the number of at least a thousand rallied to hear him, and were well pleased with his utterances on that occasion, but when election day rolled around only 567 are found at the polls casting their ballots for him. For this small vote there is no excuse except that over-confidence of the people in Mr. Carlisle's election, relying on the strength of the party rather than its votes, to carry him through, and thus materially assisting in bringing upon the party in this district the humiliation of a tremendous reduction of a majority at the polls, which, owing to its enormity, is but little better than a defeat. Party pride should have been sufficient to induce the Democrats of this county to turn out and endorse their candidate, and not allow it to be heralded throughout the country that he narrowly escaped defeat by a man never heard of in the district outside of Covington and Newport.

Who are responsible for the great reduction of Mr. Carlisle's legitimate majority? Positively nobody but the Democrats, of whom at least 1,500 are voters in this county. Democrats of Boone, this lethargy will culminate in disaster if not shaken off. Be alive to the interest of your party, and when an important election is to be held as that through which we have just passed, be found at the polls casting your votes.

Outside of a few Democrats "for office only," in Covington and Newport, there is practically no opposition to Mr. Carlisle in his party in this district. These Democrats "for office only" imagine themselves of more importance than the party, and finding that they could not manipulate the entire machine in the district, set on foot, assisted and encouraged a scheme to defeat, if possible a man who excells them in ability and statesmanship as the noon-day sun excells in brilliancy the dimest star that shines by night. This element combined with other small opposition, made a still hunt in Covington and Newport, and with the medium through which the district should have been warned of the danger threatening the party, as dumb as an oyster, coupled with the apathy on the part of the country vote, is the entire cause of the trouble.

Many of the voters of this county regret that they did not go to the polls and vote, but it is now too late to make amends. But it is not too late for each and every voter in Boone County to pledge himself that he will never again be indifferent about so important a matter. Let this be a lesson to you and one by which you will profit in the future.

* * *

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "In our Washington correspondence an unnamed interviewer undertakes to say that Mr. Carlisle does not desire the Speakership of the Fiftieth Congress. This paper is enabled to make a similar statement. Mr. Carlisle would prefere to be on the floor, where his rarely equaled powers of debate could have full play. But nevertheless, his preference in this matter will not be considered unless, in the course of events, it seems proper to Providence and the people to elevate him to still higher honors. He will unquestionably be re-elected Speaker for the simple reason that both part[illegible] his ability and

The Congressional election in [illegible] resulted as follows:

First District—Stone, elected by [illegible] majority over Turner,—both Democrats.

Second District—[illegible], Democrat, elected over Jolly, Republican.

Third District—Hunter, Republican, elected over Rhea, Democrat.

Fourth District—Montgomery, Democrat, elected over Belden, Republican.

Fifth District—Caruth, Democrat, elected over Wilson, Republican.

Sixth District—Carlisle, Democrat, elected over Thobe, Labor.

Seventh District—Breckinridge, no opposition, and Democrat.

Eighth District—McCreary, Democrat, over Todd, Republican.

Ninth District—Thomas, Republican over Botts, Democrat.

Tenth District—Taulbee, Democrat, over Hurst, Republican.

Eleventh District—Finley, Republican, over Botts, Democrat.

At present the Kentucky delegation stands ten Democrats to one Republican. In the Fiftieth Congress the delegation will stand seven Democrats to three Republicans, a gain of two members for the Republicans.

* * *

Though the returns from most of the States indicate a reaction against the party in power, the extent of this reaction does not indicate anything approaching a political catastrophe.

Invariably the elections intervening between our Presidential contests show a certain amount of distrust of *the party* in power. This party just now is our own. Formerly these so-called "off years" put new hope, new faith and new courage into the Democratic party, and forced it on to defeat in the National contest. Even during the war, popular dissatisfaction manifested itself in Democratic gains, and after the war the Democratic party on these occasions repeatedly obtained control of the House. In these off-years the spoils of victory seemed to belong to the opposition.—Courier Journal.

THE Louisville *Times* remarks that Col. Billy Breckinridge is the only candidate for congress in Kentucky who had no opposition for either nomination or election; that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and luck will abide with him the rest of his days. Such is the reward of a life of industry and painstaking toil. Col. Breckinridge, blessed with a pregnant mind has been a steady worker and a persistent student all his life, and what success he has attained, and may attain, should be attributed not only to the prestige of his name but to the full measures of courageous toil that has filled his busy days.

* * *

There is hope of better things in the next House at Washington. If the Democrats organize the House there will be better management; it cannot be worse. A new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and another leader of the party on the floor of the House cannot fail to be an improvement. No man elected to the next House would better fill the requirements than Sam Randall.

There is also ground to hope that the next House will be in more complete accord with the President.—Commonwealth.

* * *

A DISPATCH to the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"Thobe, Republican candidate against Speaker Carlisle for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky district, announces his intention to contest the election of Mr. Carlisle. He claims that after the contest became very close the returns in the back counties were "doctored;" also that his representatives sent to watch the official count were given no consideration whatever, and in one instance were threatened with bodily injury."

So far as either or all of the above charges are intended to apply to Boone county, they are base lies.

* * *

WHEN Nodler was appointed postmaster for Covington a holy howl was raised because Mr. Carlisle did not have some one of his political friends appointed; and when Judges Arthur, Menzies, and Mayor Athey appointed Judge O'Hara and others water commissioners they are condemned because they appointed their political friends. Turn your eyes towards Covington if you want to see consistency—in a horn.

CONSIDERING the fact that there are thousands of disappointed applicants for office in this county, many of whom are only awaiting an opportunity to turn upon the administration, the Democratic party comes out of the recent elections in as good condition as could have been expected.

SOME say that Mr. Carlisle's recent political experience will take some of the conceit out of him. He now has nor never had any in him.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC majority in the next Congress is 15.

DEMOCRATS gained two United States Senators.

CARLISLE's majority in the district is 863.

Crop Items

At [illegible] county [illegible] the [illegible] sold at $1.[illegible] per barrel.

In Lincoln county Thos. Robinson bought of Stephen Beazley and others 500 barrels of corn at $1.[illegible] in the field.

W. H. Ratcliffe, of Bourbon county, sold [illegible] to a Lexington miller at [illegible] cents per bushel.

The Lexington Gazette says Mr. W. J. Loughridge bought 20,000 pounds of hemp from the Ward Brothers, for which he paid $5.50 per 112 pounds.

According to the Flemingsburg Times Thos. S. Collins, of that county, reports the astonishing yield of 192 flour barrels of potatoes from 6½ bushels of seed. Counting the barrels at 3 bushels it would make 576 bushels, or about 88½ bushels to one bushel of seed.

"The Danville Advocate says: A number of hempgrowers have begun to spread their hemp. A rough calculation shows that not less than 1,000 acres of hemp were grown in Boyle this year. The crop at this stage is in excellent condition, and it is thought the yield will be unusually large.

The Lexington Press says: We are glad to see our farmer friends awake at last to the great industry of saving clover seed. A few years since such a thing as home grown clover seed was never thought of, and our farmers sent yearly thousands of dollars North for seed that *was not near as good as we are now* saving at home, in fact our seed commands from 50 to $1 per bushel more on the market, and we do not have the weed seed of the North scattered broadcast over our land. This year we have a very abundant crop of seed and of a very superior quality. Seed is being offered daily to our dealers at prices ranging from $4 to $4.50.

* * *

POLITICS.

California elects a Democratic Governor.

Delaware Legislature solidly Democratic.

Not yet known who is elected Governor of Minnesota.

Legislature of West Virginia Democratic on joint ballot.

The Republican majority in Ohio, is cut down to about 11,000.

The official count in the Seventh Ohio Congress district gives Campbell, Dem., three majority.

The Legislature of California is conceded to be Demоcratic on joint ballot by six majority. This insures the gain of a Democratic United States Senator.

Official returns show Robertson's (Rep.) plurality for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana to be 3,647. The Legislature on joint ballot will stand Democrats 76, Republicans 74.

A West Virginia man reports having seen a snake forty feet long trying to swallow a sheep. Our information is that Prohibition does not prevail in West Virginia.—Georgetown Times.

Democratic State committees have been called to meet at Frankfort Tuesday, Nov. 23d, to select a time and place for holding a convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers.

Henry Clay is accredited with having said that if there was any office under the government that could not be filled by one man as well as another, that office should be abolished. We are somewhat of that opinion ourselves. Turn the rascals out.—Todd Co. Progress.

The Courier-Journal is mad about the vote in Louisville, but the C-J., is responsible for it. Its abuse of Willis and his friends was brutal and indecent. It drove many of them from the Democratic party. If it does not change its course there will be an irrepairable breach in the Fifth district, which means the election of a Republican two years hence.—Owensboro Messenger.

The Local Option question is over, and excepting such persons as were having "a good time," in one way or other, all are glad of it. It was a scene of excitement, in which bands of music shrieked along the streets, banners flitted in the breeze, and ribbons blue and ribbons red flashed continually before the eyes. Much whisky was drank, which stimulated independent voters in new shoes, new pants, new shirt, or some similar et cetera—to "vote his principles." As the liquid went down the animal spirits went up. The streets were thronged. Excited men, women and children gathered in throngs. Now the blue ribbon was waved in triumph, and now again the red, until the latter—which was the emblem of the whisky party, triumphed by 192 majority. Good nature prevailed, and aside from headaches with some, and heartaches with others, the community is in statu quo.—Paris Kentuckian.

STATE NEWS.

[illegible] by a [illegible] of [illegible].

Rockcastle county got [illegible] for [illegible] each [illegible].

The Synod of Kentucky will [illegible] to [illegible] the Central University.

Montgomery county [illegible] for [illegible] and superintendent of schools [illegible].

The first colored man ever admitted to the bar in Lincoln was sworn in Saturday after an examination by Messrs. Hill and Miller. [illegible] W. Gentry, the Republican political and anti-prohibition orator.—Stanford Journal.

The growing wheat is generally looking pretty well though there is some complaint of the effects of dry weather. We have heard of one crop that was eaten up by grasshoppers and had to be sown a second time.—Lebanon Standard and Times.

The Bard, the crack three-year-old thoroughbred of the season has won this year $41,705 in stakes and purses. He started sixteen times, won ten races, was second five times, and unplaced but once—that race being run on the turf.

The tobacco growers of Bourbon in convention assembled have fixed Lexington the place and Tuesday, December 7, as the time for a general convention to be held for the purpose of devising ways and means to enhance the value of burley in Kentucky.

Beattyville Enterprise says: A man of Jackson county, says he is 116 years old; was born in North Carolina; he works every day; his sight is good. He is now living with his third wife, who is sixty-five years old. They support themselves on a little farm by manual labor.

The new revenue law requires the owners of the land who do not reside in the county in which it lies to file a written description of each tract with the County Clerk, and the failure to do so subjects the owner to a fine of not less than $20 and not more than $100 for each tract, and $1 for each $100 of the value of the land.

The tobacco barn of T. M. Curd & Sons, two miles from town, on the Cane Run pike, with 1,600 pounds of tobacco, and farming implement, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. It is thought to have been set on fire, but by whom is not known. The insurance on building is $800, on tobacco $650, and farming implements $150.—Harrodsburg Democrat.

Col. R. N. White, who has been in Jackson and Rockcastle during the last few days on business, returned home last Thursday. He brought with him a sample of apples from a tree in Rockcastle which are the second growth for this year. The tree has blossoms at present, and, if it were not for the cold weather would doubtless produce a third crop.—Richmond Herald.

James Jenkins has been convicted, by the Franklin Circuit Court, of the murder of Ed Doly, at Peak's Mill, in that county, three years ago last July, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He has had three trials, the first resulting in a hung jury, the second in a conviction and sentence of two years to the penitentiary. The Court of Appeals reversed that decision.

The great race horse Asteroid, son of Lexington, died of colic at Woodburn Stock Farm Monday night. He was foaled in 1861, and was therefore 25 years old. In his time he was a great racer, having won every race in which he started, and never having been beaten, except in one heat. He started fourteen times and won a vast amount of money for his runner, Mr. Robert A. Alexander.—Midway Clipper.

A couple of gentlemen went to a spiritualist the other night and agreed to pay $2 if they could converse with a departed friend they could recognize. One called for the spirit of his sister Nellie, and it came and spoke to him. The other called for his Uncle John, and was astonished at hearing his relative speak to him in the darkened room. But the strangest part of the whole business is that No. 1 never had a sister, and No. 2's Uncle John is not dead. They enjoyed the seance hugely.—Exchange.

The papers throughout the country from New York to California have been publishing sensational accounts of the immense Treadway estate in California for several weeks. One of the heirs was in our office yesterday and informed us that the estate amounts to over three million dollars. The estate is that of Grif Treadway who moved to California in 1818 from Montgomery county and died a short time ago without heirs. Judge Jas. H. French, of this city, was brought up with Treadway, and has been retained as counsel for the heirs in Montgomery and Bath counties.—Winchester Democrat.

It has been given to [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the back [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

* * *

At the [illegible] about 30 votes [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] R. [illegible] White, candidate for [illegible] Superintendent [illegible].

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE. Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW,

51-1y Florence, Ky.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Oct. 7, 1886.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$606,049 88
Overdrafts		2,610 48
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		56,366 98
Due from other Nat'l Banks		14,203 62
Due from banks and bankers		28,594 87
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,500 00
Current expenses and taxes		3,849 32
Premiums paid		22,800 00
Checks and other cash items	1,318 90	
Bills of other Banks	2,540 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	48 24	
Specie	955 50	
Trade Dollars	1,690 00	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	—40,552 73
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$896,877 88
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	16,239 91	— 52,239 91
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		44,460 00
Individual dep'ts subject to check	459,221 18	
U. S. Deposits	75,000	
Deposits of U S disbursing officers	58 19	
Due to other N'tl Banks	43,353 26	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	16,744 23	—600,177 97
Total		$896,877 88

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss: I, John L. Sandford, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. SANDFORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Oct. 1886.

A. KLOENTROP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. S. Wayne,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.,
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY. D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE.
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind. Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - - KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

DR E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND
Office [illegible] G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

Surveyor—W. E. Vest.

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATE'S COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Belleview—M. B. Gloves, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Conrey, Thursday after first Monday, and Dent Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Baxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. [illegible] Popwell, Wednesday after second Monday, and D. H. Kyle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vera, Constable.

Petersburg—Joe Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—R. W. Rice, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Hennett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. E. Carley, second Friday. S. T. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. At Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Scott, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Bramback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday. Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday. W. A. Gossaridge, third Saturday. Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. R. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
I. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing,
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
R. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.

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As they transpire, and

The crop reports from all over the State are laid before its readers each week.

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Local News.

Beautiful bright weather.

Tuesday was a gloomy day.

Inter your cabbage and turnips.

Fine weather for gathering corn.

Stephen Waite's sale on the 17 last.

Local news is a scarce commodity this week.

Thanksgiving day two weeks from to-morrow.

Sheriff reports collection of taxes remarkably slow.

We are now having a considerable "spell" of winter.

Don't forget Walter Whittaker's sale next Saturday.

It is said that Cincinnati is threatened with a coal famine.

George and Harry Blythe were hauling hay from R. N. Neal's Monday.

Mr. Thobe had a man present last Thursday to watch the counting of the ballots.

If you "aren't" supplied with a load of coal for this winter you are the loser thereby.

The pike from Florence to Covington is considerably out of repair at present.

The limited amount of damp weather this fall has been very beneficial to the small grain.

Ground froze hard last Sunday night, and Monday morning was a beautiful winter's morning.

The Methodist brethren are canvassing the proposition for building a church at this place.

J. C. Revill will make the Assessor's book this fall, which is a guarantee of the work being well done.

Miss Throop, a teacher in the Morgan Academy, united with the Bullittsville Christian Church last week.

Mrs. Jane Conrad, who had been a beneficiary at the County Infirmary a few weeks, died last Wednesday.

Snow to the depth of one and one-half inches fell in this section last Friday night and Saturday morning.

Abe Clore, of Hebron has purchased Mrs. J. I. Bruce's farm down on Woolper. Have not learned the price.

Some fellow took Kirb Foster's mare out of the stable last Sunday night and rode and drove her to his own satisfaction.

The protracted meeting at Bellevue Baptist church is still in progress. Last week there were five additions to the church.

We have had some nice weather for butchering hogs, but it is rather too early as a warm period may come upon the country.

Mr. M. E. Leming requests us to say that there will not be any more grinding done at his mill at Petersburg until after Christmas.

Last week the type made us say that the county supervisors of tax meet in August, which is not correct. They meet in January.

John Kirkpatrick has a young Alderny, the milk of which is so rich that a few minutes after it is milked it will not run through a strainer.

We understand that the Hebron neighborhood is to be the scene of a wedding in which a Mr. Ernest and a Miss Dic are the contracting parties.

Mr. A. G. Winston is erecting a large barn on his (the Collins) farm adjoining town. J. W. Kirkpatrick's force of mechanics are doing the work.

Boone seems to be the banner Democratic county in this heat. Old Dan Boone is always right.—State Journal. Yes; but she hangs her head because she was not more so.

Mrs. Harriet Kirtley has rented a portion of Miss Mary A. Thompson's residence in Burlington, and she and her daughters are now citizens of our town.

Rev. E. K. Bell, of the First English Lutheran church of Cincinnati, is assisting Rev. W. H. Keller in a protracted meeting at Hebron church, this week.

There is considerable complaint of horses being taken and ridden at night. Some of these nights a load of shot will find its way into some guilty fellow's back.

The Limaburg mill was unable to do any grinding yesterday on account of a disabled pump. The energetic proprietors will soon have broken machinery repaired.

Jack Frost did his first artist work of the fall last Sunday night, and from the numerous designs displayed on the windows it seems he has lost none of his old time talent.

Robert Rice, son of Scott Rice, and Bertha Rice, daughter of Erastus Rice, all of Bellevue neighborhood, were married last Wednesday. May they enjoy a long and happy life.

The churches in this county are enjoying a remarkable season of prosperity. Nearly every denomination has had its membership largely increased as the result of recent revival meetings.

We hear it said that the Baptists will commence a protracted meeting in Burlington as soon as the Methodists close. The Presbyterians have been making their calculations on doing the same.

Some of the people around Hamilton think Gorden, the school teacher, was murdered on the river at that place. The night of the murder they heard noises which to them is now very suspicious.

The school in Morgan Academy seems to be progressing nicely and without complaint from the patrons. The attendance is up in the sixties, and will in all probability go higher now that the busy season is over.

A young horse attached to J. M. [illegible] wagon, took fright down at John's Weaver's [illegible] and demolished the vehicle with his [illegible]. William Kirkpatrick, who was on the vehicle and trying to hold the horse, escaped with slight injuries.

Never before in the history of Covington has the public been offered the [illegible] Madison Av. [illegible] He has piled and stocks of the best quality of goods and you can [illegible] pleased with his [illegible] for yourself.

STRAYED.—A white mare and horse mule from the [illegible] at John Carpenter's, near Richwood Friday night the mule had on a [illegible] halter, and has a knot on each front knee. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

DUDLEY [illegible], Grant P. O., Boone Co. Ky.

The delegates from Carroll county who attended the Union Sunday-school Institute at Walton all came home feeling fully repaid for their time and expense and advise others to attend the next Institute. They speak highly of the hospitality of the Boone county people and of the interest they take in S. S. work.—Carrollton Democrat.

The interest in the methodist meeting seems to be increasing and last Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Joseph Cowen's oldest daughter, Annie and John Palmer united with the church.

Monday night George Piper, Clarence Kirkpatrick, Albert Gray, Frank Kirkpatrick and wife joined. We went to press before church closed last night but several more were expected.

Swetnam & Scott's new livery stable in Covington is the most complete stable in that city. It is commodious and perfect in all its appointments, and while they were providing for the comfort of the horse they did not forget to arrange for the accommodation of its patrons and for the ladies they furnished a cozy waiting room in which they can make themselves as comfortable as at home; besides this department is strictly private and "for ladies only."

Last Saturday while John R. Brown was driving his herd of cattle through to Cincinnati market, the animals stampeded when near Pant Lick and a number pressing against the buggy, upset the vehicle and then ran over him. The horse became frightened and ran a short distance, breaking the buggy badly, Mr. Brown fortunately escaped injury, and after repairing his vehicle, proceeded to Cincinnati, where he left his cattle for sale.—Warsaw Independent.

The entertainment given in the Court-house last Friday evening was not largely attended, and owing to the very poor acoustic properties of the Court room the vocalists could not do themselves justice. Professor Levassor is certainly a very fine performer on the piano, and on that occasion acquitted himself with great credit. After the concert an oyster supper was enjoyed by quite a large crowd. We are sorry that the entertainment did not meet with as much more liberal patronage.

The convention of the Sunday-school Union of this, the 15th district at Walton, was a grand affair, and a good attendance was had daily. Rev. J. N. Current, of this place, who was very prominent in the meeting and work, made some very appropriate remarks each day. He is loud in the praise of citizens at Walton for the very kind hospitality extended all visitors. Rev. Current's field of labor for this year embraces the territory surrounding Walton, Mt. Zion and Florence, and his pastorship is giving the greatest satisfaction.—Warsaw Independent.

By a private letter from Dr. J. G. Furnish, who is now in New York, to one of his friends in Burlington, we learn that he has had a very pleasant journey, taking in the cities of Richmond, Va., where he visited everything of any note; Washington City, where he beheld many things of interest, and Baltimore, which likewise presented a retinue of objects that were both entertaining and instructive. From the tone of the Doctor's epistle we believe we are justified in the assertion that he will remain away from Burlington no longer than it is absolutely necessary for him to accomplish that for which he went to New York.

The following is the vote cast in this county on the 2nd inst. for Congressman and member of the State Board of Equalization:

	Carlisle	Thobe	White
Bullittsville	46	0	44
Burlington	60	20	50
Florence	54	5	59
Walton	56	2	52
Verona	58	0	50
Beaver	31	0	30
Union	49	0	49
Hamilton	48	8	40
Carlton	50	1	13
Bellevue	17	0	11
Petersburg	78	11	51
Taylorsport	40	0	15
	597	[illegible]	499

Carlisle's majority [illegible]

The Harrodsburg Democrat is responsible for the following: "Mr. John H. Grimes, jr., of Burgin, has discovered a principle of vegetable growth, which may prove a gold mine if properly handled and developed. His youngest son, Holden, is extremely fond of base-ball, as every well-regulated young man is, but his father disapproving of the sport, would always take a base ball away from him whenever found on his person and plant it in the yard beneath about one foot of earth, where he reasonably supposed it was safe. But Phoenix like, a vine has sprung up from these buried implements of the national game which has produced with marvelous rapidity three full-grown, perfectly shaped base-ball bats which depend from the mother stem in just the proper position to knock a 3-bagger to center field from a drop ball. The bat brought to our office was 49 inches long,—a trifle over the usual length,—and 10 inches around the "bulge." This singular endorsement of the national game by a freak of nature can be seen at the Democrat office. Mr. Grimes contemplates planting 10 acres in bats next season and hopes to supply the Kentucky market."

A few weeks ago the body of a young man by the name of Gorden was found in the Ohio river near Madison, with a pistol wound in his forehead and the marks of brass knucks on his cheek. He was known to have been on a small fishing boat near Rabbit Hash landing on the Indiana side which was occupied by a [illegible] named Long from Rising Sun, Ind., and a woman, the wife of another man by the name of Ross [illegible]. It seems that the woman had about two weeks since gone back to her home to drive away her children and while there let fall some hints that caused her husband and others to suspect foul play. In the mean time the word had been sent here to Marshall Myrick to keep an eye on Long, and last Sunday, a little after noon, he, in company with Roger Williams went over to arrest their man. This did not prove an easy job, for he fought like a tiger, and while Williams and he were scuffling, both tumbling into the water, Myrick was engaged with the woman, who was endeavoring to reach a shot gun on the boat. Ed Rodgers also came in about this time and finally, after a desperate struggle, Long was secured and brought to the Carrollton jail. The woman was the next day (Monday) arrested as an accomplice, and on Tuesday was placed in jail. The examining trial was made before Judge Donaldson Friday, but was not finished. The strongest evidence against the accused is about as follows: About the 3d of November Charles Gorden disappeared from here, having stayed all night at the National hotel on the 2d, and was not seen afterward. About that time J. K. Lawdeh, who lives near the mouth of Little Kentucky river, heard some screams of distress in the direction of Long's boat, about midnight. Next morning the boat had moved to the Indiana side. He told Mr. Corn's folks about it next morning. A brother of Gorden recognized a collar-button found in Long's possession as one that he had given to the murdered man. Mrs. Burns, of Boone, testified that some time ago the woman who is arrested as an accomplice told her that Long had killed Gorden, or words to that effect. The accused have proved an alibi by relatives, and contradict all material statements.—Carrollton Democrat.

Personal Mentions.

Miss Maud Kirkpatrick has been quite sick for several days.

Miss Maggie Collins, of Crittenden, Grant county, was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Grant last week.

Mrs. Arthur Blythe went to Glendale, Ohio, last week to attend the funeral of her aunt.

Miss Laura Zinns, of Riverside, Ohio, returned home yesterday, after two days' visit to Judge Riddell's.

Mrs. Harriet Wayland, of Gallatin County, was visiting her Cousin Mrs. Ben Rouse, of Burlington, last week.

Miss Lila Rouse, of Hebron, returned home last week, after a two week's very pleasant visit to her relatives at Lockland, Ohio.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNION.

Miss Jane Dickey has returned from a visit to Richmond and Maysville.

Miss Parsons, of Cold Springs, and Miss Horner, of Covington, are guests of Miss Annie Anderson.

T. C. Smith, of Georgetown, is visiting his parents here.

Dr J. R. Riley will leave shortly to attend a course of lectures in Cincinnati.

Mr. Minor, a Cincinnati lawyer, was enjoying the hospitality and hunting of L. W. Lassing last week.

Mr. Wm. Huey, of Illinois, is here on a visit to relatives.

Miss Williams, of Walton, is the guest of Mrs. Perry Rouse.

W. S. Bristow, of Bank Lick, was in our town last Sunday. His coming is so rare it is worthy of notice.

Rev. Howard closed his meeting here last Sunday evening. His farewell sermon was listened to by a large audience.

Mrs. J. W. Graybill and son, Robert Crocket are absent on a visit to Shelby county.

Miss Minnie Burkitt is at home from a long visit to relatives in Bracken county.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs. In ebuity.
Alonzo Gaines' widow, &c., Dfts.

By virtue of Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale in the front yard of the red house, on the Susannah Brown tract, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of November 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., or thereabout, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, equal installments, the following described lands, to wit:

In the Point Pleasant neighborhood in this (Boone) county, composed of the following several parcels: The first tract is known as the Old Homestead, or Clore tract, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, a corner of Frank Russell, 2 poles from the corner with the Susannah Brown tract, just below the Point Pleasant church—then running with said Russell's line n 48 e 101 4-10 poles to Smith & Russell's corner—then n 48 e 19.27 poles to a stone, Fred Zimmer's corner—Zimmer's line next s 41¾ e 65.44 poles to a stone in a road, on a branch; thence n 57 e 22 poles 9 links to a stone in the Minneola pike, said Zimmer's corner; then with the center of said Pike s 5½ e 7¾ poles; then s 29½ e 26 poles; then s 15¾ e 10 poles—s 9½ e 22 poles to a corner of the Ephriam Helm tract in the center of said pike; then s 48¼ w 51.66 poles to a stake between an Elm and Beech tree, 12 links from the Elm and 8 links from the Beech; then with Annie McNeal's line s 48¼ w 98 poles to a stone, a corner of the George W. Brown tract; then with a line of same n 42 w 73½ poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the Susannah Brown tract; then with same n 42 w 20 2-10 poles to a stake on a branch; then down said branch n 2 w 14 poles to a stake; then n 13 e 24 poles to a stake near the mouth of Carsons spring branch; then n 18 w 8 poles passing a Beech tree on the west bank near the old bridge to the beginning, containing [illegible] acres.

The second tract is known as the George W. Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Florence, Pt. Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner to the Susannah Brown tract; then with a line of said tract one pole to a stone on the bank of the road; same course s 41 e 133 1-10 poles in all to a Beech tree, a corner of said Susannah Brown tract in a line of the Old Homestead; then with a line of the Old Homestead s 42 e 77½ poles to a corner of same in a line of Annie McNeal; then with said line of Annie McNeal s 48 w 38 poles to a stone; then n 42 e [illegible] poles to a stake in the branch; then n 48 w 60.66 poles, passing a Beech tree at the top of a hill passing another Beech tree marked at 18.66 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, witnessed by a stone on the north east bank of the road 15 links from the corner; then with said road n 42 w 77½ poles to George Anderson's corner with the Annie Brown tract; then same course n 42 w 30 poles to the beginning, containing 70.80 acres.

From the above 70.80 acres is excepted a grave yard of one fourth of an acre.

The third tract is known as the Annie Brown tract and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the east side of the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road, at the junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with the latter s 30¼ e 15 4-10 poles to a stone; then s 40 e 22 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 6 poles to a corner of the Susannah Brown tract and the George W. Brown tracts; then with the latter same course s 42 e 30 poles to a corner of the George Anderson land in the center of said road; then leaving the road s 48° 8' w 71 6-10 poles to a stone 3 feet from a Black Walnut, just south of the corner; then with a line of the Cochran land n 43 w 117¼ poles to a stone, a corner of the Cochran land in the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road; then with said road n 54 e 32 poles; then n 58 e 24 poles to a stake on the edge of the road, witnessed by a stone on the east bank 8 feet from the stake; then n 62½ e 28½ poles to the beginning, containing 52.14 acres.

The fourth tract is known as the Susannah Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg & Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then running on the east side of said road n 62½ e 51½ poles to a stake near a Black Locust tree in front of the house; then n 51 e 74 poles, 8 links to a stone in the center of a small road going up the bank to the church, a corner of Point Pleasant church lot; then s 41 e 8 poles to a stone, another corner of said lot; then n 32½ e 13 poles, 23 links to a stone; then n 41 w 4 poles to a stone in the roots of a Beech tree, the north corner of said church lot; then n 51 e 9 poles, 8¼ links to a stone, lacking 36 links of going to an old Beech tree, being a common corner of the Brown and Russell tracts; then s 18 e 2 poles to Russell corner; then s 18 e 8 poles, passing a Beech tree on the west bank of the branch to a stake on the east side of a branch near the mouth of Carson's spring branch; then s 13 w 24 poles to a stake in the branch; then s 2 e 14 poles to a stake; then s 42 e 20 2-10 poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the George W. Brown tract, in a line of the Old Homestead tract; then with a line of the George W. Brown tract s 47¾ w 122 1-10 poles to a stone, passing a stone on the bank of the road, one pole to a stone in the center of the aforesaid Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with same n 42 w 6 poles to a stone—n 40 w 22 poles to a stone—n 31¼ w 45 4-10 poles to the place of beginning, containing 49.44 acres.

The fifth tract is known as the Cochran tract, contains 245.6 acres, and is divided into three parcels as follows:

The first parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Anderson Ferry and Point Pleasant road; then with said road and Scott line n 48¾ e 50¼ poles to a stone, a corner of the Annie Brown tract; then with a line of same s 43 e 117¼ poles to a stone, 3 feet north of a Black Walnut, a corner of the Annie Brown tract in the George Anderson line; then with said Anderson's line s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone, George Anderson's corner, the Christy corner and a corner of the 2d division of this tract—then with a line of the second division n 43¼ w 116½ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Darby's corner and Scott's corner; then running parallel with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to a stone; then n 43¼ w 1½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 53.11 acres.

The second parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, Darby's east corner 1½ poles from the west corner of the first division; then with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner of the first division; then s 43¼ e 1½ poles to a stone; then s 48¾ w 22¼ poles to a stone; then s 48 3-4 w 22¼ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Scott & Darby's corner; then s 43¼ e 116½ poles to George Anderson's corner, a corner with the 1st division and a corner of the Christy farm; then with a line of said Christy tract s 48° 8' w 144 poles, 14 links to a stone, 14 links from a Cherry tree and 14 links from an Elm, the most western corner of said Christy tract; then with a line of the 3d division n 44 w 46¾ poles to a corner of Darby and the 3d division a stone, 10 feet due south of a Sugar Maple and n 70 w 14 feet from a four pronged Honey Locust; then with Darby's line n 49½ w 72 5-10 poles to a stone, 10 feet from an Elm and 10 feet from an Ash; then n 48¾ e 141 poles and 14 links to Darby & Scott's corner, the place of beginning, containing 106.88 acres.

The third parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the dirt road that is an extension of the Price pike, a corner of Tanner and Darby; then with Darby's line n 48° 16' e 144 poles, 11 links to a stone, Darby's corner 10 feet south of a Maple and n 70 west of a four-pronged Honey Locust; thence with a line of the 2d division s 41 e 46¾ poles to a stone, the Christy corner, 14 links from a Cherry [illegible]

[illegible] Tanner [illegible] Lentz [illegible] poles [illegible] containing [illegible] acres.

The said farm will be offered for sale [illegible] parcels and lands, all the tracts [illegible] offered as a whole and the [illegible] will be accepted.

For the purchase price, the purchaser with approved security [illegible] bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. Purchaser [illegible] the payment. The purchaser [illegible] 1887. Purchase money [illegible] made payable [illegible]

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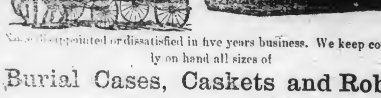

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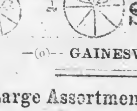

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

THE RECORDER.

RIDDELL & HALL, Publishers.

BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

BEYOND THE HILLS.

What's beyond the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Purple hues [illegible]

What a [illegible]
[illegible]
Is there [illegible]
Just beyond the hill tops dim.

O, my Guardian Angel, tell me,
[illegible]
[illegible]
What my dearest dreams [illegible]

In the valley all about me
Friends are [illegible]
But I long to mount the hill tops
[illegible]

O, my faithful Guardian Angel,
[illegible]
I must climb those purple heights
See the star of Fame arise.

I must go and win and conquer
[illegible]
And the world shall bow before me
And shall give me great renown.

But my faithful Guardian Angel
Whispers softly: [illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]

"Look around thee, in the valley,
All the work there is to do
For the fields are white with harvest
And the laborers are few.

"You will faint upon the mountains,
And your bread will turn to stone
[illegible]
Where the star of Fame once shone.

"Dare it not—the smile illusive,
Is too oft a hidden frown
You will shrink and pain and shudder
At the sharp thorns in your crown.

"Do not slight the wayside flowers
And the blessings near at hand;
Patient working, patient waiting,
Leads unto the Truth and Land."
—Isabel Hotchkiss, in Detroit Free Press.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

A Tale of Disappointment from "Queue Tortue."

In an out-of-the-way section of what is known in Louisiana as the Attakapas country lies the little prairie of Queue Tortue, or Turtle's Tail. Its inhabitants are the descendants of the original Acadian settlers, and for over a century past they have kept almost entirely to themselves, marrying and intermarrying, so that every resident there is related to every body else in the prairie. They have a decided distaste for any thing that tends toward progress, and the habits and manners of their fathers are followed as piously as are the instructions of their priest. Simple-hearted, gay and imbued with all the esprit of their French ancestors, they are probably as contented a people as can be found on either side of the Atlantic. Raising cattle, tilling some cotton and loving their families, they entertain but little regard for what is transpiring in the great world beyond the boundaries of Queue Tortue. Their wants are but few, and with enough coffee, tobacco and corn, they live contentedly to a ripe old age. Strong in their affections, family ties are held in reverence, and a fourth cousin receives as hearty a welcome at their simple homes as a brother or near relative. They are, however, exceedingly shy of strangers, and it requires a long residence in that locality to secure even the faintest approach of intimacy with them.

Near the center of the prairie, in a plain cottage of four rooms, the Ponpon family lived in that bucolic simplicity which had given such longevity to their ancestors. To the observer it would seem that the same strings of red peppers were hanging from the rafters that were picked in the forties, and the same little black coffee-pot was resting beside the hearth out of which their grandsire, Pierre Alcibiade Ponpon, had taken his morning cup. There could be no question about the furniture, for all of it, save one modern bedstead, purchased in later times for the girls, was of so primitive a type it was even eloquent of its antiquity. At one end of the gallery an antiquated hand-loom told where the family nankin cottonade came from, and a collection of empty sardine boxes under the house suggested newly acquired tastes not entirely in keeping with the primitive character of the afore-mentioned loom. Four yellow-haired dogs dozed languidly in the afternoon sunshine on the bare patch of earth in front of the domicile, now and then mustering up sufficient energy to go through a sort of banjo-picking vibratory movement with the left hind leg, as they sought to remove the predatory flea.

Beyond, the swells of the prairie went rolling away in the distance like great billows of green, with here and there knots of cattle like bits of seaweed afloat on the surface. Still beyond, sky and grass met where it appeared the world ended. Skirtings of cypress in some directions told of meandering bayous, and once in a while a thin column of smoke indicated the position of the nearest houses, some four or five miles away.

It was a bright October afternoon and the air was fragrant with the odor of the ripening grasses and flowers of the prairie. Great white clouds in broken outline lay along the horizon like mountain ranges, the sides of which were riven by gorges and canyons of shadow. A crew of nomadic white cranes were pluming themselves at a water hole about a quarter of a mile away, while above, seeking the shelter of the far-off sea marsh, wisps of blue-winged teal were scudding before the first north winds of the autumn. Tied to a china tree near the Ponpon dwelling, with drooping head and eyes half-closed, stood a small Creole pony, as uncanny a looking quadruped as a horseman could well imagine. A rough saddle with heavy wooden stirrups, a rawhide bridle with strong curb bit and a saddle blanket made of moss, were the only ornaments of the little beast. Diminutive as was the animal, it was evident from the length of the stirrup straps that his rider was quite a tall individual. Such a surmise would have been at once corroborated by a glance into the front room, which served at once as parlor, bed chamber and sitting-room. There, on a low, straight-backed oak chair of raw hide bottom, sat a young man of about twenty-five, his face bronzed by exposure, and his long boots bespattered with mud. Standing in those same boots the wiry cavalier would have measured something like six feet two inches. His features showed that he was of Anglo-Saxon blood. He was known in the neighborhood as "M'sieu Hareese," a slight variation on his patronymic, Harris. Some eighteen months before the afternoon referred to he had purchased a tract of land in the prairie, and on it had opened a stock farm on a small scale. He was industrious, genial and frank, so that after a period of probation he was greeted by the residents thereabouts with something like cordiality. His little ranch, as he liked to call it, was about five miles away from the Ponpon residence, and on this occasion he had galloped across the prairie and ridden directly into what would have been the front yard of that family, had there been any fences around the place. There was something in his face that betokened unusual earnestness, and when he [illegible] out of the saddle and, hat in [illegible] the young lady, in a [illegible] on the gallery. If her brother wasn't at home, he [illegible] very much [illegible]

[illegible] Alosine Ponpon was the elder of two sisters. The younger, [illegible], had [illegible] a gallant young [illegible] and was now [illegible]

This marriage of the more youthful sister had [illegible] of Alosine, [illegible] had always been [illegible] that [illegible] bound to take the elder daughter first. The bridal party, mounted on tough little Creole [illegible] and followed by a wagon of household goods, had hardly disappeared behind a knoll in the prairie [illegible] a paroxysm of tears, and refused to be comforted. From that day she formed a resolution that if she died an old maid it would not be her fault. She was, perhaps, a little too tall and angular to attract some of the fastidious young men, and her undisguised efforts to capture a gallant were perhaps too much for the gay beaux of the prairie. Be this as it may, few ever stopped at the house longer than time enough to water their horses or take a cup of coffee, except, perhaps, Aleck Harris. He had been over often, and had spent whole afternoons with her brother talking over stock matters and the improvement of grasses.

Alosine had nurtured a warm sentiment for the young man, and when he was in the house invariably managed to be in the same room. She thought she saw signs of reciprocated feeling frequently, and now that he had come over at a time when she was alone she was sure there was but one object to his mission. On his approach she had darted into her room, given a hurried twist to her back hair and encircled her neck with a flaming red ribbon, so that when he reached the steps she looked at her best.

"Boucta is not here, is he?" asked the bold rider as he took a seat.

"Non; he go long time, yes. An ow yo doo, Sieur Hareese? Hi opes yo weel," and Alosine proffered him a glass of water.

"Oh, I'm very well, mamselle," and he swallowed the water as only a thirsty man can. "I'm very sorry Boucta is gone, for I came over here on very important business. The truth is, I wanted to ask him a question in which you yourself are somewhat interested."

The sunlight danced on the prairie swells. The blossoms of the wild indigo and the tall stems of the rushes in the waterhole away off beyond the corncrib seemed to tremble with delight. Roseate hues tinted the cumulous clouds and the plaintive whistle of the "killdee" overhead became the voluptuous notes of the mockingbird. Alosine had been looking forward to this moment for the last twenty years, and now it had come. Ah! how noble that M'sieu Hareese looked now. Such strength, such dash, such manly beauty. Her heart almost choked her. Its pulsations were rapid and strong.

"I ham vare sorree dat he ham gone, Sieur Hareese," she was just able to say. "Eet was so good ob yo fo to come."

"Oh, don't mention that, mamselle. I have been thinking over this matter for a long time, and I must confess that I was a little afraid of speaking to you about it. I thought I would see Boucta first."

As Alosine looked at Aleck Harris now the tears welled up into her eyes. She had seen his comfortable house on the prairie and had a very fair idea of his herd. Even while he was talking she could fancy herself seated in the big rocking-chair on the gallery of the Harris home, dressed in pink and white calico, with a breastpin of imposing size glistening in her bosom. She had longed for these things all her life.

"Yees! Sieur Hareese, my brudder he vare nice to me all de time, hau ee kno, what ee like, hi iike." Then she thought that if Sieur Hareese did not wait for her brother a day would be lost, and in such affairs a day means an eternity. So, holding her sunbonnet before her face just low enough to permit her big black eyes to peer over the edge, she said: "Spose mi brudder no come tell de eebening, weel yo tak seat han wait fo im?"

"I can't wait. You see, I've got to decide to-day."

She was sure the eventful hour had arrived. She looked into the open door at the front room. Surely the "Hareese" house was better than this. She knew of his carpeted floors, marble-top tables and handsome pictures, and she yearned to become their mistress. She resolved to draw him out at once.

"Aleck," it was the first time she had ever pronounced that name aloud and she trembled at her audacity, but she must go on. "Aleck, hi wooed be much 'bliged ef ye wooed speak to me jus like ye wooed speak to mi brudder. Wat you want fo hask im yo can hask me. Eet will be hall de same."

Aleck Harris looked up into her face squarely and frankly. He had not the slightest suspicion of what had caused those deep blushes and bright sparkle in those eyes. He was a mere babe in such matters.

"Well, if I must, why I must, but I would much prefer talking to your brother. You know how hard it is to move a woman when her affections are concerned, and I confess I haven't much faith in moving you."—Alosine whispered almost inaudibly: "Yo must not say dat."—"The truth is old man Fagot, over on the bayou, has offered me his fast mare, that he bought in New Orleans, for one hundred dollars. Now, I know how much you like that pet horse of yours, but I prefer him to Fagot's, and I came over to see whether you would sell. If Boucta was here I know I could make a trade."

The young lady was looking him now squarely in the eye. With every word he uttered her face grew paler and paler. At last she could stand it no longer.

"Sieur Hareese! Stop right dare. I hall de time tinks yo one gentleman han I halways say so to my brudder, but hi can no stan dis. Yo come ere to 'sult apoor leetle girl hin er hown 'ouse. Yo har de most awefullest man what I never see. Eet is too much, too much," and she rushed to her room and threw herself on the bed.

Harris was staggered. He could not account for the strange actions of the young lady. He knew he had said nothing to wound her feelings. But why this outburst? At last it dawned on him that the lady had misinterpreted his visit as one of wooing. It struck him all of a heap. Such a thought had never entered his mind. He could hear her sobs from an inner room, and they touched him. After all it might be better for him to take a wife. He had become tired of living alone. As he looked across the prairie, dotted with cattle, some of them his own, he reflected over the matter. He might do worse. Alosine was not bad looking and was a good domestic girl. Yes, he would try it. He called to her, but no answer came. Then he arose and approached her room. He was met with a volley of shrieks.

"Alosine, my darling, will you take me now. It is you, and not the horse, I want."

Alas! his words fell upon a deserted house. He had hesitated before the closed door. He felt that it would not be proper for him to enter, so he called in tones [illegible] "Alosine! Alosine!" but everything was silent. Then as a [illegible] the young lady had fled over the prairie and she never heard the [illegible] call of her new lover. He [illegible] mounted his pony and rode back [illegible] regretting that he had [illegible] the timid Alosine.

The brother Boucta called upon him the [illegible] for an explanation, when Harris told of Alosine's misapprehension of his object, and a bargain was made for her pet horse. Not a word did Harris say of his sudden resolution to ask the girl's hand. The episode [illegible], however, attracted his attention to matrimony, and a few months later he espoused [illegible] of [illegible]. It was only after his marriage that he told the story on himself, which coming to Alosine's ears, sent her to bed sick.

Sitting on that same gallery of the Ponpon home an old lady can still be seen of afternoons, but no horseman ever alights beneath the china tree near her home. Her one golden opportunity had gone.—Charles A. Whitney, in N. O. Times-Democrat.

PARIS MODES.

Some of the Graceful Costumes and Tasteful Millinery Recently Introduced.

The styles for the coming winter are now fully displayed and I must say that the feminine division of humanity was never more gracefully or tastefully arrayed. The threatened big bonnets have not yet made their appearance, having been donned only by some few eccentric ladies, who have found no one to copy them. The charming and becoming little capotes retain their vogue, with very high trimming in front. They are composed of bead network for evening wear and are trimmed with pale-tinted ostrich plumes, with tulle to match. Thus, a capote in a network of small gold beads has the strings of pale-blue tulle and is trimmed with the same material and with pale-blue ostrich tips. Hats are very varied in shape and fur is a good deal used for the trimming of the toque and bolero forms. So, too, are bands of lophophore and parrot feathers. A bolero hat in myrtle-green velvet, trimmed and bordered with bands of rich green feathers, was among the novelties prepared for the trousseau of the Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony. Very wide-brimmed hats in black velvet have the brim lined with velvet and turned up at the left side. Jet and black feathers compose the trimming of these picturesque hats. Satin combined with velvet will be the favorite style for carriage or reception costumes, and woolen materials in plain dark colors will be employed for street costumes for every-day wear. Worth is using rough navy blue cloth a good deal for the short, tight-fitting jackets that are now so popular. An exceedingly stylish, yet severely simple costume, has been prepared in his establishment for an American young lady. It is composed of a tight-fitting princesse dress in seal-brown cloth, bordered around the coat sleeves and the short skirt with wide bands of Astrakan fur in its natural shade of gray. Over this dress is to be worn a sleeveless, close-fitting jacket in the same cloth, also bordered with Astrakan. A short pelerine cape to match may be worn over the jacket on cold days, or with the dress alone in milder weather. The dress, coat and cape are lined throughout with pale-gray moire antique. The hat to be worn with this toilette is of the bolero shape in dark-brown felt finished around the brim with a band of gray Astrakan, and a small muff in brown cloth, lined with brown satin and encircled with a band of gray Astrakan, completes the toilette. Astrakan in both black and gray is a good deal employed by Worth for trimming street dresses this season. He is also employing it on the short, dressy wraps that are one of the specialities of his house. For velvet costumes he uses bands of sable or of silver-fox fur. Dark sapphire-blue and black are his preferred tints in velvet this year for out-door wear. He has just completed for a young Belgian Countess a most lovely dinner dress in myrtle-green velvet and linden-green satin, which will set off the golden hair of its future wearer to perfection. Worth is introducing some lovely new shades in velvet this season. One of these, a soft, delicate dove color, is exceedingly pretty. Ruby, myrtle green, crushed strawberry and a new, warm shade of chaudrin, will be extensively used for ball dresses.—Lucy Hooper, in N. Y. Telegram.

SCIENTIFIC HYGIENE.

The Great Advantages Derived by Its Application in the Cure of Disease.

The progress of hygienic medicine in the last fifty years is the medical fact of the present age, and the fact will stand out in boldest relief when the history of this period shall be written by some future Æsculapian scholar.

But, rapid and effective as this progress has been, the principles of hygiene are yet in their infancy. We have learned to appreciate the true value of hygienic principles in the prevention of diseases of the epidemic type; and the medical profession, throwing aside all selfish recollections, have been the first to teach the practice of these principles and to prove their force and vitality. The next step in the way of advancement is to demonstrate that the same principles are as useful and as necessary in the treatment of actual disease as they are in prevention.

A great advantage in the hygienic treatment of disease is, that it does not, or at least need not, interfere with sound and experience proved modes of treatment of a medical kind. The scientific physician finds, in fact, that there is always a consistent plan for combining the medical and hygienic systems. He sees that the two systems are one; he sees further that the mere medical plan without the hygienic is in all cases imperfect, and in some cases worse than imperfect.

The practical details of hygienic medicine in relation to the treatment of disease have, however, yet to be wrought out more fully. This will be sure work, but slow. Necessarily slow, because it is hard to give up old friendships in dogmatism; while to effect a cure in a sick man by fresh air alone, or diet, is infinitely less satisfactory to the public than to assume to effect the same cure even by a bread-pill.

It is vain, it is sticking in the slough of hopelessness, to pander to these popular weaknesses; for though they must die out, and, indeed, are dying out daily, they will go the sooner if they are effectually damped, and if something real, and common sense is put in their place. *Scientiæ mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* There is a time when medicines are invaluable; but, if faith in medicines is to be retained, the times for their administration, as well as their selection, must be learned by knowledge, not by routine, and must be dictated by the circumstances of the case, not by the caprice of the patient. The executive of medicine must be independent, if it would keep in the path of truth and advancement.—*Dr. B. W. Richardson, in Popular Science Monthly.*

* * *

—A cavern of considerable magnitude has been partially explored near Newville, Pa. So far as examined, the openings, though obstructed with stumps and mud, have revealed very interesting stalactites and other formations.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has sustained, with slight variations, the tone and tendencies of last week except that low and medium grades of dark tobacco have been [illegible] tending upward [illegible] per 100 pounds higher than a week ago. The higher grades of dark have been scarcer and firm. Burley tobaccos have been quiet, but about steady for low grades; good mediums have been firm, and the higher grades retain the stiff tone previously noticed, [illegible] at full prices. The large manufacturers and dealers have been in steady attendance, and there has been a well sustained competition for all offerings of useful tobacco. We quote [illegible] tobaccos as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Green.	Burley.
Trash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selections	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrappers	[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

FATHER JOSEPH died at Gethsemane Abbey, New Hope, the other evening, aged seventy-eight. In the world he was Marcel [illegible], an opera singer, music teacher and composer, well known in Europe and America. In former years he taught Nellie Grant, Minnie Sherman, [illegible] and many other leading ladies music. Ten years ago he became a Trappist monk. He was interred at the Abbey on the 6th.

THE majority for prohibition in Christian County is [illegible]. Of nineteen saloons in Hopkinsville, fourteen closed on the 5th, four will close January 1, and one runs until March 8. All of the saloons in the county will close out by April 9.

JOHN W. HAYNES, of South Carrollton, has been appointed Storekeeper and Gauger in the Second Internal Revenue District.

VOTE was taken the other day on the proposition that Hodgenville precinct subscribe $[illegible] to aid in constructing the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown railroad. The polls closed with 326 for the road and 173 against, leaving a majority of 153 in favor of the tax.

DOUGLAS PAINE was killed by Wallace Crawford in Graves County, a few nights ago. The quarrel arose over a sister of Paine.

Two boys, John Cristman and John Allen, living about twelve miles from Louisville, concluded to have some fun election day, and while the father was away from home young Cristman stole several pounds of powder. Going to an adjoining field they piled a lot of earth and stone around the powder and ignited a fuse. Before the boys could escape to a safe distance the powder exploded, and both the boys were severely wounded. Cristman was burned about the head, and it is probable will lose his eyesight. Allen had his head and skull crushed in. Recovery doubtful. Farmer Cristman is a rich and well known man.

THE official count in the Ninth District gives Thomas 1,553 and Wall 985 in Lewis County. Thomas' majority is 568 in the county and 240 in the district.

THE post-office of the little village of Milldale, a short distance south of Covington, was burglarized a few nights ago. The thieves got away with $7 worth of stamps, some small change and various other valuables.

ON the 14th of this month the Louisville and Nashville railroad will run solid through trains from Cincinnati to Nashville. The Maple street depot will be abandoned, which virtually makes Louisville a way station.

FINLEY'S colored constituents in Hart County have issued a manifesto in which they declare that the success of their candidate is a national victory, which "means that the white child has no privileges over the colored child. It means that the colored child can now sit on the same bench with the white child." They held a public meeting at Munfordville on the evening of the 6th, to celebrate Finley's election.

AT Mt. Sterling Wm Watts, upon preliminary examination a few days ago, was held under bond of $500 upon a charge of shooting and wounding with intent to kill Mrs. Vivian Daniel. The wounding occurred several days ago. Mrs. Daniel, who is one of the most estimable ladies in the county, was thought at the time to have been fatally wounded, but has since recovered. Wesley Watts, father of Wm Watts, was held under bond of $200 as accessory before the fact. The wounding was accidental, occurring during the course of an altercation between Watts and son and Mrs. Daniel's son.

TWO UNKNOWN men, evidently tramps, were run over and killed the other morning, thirty-five miles from Cincinnati, on the L. & N. Short Line east-bound freight. The men were riding on the dead-irons when the train broke in two. Left on the front section, they attempted to jump off, and were run over by the rear section and instantly killed.

AT Henderson, the other morning, Officer Rooney shot and instantly killed a negro, James Green, in self defense. The negro residents of the city gave a ball, and as midnight approached they became noisy and turbulent. James Green, a rough, became involved in a quarrel with a stranger, and attempted to stab him, but was prevented by Rooney, who placed Green under arrest. He made a savage attack on the officer and cut him several times. Rooney at last drew his revolver and fired four times, each shot taking effect in a vital spot. This broke the dance up instantly. Rooney delivered himself up, but was not held, the shooting being plainly in defense of his own life.

THE small boy played smash with the residence of John Britton, the butcher, Newport, on "Halloween." A number of windows were destroyed, and the front door so mutilated that it will have to be replaced.

AT Henderson, the suit of the Bruckman administrators vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., resulted in a $5,000 verdict for the plaintiff. Most of this sum will go to Louisville creditors. Bruckman, it will be remembered, was a young tobacconist who died suddenly at Owensboro a few months ago. It was charged that he committed suicide.

WILLIAM B. BARTH, aged twenty-two years, while trying to jump on a moving freight train at Bowling Green, fell across the track, the cars passing over him, mangling him in a horrible manner, causing almost instant death.

McLEAN COUNTY will vote on local option January 8.

JOE LAKE, JR., while under the influence of liquor, had a fight with his brother Harry, and cut his throat, just missing the jugular vein. Mr. J. Lake, the father, struck Joe on the head with a cane, inflicting quite a serious wound. Both brothers now lie in a critical condition. The parties to the affair reside about ten miles north of Cynthiana.

F. M. JANES, Democrat, was stabbed and instantly killed at a voting place in Muhlenberg County by J. R. Randolph, Republican. The killing is said to have been unprovoked. Randolph was drunk.

LOCAL OPTION was defeated at Owensboro by 1,020.

MOSES DOOLEY, of Maysville; Nancy P. Paxton, of Greenville; O. P. Wallingford, of Robertson; R. D. Cook, of Conway, were placed on the pension list a few days ago.

THE Mammoth Cave railroad was opened for business on the [illegible]th.

THE Prohibitionists carried the day in Christian County, but were defeated in Bourbon.

FIRE at Glencoe, the other day, destroyed a livery stable and other houses, causing a loss of $8,100.

JUDGE OUREY, County Attorney of Calloway, residing at Murray, died recently.

JARVIS BUCK and his sister were murdered near Monticello. Three men, who have confessed the crime, were arrested.

AFRICAN RELICS.

Interesting Facts Related by a Returned Missionary and His Wife.

African curiosities were exhibited recently from the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. H. Robinson and wife, returned missionaries from Africa, were their owners. Their first specimen was a cap made from a monkey skin. The cap is made with a long tail or braid hanging down the back like a Chinese cue. When the curious headdress was donned by the speaker the merriment of the children was without bounds, and they rose from their seats in a body and stood on the chairs and benches to get a view of the strange exhibition.

The speaker then attired himself in the walking-dress of the native African. This consisted of a square piece of cloth with blue background, on which were displayed grotesque floral designs with a border of bright red.

The dress is wrapped around the person a little above the waist and tucked in at the hips, leaving the neck and shoulders bare. By a little modification in the manner of wrapping the same garb is made to serve as a fashionable dress. With this principal garment a flaming red handkerchief is bound about the head, and the toilet of the African swell is complete. Men and women are dressed alike, with the exception of the hat.

"The woman's *coiffure*," the speaker said, "can be better explained by my wife. The hair's crispness is overcome by a heavy ointment and rolled into a series of windrows, I call them, or ridges about the head. The color of the hair is almost lost in the luxuriance of the unguent. A tiger's tooth is worn on a string around the neck as a charm. It is believed to be a talisman to lead to prosperity and guards the wearer from all harm. The women wear bells on their feet and as many brass rings or bracelets as their arms will hold. The rings are often so tight that the torture inflicted is even as great as that which fashion imposes on the fashionable women of the civilized world."

Mrs. Robinson, in speaking of the results of the missionary work in Africa, said: "The number of converts is no just criterion of the progress we have made in our work. There are, I believe, some six hundred converts all told in the station of Gaboon, but that number does not adequately represent the amount of good that has been done. There are many difficulties in the field, the trying climate, the ignorance, superstition and curious customs of the natives. Polygamy is a great evil there. The condition of women is little above that of abject serfdom." Mrs. Robinson then told in graphic style the story of a native who had been converted and was persecuted by his companions for speaking against a secret organization that to Africans is even more than a religion.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

—It is a curious fact that fleas are hatched from eggs; curious because one would hardly think that a flea could sit still long enough to lay an egg.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—The French cabinet ministers are provided with handsomely furnished houses, and are paid twenty thousand dollars a year.

COL. WM. LOUIS SCHLEY, Grand Secretary I. O. M. Grand Lodge, Maryland, found Red Star Cough Cure a perfect and certain remedy.

A NEWSPAPER article is headed "Earthquake Lore." That is right—the lower the better.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages), suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Fools Rush in, Where Angels Fear to Tread."

So impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin is in the track. In confidence, you can, and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of patients, and describe your symptoms and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

THE whip belongs to the most common variety of team stir.

IN a letter from HON. MRS. PERY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases.

IMPOSSIBLE to find—lost time.—*Hartford Times.*

"IS THERE no balm in Gilead!
Is there no physician there?"

Thanks to Dr. Pierce, there is a *balm* in his "Golden Medical Discovery"—a "balm for every wound" to health, from colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, and all chronic, blood, lung and liver affections. Of druggists.

"TO BE shaken before taken:" The apple on a lofty bough.—*The Rambler.*

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A FAVORITE winter resort—before the fire.—*Boston Post.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

A COMET is called a celestial visitor because it must go.—*Boston Transcript.*

FAIR Fashionables patronize that standard purifying agent, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

A HARD thing to sharpen—the water's edge.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 25	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 25	@ 3 70
Good Packers	3 90	@ 4 10
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	75	@ 76
No. 3 red	70	@ 72
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 36½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	28	@ 28½
Rye—No. 2	54	@ 55
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@ 11 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	8 00	@ 6 90
Good Leaf	8 25	@ 8 60
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 10	@ 10 25
Lard—Prime Steam	5 95	@ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17	@ 20
Ohio Creamery	27	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 00	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Per barrel	1 25	@ 1 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 85¼
No. 2 red		@ 85½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45	@ 46¾
Oats—mixed	32	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 37½	@ 10 75
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 30
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 74½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	73¼	@ 73¾
Corn—No. 2	35¾	@ 35¾
Oats—No. 2		@ [illegible]
Rye		@ 51
PORK—Mess	9 20	@ 9 25
LARD—Steam		@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	81¼	@ 81¾
Corn—Mixed	44¾	@ 45
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 32½
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 11 50
Lard—Refined		@ 7 50
CATTLE—First quality	4 12½	@ 4 62½
HOGS	5½	@ 5¾
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ 34½
Oats—mixed		@ 26½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 78
Corn—mixed		@ 36
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
PORK—Mess		@ 10 00
LARD—Steam		@ [illegible]

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One Which Appeals to Common Sense. Many Curable Cases.

[illegible]

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. A. [illegible] Clark, of [illegible], N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"[illegible] What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the [illegible] If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disease in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor, but what is the method of approach?"

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it, do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, the acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and its supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an *effect* of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure, though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the *only* specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers.—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it *for the good of suffering people.* In a foot note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon *perfect the work already begun.* Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, *kindly send us a marked copy.*"

[We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.]—PUB.

MOVES in the highest circles—Saturn.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Grand California Excursions.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway announces three grand first-class excursions to the Pacific Coast, leaving Chicago Nov. 9th, Nov. 16th and Dec. 7th, at extremely low rates. For additional information, tickets, sleeping car accommodations, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent, or address E. A. HOLBROOK, G. T. & P. A., C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

PLAIN English—the females of that country.—*Boston Bulletin.*

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FOR NEURALGIA.
MARVELS OF RELIEF.

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Mr. Jerry P. Thomas, President of the Gnnrd Club, Central Park Hotel, 59th street and 7th avenue, New York, writes: "Last summer I suffered fearfully with neuralgia and could not get any rest, night or day. I tried St. Jacobs Oil and obtained the first night's rest in weeks and was cured."

Suffered 10 Years and Cured.

Pottstown, Pa.
I have been a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of remedies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has effected such wonderful relief, I recommend it to all.
CHAS. LAW, JR.

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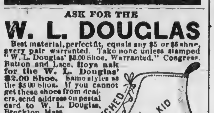

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By a scrofulous taint in the blood. Therefore, to cure catarrh, purify the blood. [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifying medicine [illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of [illegible] catarrh in my throat, and had [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible]" [illegible], Peterson, Omaha, Neb.

"For many years, beginning as far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. [illegible] Five years ago I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was helped right away, but I continued to use till I felt myself cured. My general health has been good ever since the catarrh left me." Mrs. B. D. [illegible], Lowell, Mass.

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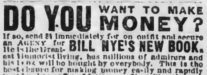

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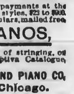

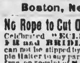

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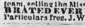

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886. NUMBER 2.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Horse steaks are sold in the Havana markets.

Salt and water should be used for cleaning willow furniture.

A girl in a Kalamazoo paper mill found $100 while sorting rags.

Social leaders in New York are using cinnamon as a perfume.

Joaquin Miller thinks that men who write poetry should die early.

Housewife exercise is ultra-fashionable for New York ladies this season.

French army officers are experimenting with the bicycle as an adjunct of war.

Two young ladies, students of the State college, Me., have been suspended for hazing.

The United States Fish Commission distributed ninety million shad fry during 1886.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris will soon come over from Europe on a visit to her mother.

Lake Temiscouata, in the province of Quebec, is the deepest fresh water lake in America.

Seven thousand miles of railroad tracks have been laid in the United States since January 1.

Rev. Dr. Storrs has been pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, for forty years.

Germany has forbidden the employment of railway workers for more than eight hours a day.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that some of the school-houses of that city are a disgrace to humanity.

The new oleomargarine tax is said to have started a boom in the manufacture of the imitation butter.

"Kasch pade for olde Knuze-papere" is the announcement at the door of a Water street, New York, junk shop.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is to accompany her husband on his tour to this country, planned for next spring.

Liberty does not enlighten the world so much as they thought she would. So far her light has been rather dim.

A driver of the LaCrosse (Wis.) street railway has received notice from Germany that he has fallen heir to $20,000.

Diamonds are now found in South Africa at the rate of a ton a month, and the London market is glutted with them.

The tallest boy in Lancaster, Pa., is George Kersey, son of Dr Kersey. He is thirteen years old and seven feet high.

Theodore Roosevelt was not elected mayor of New York, but he is going to marry one of the nicest girls in England.

Oscar Wilde was sinking into obscurity so fast that he has again taken to wearing his hair long, that he may attract attention.

Men will argue sometimes that they have no time to be polite, forgetting that it takes the same amount of time to be uncivil and disagreeable.

Frederick Douglass, now visiting London, is mentioned in the London *News* as "a man who has been marshal of the United States."

The other day the remains of General Israel Putnam were removed to the site for the monument at Brooklyn, Conn., and buried there in a metallic casket.

Wild geese are being slaughtered by the thousand at Beaver Lake, in Northwestern Canada. Two men recently killed 1,000 and dried the meat for winter use.

One million eggs of the white fish, with 56,000 eggs of our lake trout, have been sent to Switzerland. When hatched, the young fry will be placed in the Swiss lakes.

A tesselated pavement made in white, black, red, yellow and pale blue pieces has been found in Colchester, England, and transferred bodily to the museum of the town.

The newest buttons are large balls of wood highly polished and showing the grain. Beans and seeds are employed as buttons. Etched ivory buttons show fine designs.

Archer, the English jockey, who killed himself, is reported to have left a fortune of over $1,000,000. His hobby was a winning horse, and on that he galloped on the road to wealth.

The oldest old maid in the world, a woman named Benoite, has been discovered at Anch, in France. She is 109 years old, born the year before our declaration of independence.

A Chinaman has purchased for $16,000 the exclusive privilege of selling opium in Panama. The money is devoted partly to hospitals and partly to reducing the Government debt.

When Minnie Hauk sang at Tin Cup, Ariz., twelve Apache chiefs retired behind the theater after the entertainment and drew lots to see who should marry her. Minnie escaped.

It is estimated by internal revenue officials at Washington that the income to the Government for the fiscal year from the tax on oleomargarine will amount to more than $100,000,000.

The records in the Bell Telephone cases, now before the Supreme Court at Washington, comprise 25,000 octavo pages, and copies enough for the judges occupy fifty cubic feet of space.

A new use for the tobacco plant is said to have been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. Tobacco waste costs less than $10 a ton, linen rags $70 to $80.

Medical students don't seem to be wild over torchlight processions. A company of fifty could not be raised out of 200 students in attendance at the Harvard Medical School to march in the procession the other night.

Eighty-seven per cent. of the population of London do not go to church. It is estimated that the non-church-goers in American cities are about seventy per cent. of the population. J. Bull is falling into reckless habits.

"Booze, the busy man's lunch, 5 cts;" "Nose Paint, 5 cts.;" "Blood sizzler and eye bulger, 5 cts.," are some of the signs conspicuously displayed in Chicago barrel-house whisky saloons.

A curiosity in the shape of a full grown white buzzard has been frequently seen of late on Captain Troupe Randle's prairie plantation, near Union Springs, Ala. The bird is perfectly white.

Parisian dolls are now constructed after the model of famous actresses. Sarah Bernhardt, Mary Anderson and other theatrical celebrities appear faithfully represented in the wax playthings.

A Milwaukee lady found $65 in gold in a jar of preserves. She had placed the money in a sugar box for safe keeping some weeks before, and when making the preserves unconsciously seasoned them with the money.

A gunner in Michigan bagged a lot of crows, which were served up on his dinner table, causing the whole family to be dangerously sick. Crow-eating is an art that can only be safely practiced by the irrepressible politician.

No lighting apparatus has been provided for the Statue of Liberty, and it may be necessary to take up a collection to pay the expenses of running the torch. The New Yorkers will probably use the statue as a hitching post for tugboats.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Russia Imprisons Six American Citizens.

Their Release Refused When Officially Demanded—General Boulanger's Mystifying Speech.

London, Nov. 16.—Six American citizens have been arrested in Southern Russia for preaching in an orthodox assembly of Russians. Mr. Lothrop, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, has been endeavoring to induce the authorities to release the prisoners, but so far has been unsuccessful.

London, Nov. 15.—General Boulanger's speech has succeeded admirably in mystifying people as to whether he wants war or peace, and many are the hot discussions by statesmen of tap rooms and of the clubs. It was known that he intended a rebuke to those who attributed to him a desire for war, and the oration dwelt clearly, but without enthusiasm, on his love of peace. The result has had but little effect in changing the opinion of either side. A large number of people believe that although he desires in time of peace to prepare fully for war merely as a wise precaution, nevertheless he intends to incite a national clamor for revenge before the exhibition of 1889, and few believe in the sincerity of his alleged desire for a permanent peace which the cold, studied phrases of his speech were intended to convey.

ROW IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Hungry Boarders Astonished With Roast Chicken for Supper—Terrible Fight Between Seven Men Over It.

New York, Nov. 15.—A boarding-house at No. 59 Ogden street, Newark, is kept by John H. Witten, who also runs a bar, while his wife, who weighs about 250 pounds, has charge of the house. There are eight male boarders. Seven of the boarders were at the table last night, when a roast chicken was placed on the supper table. Immediately one of the boarders reached over, and, seizing the fowl, placed it on his plate. Indignant remonstrance arose, but the appropriator of the lonely fowl announced his intention to hold on to it. There were three additional chickens in the kitchen ready for the table, but before the landlady could interpose a word the boarders arose from their seats, and, seizing knives and crockery, a general fight began, some attacking the man with the fowl and others defending him. A telephone call was sent for the police, who arrived in fifteen minutes. All but two of the combatants had left the house. Thos. Campbell was found with a gash four inches long on his neck, running from his left ear to his windpipe. He was bleeding badly. John Welsh had a bad cut on his head from some instrument, both his eyes were closed, and his face had been pounded until it was a mass of bruises and cuts. The other boarders, who escaped, were said to be more or less battered. The two men were taken to the Second Precinct Police Station in an ambulance, and their wounds were dressed. They were permitted to return to the house. The dining-room was a complete wreck, even the table being broken into fragments.

Wife-Trading in North Carolina.

Chatham, N. C., Nov. 15.—A white man, Moore, was sent to the chain-gang Saturday for having traded wives with another man. When Judge Gilmer asked him what he had to say why sentence should not be passed he replied that he did not know that his act was a crime. A man came to his house with a woman who was better looking than his own wife and bantered him for a trade, so he "swapped" and paid $1.50 to boot. As this was his first "swap," he hoped that the court would impose a light sentence. The other man, who was a party to the trade, has not been apprehended.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 15.—Wm. Bonnar, residing five miles north of Larwill, Whitely County, was instantly killed this morning by a tree which he was chopping falling on him. He and his brother were engaged in cleaning a piece of timber land. The tree that they were cutting fell in a different direction than they expected. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children almost destitute.

Smothered by its Mother.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15.—A peculiar accident happened to the infant child of Mrs. Kinnick, living southeast of this city, last night. The mother attended church, and when she started to return home the little one was carefully wrapped up to protect it from the cold. When the mother reached home she found that the child had died from suffocation in her arms, though it made no outcry or struggle.

Deserters Entitled to Bounty.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Second Comptroller Maynard, has decided that a soldier, who, after having served for two years or more in the army, deserted some months after the close of the war, but who subsequently received an honorable discharge, is entitled to a bounty of $50, under the thirteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866.

Dissatisfied Telephone Patrons.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Six hundred Bell telephone subscribers in this city formed an association and agreed to order their telephones removed November 20, regardless of unexpired contracts. The trouble arises over an announcement of the company that the service would be restricted to a fixed number of conversations.

Gallows Fruit in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Nov. 15.—John M. Wilson, who, according to his own confession, brutally murdered a man in Montgomery County, this State, was to-day ordered to be executed by the Governor on the 13th of January next.

Big Catch of Fish.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Columbia, Wis., says the fish pond of Chris Kaitse, near that place, was robbed of three thousand brook trout, valued at $1,000, on Saturday night. No clew to the robbers.

—A witness in a lawsuit in Portland, Me., was considerably shocked the other day to learn that there are some places where profane swearing is discouraged. He was testifying in regard to an overflow of water, and said: "If dot brick hadn't peen dare der whole ——— alley would haif caved in." The judge checked the laughter that followed, and fined the witness twenty-five dollars for contempt of court.

—London has a population of 15,000 to the square mile. Canton, China, has 35,000 inhabitants within the same area. New York, leaving out the uninhabited portion, has a population of 85,000 to the square mile. In the Sixth ward there is a population of 149,000 to the square mile; in the Tenth ward, 276,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

—J. B. Wells, of Red Bluff, Cal., cut down a sound oak, and four feet from the butt, in a little cavity in the heart of the tree, were five small and healthy frogs. They were a little off in color, but all right.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The man with a shabby suit of clothes is likely to shine in society.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Colonel Ingersoll Refuses to Take Up the Case—Efforts to Find a Supreme Judge.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—A letter received from Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, says that he had not the time to connect himself in any way with the case of the Anarchists, and therefore would have nothing whatever to do with it. The certificate of evidence of the bill of exceptions has at last been signed, filed and put on record in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. To-morrow the paper or bale of paper will be transcripted to the Supreme Court. The defense will then proceed to reach the ear of any member of the Supreme Bench, as the Court is now in session, and from him endeavor to secure a supersedeas to restrain the execution of the sentence. At the March term of the Supreme Court the case will be called for consideration. Thus, the condemned men are respited for many months, although Mr. Grinnell has said by way of argument: "A supersedeas may not be granted"—a contingency which is, however, not to be reasonably anticipated.

BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

Two Hundred Feet of the Mississippi Bank Gives Way, Destroying Several Buildings.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Plaquemine says: About 6 o'clock this morning over two hundred feet of the river bank, including Levee street, caved into the river. Several buildings were destroyed. This is the fifth cave-in which has taken place in the river front this season. This last cave-in has approached so near the new levee which was being built by the citizens as to render its completion useless. It is now thought that this latter cave in and the one below will continue to widen and extend until the whole business front of the river will be engulfed.

The Last Check of the Confederacy.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—A special from Dallas, Tex., says: "Probably the last check in existence on the Confederate States of America was exhibited to-day by Col. J. F. Caldwell, of this city. It is for $80,000, drawn on the Confederate States Depository at Columbus by W. M. Gillespie, Quartermaster, in favor of Colonel T. Sandford. It is dated April 14, 1865, five days after the surrender of Lee. The check was delivered to Colonel Caldwell, who was the chief clerk of the Depository, during the movement from Alabama to Georgia before the victorious Federal cavalry. The latter was delivered in the woods, and before the news of Lee's surrender had reached the retreating Confederates."

The Great Discovery in Making Sugar.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Prof. Wiley, the chemist of the Agricultural Department, who is at Fort Scott, Kan., conducting an experiment in sugar-making from Louisiana sugar-cane by the diffusion process, telegraphs the Commissioner of Agriculture that his first estimate of the result was too low. He finished swinging out the second Louisiana "strike" yesterday. The yield of 83 tons of cane was 11,100 pounds, or 134 pounds per ton of "first" sugar of fine quality. This is double the yield obtained by the old milling process.

Stockyards Strike Ordered Off.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—A large meeting of the Chicago stockyards strikers was held last evening, when an order was read from Grand Master Workman Powderly declaring the strike off, and advising the men to go back to work on Monday. Powderly stated that he considered the strike for eight hours impracticable at the present time. The meeting received the order with many expressions of dissent, and decision was deferred till Monday.

Murderous Robbers.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 14.—The residence of Benjamin S. Wheeler, of this city, was entered by robbers on Friday night, who, after beating Mr. Wheeler into insensibility and choking Mrs. Wheeler to death, robbed the house of all they could get. Patrick Graves, a former tenant, has been arrested and identified by Mr. Wheeler. The investigation is still under way.

Shot His Neighbor.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Nov. 14.—A difficulty arose between Robert Minor and Thomas Kenney, two leading citizens of this county, last night, about a line fence, whereupon Minor shot and dangerously wounded Kenney with a Colt's 38-caliber. After some time Minor was arrested and placed under bail.

Verminous Bronchitis.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, pronounces the cattle disease in Clinton County, Ind., verminous bronchitis, instead of pleuro-pneumonia. It is contagious and fatal, all the same.

Drew a Fraudulent Pension for Years.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Eliza Lyons is under arrest in this city for fraud in drawing a pension for the past twenty years as a soldier's widow, when in fact she was a married woman.

Killed By His Horse.

Piqua, O., Nov. 14.—Amos Snodgress, a well-to-do farmer living three miles east of this city, was kicked in the head by one of his horses last evening and instantly killed. His head was fearfully crushed by the blow.

Killed in a Coal Bank.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 14.—A coal-bank fell in at Kensel, Ky., this morning, entombing a number of miners, killing one named James Willis outright and fatally injuring his mother.

Fell into a Vat of Lye.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14.—Wm. Schneider fell in a vat of lye at Proctor & Gamble's soap factory yesterday, and died of his injuries a few hours later.

Jumping From a Church Spire.

Vienna, Nov. 14.—A youth to-day committed suicide by jumping from the spire of the St. Augustine Court Church, a height of 115 feet.

Didn't Know the Gun Was Loaded.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 14.—William Brokman was fatally shot by William Dunning, who didn't know his gun was loaded.

Murderer Lynched.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—A. S. Pipes, a prominent planter of Oak Ridge, Louisiana, was murdered by a negro, and the murderer was hanged on a tree.

An Aged Couple.

Decatur, Ind., Nov. 14.—Dietrick Linnemeyer died near here, Friday at the age of ninety-four. His wife four months his junior, still survives.

Killed Her Lover and Herself.

Topeka, Nov. 14.—Lillian Quinn, a waiter girl at a Winfield (Kan.) hotel, shot her lover, Frank E. Lockwood, and then killed herself.

Horrible Hydrophobia.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Daisy Irick, a young lady sixteen years old, residing with W. H. Daniels at the corner of Fifty-seventh and La Salle streets, died to-day after twenty-four hours writhing in all the horrors of hydrophobia. She was bitten twenty-seven days ago by a Newfoundland dog, but was supposed to have entirely recovered from the effects.

Proposed Confederation of Red Men.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Interior Department is in receipt of Chief Bushyhead's message to the Cherokee Legislature, in which he strongly urges a confederation of the Indian nations of the Territory as a mutual safeguard against outside interference or encroachment.

EMBEZZLER ENO.

The Biggest Crook in the Canada Colony

Preparing to Make Restitution—His Flying Trip to New York.

New York, Nov. 16.—Through the untiring efforts of an unmarried sister negotiations for settlement have been opened between friends of John C. Eno and the directors of the Second National Bank, from whom he embezzled over $[illegible]. The round millions were made good by his father, and the directors had to supply the remainder. The United States District Attorney confessed to-day to a knowledge of the negotiations, but declined to say whether or not he would quash the indictment if they were successful. A friend of the family says when Eno received a letter from his sister telling him what had been done, he took an early morning train at Montreal, and, reaching this city at night, repaired to the paternal mansion on Fifth avenue. He wore a heavy Canadian ulster and a soft felt hat. The collar of the coat was turned up, and served to completely hide his features. No one would have recognized him in that attire, and certainly none suspected him. It was said that he actually hungered for a look at the old house and the society of his family, and had taken a desperate chance. The next night he returned to Canada.

A DARING PROJECT.

An Army of One Hundred Thousand to Invade Mexico by New Year's.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 13.—Captain Edward Friend, of the El Paso Rifles, has arrived here and opened a roll for recruits to join Cutting's filibustering expedition into Mexico. The expedition will be thoroughly organized within a month, and the insurgents will rendezvous at El Paso, from which point they will invade the Mexican Republic. The men who are being enlisted are well-known characters, desperate in the extreme, and capable of causing serious international trouble. Associated with the movement are some wealthy men of Chicago and New York, who are raising troops in this locality. Three prominent Catholic priests are also in the scheme, and one of them has gone to Rome to enlist the Pope's sympathy. The Yaqui Indians, the hostiles of Mexico, are also associated in the enterprise. Over 10,000 names are already signed, and the movement is growing so rapidly that by the first of the year an army of 100,000 will be ready to be hurled into Mexico. The plan of the new Government has been formulated. It is to be a Socialistic Republic, held in check by a strong military power. Great inducements are to be offered to the unemployed workingmen of the United States to emigrate thither.

RIOTING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Thousand People Try to Lynch the Murderer of Mamie Kelly.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—An immense audience assembled at the Metropolitan Hall to-night to express their indignation at the murder of little Mamie Kelly, who was so cowardly shot down on Wednesday last by Alexander Goldenson. Several fiery speeches were made, which created intense excitement. After the meeting adjourned the excited crowd left the building and proceeded to the county jail, where the prisoner is confined, with the evident intention of taking him out and lynching him. Passing along the street the crowd was greatly increased in numbers, and by the time they reached their destination it numbered fully 10,000. Several attempts were made to storm the jail, but it was guarded so strongly that the police were enabled to repel the mob at each attempt. At this hour, 10 p. m., the trouble is somewhat subsiding.

Civil War in Spain.

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch has been received from Madrid stating that a revolt against the Government is feared. Troops and artillery are moving rapidly through the city, and the War Department offices are accessible to those only who are on Government business. Catalonia is in a condition bordering on insurrection, and at Cadiz a regiment of soldiers ordered to Cuba flatly refused to embark. The Catalonians are incensed over the Anglo-Spanish treaty, which, unless modified, will be the cause of numbers joining the Carlists. Recently the Government abolished the rank of Sergeant in the army, and this act is considered by the soldiers as the cap-sheaf to the many persecutions to which they have been subjected. The Carlists, quick to see vantages, are working industriously to keep up the general agitation in military and civil circles.

A Fated Family.

Bucyrus, O., Nov. 12.—Mrs. G. V. King, of Bucyrus, died yesterday while at Berlin Heights, Huron County. She visited that place to attend the funeral of her brother, who died October 29. Seven days later her father died, and two days afterward her mother. The death of four grown folks in one family during two weeks is a fact worthy of note.

Mrs. Morosini Schilling.

New York, Nov. 12.—The *Herald* prints a sensational article hinting that the disappearance of Mrs. Victoria Morosini Schilling may have been the result of foul play. It is argued that the circumstances are suspicious, and that it seems impossible that the lady could have been so completely lost to the public knowledge and yet remain alive and unrestrained of her liberty.

Kumler's Successor.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The President made the following appointment to-day: Wm. B. Burnett, of Cincinnati, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.

Pa Says No.

Sofia, Nov. 12.—The King of Denmark, on behalf of his son, Prince Waldemar, has sent a telegram to Tirnova expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon his son, but declining upon any condition to allow him to accept the throne. It is therefore needless to send a deputation to Cannes to meet Prince Waldemar.

Fatally Scalded in Lime Water.

Newark, O., Nov. 12.—William Kennedy, employed at the Newark Paper Mill, fell into a tub of boiling lime water solution to-night and was terribly scalded. His age is about fifty years, and is married. He can not live.

Burglars in a Hotel.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12.—At Hurley, Wis., two burglars went through the new Burton House, pillaging fifteen rooms and securing several hundred dollars' worth of watches and jewelry. They overlooked a guest who had $8,000 in cash in his room. The thieves were captured in their room with the plunder and a kit of burglars' tools.

Wilson, the Wife-Murderer, Hanged.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—William Stubblefield Wilson, the wife-murderer, was hanged at Jonesboro, Ill., this afternoon. The execution was private, not more than twenty-five persons being present.

A Boat Set on Fire by Lime.

Sandusky, O., Nov. 12.—The steamer Northerner loaded with lime, in leaving the North Dock of Kelly's Island, this afternoon, ran aground and a heavy northeast sea caused the steamer to leak, setting fire to the lime by combustion. The boat and cargo are burning up and will be a total loss.

Horrible Warfare.

Bombay, Nov. 12.—The Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan General, sent to subdue them, and badly defeated. The General sent to Cabul ten cartloads of heads of rebels killed in the battle, as a token of the victory his forces had won.

DYNAMITE ON A TRAIN.

Fiendish Attempt to Blow Up a Passenger Train with Bombs.

Punxsutawney, Nov. 11.—Upon the arrival at Dubois, Pa., of the mail train north on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad to-day, the car inspector, while passengers were getting on and off the cars at the depot, discovered three dynamite bombs and caps fastened under the springs of the rear coach. The bombs were carefully removed and there were many pale faces among the passengers when they learned the terrible fate they had so narrowly escaped. The train starts from Punxsutawney every morning, and it was undoubtedly at that place that the bombs were placed under the springs, as it makes only short stops between there and Dubois. It is twenty miles from the place of starting, and how it was possible for a train to run that distance over short curves with that amount of dynamite and caps under the springs of a coach is a mystery. Thirty-four persons were in the coach. Suspicion points directly to no person as the perpetrator of the deed. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the railroad authorities and an effort made to bring the criminal to justice.

FULL NAME OR NONE.

Why a Young Lady Postponed Her Wedding for a Day.

Cincinnati, Nov. 11.—Samuel Maerbl made a strange request of Marriage License Clerk Hauser this morning. He asked that the name of a woman be changed in a marriage license. When questioned, he said he had got a marriage license Wednesday. Mr. Hauser had asked him what the woman's name was, and he said "Annie May." This name was put in the license. Yesterday he wanted the name "Schiar" added to the "Annie May" to make his sweetheart's name complete. He said that when he was ready to marry her Wednesday night she would not marry him because her full name was not in the license, and the wedding was therefore postponed.

A Death Dealing Contrivance.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—S. D. Mollanoff, a Russian resident of this city, claims he has invented a nitro-glycerine bomb. He says he has discovered a liquid with which nitro-glycerine may by mixed making it non-explosive, that, by adding another chemical, the nitro-glycerine is transformed to its original state. He uses a double shell, the inside one containing the non-explosive mixture of nitro-glycerine and the outer one containing a chemical which liberates the pure nitro-glycerine. Major-General Howard says the invention is worth looking into. Other officers have pronounced favorably upon it. The French Minister of War has sent for details to experiment on the invention.

A Knife in His Head.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 11.—The horrible spectacle was witnessed at the Central Market to-day of a man running through a crowd with a knife sticking in his head, and the blood streaming down his face and saturating his garments. He ran two blocks, when a policeman pulled out the knife and summoned a physician. The man may recover. He is Henry Lindsia. He and a companion going to work met two drunken men who picked a fight with them, in which one of the roughs drove a knife into Lindsia's skull an inch and then ran away. Lindsia, maddened with pain, was with difficulty captured and the knife drawn out.

The Bell Telephone Case Dismissed.

Cincinnati, Nov. 11.—Judge Sage, of the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day announced the decision of his colleagues on that bench in the case of the United States vs. American Bell Telephone Company, in which the Court decided that it had no jurisdiction over the Bell Telephone Company, and that the suit against them must be dismissed without prejudice. The decision does not include the local companies, but it is doubtful whether the suit pending against them will ever be prosecuted.

Will Leave It to His Pa.

Tirnova, Nov. 11.—Prince Waldemar has sent a telegram to the Regents expressing his grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Sobranje in selecting him Prince of Bulgaria. He states, however, that the decision as to his acceptance rests with his father, the King of Denmark, and adds that other duties may prevent his accepting the rulership of Bulgaria. The Prince's reply is considered to presage his refusal of the throne. The Danish papers generally advise Prince Waldemar to refuse the Bulgarian throne.

The Romance of an Ohio Convict.

Columbus, O., Nov. 11.—Bolton Shay, who is serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary for burglary, was surprised to-day when three elegantly dressed ladies from Chicago called upon him. They were Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Allen, sisters of the convict. They had not heard of him for sixteen years, and supposed him dead. Recently they heard of his whereabouts, and are here to assist in his parole. He is of a wealthy family, and after a disgraceful career wants to reform.

Butting a Burglar Out of Time.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 11.—Capt. Harry May, of the barge Transport, was awakened last night by three burglars in his cabin, who had come after a large sum of money he had with him. One stood over him with a revolver and demanded his money. The Captain jumped up and landed his head in the burglar's stomach, stunning him. While the Captain was giving the alarm the burglars escaped.

Bartholdi is Angry.

New York, Nov. 11.—Liberty's torch still remains in darkness, and it is said that Bartholdi has lost his temper, and announces his intention of personally soliciting an illuminating fund from French residents of New York.

The Sugar Crop of Cuba.

Havana, Nov. 11.—It is the general opinion that the total production of sugar in the season of 1886-87 will amount to over 800,000 tons, and exceed the largest crop hitherto raised on the island.

Mutilated by Monkeys.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 11.—Thomas Murphy, keeper of the Roger Williams' Park, was terribly mutilated by two monkeys that attacked him in their cage.

A Husband's Terrible Act.

Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11.—Daniel Crowley is under arrest charged with pouring kerosene over his wife's clothing and setting it on fire.

Killed a Child Because It Cried.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 11.—The trial of Charles Bohall for the murder of an infant child of Cynthia Groger, was concluded to-day with a verdict of guilty. The victim of Bohall's wrath was the three-month old child of his housekeeper. Bohall smothered it to death because it cried in the night.

Miserable Shoes for Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 11.—General Miles says that the soldiers of Captain Lawton's command were crippled in their efforts to capture Geronimo by the miserable shoes made at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

James D. Fish a Wreck.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Dr. John C. Johnson, who was the ex-banker's physician, called on James D. Fish yesterday, and, together with the prison physician, Dr. Hoaie, made a mental examination of his former charge. Dr. Johnson stated to a reporter that Fish was in a deplorable physical and mental condition. Dr. Johnson's report will be incorporated in a petition to President Cleveland for Fish's pardon.

A Night Watchman Burned to Death.

Edmore, Mich., Nov. 11.—The shingle mill of Kiser & Williams was burned late last night. The night watchman, John Mayes, aged 26, was burned to a crisp. The loss was $1,900.

THE PACKERS BACK DOWN.

They Rescind Their Resolution to Refuse Employment to Knights of Labor, but Will Hold Out for the Ten-Hour Day—The Stock Yards Garrisoned by Over a Thousand Armed Men.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The first overtures toward a settlement of the great strike at the Stock Yards were made quietly yesterday by the packers rescinding the resolution never again to employ Knights of Labor or union men until they resigned from those organizations. The situation at the yards remained unchanged throughout the day, the action of the packers not having been heard of until late at night. The employes of the large houses were paid off, and this, added to the prevalent despondency among the strikers over the hopelessness of their case, was productive of much more general intoxication than has yet been noticed, but notwithstanding disturbances were less frequent than on either Monday or Tuesday.

Representatives of all the packing firms met in the directors' room of the Board of Trade upon an urgent call yesterday. The meeting was private, but, like most private meetings of these days, it was only semi-private. This much became evident. The chief Knight of Labor representative in the city had met some one of the packers, authorized to speak for all the rest, and there had taken place between them a general discussion of the situation. That discussion had reached a conclusion on two points. One was that the packers at their last meeting had struck a blow at the whole organization of Knights. The other was that, in turn, the boycott on Chicago meats had been ordered or was about to be. From these two points the two representatives argued out the question. Now there has been two results. One is the action taken by the Packers' Association and the other is the action taken by the Knights.

At the meeting of the packers yesterday a series of resolutions was adopted setting forth that inasmuch as the packers had become convinced that the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting declaring that no man would be employed by them unless he severed his connection with labor organizations were unjust to numerous persons who are members of such organizations, those resolutions should be rescinded, and the following resolutions be adopted as being more in accord with the mutual interest of the employers and employed, to-wit:

"Whereas, The packers are confronted with the fact that their employes are repeatedly leaving their employment without notice to them and to the great detriment of their business, which is of such a nature as to require constant prosecution and careful attention, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That while we will not exclude from employment the members of such organizations, we will exercise the right to employ and discharge whom we please and conduct our business on the ten-hour plan and according to our best interests."

The action taken or yet to be taken by the head and front of the strikers, it was hinted last night, would be that inasmuch as the packers had recognized the Knights of Labor and rescinded their former resolution against that order, and inasmuch as the strike had been precipitated by the local authorities against the wishes of Mr. Barry, the chief representative of Mr. Powderly, now in the city, the strike has been or will be declared off, and all the old hands ordered back to work. The packers, it has been said, stick to the ten-hour principle, this having been conceded to them on the ground that they will withdraw their boycott on the Knights of Labor, the Knights in turn to withdraw their proposed boycott on the product of the Chicago packing houses.

Another view of the case, suggested by a friend of the packers last evening, is that the packers became convinced that their resolution of the previous day was wrong in principle, and that many members of various labor unions or other organizations might have paid in money for benevolent or insurance purposes which their resignation would annul. For these reasons the resolutions were rescinded and the new ones substituted.

In accordance with the determination reached by General Fitz Simons Tuesday, a special order was issued from brigade headquarters at the Stock Yards that the commanding officer of the First Cavalry detail one troop of the command to join the two regiments at the yards, the troop to ship their horse equipments and come fully armed and equipped for service, carrying carbines and revolvers with rounds of ball cartridges and twenty rounds of revolver amunition. In accordance with the order, Colonel Jacobs detailed Troop D, consisting of fifty men under Captain Ole Hough, belonging to his command, and dispatched them to the yards. With this latest addition the brigade is now complete and fully equipped for any emergency that can possibly arise. The Gatling gun stands in the yard covered with heavy canvass, and under the immediate eye of a guard, ready for use when the call comes, but that is among the least of the expectations.

The number of men now making it their special business to preserve the peace is 1,075, classified as follows:

Brigade officers	7
First Regiment infantry	415
Second Regiment infantry	243
First cavalry	42
Deputy sheriffs	326
Town of Lake police	42
Total	1,075

All of the packing houses were in operation yesterday, and the number of employes was visibly increased. New men, hired at the city offices of the various firms, were sent down from time to time during the day by scores and by hundreds.

New York, Nov. 11.—The wholesale butchers of Washington market say they do not believe that there will be any real attempt made by the Western packers to bring cattle East and then kill them, and in that opinion they agree with the representatives in this city of the Western packers. One wholesale butcher said he understood that about 300 oxen had been killed and dressed in New Jersey this week for a Western packer. The report, however, could not be verified. The men who actually kill and dress the cattle here are all union men, and they will not kill any cattle for the Western packers so long as the strike lasts, and if any wholesale dealers here or any where East attempts to assist the Western packers by arranging for their cattle to be killed here a strike of all the union butchers would immediately be ordered. The agents of the Chicago packers say that a car-load of cattle may be killed for Western packers here and there in some of the towns along the route to supply the local trade.

D'Aumale's Gift Accepted.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Minister Goblet has notified the French Academy of his approval of the Academy's acceptance of Chantilly, the gift of the Duc d'Aumale. It is expected the question of the recall of the Duc d'Aumale will be discussed by the Cabinet. President Grevy personally favors his recall.

Safe from the Law's Clutches.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 11.—Stewart, the American absconder, arrested here for bringing stolen money into Canada, was acquitted Tuesday evening on legal technicalities.

The Fourth Annual Feast of the Iroquois Club.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The Iroquois Club will hold its fourth annual banquet at the Palmer House November 17, beginning at eight o'clock. The arrangements are for between 300 and 400 members and guests. The list of speakers as far as acceptances have been received, is as follows: Governor David B. Hill, of New York; Speaker Carlisle, of Kentucky; Judge David Turpie, of Indianapolis; ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana; Land Commissioner Sparks, Pensions Commissioner John C. Black, First Assistant Postmaster General A. E. Stevenson, J. G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee; General Bragg, of Wisconsin, and M. W. Fuller, of Chicago.

FASHION LETTER.

New Styles in Fall and Winter Goods—Something About Bonnets.

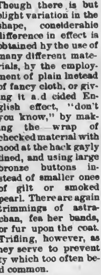
[New York Special Correspondence.]

Fashionable modistes are all busy preparing winter outfits consisting of English homespun and English serge tailor-made suits for utility wear, more elaborate costumes of cheviot, camel's hair tweed and the like, combined with plush or velvet for church, visiting and similar uses; the costumes of velvet for full dress occasions made long or short to suit individual taste, style of figure and age. Corded silk of the softest texture striped with bands of velvet is very fashionably used upon handsome gowns of plain dove gray, dark blue or golden brown armure, tricot or camel's hair. The groundwork of the striped silk which forms the panels, etc., invariably corresponds in hue with the tint of the woolen goods with which it is combined.

The guard's colors promise to be as fashionable as ever this season, and red and deep Russian blue bids fair to become almost a uniform in itself, so popular has the combination grown. This mixture, known as the Princess of Wales' colors, shows itself this autumn in every sort of fabric from serge to satin, and from the plainest morning dress to the most magnificent evening and reception toilets. Ecru and golden brown are also highly favored, these colors showing themselves particularly among elegant church costumes, made with a jacket or polonaise of golden brown plush. French polonaises, with the bodice fastening from left to right across the chest, are seen upon the latest models in overdresses. They conform admirably with the fashion of raising the skirt of the polonaise high on one side. Those Jersey-shaped garments necessitate a sloping seam down the center of the front to secure a perfect fit.

VISITING COSTUMES.

Other new polonaises from an English house show the fronts cut away, revealing a moliere waistcoat beneath. At each side are draperies almost in panier effects, being suitable for slender women only. For stouter figures are models which show the form at each side of the front extending into wide panels which are variously trimmed with jetted applique bands, feather trimming, natural beaver, blue fox and other handsome furs. *En suite* with these in many instances are tiny muffs of velvet decorated to correspond, ready for use later on. Braids and galloons, woven, braided, beaded and embroidered, continue in vogue and appear in the guise of bretelles on corsages around the lower edge of the basque, at the wrists of sleeves, and extending up the seam, as a bordering on skirts and overskirts, and finally, the richest and most striking designs are used to define panels and tabliers on skirts and for ornamenting wrappings of every description. A propos of outside garments, the marquise jacket, made of finely plaited or shaggy cloth, with its velvet *revers*, and deep collar, is one of the most popular shapes among the season's livery. The coat can be worn opened or fastened closely to the throat as taste or the requirements of the weather may decide. The fronts are half-loose even when the jacket is buttoned, but the back fits very closely and the entire garment is several inches longer than most of the jackets worn last spring. Though there is but slight variation in the shape, considerable difference in effect is obtained by the use of many different materials, by the employment of plain instead of fancy cloth, or giving it a decided English effect, "don't you know," by making the wrap of checked material with hood at the back gayly lined, and using large bronze buttons instead of smaller ones of gilt or smoked pearl. There are again trimmings of astrachan, feather bands, or fur upon the coat. Trifling, however, as these varieties are, they serve to prevent that tiresome similarity which too often becomes monotonous and common.


WALKING JACKET.

PROMENADE CLOAK.

Skirts exceedingly full at the back are still holding their sway both here and abroad, but it is still matter of congratulation that the absurdly *bouffant* crinoline is kept in abeyance on this side of the water. It is true that many of the best-dressed women wear the tournure, but instead of ungainly steel they content themselves with box-plaited folds of very stiff muslin or crinoline fastened low on the inside of the dress skirt on the back. It is considered exceedingly bad taste to wear the tournure high up to the waist.

In new millinery wares are close, graceful cottage bonnets, whose pretty shapes are almost spoiled by the towering trimmings built upon the fronts. These do not suit long slender faces, and the only way to render them satisfactory is to purchase the little velvet or felt bonnet, and then order the trimmings to be lowered to render the bonnet a thing of beauty, sure to prove becoming. The new fishwife poke is chic, natty and stringless, and has a full puffed brim of velvet, a round soft crown, and is trimmed with beaded aigrette loops of satin and velvet Picot ribbon. The bonnet is made of all the rich full shades in russet and golden brown, ruby, moss green, etc. One pretty model is made of dark wine velvet trimmed, with a net work of pink and ruby beads and a cluster of pink ostrich tips drooping over the full puffed velvet brim.

K. D.

Rang the Bell on Him.

"Ahthuh, I've been insulted; don't you know. Weal, downright insulted."

"You don't mean it, deah boy."

"Ya-a-s, weally. But I got w-weal good and even."

"Tell me about it, chappie."

"Why you see it was this way. I was just saying what I thought of v-vulgah people who w-worked, you know, and that g-gweat b-bwute Werkly called me a g-gweat stupid ass, just as plain."

"How howwible! And what did you do?"

"I just w-wang a chestnut bell at him with all my might."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—"I am not pleased with your selections. You play too much dirge music," said the manager to the leader of an orchestra; "besides, your men don't play with any larrup-tarrup. You need more guff." The leader has ever since been trying to find out the meaning of the novel music terms used by his manager.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Western stocks of tobacco was reduced by [illegible] hhds in October against [illegible] in October, 1885. The Louisville stock was reduced [illegible] hhds and the Cincinnati stock by only 1,[illegible] hhds., though the Louisville receipts were the larger. The action of the market has been comparatively very healthy, the demand being general and sales being made at full and nearly even prices all around. The rapid reduction of stocks and the prospective continuance of the protracted embargo which the weather has been keeping on stocks in country barns have kept the market in favor of sellers, but not more than to the degree of keeping prices in the outside limits of quotations. There was a good, steady demand for medium and low grade Burleys at full prices, while the scant offerings of the better grades have been constantly met with spirited competition. Low and medium grades of dark and heavy tobaccos of shipping kinds have been active, and occasionally with variations in selling favor, and Green redried leaf has also faired better; but for these classes the advance of [illegible]c in prices noticed last week covers the sales of this week. Favorable reports of the condition of tobacco in barns are being received. We quote 1886 tobacco as follows for full weight packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 50@2 00	[illegible]
Common lugs	2 [illegible]@2 75	3 75@[illegible]
Medium lugs	2 [illegible]@3 75	4 [illegible]@5 00
Good lugs	4 00@4 50	[illegible]@[illegible] 75
Common leaf	4 25@4 75	6 [illegible]@[illegible]
Medium leaf	5 00@6 00	7 00@[illegible] 00
Good leaf	7 00@8 50	11 00@14 00
Selections	9 00@12 25	15 00@18 50
Wrappers	12 00@[illegible]	[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

Henry F. Duncan, of Bowling Green, for several years a clerk in the Auditor's office, but more recently in the Insurance Bureau at Frankfort, has been tendered and has accepted the Clerkship of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

The farmers of Daviess County have began marketing their tobacco. There has been a large crop raised this year. The highest price paid by Owensboro tobacconists so far was six dollars for leaf and one dollar for trash. A large amount of tobacco raised in the county has been frost-bitten, which will bring the price of sound tobacco up some.

Nathan and James Farris, store-keepers of Blueline, Bullitt County, went to Louisville a few days ago to attend to some business. They drank considerable whisky while in the city, and then started home in a drenching rain. When about four miles from the city they halted and James went into the half-way house of Jacob Fried to get warm. Nathan was too drunk to leave the wagon. Some time afterward James went out to look after his cousin, Nathan, when he found him stone dead. It is thought the man died from exposure.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, a well-known citizen of the Howard's Mills neighborhood, near Owingsville, met with a serious and probably a fatal accident the other evening. Riding along the road toward his home, horseback, his horse took fright and started to run, the first sudden jump throwing the rider to the ground, and with one foot in a stirrup he was dragged a considerable distance, the animal going at his best speed. The gentleman was badly bruised about the head and shoulders, and, at last accounts, was in a very critical condition.

Archibald Borders, one of the most reputable, wealthy and best known business men of the Sandy Valley, died at his home near Richardson, a few days ago, after a short illness. He was eighty-nine years old.

Prohibition was carried in Ohio County by a majority of 777, another county for Western Kentucky added to the dry list.

Ion Petuska, a Pole, has been the object of a great deal of curiosity in the West end of Louisville of late. He first made his appearance several days ago, when he visited the Seventeenth-street market, and devoured in the presence of a crowd of the curious four pounds of raw meat. Since then he has visited the market every morning and feasted on the "butchers' scraps," picked up off the ground. He feeds like a ravenous wolf, and his unkempt hair and beard, his ferocious eye and savage countenance give him the appearance of a wild man. He can speak English imperfectly, but refuses to talk about himself further than to give his name and nationality. Whence he comes or whither he goes no one has yet been able to determine. The butchers think he is some poor, half-starved fugitive, who is either unable or unwilling to work. He is another man with a history.

Mrs. John Dewberry, the widow of a well-known ward politician and saloon-keeper, who died several months ago, came to the front the other morning with a remarkable story. She dreamed that the spirit of her lamented lord appeared to her and told her to go to a certain spot in the back yard of his old saloon premises, where she would find a buried treasure. She went to the spot indicated in company with a veracious reporter, and there, sure enough, upon digging into the ground, she found an old flower-pot containing twelve $20 gold pieces. This is a true story, however strange it may seem, and Mrs. Dewberry, who is a simple old woman, will swear to it.

A young man named William Robinson, about twenty-seven years of age, employed in getting out saw-logs about twelve miles east of Henderson, met with a fatal accident a few days since. He was assisting several other men in rolling a log on a wagon, when the chain broke, and before he could get out of the way the log struck and knocked him down, rolling over and crushing him in a frightful manner, causing almost instant death.

James Metcalfe, living on the north side of Rough river, near State Ripple, while shoeing a horse, a few days ago, the animal suddenly reared up, and, coming down, stepped upon him, breaking three ribs and cutting an ugly gash in his head. His condition was serious at last reports.

At a ratification of the election of Dr. Godfrey Hunter, the successful Congressional candidate in the Third District, the other night, an anvil exploded at Burkesville, and killed Walter Haggard. Jack Jones, the county jailor; Wm. Huddleston, and Wm. Richey were also seriously injured.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed two murder cases from Bourbon County, viz: James Farris, sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the killing of Stephen Richardson, in April, 1886, and John H. Wren, sentenced for life for the killing of Wm. Ross in December, 1885.

Intimate friends of Speaker Carlisle declare the stories recently circulated contemplated removal to Kansas as absurd.

The average pastorate at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, Louisville, for twenty years has been five years. Dr. Eaton preached his fifth anniversary sermon the other day from the text: "Lo, I am with you alway."

The taxable property of Kenton County has been returned at 17,095,570.

The unknown negro murdered at Nicholasville, some weeks ago, turns out to be Jim Barnes, who was shot during a game of cards by L. Smith and Sam Million. Both are under arrest.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, NOV. 17, 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription.
One year $1 50
Six months .... [illegible]
Three months .... [illegible]
☞ Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Column 1 year .... [illegible]
[illegible]

The tobacco men in a number of counties in the growing districts have held meetings for the purpose of taking action regarding the outrageous methods employed by the city warehouses in selling crops shipped there by individuals and buyers. Very few people know what thievery exists, and it is only when their eye-teeth have been cut by actual experience do they begin to comprehend that in all the ratscally arrangements they have been the victims of, the tobacco warehouse manipulations cap the climax, sailing as it does, under the head of legitimate business. Many who ship do not understand how it is that a large portion of the crop is required to pay seemingly useless expenses, and while they storm about it they are not profited except by experience. To illustrate a case in point we note the shipment of a farmer of this county not long ago. He had always sold his crop at home, but, this year determined to sell on the "breaks." After carefully sorting his crop, which was a very good one, he prized it in eleven hogsheads and shipped to the market. It is hardly worth while to say in what city, for both are alike. When he went to the market to sell he explained what class of crop he had, and stated that he had been offered such a price for it. When the tobacco was offered the trash and common tobacco sold high, within seventy-five cents of the best qualities. A very low price was offered for the best tobacco. The average price of it all was about one-half what he had been offered at home, and so he rejected the sale of the best tobacco and accepted the sale of the common grades. He was not aware that under the rules of the warehouse when he rejected the price of one hogshead, the buyer had the privilege of rejecting the purchase of the other ten, and the seller had to pay $22 rejection fees, $2 for each hogshead. This was his experience however, and in addition, the ten-pound sample taken from each hogshead was not returned, the bidder stating that he boxed the samples up and sent them away. It is very evident to any reasoning mind that this purchaser endeavored to almost steal the crop of tobacco by offering a bait in the way of big prices for the common tobacco, while the price for the good was nothing like its value. If the shipper had the right to accept the prices offered for the common tobacco and reject the sale of any single hogshead he would have been on equal footing, and could have made the sale somewhat profitable to what it resulted under the existing rules. Before the shipper finally disposed of his crop he had lost 220 pounds of tobacco as samples, paid $44 rejection fees, and his expenses of two trips to the city in offering, and finally so annoyed was he over the entire matter that he left orders with the house to sell whenever the first good day came. That day came when the warehouse saw an opportunity to make the sale profitable to itself, and the shipper finally received about one-half of the actual value of his tobacco. This is usually the experience of new-beginners on the breaks, and the old sellers reap about the same harvest. There is not a shipper in this entire section that has been in the business constantly for ten years, but has lost their time and money, and are in no wise benefitted financially, while the warehousemen have coined money every year. When the rejection fees, the samples, selling fees, and other "incidentals" are considered, and it is understood that whenever a hogshead of tobacco is offered that these charges are bound to be collected; then it will be an easy matter to see how it is that the warehouses are always "right side up with care." It is a plain unvarnished system of robbery, and as long as the growers and shippers permit it to continue they will be the ones to suffer the consequences. The growers and shippers in every county ought to hold meetings at their county-seat and take the same action as the Owen County Tobacco Association, published in these columns some time ago. The power and influence that this great number of agriculturists could exercise if united in an association, would be sufficient to bring the warehousemen to any terms reasonable and desirable. Gallatin has taken a great interest in this matter, and her growers ought to take steps at once for their protection.

The above is from the Warsaw Independent, and is worthy of consideration.

Crop Reports.

Tobacco will be fully 90 per cent of an average crop. Cut and housed in good condition, from 5 to 10 per cent reported more or less injured by frost. The greatest damage by frost done to this crop was in the Southern and Western portions of the State, with the [illegible] variety.

[illegible] The condition of this crop is 90 and average 90 per cent. [illegible] fall average, [illegible] 75 per cent up to quantity, with a light crop of [illegible]. Potatoes: Condition [illegible] average [illegible]. A full crop of sorghum and garden products. Many farmers feeding the sorghum cane to their live stock, claiming it to be equal to corn, oats and hay combined, as food for horses, mules and cattle.

Apples rotted and dropped from the trees more than one-half and the bulk of those on hand, it is thought, will not keep well. The Ben Davis variety is reported to be in the best condition.

Live stock is reported in good condition, except a little hog cholera in several counties. Horses and mules are dying in some localities in Warren county and cattle in Henderson county. The disease with the horses and mules, it is thought, was caused from drinking stagnant pond water, and the cattle from eating the stalks of dry weeds, the effect being similar to that of eating the remains of the corn stalk after being chewed and spit out by hogs.

◆

The *Commonwealth* is exerting itself in an attempt to convince its readers that causes other than apathy on the part of the Democrats in this district produced the heavy reduction in Mr. Carlisle's vote on the 2nd of this month. Our esteemed contemporary will find it an up-hill business to convince the people out this way that it knows what it is talking about.

◆

The *Commonwealth* is much elated over the small vote received by Mr. Carlisle, and thinks he is very unpopular at home. From the contents of the columns of the *Commonwealth* the past year or so, it seems that the Covington man in office is almost invariably the fellow no body in that city wants.

◆

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Shelby *News*, published at Shelbyville, this State. John P. Cozine is editor, and he gets up a spicy live column tolie.

◆

The *Commonwealth* is greatly rejoiced over the close call of Mr. Carlisle. How much more would it have been pleased had he been defeated?

◆

The Supreme Court of Mississippi decided that the prohibition or local option law recently passed is constitutional.

◆

Senator Vorrhees says he considers Mr. Carlisle the clearest headed man in Congress.

◆

This is a season of Democratic discontent.

◆

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

Action of the late Legislature in Regard to Regulating the Exemption of Personal Property, Attachments, Etc.

The last Legislature passed and the Governor approved an important amendment to the Exemption laws of Kentucky, the provisions of which amended law are not generally understood. Owing to its very general importance, it is reproduced herewith:

An act regulating the exemption of personal property from execution, attachment, distress for rent and fee-bills in this Commonwealth.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the following property shall be exempt from execution, attachment, distress or fee bill, namely: Two work beasts, or one work beast and one yoke of oxen, two plows and gear, one wagon and one set of gear, or cart, or dray, two axes, three hoes, one spade, one shovel, two cows and calves, beds, bedding and furniture sufficient for family use, one loom and spinning-wheel and pair of cards, all the spun yarn and manufactured cloth, manufactured by the family necessary for family use, carpeting for all family rooms in use, one table, all books not to exceed $50 in value, two saddles and their appendages, two bridles, six chairs, or so many as shall not exceed $10 in value; one cradle, all the poultry on hand, ten head of sheep not to exceed $25 in value, all wearing apparel, sufficient provisions, including breadstuff and animal food to sustain the family for one year, if not on hand, other personal property, money or growing crop not to exceed $40 in value for each member of the family; provender suitable for live stock, if there be any such stock, not to exceed $70 in value, and if such provender be not on hand, such other property as shall not exceed such sum in value; all washing apparatus not to exceed $50 in value; all arms, ammunition and equipments of a militiaman; one sewing-machine and all family portraits and pictures, one cooking stove and appendages, and other cooking utensils, not to exceed in value $25.

Sec. 2. That a work beast exempted under this act shall not exceed in value $150, and a cow and calf under it shall not exceed in value $50. If the officer making the levy [illegible] animals when levied upon exceed said respective sums in value, or if the plaintiff in the writ [illegible] the officer demand it, the officer shall have the animal appraised by two disinterested housekeepers of the county, one to be selected by the officer and the other by the defendant, and in case of a disagreement then the two shall select a third, who shall be sworn by the officer to discharge the duties of appraiser as required by law in the appraisement of real estate to be sold under execution; and if it shall appear by such appraisement such animals have a greater value than the amounts above specified, then such animals shall be sold and the defendant allowed out of the proceeds of the sale of such animal the sums above specified respectively. The officer shall return the appraisement with the writ under which he was acting.

Sec. 3. The tools, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, of any mechanic are exempt from levy under execution, attachment, distress for rent or fee bills. If, however, a mechanic claims the benefit of this section, there shall be but one work beast exempt in his favor. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the officer making the levy shall, before he proceeds to sell, ascertain by the judgment of two discreet, disinterested housekeepers, selected and sworn by him, the value of the tools, and set apart for the defendant such as may be selected by him or his agent, not to exceed in amount one hundred dollars, and may sell the residue. If there be not more than that amount in value, then all the tools shall be set apart for the defendant; a list of the tools so set apart shall be returned by the officer with the process.

Sec. 4. The libraries of all ministers of the Gospel and the professional libraries of attorneys at law, the professional libraries and instruments of physicians and surgeons not to exceed in value five hundred dollars shall be exempt from execution, attachment, distress for rent or fee bills, provided that such ministers, lawyers, physicians and surgeons shall be entitled to only one work beast and to no wagon, cart or dray.

Sec. 5. The wages, not to exceed fifty dollars, of all persons who work for wages shall be exempt from execution, attachment, distress for rent, garnishment, or fee bills. Provided the exemption of fifty dollars shall not apply to debts contracted for food, raiment or house rent for the family.

Sec. 6. The exemption mentioned in this act shall apply only to persons with a family resident in this Commonwealth, and shall be in force from and after the 1st day of June, 1886, and to all debts contracted before that time the present law of exemption shall apply.

Sec. 7. All other laws and parts of laws relating to the exemption of personal property from execution attachment distress for rent, or fee bills in this Commonwealth are hereby repealed.

STATE NEWS.

Paris is talking about a $30,000 opera house.

A Cincinnati mining company are prospecting in Kentucky river hills.

One hundred miles of railroad have been built in this State since January.

W. H. Rowan, County Clerk, of Nelson county, has resigned, and Wm. Delnazo succeeds him. Wm. Rosenham has been appointed Jailer to succeed Samuel Barnes, deceased.

W. W. Adams sold to Dudley Debose, of Atlanta, Ga., the bay mare Red Rose, by Montrose, dam by Flying Cloud; Second dam by Bald Stocking. The price paid was $1,000. The mare is an extra fine saddle mare.—Lexington Press.

During the past season the sale of thoroughbred yearlings has been immense, and must be most highly encouraging to the breeders. Four hundred and sixty-three head were sold and brought the aggregate sum of $362,482, an average of $782.90.

John Carneal, a Greenville negro, was killed in McLean County, Friday, between Livermore and Calhoon, by a man he attempted to rob. Carneal met a man in the road and told him to throw up his hands. The man threw up his hands, also a pistol, and fired at the negro. Carneal was shot through the head and instantly fell to the earth dead.

Larue Herald: Horse stealing seems to be the order of the day in Green county. Bill Elzy Elkins stole James Perkins' horse and Richd Gum stole Abe Warren's horse. Both thefts were committed in the same neighborhood, and on the same night, about two weeks ago. Both animals were found and returned to their owners, and the guilty parties lodged in jail.

The celebrated imported stallion Prince Charlie, brought to this country from England by Mr. P. [illegible] about two years ago, at a cost of [illegible], died at [illegible] Stock Farm, [illegible] afternoon of acute indigestion. The death of this great horse will be a severe blow to the thoroughbred interests of the State, as much was expected of him yet.

Chas. Henderson, the [illegible] gave a bond for fifteen hundred dollars Saturday last night for his appearance before the Shelby Circuit Court next March by the deposit of $1,000 in greenbacks and $500 in gold in the hands of Circuit Clerk Bailey. Henderson will be taken to Danville by Jailer Bennett today, where he is wanted on a similar charge, the warrant having been left in Mr. Bennett's hands for service.—Shelby News.

◆

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

J. C. Smith,

[illegible]

22 & 24 East Third Street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, Seeds, &c. Sells the Superior Grain Drill, the Celebrated Jackson Wagon, The New Deal Plow, the Collins Cast-steel Plow, the South Bend Chilled Plow, the Rain Harrow and Perfect Harrow, Fence Wire, Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Road Scrapers and Plows, and the finest line of Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Feed Grinders and Corn Shellers in the market.

A fine Brewster Side-bar Buggy, warranted for $65. Sewing Machines warranted for five years for $15.50 to $18.00. Agent for the Deering Binder and Mowers.

All Goods sold strictly on their merits. Come and see us or call on our local agent, C. W. Riley, North Bend, O. (Ky. Box.)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers, &c., Plfs.
vs. | Notice of sale in Equity.
Sallie A. Penn and others, Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Dec. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

I. In said county, on the waters of Mudlick and Little South Fork creeks, the first parcel being Lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of Samuel Moore, deceased, bounded thus: Beginning at a stake in James West's line, southwest corner of Mrs. Moore's dower; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stake and 2 Buckeye bushes, corner with Craven Delgaro; then s 89 e 36¼ poles to Hickory trees, corner with said Delgaro; then n 1 e 11 poles to a stone, in a line of said Dower; then with said line n 81 w 36¼ poles to the place of beginning, containing 18¼ acres.

Also the undivided 1-7 part of the following described tract, bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, a corner of James West; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stone in said West's line; then s 89 [illegible] 112½ poles to a stake in J. S. Hume's line; thence n 2½ 3 poles to three Buckeyes, Thomas Fa[illegible] corner; then with his line n [illegible] also a line of James West n 89 w 113 poles to the place of beginning, containing 27¼ acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Harry Schmeid, Plfs.
vs | Notice of sale in equity
C. A. McLaughlin, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1886, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of 9 months, at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Boone, State of Kentucky, near Big Bone Springs, and bounded thus: Beginning at a corner of the Big Bone Spring lot in the road in front of the hotel; then with the road n 82 w 21 poles to a stone at the forks of the road, a corner of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of said lot and with the road n 80¾ w 9 poles; then s 28 w 30 poles to a corner of the 3.61 acre tract below the road; then with a line of the same, same course 1½ poles to a stake; then n 1 e 3.88 poles to a stone, corner of Cayton's one acre lot, 16 links from the corner of the stable; then leaving out said lot s 87¾ e 17½ poles to a stone; n 1 e 9 poles to a stone; n 87¾ w 17½ poles to a stone, passing a Black Locust, 10 links to a stone in the road; then with the road n 1 e 19.12 poles to a stake; then n 18¾ e 11.16 poles to a corner of Smith's lot and upper corner of said 3.61 acre lot; then with Smith's lot and the road n 26½ e 16 poles; s 48½ e 81½ poles; n 77 e 11 poles; then s 24¾ poles to a Honey locust on the east side of the creek, corner of Steg[illegible]; then with the line of same s 5¾ w 100 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain; then s 81½ e 9 poles to a stone above the northeast corner of the hotel yard; then s 5¾ w 16.8 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain in the road; then s 73 w 3½ poles to a stone, southeast corner of store house then leaving it out, n 88 w 4 poles; s 19 w 8 poles; s 83 w 4 poles to a stone bearing s 19 w 36 links from the southeast corner of said store house; then n 88¾ w 10½ poles to the beginning, containing 40.78 acres.

Also the following parcel: Beginning at Geo. L. Miller's corner in a line of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of same n 80 e 11.18 poles to a stone in the road; n 28 w 4½ poles; n 1 e 3.88 poles to Cayton's one acre lot; then running same course 9 poles to another corner of said lot; then same course 10.12 poles to a stone (in all 32 poles) then n 18¾ e 11.00 poles to Smith's corner; then with his line n 68¾ w 8 poles to a stake on the east side of Gum Branch; then down said branch s 20 w 19¼ poles to a point between two Sycamores on west side of the branch, 4 feet west of one and 8 feet west of the other; then s 7 w 41.8 poles to the beginning, containing 3.61 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

Amount to be raised by sale, $707.50.

W L RIDDELL, M C B C C

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE. Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

51-1y Florence, Ky.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers & Traders National Bank

AT COVINGTON,

In the State of Kentucky, at the close of business, Oct. 7, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$663,019 88
Overdrafts		2,610 48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000
Due from approved reserve agents		56,366 08
Due from other Nat'l Banks		11,203 62
Due from banks and bankers		28,594 87
Real est., furniture & fixtures		1,500 00
Current expenses and taxes		3,849 32
Premiums paid		30,800 00
Checks and other cash items	1,318 99	
Bills of other Banks	2,540 00	
Frac. paper currency, nickles and pennies	48 24	
Specie	955 50	
Trade Dollars	1,690 00	
Legal tender notes	34,000 00	40,552 73
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas., (5 per cent. circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$996,877 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock pd in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$36,000 00	
Undivided profits	16,239 91—	52,239 91
Nat'l Bank notes outstanding		44,160 10
Individual dep'ts subject to check	459,221 18	
U. S. D posits	75,000	
Deposits of U S disbursing officers	58 19	
Due to other N'tl Banks	43,393 26	
Due to State B'ks and bankers	16,744 23—	600,477 97
Total		$996,877 88

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton ss

I, John L. Sandford, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John L. Sandford, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Oct, 1886.

A. Kloentrop, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. S. Wayne,
J. H. Mersman, } Directors.
E. J. Hickey,

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,

Resident Dentist.

Office over Post-Office

AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. Landram. G. G. Hughes.

LANDRAM & HUGHES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BURLINGTON, KY.,

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,

RESIDENCE.

RISING SUN, INDIANA.

At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind, Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BURLINGTON, KY.

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

DR. E. A. IGOE,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

RISING SUN, IND

Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For Rent.

50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c, address

Joe Reed or Mrs. Garrison,
Burlington, Ky.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,

Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal.

Jno. H. Ryle,
H. W. Ryle.

County Directory

OFFICERS

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—W. H. Breen, first Saturday and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. [illegible] Constable.

Burlington—W. J. [illegible], Thursday after first Monday, and Henry Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. [illegible], Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. [illegible] Constable.

Petersburg—Joe [illegible], Wednesday after first Monday and L. A. [illegible] fourth Saturday. [illegible] Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. [illegible] Constable.

Union—M. D. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. [illegible], Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Barnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. J. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gaatridge, third Saturday Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE AT - - UNION, KY

F. Riddell. H. P. Stephens.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,

ATTORNEYS at LAW

BURLINGTON, KY.

☞ Office over Dudley Rouse's Store. ☜

W. E. VEST,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,

Erlanger, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.

Pianos

—OR—

Organs,

On time or Monthly payments, every Instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.

Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on

J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky,
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,

Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. Spurgin, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-8m

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SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

A coal raise is what the river needs.

It looked somewhat like sleigh riding last Friday.

E. K. Foster left for Florida last Saturday morning.

There is very little sickness in this part of the county.

Mr. Samuel Pope, of Walton, was in town yesterday.

We have had a season of winter with all the trimmings.

An interesting letter from Missouri will appear in our next issue.

Hogs will commence dying with sore throats now in a few days.

Rev. J. A. Kirtley began a protracted meeting at Big Bone church last week.

To-morrow week is thanksgiving day. The turkey crop is equal to the occasion.

The industrious farmer has made good use of the weather in which he could gather his corn.

J. F. Blythe was out last week to pay his respects to the quails. He had moderately good luck.

Mrs. Elizabeth Light and daughter, Miss Eunie, of Covington, were visiting in Burlington last week.

Judge Dills and C. L. Crisler have put up a long string of their patent fence for John T. McClure.

Messrs. T. F. Curley and S. L. Edwards, two of Walton's leading business men, were in town yesterday.

The protracted meeting at Bellevue has closed. There were 21 additions, 16 of whom were baptized last Sunday.

Mrs. Williams left last Saturday morning in company with her son-in-law, O. B. Hallam, for Washington City.

The Methodists will organize a church at this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock with a membership of twenty-four.

A colored woman who was brought from Walton to the County Infirmary, last County Court day, died last Saturday night.

James Barlow, one of nature's noblemen, from the Pleasant Valley neighborhood, was in town Saturday night to attend the protracted meeting.

Our friend J. J. Berkshire, has assigned his fishing tackle to its winter quarters, and taken down his fox horn and blown the cobwebs therefrom.

Grant Dempsey, who made a confession under the preaching of Rev. Barker one night last week, united with the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning.

Notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather last Saturday, a large crowd attended Walter Whittaker's sale, and property generally sold for good prices.

Miss Viola Fellers, formerly of Evansville, Indiana, is teaching school at Parlor Grove. She has a large attendance, and the patrons are much pleased with the school.

Cold weather is here and if you want a nice winter suit or overcoat, you can do no better than to call at H. F. Blase's, Madison, street, Covington, and secure a bargain.

The report that the Oldham County Herald had suspended, we are glad to say was not correct, and the Herald continues to gladden its readers with its interesting columns.

From the rattle of the shotguns last Sunday we are forced to the conclusion that quite a number of Boone County people were desecrating the Sabbath by hunting.

Superintendent Hall has completed a good cellar under a portion of the County Infirmary. This is a long needed improvement at that institution, and one which will soon pay for itself.

Judge O. B. Hallam was the guest of his brother-in-law, J. C. Revill last week. Mr. Hallam was on his way back to Washington city to resume his official duties in one of the departments.

Friday was a terribly bad day. The wind blew and the snow flew, and it was with difficulty that a pedestrian could get from place to place, the slush was such an impediment to locomotion.

We are under obligations to Mr. Albert Cason for a sack of as fine turnips as can be produced in this county. In the lot was one that weighed six pounds, while all the others were exceedingly large and of good quality.

Eli Carpenter, of the Richwood neighborhood, died last week in the 65th year of his age. The deceased had an exceedingly large number of friends and relatives, and the funeral was attended by over one thousand persons.

Dr. Wm. H. Watt, of Indianapolis, and Miss Minnie Osborn, daughter of James Osborn of Florence, were united in marriage by Elder W. S. Keene, at his residence in Covington, last Thursday. They left immediately for their future home, Indianapolis.

Mr. Taylor, who was engaged several weeks building saddles for our harness maker, A. M. Acra, completed his contract and left for fields new and pastures green last Thursday. He is a splendid workman and left Milton a large stock of handsome saddles.

David Blythe came out home last Saturday and on Sunday morning at ten o'clock he conducted a very interesting young mens' meeting in the Presbyterian church, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, at same place, he conducted a meeting for the ladies.

One of our exchanges has come to a wise, profound and sensible conclusion. It says: "The longer we run a newspaper and write about people and events, the more we realize how utterly impossible it is to scratch every man on the spot where he itches the most."

Mr. Quinn and the writer made a [illegible] successful foraging expedition down the Sober Valley the other day the result of which was the [illegible] of three fine turkeys.

Postponed

The sale of the land belonging to Alonzo Gaines at his death in the Point Pleasant neighborhood, has been postponed until the eighth day of December, 1886.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

Since our last issue the following have united with the Methodist Church: John Cooper and wife, Fred Mack, Miss Mattie Huey and Miss Laura Martin. The meeting is still in progress and much interest is manifested.

Mr. Owen Kirtley, an old citizen of the North Bend country, was in Burlington one day last week and while here he told one of our citizens that when about twenty-five years of age, after a hard fight, he succeeded in killing the last black bear ever seen in Boone County.

Miss Alice Revill sister of our townsman, J. C. Revill, has been transferred and promoted from her former position in the Public Printing Office at Washington, to be a writer or copyist in the office of the Coast and Geodetic survey, at a salary of $90 per month.

STRAYED.—A white mare got loose from the fence at John Carpenter's, near Richwood, Friday night the 29ult, had on cotton head-halter, and has a knot on each front knee. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by

DOUGLAS FLEEK, Grant P. O.
Boone Co. Ky.

Col. J. H. Burkham, one of the largest corn-growers in the Miami bottoms, estimates that the corn crop will be from fifteen to twenty per cent short this year. He thinks an association of farmers organized for the purpose of interchanging views on the various subjects affecting agricultural interests would be an advantage to our farmers, and we believe he is about right.—Lawrenceburg Register.

Last Thursday Dr. J. C. Terrill, of Hubbittsville, assisted by Drs. L. B. Terrill, of Delhi, O.; W. M. Terrill, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. D. Terrill, of Petersburg; J. M. Grant, of Burlington; W. B. Grubbs, of Taylorport; A. Sayre, of Florence and E. W. Duncan, of Walton, performed extirpation of the *uterus* on Mrs. Richard White on account of a fibroid tumor of that organ. The tumor weighed 15 pounds, and the patient survived the operation but eight hours. The operation was performed at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. White, she believing it was the only means by which she could be relieved of the agonies she had been enduring for months.

The wife and daughter of Thomas Graves left Wednesday morning to join him in Petersburg which will in future be their home. We regret, exceedingly to lose this most estimable family. Living in and near town as they have for so many years, they have endeared themselves to our citizens to an extraordinary degree, and will sorely be missed socially, and by their church people as well as by their relatives. Mrs. Graves has also been identified with all the charitable movements, the temperance organizations &c., of the town, and her highest ambition seemed to be found in sharing her blessings with others, so that especially by the poor and unfortunate will she be missed. Miss Katie has always been one of our most popular young ladies, her sweet smile and kindly, gracious manner wins all hearts and she will in returning to Boone, the home of her childhood, find a welcome ready made for her. Mrs. Jennie Willis, the other charming member of this household, we hope, will remain in our midst, having become quite popular since her coming amongst us recently. For the present she will go to Louisville.—Carrollton Democrat.

The next meeting of the Boone County Teachers' Association meets at the Beech Grove School-house, Nov. 27th, '86, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following programme:

Reading, how taught, Miss Nora Ryle, A. C. Collins.

Longitude and Time, Miss Jennie Rutter, J. T. Pettit.

How to gain the love and respect of pupils, Mrs. B. F. Bell.

Decimal fractions, Miss Etta Moody, J. T. Marshal.

The pleasures of school teaching, Miss Alice Walker.

The relation of teachers to patrons, Miss Mollie Castleman, B. F. Bell.

Moral training of pupils, Miss Nannie Bristow.

Holidays, Miss Lillian Corbin, A. S. Rachal.

Uniformity of text-books in public schools, J. P. Craig, D. M. Snyder.

Advantages of the Teachers' Association, T. Z. Roberts, R. C. Kincaid.

Dinner will be served at the school-house by the patrons of the school, and every effort is being made to have a profitable meeting.

COMMITTEE.

Died.

WHITE.—On the 11th inst., about 9 o'clock p. m., at her home about one and a half miles from Burlington, on the Bellevue pike, Mrs. Sidney White, wife of Richard White, and daughter of Mr. R. E. Bruce, of Burlington.

Mrs. White was born and raised in the neighborhood where she died, and by her cheerful and Christian disposition she had endeared herself to all who knew her. For several years she had been an intense but patient sufferer with a trouble that baffled medical skill, and, though recognizing that she was upon the threshold of the great hereafter, that same cheerfulness of spirit remained with her until the last. Mrs. White was a member of the Universalist church in Burlington and was a consistent and conscientious member to whom the entire local membership of the church was greatly attached. By her request Rev. Mr. Barker officiated in a brief funeral service at the grave in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, who, in spite of the very unpleasant weather, assembled at the grave to pay the last and sad tribute of respect to the deceased. The bereaved husband has the sympathy of all who knew his estimable wife.

A suit has been filed in the United States Court in Covington which is exciting considerable excitement. It is by Belle M. Hughes, of Denver, Colorado, against Wm. [illegible] and twenty-one others. She claims that she is the owner of ten thousand acres of land in [illegible] county, Ky., and that the above defendants are in possession of it and refuse to vacate. The land is valuable, and some of the defendants claim that their ancestors purchased the land from his wife, Daniel Boone, during the dark and bloody days."

John McGowan, a well known citizen of Rising Sun, was found dead in his bed Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. For some time previously he had been suffering from nervous prostration, the effects of a protracted spree and had been attended by Drs. Alden and Craig. Monday McGowan was down in town, his condition apparently much improved. Tuesday he was not seen on the streets, and at the coroner's inquest it was developed that all day Tuesday he had suffered from nervous spasms and no word had been sent to his physician. At dark Tuesday McGowan's wife, who a few days before had instituted proceedings for divorce, locked the house up and went to the home of one of her neighbors to spend the night, leaving him alone. Returning about 7 o'clock in the morning she found him in the cold embrace of death. The evidence showed that McGowan had been grossly neglected while ill, and Coroner Harris rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Coincident with the coroner's inquest on the body of John McGowan, Wednesday morning, Judge Bainbridge was giving his decision granting a decree of divorce in the case of Catharine McGowan vs. John McGowan. A messenger arrived and announced the death of the defendent, when R. L. Davis, the petitioner's attorney, moved a dismissal of the case, which his Honor did and ordered that no entry of the case be made on the records.—Rising Sun Local.

When the Democrat went to press last week the trial of George Long and Mrs. Hunton was in progress before Judge Donaldson. They are the parties who have been living on a shanty boat along the river here for some time, and who were arrested by Marshal Jos. Myrick and deputy-marshal Roger Williams on the charge of murdering Charles Gorden, in this county, about the first of October, the body of the latter having been found floating in the river at Madison, about the 10th of that month. The circumstances relied upon by the prosecution were very remote, while the accused proved an alibi by several witnesses. The case was argued for the Commonwealth by County Attorney, D. M. Bridges, in a speech of great power which covered the whole ground, and used the circumstances for all they were worth. M. L. Downs, Esq., conducted the defense—how skillfully we are not able to say, not hearing him, but he got the parties clear, and that is the best criterion. Judge Donaldson made an excellent analysis of the testimony, and after removing all immaterial and irrelevant matter from the case, left it clear that there was no real, legal or sufficient cause for holding the accused until Circuit Court. He accordingly dismissed them. At this juncture Mr. Bridges moved that the parties be held over for adultery, whereupon the case was continued until Monday to allow for preparation to meet the charge. On Monday the Commonwealth was unable to make out her case and the defendents were dismissed. Having had their large fire-arms and their small fire-arms, their weapons and "trix" of various kinds restored to them, the aforesaid Long and his close companion and confidential advisor (who has a husband in Boone county, and four children with her) marched down street side by side; and entering their shanty boat, they at once left, with valorous discretion, for other parts.—Carrollton Democrat.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

G. B. Hopkins is erecting a new residence on his farm.

Dr. Cowan attended the funeral of Dr. Ulery in Rising Sun last Thursday.

Tom Hunkinson is back from Harrodsburg, Ind., to spend the holidays.

People find it very convenient to have a shoe and harness shop at this place.

Oscar Hodges and wife bought their furniture and went to housekeeping last Thursday.

Charlie Wilson and wife, of Aurora, were down several days last week visiting relatives here.

Z. T. Kelly weighed some hogs to Frank and Oscar Hodges Friday, one of which weighed 580 pounds.

John P. Ryle moved to McVille last week, and Henry Parsons, of Gunpowder, moved into the house he vacated.

Capt John Huey has not learned the streets in Rising Sun yet, he has so much business that he has not time to learn them.

Wilson & Riddell, Dr. Cowan, Mrs. Mary Carlton and M. F. Morrison have been improving the streets of our town by putting on a coat of bolders and gravel.

Health of the neighborhood not very good, some cases of pneumonia and diphtheria. J. A. Wilson's son Sam, has been confined with the latter disease for several days.

Oscar Gaines, agent for the County Insurance Company and Deputy Sheriff German were both around this week. You know the nickles are scarce, please keep them at home until we recover from the drainage, for Christmas is coming.

PLATTSBURG.

J. Frank Grant has returned from a trip to Old Virginia.

M. F. Wingate is the proud father of a jumbo boy—weighing 15 pounds.

J. B. Matthews, ex-Gov-Store-keeper, is now clerk of the steamer Minnie No. 2.

We hear that Chas. Schramm has purchased a hardware store up in Clermont County, Ohio.

Unless the Democrats unite on the tariff question before 1888, we will most surely be beautifully left.

As revivals are epidemic in this county, guess Woolper will not miss an attack of shaking of dry bones.

Hon. N. S. Walton is a great lover of fox hunting and has five of the fastest hounds in this part of the county.

Mr. Richard Clore, our own Dick, was recording secretary of the [illegible] convention, held at Dayton, Ohio, last week.

Tom Cunningham, the well known blacksmith, is now running a shop at this place. Tom is said to be the best horse shoer in the county.

J. C. Gordon is teaching the school at the Terrill school house, Miss Ad. Hensley at Woolper and Doctor Alphonso A. Maxfield at Ashby fork.

Mr. F. T. Kruta, one of the cleverest men Boone has, was in town one day last week. He is an enthusiastic Carlisle man, and don't you forget it.

Mr. Wm. Huff, Capt. Lawrenceburg Belle, has thrown up his commission as commander of the vessel, and the Howard Bros. have taken his place at the ferry.

A marriage of one of our young society gents will take place between now and the holidays, the two families thus united represent the most wealthy in the county.

The walnut log men are making things lively down in this vicinity. A. T. Winkly, of Aurora, has bought about 7 or 8 hundred logs, and is hauling them to Petersburg.

It is about time the Democratic free-traders were hauling in their horns, as the election of the 2nd. inst. shows where they stand, and they will only tend to defeat the party in 1888.

Mr. Joseph Vinson and Miss Rena Mayer, both of this place, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, *Epluribus Unum*, at the Stephenson house, Lawrenceburg, Ind., by the Rev. Miller, last Monday week.

Messrs. Editor, your editorial on the Congressional election in this district, was a good one. Give it to them; that is what they need. We are one of those stay-at-home-didn't-know-it-was loaded kind of fellows.

John W. Berkshire has sold his home farm to Capt. G. W. Terrill. John will move to the farm he bought of J. C. Jenkins and the Capt. will move to the house vacated by John, and Mr. Holton, Gallatin County, will occupy the house vacated by Terrill.

There is more game, rabbits especially, in this vicinity than for years. Mr. Editors get Garnett, Tolin and Baker (tell Garnett and Tolin to bring their specks so they can find them setting) to come down and we will go gunning for some of them.

Mr. Patrick Finn who died recently, was one time engineer of the City of Dublin, Ireland. Patrick was 75 years old and was known to almost every person in the county, he was also a school teacher in this county, and the following is one of the words he would give out to be spelled—Transmagullicandubobandancilality.

Frank Dorman, a well known Democrat to many a Kentuckian along the border, was defeated for Auditor of Dearborn county, Ind., by E. D. Moore a Republican. Mr. Moore is as fine a gentleman as lives in Indiana, and a great many Democrats voted for him. He is manager of the large flouring mills at Lawrenceburg.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

A. G. Winston, Plff.
vs. In equity.
Alonzo Gaines' widow, heirs, &c., Dfts.

By virtue of Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale in the front yard of the brick house, on the Susannah Brown tract, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., or thereabout, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, equal installments, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Alonzo Gaines, deceased, to wit:

In the Point Pleasant neighborhood in this (Boone) county, composed of the following several parcels: The first tract is known as the Old Homestead, or Clore tract, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, a corner of Frank Russell, 2 poles from the corner with the Susannah Brown tract, just below the Point Pleasant church—then running with said Russell's line n 48 e 101 4-10 poles to Smith & Russell's corner—then n 48 e 19.27 poles to a stone, Fred Zimmer's corner—Zimmer's line next s 41¾ e 65.44 poles to a stone in a road on a branch; thence n 57 e 22 poles 9 links to a stone in the Minneola pike, said Zimmer's corner; then with the center of said Pike s 5¼ e 7¾ poles; then s 29½ e 26 poles; then s 15¾ e 10 poles—s 9½ e 22 poles to a corner of the Ephriam Helm tract in the center of said pike; then s 48¼ w 51.66 poles to a stake between an Elm and Beech tree, 12 links from the Elm and 8 links from the Beech; then with Annie McNeal's line s 48¼ w 98 poles to a stone, a corner of the George W. Brown tract; then with a line of same n 42 w 73½ poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the Susannah Brown tract; then with same n 42 w 20 2-10 poles to a stake on a branch; then down said branch n 2 w 14 poles to a stake; then n 13 w 24 poles to a stake near the mouth of Carsons spring branch; then n 18 w 8 poles passing a Beech tree on the west bank near the old bridge to the beginning, containing 122 acres.

The second tract is known as the George W. Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Florence, Pt. Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner in the Susannah Brown tract; then with a line of said tract one pole to a stone on the bank of the road; same course n 47¾ e 122 1-10 poles in all to a Beech tree, a corner of said Susannah Brown tract in a line of the Old Homestead; then with a line of the Old Homestead s 42 e 73½ poles to a corner of same in a line of Annie McNeal; then with said line of Annie McNeal s 48 w 56 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 33½ poles to a stake in the branch; then s 48 w 66.66 poles, passing a Beech tree at the top of a hill passing another Beech tree marked at 18.66 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, witnessed by a stone on the north-east bank of the road 15 links from the corner; then with said road n 42 w 77½ poles to George Anderson's corner with the Annie Brown tract; then same course n 42 w 30 poles to the beginning, containing 70.35 acres.

From the above 70.35 acres is excepted a grave yard of one-fourth of an acre.

The third tract is known as the Annie Brown tract and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stake on the east side of the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road, at the junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, then with the latter s 30¼ e 41 4-10 poles to a stone; then s 40 e 20 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 8 poles to a corner of the Susannah Brown tract and the George W. Brown tracts, then with the latter same course s 42 e 30 poles to a corner of the George Anderson land in the center of said road, then leaving the road s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone 3 feet from a Black Walnut, just south of the corner, then with a line of the Cochran land n 43 w 111½ poles to a stone, a corner of the Cochran land in the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road; then with said road n 54 e 32 poles, then n 58 e 24 poles to a stake on the edge of the road, witness the a stone on the east bank 8 feet from the stake, then n 32¼ e 24½ poles to the beginning, containing 52.14 acres.

The fourth tract is known as the Susannah Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg & Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then running on the east side of said road n 62½ e 51¼ poles to a stake near a Black Locust tree in front of the house; then n 51 e 74 poles, 8 links to a stone in the center of a small road going up the bank to the church, a corner of Point Pleasant church lot; then s 41 e 8 poles to a stone, another corner of said lot; then n 32½ e 13 poles, 23 links to a stone; then n 41 w 4 poles to a stone in the roots of a Beech tree, the north corner of said church lot; then n 51 e 9 poles, 8¼ links to a stone, lacking 36 links of going to an old Beech tree, being a common corner of the Brown and Russell tracts; then s 18 e 2 poles to Russell corner; then s 18 e 8 poles, passing a Beech tree on the west bank of the branch to a stake on the east side of a branch near the mouth of Carson's spring branch; then s 13 w 24 poles to a stake in the branch; then s 2 e 14 poles to a stake; then s 42 e 20 2-10 poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the George W. Brown tract, in a line of the Old Homestead tract; then with a line of the George W. Brown tract s 47¾ w 122 1-10 poles to a stone, passing a stone on the bank of the road, one pole to a stone in the center of the aforesaid Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with same n 42 w 6 poles to a stone—n 40 w 22 poles to a stone—n 31¼ w 45 4 10 poles to the place of beginning, containing 49.44 acres.

The fifth tract is known as the Cochran tract, contains 245.5 acres, and is divided into three parcels as follows:

The first parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Anderson Ferry and Point Pleasant road; then with said road and Scott line n 48¾ e 50¾ poles to a stone, a corner of the Annie Brown tract; then with a line of same s 43 e 11 poles to a stone, 3 feet north of a Black Walnut, a corner of the Annie Brown tract in the George Anderson line; then with said Anderson's line s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone, George Anderson's corner, the Christy corner and a corner of the 2nd division of this tract—then with a line of the second division n 43¼ w 116½ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Darby's corner and Scott's corner; then running paralell with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to a stone; then n 43¼ w 1½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 53,11 acres.

The second parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, Darby's east corner 1½ poles from the west corner of the first division; then with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner of the first division; then s 43¼ e 1½ poles to a stone; then s 48¾ w 22¼ poles to a stone; then s 48 3-4 w 22¼ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Scott & Darby's corner; then s 43¼ e 116½ poles to George Anderson's corner, a corner with the 1st division and a corner of the Christy farm; then with a line of said Christy tract s 48° 8' w 144 poles 14 links to a stone; 14 links from a Cherry tree and 11 links from an Elm, the mostwestern corner of said Christy tract; then with a line of the 3d division n 44 w 46¾ poles to a corner of Darby and the 3d division a stone, 10 feet due south of a Sugar Maple and n 70 w 11 feet from a four pronged Honey Locust; then with Darby's line n 40½ w 72 5-10 poles to a stone, 10 feet from an Elm and 10 feet from an Ash; then n 48¾ e 144 poles and 14 links to Darby & Scott's corner, the place of beginning, containing 106.88 acres.

The third parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the dirt road that is an extension of the Price pike, a corner of Tanner and Darby; then with Darby's line n 48° 16' e 144 poles, 11 links to a stone, Darby's corner 10 feet south of a Maple and n 70 west of a four-pronged Honey Locust; thence with a line of the 2d division s 44 e 46¾ poles to a stone, the Christy corner, 14 links from a Cherry and 14 links from an Elm; then s 42 e 46 9-10 poles to a stone and Elm, a corner of Sep Foster; then with said Foster s 47¾ w 144 6-10 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, in the Tanner line; then with said road and line n 41½ w 57.16 poles to a stone; then n 41½ w 36.79 poles to the beginning, containing 85.07 acres.

The said above described tracts of land will be offered for sale separately, and then two or more of them together and finally all the tracts will be offered in a body and the bid or bids making the largest sum of money will be accepted.

For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved surety or securities, must execute bonds, bearing six per cent. interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. Purchase money bonds to be a lien on the land to secure their payment. The purchaser or purchasers will be given possession of the lands on the 1st day of March, 1887. Purchase money bonds to be made payable to

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

[illegible] THE OPPRESSED.

What the Democracy, During Its Short Term of Power, Has Done to Restore the Land for the People Which Has Been Unjustly Donated to Corporations by the Republican Party.

John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the most prominent and eloquent of American statesmen, lately delivered a powerful address to his fellow citizens of Covington, Ky., from which the following extract is taken:

The policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the disposition of the public lands is of very great importance to [illegible] of the people [illegible] Illinois Central Railroad Company. In making this statement, gentlemen, Mr. Blaine [illegible] ought to know very well that the Democratic party never made any land grant to the Illinois Central Railroad Company or any other railroad company. In 1850 Congress passed an act granting about 2,600,000 acres of land, not to the railroad company, but to the State of Illinois for all the people of that great State. With this land the State of Illinois succeeded in having constructed 1,000 miles of railroad within the Central Illinois Railroad Company, for which the company agreed to pay into the treasury of the State every year a certain percentage on net earnings, and under this contract the people of Illinois have already received about [illegible], and are receiving every year a large part of the revenue required to defray the expenses of their State Government.

This, then, was not a grant to any private corporation, but a grant of land to the State of Illinois for the benefit of all its tax-payers. They received one mile of railroad for every 1,[illegible] acres of land. But in 1862, for the first time in the legislation of this country, the policy was inaugurated by a Republican Congress of granting your public lands to private corporations. There had been, up to that time, granted to twelve of the States for the purpose of enabling them to construct or assist in constructing railroads about 25,000,000 acres of land, and they succeeded in having constructed out of the proceeds of this land 10,[illegible] miles of railroad, or one mile for each 2,[illegible] acres of land. When our Republican friends took control by acts passed from 1862 to 1871, when there was scarcely a Democratic vote in either branch of Congress, they granted to nine great railroad companies 83,884,[illegible] acres of land. These companies constructed under these acts 4,251 miles of railroad, or one mile of railroad only for each 7,781 acres of your public lands. These companies, according to their own reports, have sold those lands at an average price of $5 per acre. At this price they received for each mile of railroad constructed by them, $38,930. In addition to this, the Government issued its bonds, bearing interest payable semi-annually, to the amount of $64,623,512, and delivered them to six of these same companies, upon which the Government has been paying interest every six months from that time to this, so that to-day these six great corporations are indebted to the people of the United States more than $100,000,000. So that the Government gave to them in its own bonds at par, to say nothing of the interest, $25,161 for every mile of road constructed. Therefore, they have received from the Government $38,930 in lands for each mile of road constructed, and $2[illegible],460 in bonds for each mile of road constructed; so that they have received altogether in bonds and lands $64,260 for every mile of road constructed. And yet our Republican friends profess to be the friends of the working people of this country—profess to be in favor of restoring this land to the public domain, and preserving these lands for homes for the people.

Gentlemen, I speak by the record when I tell you up to the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress, over whose deliberations it was my fortune to preside, not one acre of the public land had been restored to the people. [Applause.] In addition to the nine railroad companies about which I have spoken, there was a large number of others claiming grants under various acts of Congress, passed by our Republican friends, claiming about 110,000,000 acres of lands, besides those to which I have referred, making an area five times as large as the whole State of Kentucky. These companies claiming those 110,000,000 acres had not constructed their roads within the time required by Congress, yet when I went into that chair on the first Monday of December, 1883, not one solitary acre of these one hundred and ten millions had been restored to the people to whom they belonged.

A Committee on Public Lands was appointed, which at once began a thorough investigation of these subjects, and the result is that up to the present time we have succeeded in forfeiting and restoring to the public domain, by acts which have passed both houses of Congress, 50,482,000 acres, or 78,878 square miles of territory, twice as large a tract as the whole State of Kentucky. [Applause.] This amount of your public lands, which was wrongfully claimed by these railroad companies, we have now succeeded in restoring to the people, to whom they belong, during one Congress and half of another. Besides this, gentlemen, we have passed through the House of Representatives bills forfeiting and restoring to the public domain 38,430,941 acres, which the Senate has not yet agreed to, making an area of 60,128 square miles. And there are now on the calendar of the House, with favorable report of the Committee on Public Lands, awaiting action of the House next session, bills forfeiting about 23,000 square miles more. And thus we expect to go on, if we succeed in retaining control of the House of Representatives, in the execution of this policy of justice and right to the people until every acre of land improperly granted away and improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the public domain and kept for homesteads for the people. A single bill passed by the House at a recent session proposes to restore to the public domain over thirty-six million acres of land which the House claims have not been earned by the railroad companies now claiming it, but the Senate has refused to concur in it; in other words, has agreed to it with such an amendment as will make the bill forfeit only two or three million acres of land, giving to the railroad company about thirty-two million to which it is not entitled.

"IT OUGHT TO BE BAD."

Thus Mr. Blaine Reason's About the Country's Prosperity, and He Therefore Refuses to Face the Facts.

The American Grocer contains some "nuts for croakers to crack" in the form of an array of facts illustrating the movement of trade during the present year. It is not likely that the mouths of all the croakers will be stopped, but the indications of a continuance of conditions promising indefinite business prosperity will leave the people with little inclination to listen to their dismal predictions. Send the croakers to the rear, and make the best of our business chances, is likely to be the watchword.—*Troy Times (Rep.)*

I was especially requested to state that while the Democratic party was in power National prosperity continued, and that the warnings of Republican orators of danger to the industrial system of the country because of Democratic supremacy had been falsified. I have in my life heard many definitions of what constituted the height of impudence, but here is a practical exemplification of it. Fortunately for the Republican party it is not possible, however, to obliterate current history.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

What a contrast is here presented between the frank acknowledgment of a fact apparent to every business man throughout the land by a representative Republican organ and the pitiful quibbling and misrepresentation by a representative Republican leader. Mr. Blaine, according to the reasoning of the *Times*, must be classed with the croakers whose dismal predictions it very properly rebukes. The trouble with Mr. Blaine is that like the Bourbons, experience is lost upon him. He pinned his faith, in 1884, to the effect of the dismal predictions of himself and his brother croakers on the public mind. Then he endeavored to convey the impression that the election of a Democratic President meant financial ruin to the Nation. Business interests would be paralyzed; enterprise a thing of the past, and universal bankruptcy an inevitable result. Time, which sets all things right, has proved the utter falsity of those predictions. The Democratic Administration has been in existence but a year and a half and what is the result? A flowing tide of business prosperity such as has not been seen for years; prospects still brighter in every channel of trade; confidence restored, enterprise unchecked and launching forth into great ventures which it would not have dreamed of before the present Administration went into power, and joy and cheerful expectation visible on the face of every business man.

But Mr. Blaine shuts his eyes to this fair prospect and insists that the Democratic party will ruin the country. What cares he for the unassailable statistics of business prosperity which every Republican paper in the country is forced to publish? He forgets that the Democratic Administration has been tried and found admirably adapted to the [illegible] of trade. He ignores [illegible] economical government [illegible] adopted, constitutes no unimportant factor in the present business revival being a beacon of hope and encouragement to capital and labor. No such an acknowledgment would suit his purpose. He has made the assertion on the stump and by letter that Democratic rule and business prosperity were incompatible, and he means to stick to it, no matter how ridiculous he may appear. It is an unpleasant position, almost as much so as when he was confronted with the Mulligan-Fisher letters. It is hard to fight facts and Mr. Blaine can not be expected to escape the penalty of those who engage in such a foolish business.

Mr. Blaine's besetting weakness is in seeing things, not as they are, but as he would like them to be. He can not realize that what he so confidently predicted in the campaign of 1884 has not come to pass. In this he is like the man who unexpectedly met a friend in the street and greeted him with the following: "How is this? I read an account of your death in the paper." "Well," returned his friend, "you see I am still alive." "But," persisted the other, "the account was very circumstantial and the paper is wholly reliable." Mr. Blaine has declared that business would die if the Democrats came into power. Therefore, business is dead. It is an opinion as is an opinion. Bunsby could say no more.—*Albany Argus.*

MR. CLEVELAND'S HONESTY.

A Characteristic Indorsement on the Record of a Federal Official Who Thought the President's Order Amounted to Nothing.

The suspensions of District Attorneys in one day for flagrant violations of the President's order forbidding officials to take an active part in political campaigns are the best possible proofs of the sincere purpose behind that order. Upon the record of M. E. Benton's contumacy President Cleveland indorsed "Let this officer be suspended at once." Benton is a Democrat, and the United States District Attorney for the Western district of Missouri. Unmindful of the President's order he was making a regular stumping tour of his State, with appointments advertised for nearly every evening up to the eve of election. He can keep his appointments now, but it will not be at the expense of the United States. William A. Stone, United States District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, Republican, suffered for a like offense.

These examples were necessary to vindicate the sincerity of the President, which has never been questioned by the people, although the object of continuous partisan sneers. Here in Chicago the Federal officials are paying strict attention to the business for which they draw salaries, in very marked contrast with the conduct of their predecessors under the last Republican Administration.

Doubtless the President finds it difficult to draw the line where the legitimate freedom of political activity is limited by the service due and the time paid for out of the public treasury. But his prompt action in the cases of Benton and Stone reassures the people that he will not tolerate palpable violations of the letter and spirit of his order against offensive participation in party work.—*Chicago News.*

DRIFT OF THE PRESS.

——We notice that Mr. Blaine's appearance in Pennsylvania politics was regarded with a certain coldness by a number of Republican journals. There are evidently Republicans who see that it is not wise to do a political party up in a bundle and tie it to the tail of a particular candidate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

——The Democratic party is the friend of labor. It is the party of the common people. While it has its share of rich men, it has more than its share of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The bulk of the Nation's toilers are in its ranks, and from it that immense and powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, has drawn its membership. It is the party which lifts the house we live in by raising the foundations, while the Republican party is satisfied to leave the foundations in the mud and to raise the roof.—*N. Y. Herald.*

——Whatever else may be said of President Cleveland, he means to be President, and he has the courage of his convictions. Whether others sympathize with the spirit of his famous order, forbidding Federal office-holders from taking part in political campaigns or not, for himself he does not propose that it shall fall into a state of innocuous desuetude. Two United States District Attorneys, who thought themselves bigger men than "old man Cleveland," have achieved National fame contemporaneously with finding their official heads in the basket of the executioner. The President means what he says, and whether one approves or not, the great bulk of the country will admire him the more for the honesty with which he follows his words with actions.—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

One of Herrmann's Tricks.

One story he relates is worth repeating. He was summering at a foreign watering place, and was constantly besieged by the Countess Somebody to perform some of his tricks. He pleaded that he was on his vacation, and that he desired to rest. Finally she cornered him in a pavilion overlooking the sea, and in the presence of a large company entreated him to show them what he could do. "You have a beautiful necklace," he said at last; "please let me have it." The Countess complied, and Herrmann immediately threw the costly chain of gems into the ocean. "How dare you do that?" demanded the Count, angrily. Without replying, Herrmann reached forward and brought forth a large bouquet from the inside of the gentleman's coat. Handing it to the Countess, he bade her open it. "She did so," says Herrmann, laughingly telling the story, "and right in the bouquet she found her necklace. Now that was real nice, wasn't it?"—*Washington Post.*

Taxing Bachelors.

The question of taxing bachelors has again risen in France. A petition to that effect has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies. It says that in Paris alone there are nearly half a million, whereas the number of married men is not more than 379,000. We are reminded that the tax, singular as it may seem, has already existed in several countries. The French Convention adopted it. So did the old republics. In Sparta the women were allowed to drag bachelors into the Temple of Hercules and given them a sound thrashing. Plato condemned them to a fine. Rome made them pay a round sum. Camillus went further, and forced them to marry the widows of citizens killed in defending the country. The petitioners say the tax ought to be doubly welcome—first, because it will increase the declining population by inducing bachelors to marry, and secondly, because it will help to make up the growing deficit in the budget.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—A new through sleeping car from New York to San Francisco is to be called "Kindness," because kindness goes a long way.—*Washington Critic.* People have been killed by kindness, but not often while traveling.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DIPHTHERIA—SCARLET FEVER.

Prevention and Restriction of These Deadly Diseases—Important Circular Issued by the Ohio State Board of Health.

Diphtheria is often a most malignant and fatal disease and each year causes many deaths in our State. For this reason, and that it is to a large extent a preventable disease, the State Board of Health have issued this document hoping to disseminate among the people such facts known about the disease as may restrict its spread and prevent its occurrence.

Diphtheria is a contagious and infectious disease and the strict observance of the following rules and precautions are urged upon all who may come in contact with it.

1. When a child has sore throat with fever and especially when diphtheria is present in the neighborhood, it should be kept apart from others until a competent physician has determined it is not diphtheria.

2. When a person is known to be sick with diphtheria, he should immediately be separated from all others, excepting his attendants, and removed to a room which should be specially prepared for his occupancy.

3. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, carpets, extra clothing, books, window curtains and all other similar articles not needed in the room. It should be as remote as possible from the family rooms—preferably in the upper story—and care should be taken to secure an abundance of fresh air, without exposing the patient to direct drafts.

4. A card with "Diphtheria" on it in large plain letters should be placed in a conspicuous position on the house in which there is a person sick with the disease. No child should be allowed to enter the house.

5. No one should be admitted to the sick room except the necessary nurses and attendants.

6. No food or drink which has been in the sick room should be partaken of by the well. The dishes carried in should be washed separately.

7. Under no circumstances should the bed clothes or the patient's body linen be mixed with the other soiled clothing, or be admitted to the general wash, without being first thoroughly disinfected.

8. All persons recovering from diphtheria are dangerous, and should not be permitted to attend school, church, or any public assembly until, in the judgment of a careful physician, they are no longer a source of contagion.

9. No public funeral should be held of any person dying of diphtheria. In no case should any child be permitted to attend.

DISINFECTION.

When a case of diphtheria occurs, let the following disinfectant solutions be prepared at once:

Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime, of the best quality, in soft water, in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon.

Solution No. 2.—Dissolve sulphate of iron (known also as copperas) in hot water, in the proportion of two pounds to the gallon. (It has been demonstrated that copperas is not properly a disinfectant. It is an excellent antiseptic, arresting putrefactive decomposition, but does not destroy the vitality of disease germs or the infecting power of material containing them. Hence it must not be substituted for Solutions No. 1 or No. 3.)

Rules for Disinfection.—1. The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are exceedingly poisonous and should be received on soft cloths, which must be immediately burned or immersed in Solution No. 1.

2. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels, and vomited matters, are also dangerous, and should be received in a vessel containing Solution No. 1. Retain in the vessel fifteen minutes, when the contents may safely be thrown into the water closet or privy vault.

3. The soiled clothing, bed linen, towels, etc., should at once, before being carried from the sick room, be placed in boiling water and boiled for thirty minutes. If, for any reason, this can not be done, they may be soaked in the following solution:

Solution No. 3.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in hot water, in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon. Label poison, and keep in a wooden or earthen vessel.

Take two fluid ounces, or a half-teacupful of this solution to one gallon of water, and let the articles to be disinfected be thoroughly soaked in this, remaining immersed at least two hours; they may then be wrung out and sent to the wash.

4. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria should be washed with Solution No. 1 and wrapped in a sheet wet with the same. The body should be buried at once, and, in no case should be exposed to view.

5. After death or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, must be thoroughly disinfected.

a. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the person. Those too valuable to destroy may be treated as follows:

b. All articles which can be washed may be treated according to Rule 3, under Disinfection.

c. Clothing and bedding which can not be washed may be disinfected by exposure to dry heat for three or four hours. A temperature of 230° Fah. must be maintained during this time, and the articles freely exposed, i. e., not folded or arranged in piles or bundles.

7. The room and all articles in it, which can not be treated by either of the above methods, must be thoroughly fumigated.

a. The contents of the room should be so arranged as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers and similar articles, should be hung up in the room and pockets turned inside out. Pillows, mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., must be cut open and the contents spread out for fumigation. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor. After fumigation, these articles must all be hung in the open air and thoroughly beaten and shaken.

8. To disinfect a room by fumigation, proceed as follows:

a. Close the apartment as completely as possible, stopping all openings through which the gas might escape. Thoroughly dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

b. For a room about ten feet square, take three pounds of sulphur, broken into small fragments. For larger rooms use a proportionately larger amount of sulphur. Put it into an iron pan, and to avoid danger from fire, support the pan on bricks, placed in a tub containing a few inches of water. Moisten the sulphur with alcohol and set on fire, being careful not to breathe the fumes of the burning sulphur. When certain the sulphur is burning well, leave the room, close the door, and allow the room to be tightly closed for several hours.

c. Open all the windows and air the room thoroughly for several hours. If the wall and ceilings are papered, remove the paper and burn it. The floor, walls, ceiling, wooden furniture, etc., should be thoroughly washed with a solution made by adding two pints of Solution No. 3 to four gallons of water. Allow this to remain on for twenty-four hours, and then scrub thoroughly with soap and hot water.

9. The house and premises generally should be put in the cleanest condition possible, and every means taken to secure pure air and pure drinking water.

10. Cellars, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with Solution No. 2.

The foregoing methods of disinfection are applicable in all contagious diseases.

If Solution No. 1 is objectionable on account of the odor of the chloride of lime, an equally efficient disinfectant, to be used in the same way, may be made by adding one pint of Solution No. 3 to one gallon of water. It is necessary to leave it a longer time—at least an hour—in contact with the material to be disinfected.

Label all solutions of corrosive sublimate *poison.*

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

1. Avoid the contagium of the disease. Especially should children be guarded against contact with any thing which has been near one sick with the disease.

2. Be careful of books, toys, cats and dogs which may have been handled by a diphtheric patient.

3. If any one visits such a case, he should bathe, disinfect and change his clothing before going where there are children.

4. Beware of anyone with a sore throat; do not kiss such a person, or drink from the same cup, or put any thing into your mouth he may have handled.

5. When diphtheria is present in your neighborhood, beware of taking children to crowded assemblies in unventilated rooms.

6. See that your house, cellar and yard are kept perfectly clean, and your living and sleeping rooms are well ventilated.

Cleanliness, pure air and pure water are the three great foes of this disease.

To the public these rules may seem numerous and, perhaps, unimportant, but the State Board of Health would not be doing its whole duty if it failed to point out the best possible means known of restricting and preventing this dread disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever, also called scarlatina, scarlet rash, canker rash, etc., is a dangerous, contagious disease, of far more importance in our State, owing to its frequency, than either small-pox or cholera.

The contagium or poison of scarlet fever surpasses that of any other eruptive fever, except small-pox, in its tenacious attachment to objects and in portability to distant localities.

The poison may retain its infecting properties for months unless destroyed by proper disinfection.

It usually attacks children under ten years of age, hence the great importance of guarding children from being exposed to the disease. The latest evidence indicates that scarlet fever never originates from any filthy or atmospheric influence, but is always due to a specific principle or contagium. In other words, scarlet fever can only occur by infection from a pre-existing case of the same disease. Countries have been free from it for centuries and imported by commerce. In view of this fact the great importance of isolation, quarantine and disinfection in preventing the spread of the disease, is beyond question. From want of proper precautions in this respect, it not unfrequently happens that scarlet fever will attack successively a large family of children. It is believed that by the strict observance of the following rules and regulations this disease may be greatly restricted in our State.

1. When a child has sore throat and fever, and especially when scarlet fever is present in the neighborhood, it should immediately be separated from others until a physician has seen it and determined whether it has scarlet fever.

2. When a person is known to be sick with this disease, no matter how light the attack may appear to be, he should immediately be separated from all others excepting his attendants, and removed to a room specially prepared for his occupancy.

3. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, carpets, extra clothing, books, etc., in short, every thing not absolutely needed for the comfort of the sick, or the convenience of the attendants. All objects connected with the room should have everything removed from them.

4. The room should be large, preferably in the upper story, and as far removed from the family rooms as possible.

5. The best means for disinfecting a sick room is to secure an abundance of fresh air. The patient, however, must not be exposed to direct drafts, and this can be avoided by fitting beneath the lower window sash a strip of board a few inches in width.

6. Other children of the family, not affected, may be sent to some place where there are no children, or others liable to take the disease, but their clothing should have had no contact with the patient, or should be disinfected, and they should remain apart from the public for a period of two weeks.

7. Friends should not be allowed to visit the patient, and no one should be admitted to the sick room except the nurse and necessary attendants. No child must be allowed to enter the house.

8. A card with "Scarlet Fever" on it should be placed in a conspicuous position on the house or premises in which there is a person sick with the disease.

9. The attendants should wear only such clothing as can be washed, and should keep themselves and their patient perfectly clean. Especially should they guard against allowing the discharges from the patient to remain on their hands, which should be frequently washed in a disinfectant solution.

10. Food or drink which has been in the sick-room should not be thrown in the swill-barrel; it should be cared for in the same manner as the discharges of the patient.

11. All cups, glasses, spoons, etc., used in the sick-room should be washed separate from the other dishes, and should remain some time in boiling water.

12. Towels, bed-clothes, the patient's body linen, etc., should not be mixed with the other soiled clothing, or be admitted to the general wash without being first thoroughly disinfected.

13. All persons recovering from scarlet fever are dangerous, and should not be permitted to attend school, church, or other public assembly, nor allowed to play with other children. They are sources of contagion so long as any peeling or scaling of the skin continues, and must be kept secluded until this process is fully completed.

14. A public funeral must not be held of any one dying from this disease, and in no case should any child be permitted to attend. Newspaper notices of such deaths should distinctly state that the deceased died of scarlet fever.

DISINFECTION.

When a case of scarlet fever occurs, let the following disinfectant solutions be prepared at once:

Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime, of the best quality, in soft water, in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon. (It has been demonstrated that copperas is not properly a disinfectant. It is an excellent antiseptic, arresting putrefactive decomposition, but does not destroy the vitality of disease germs or the infecting power of material containing them. Hence it must not be substituted for Solutions No. 1 or No. 2.)

Solution No. 2.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in hot water, in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to each gallon to give color to the solution.

1. The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are extremely dangerous, and should be received on soft cloths (handkerchiefs should not be used) which must be immediately burned or immersed in Solution No. 1.

2. Vomited matters, discharges from the bowels, kidneys, eyes, ears and skin, are also dangerous, and should be treated as above, or be directly received in a vessel containing a pint or more of Solution No. 1. Retain in the vessel thirty minutes, when the contents may be thrown in the water-closet or privy-vault.

3. The particles of skin thrown off from the patient's body are supposed to be frequent carriers of the contagium, and, unless countermanded by the physician, the body should be frequently anointed with vaseline, oil, etc., which prevents their dissemination.

4. The soiled clothing, bed linen, towels, etc., should at once be placed in boiling water and boiled thirty minutes. If this can not be done in the sick room, they should be placed immediately in a solution prepared by adding a half teacupful of Solution No. 2 to one gallon of water; or in the same proportion for larger quantities. Allow them to remain in the solution at least two hours; they may then be wrung out and sent to the laundry.

5. The body of a person who has died of scarlet fever should be washed with Solution No. 1 and wrapped in a sheet wet with the same. The body should be buried at once, and in no case should be exposed to view.

7. After death or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, must be thoroughly disinfected.

a. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the person. Those too valuable to destroy, may be treated as follows:

b. All articles which can be washed may be treated according to Rule 4, under Disinfection.

7. The room and all articles in it, which can not be treated by either of the above methods, must be thoroughly fumigated.

a. The contents of the room should be so arranged as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers and similar articles, should be hung up in the room and pockets turned inside out. Pillows, mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., must be cut open and the contents spread out for fumigation. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor. After fumigation, these articles must all be hung in the open air and thoroughly beaten and shaken.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

1. Avoid the contagium of the disease. Especially should children be prevented from going near a case of scarlet fever, or from coming in contact with any thing which has been near one sick with this disease.

2. Be careful of books, toys, cats and dogs which may have been handled by a scarlet fever patient. The disease has been spread by circulating libraries; picture books having been taken therefrom to amuse the patient, and returned without being disinfected.

3. One recovering from this disease should not be permitted to mingle with the public, until he and his clothing have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

4. No child coming from a house containing a case of scarlet fever, should be allowed to attend school or other public assembly, and should be prevented from playing with other children.

5. Any one coming from such a house should bathe, disinfect and change his clothing before going where there are children.

6. Beware of any one with a sore throat; do not allow your children to be kissed by such a person, or to drink from the same cup.

7. When scarlet fever is present in your community do not take children to crowded assemblies in unventilated rooms.

8. See that your house and premises are perfectly clean. Look to your cellars, sewers, cess-pools, sinks and water-closets, and allow no decaying animal or vegetable matter to poison the atmosphere of your dwelling.

To those who fail to appreciate the serious nature of this disease, these rules may seem numerous, and, perhaps, unimportant. Prevention is better than cure, and the State Board of Health has presented the best possible means known of restricting and preventing the spread of scarlet fever.

—The fig tree has always been associated with the vine as an emblem of peace and plenty. A young lady asks why the fruit is then counted as comparatively worthless in the common expression, "I don't care a fig" for the object described. This is figo or fico, not a fruit, but a fillip or snap of the fingers. The Italian far le fiche—to snap the fingers—gives the key to the contemptuous expression so often used.—*Chicago Herald.*

The British Empire.

It is pointed out that the British Empire extends over a far larger territory than that which was governed by ancient Rome, the superficies of the latter being one million and a half square leagues. No English speaking people is under foreign rule, while Britain governs nearly three hundred million individuals belonging to all nations and speaking all the languages of the world, as for instance, Germans (Heligoland), Spaniards (Gibraltar), Greeks, Italians, Turks (Cyprus), Arabs (Aden), Dutch (Africa), French (Mauritius), Chinese, Indians, Persians (Asia) etc.—[illegible]

"Papa," said a Philadelphia maiden, "Charley wants to know if you will say 'yes' if he asks your consent to marry me." "Humph! I think it is the young men's place to ask that question himself." "Oh, pa, I know he will never ask you. Why, he is so bashful that he wouldn't have popped the question if I hadn't told him that if he didn't I would get real mad at him." "And so it was you who popped?" "Oh, no, pa, I didn't pop. I merely gave him to understand that I was willing to marry him if he asked me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Papa, I wish you would help me translate my Latin exercise," said Johnny Fizzletop. "I can't do it, my son." "Didn't your parents make you learn Latin when you were a boy?" "No, Tommy, they did not make me learn Latin." "What good parents you must have had. I wish mine were that way."—*Texas Siftings.*

DR. R. BUTLER, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic."

THE old chaps who wore armor were the first mail carriers.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"That Miss Jones is a nice-looking girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one thing."

"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

THE buzz saw has an off hand way with new acquaintances.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

* * * Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily and permanently cured. Large book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

STUCK up—The bent pin you sat on.—*Danville Breeze.*

AH, THAT TWINGE! Why, you're rheumatic. Seek relief from Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

THE idea of Boston being the hub tires us. We have spoke.—*Puck.*

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

AFTER all it is a bad child that gets the palm.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE clothes of navigation—a coat of ice.—*Boston Bulletin.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

THE ocean is like a good housewife—very tidy.—*Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@	2 00
Choice Butchers	3 10	@	3 85
HOGS—Common	3 20	@	3 65
Good Packers	3 80	@	4 00
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 15	@	3 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	76
No. 3 red	73	@	74
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@	36½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	28	@	28½
Rye—No. 2		@	56
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@	11 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 60
Good Leaf	8 40	@	9 30
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@	10 50
Lard—Prime Steam	5½	@	5¾
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	21
Choice to fancy Creamery	28	@	30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@	2 00
POTATOES—Per bushel	40	@	42
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@	2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@	84½
No. 2 red		@	84¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@	45½
Oats—mixed	32½	@	40
PORK—Mess	10 37½	@	10 75
LARD—Western steam		@	6 22½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	73½	@	74
No. 2 Chicago Spring	73	@	73½
Corn—No. 2	35¼	@	35⅜
Oats—No. 2	25½	@	26
Rye		@	52½
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	9 60
LARD—Steam		@	5 92½
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	83½	@	83¾
Corn—Mixed	44½	@	45
Oats—Mixed	31	@	32½
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@	11 00
Lard—Refined		@	7 50
CATTLE—First quality	4 12½	@	4 62½
HOGS	5	@	5½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	74½
Corn—mixed		@	34
Oats—mixed		@	26¾
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	73
Corn—mixed		@	39
Oats—mixed		@	28
PORK—Mess		@	10 25
LARD—Steam		@	7 50

Common Sense

Should be exercised in taking a remedy for catarrh. It is caused by impurity in the blood; hence the proper method of cure is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and has had wonderful success in curing catarrh. Give it a trial. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising, I believe, from impure blood. It became very bad, causing much soreness of the bronchial tubes, and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many advertised medicines for catarrh, both inhaling and internal; but it was simply money thrown away, as I received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entire well, and a dyspeptic trouble accompanied by sick headache have all disappeared." E. M. LINCOLN, 25 Chambers Street, Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known—New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thralldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What [illegible] Dr. Underhill?"

"Indeed, sir, for me, Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Nail, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancey, of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public, but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Nail and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that those drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be affected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation, was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephens' experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity.

A TURN-STYLE—The fashion of wearing cuffs among impecunious dudes.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"

will be a reminder of personal liberty for ages to come. On just as sure a foundation has Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" been placed, and it will stand through the cycles of time as a monument to the physical emancipation of thousands, who by its use have been relieved from consumption, consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and other throat and lung affections.

WHEN a man falls down his temper generally gets up before he does.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" a simple but sure remedy.

MUSH ROOMS—Cheap restaurants.—*New Haven News.*

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists.

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A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

[illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS [illegible]

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. B—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Illustrated 32-page Christmas Greeting Free.

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The other Prize Stories, eight in all, will be published during 1887.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1886. NUMBER 3.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NEW YORK has an epidemic of the measles and diphtheria.

THERE is no end of the variety in the shape of ladies' hats.

THE next national prison congress will meet at Toronto, Ont.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN is worth $15,000,000 in the Chicago tax list.

THE proposed exhibition at Brussels in 1888 has been abandoned.

MRS VICTORIA SCHILLING, nee Morisini, has been found—in Europe.

TWENTY-NINE postmasters earned less than a dollar a piece last year.

THE official census of Prussia shows a population of 28,318,458 persons.

KANSAS CITY has contracted for a $600,000 fire proof board of trade building.

A NEBRASKA court is asked to decide the question "What's in a sausage?"

A MEMORIAL history of the Jews in America is proposed, to be issued in 1892.

A TWO-POUND nugget of virgin gold has been found in Transylvania County, N. C.

THE city of Glasgow is to raise a monument to Burns' Highland Mary at Dunoon.

BILLIARD-CLOTH green seems to have been generally decided upon as a fashionable color.

CHARLESTON has sent a contribution of clothing and money to the Sabine Pass sufferers.

INSURANCE policies on the Thanksgiving turkey are too near out to be safe investments.

NEW YORK has the tobogganing craze. This will be the chief amusement this winter.

THE red man is an expensive luxury. Over $24,000,000 was expended upon him last year.

A STOVE-POLISH PEDDLER choked to death on a Kansas City restaurant beefsteak the other day.

"FIVE hundred tall ladies to wear rubber cloaks as an advertisement" are wanted in New York.

A MARYLAND paper is moved to sympathy for a citizen who had "two of his legs cut off by a train."

THE strike at the Chicago stockyards is said to have cost those indulged in it no less than $50,000 a day.

THE life of a Syracuse lady was saved by her corset. It caught a bullet on the fly which was aimed at her heart.

A HOPEFUL old citizen of Irwin County, Ga., has just married for the fifth time, the latest bride being a grandmother.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Supreme Court has decided that the barbers of that State must close their shops on Sunday.

A BILL providing for the application of the lash to wife-beaters has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature.

A MONUMENT to Ovid, the Latin poet, is being erected at Constantia. Ovid has waited a long time for this recognition.

LORD LONSDALE'S and Violet Cameron's experience in this country tells the rakes of Europe that the American stage has no use for such.

AS THE statue of Liberty is now the property of the United States, New York does not hold herself responsible for the lighting of the torch.

COLONEL P. DONAU recently brought to New Orleans from Honduras an opal which is said to be the second largest in the world. It is as big as a hen's egg.

THE inventor of the locomotive cow-catcher is living in Cincinnati, comparatively poor, having received a very small amount for his invention.

MR. ROBERT TREAT PAINE is building a number of small dwelling houses in Boston which he intends to sell at cost to deserving people of moderate means.

A DISHONEST jewelry peddler was mobbed at Ann Arbor, Mich. He took refuge in a hotel, and the fire department was called out to disperse the crowd with cold water.

THE total official valuation of personal property for tax purposes in New York City, is only $217,000,000, which is probably not more than one-fourth of the actual value.

AN Austrian who calls himself Wiektoemeier is visiting London. He is eight feet six inches in height, and is one of the tallest men who have lived since the days of the Anakim.

A NEW worm is infesting the apple crop about New Brunswick, N. J. It looks like a coarse hair, and varies from two to five inches in length. It lodges in the core and eats outward.

A MUSCATINE, IA., man sent his brother a tombstone as a birthday present, recently, but the ungrateful recipient refused to pay the express charges, so the donor had to send the amount.

IN one respect the next Congress will be an improvement on the last—it will contain a member of the Smith family. His front name is Henry and he is the Labor representative of the Fourth Wisconsin district.

THE Japanese national flag consists of the weather signal for "high temperature." It is not certain whether this is intended as a threat to all enemies of the "mighty hosts of Titipu," or expresses the celebrated Japanese motto, "It's a cold day when we get left."

A CALL has been made for a Convention of the Trades Unions of the United States and Canada to be held at Columbus, O., commencing December 8. The object of the meeting is the establishment of a trades congress.

THE nurse of the baby Alfonso XIII, of Spain, is a famous girl now. When the royal youngster received his three decorations from the King of Portugal she exclaimed: "Now, I trust his little Majesty will keep his nose clean."

THE original letter written by Benedict Arnold to the American people in vindication of his character, after the attempted betrayal of his country into the hands of the British, was found in an old loft at Kingston, N. Y., the other day.

SUGAR in its coarse state, called "goor," has been used in India from time immemorial as an ingredient in mortar. Masonry cemented with this mortar has been known to defy every effort of pick and shovel, and to yield only to blasting when it has been found necessary to remove old puckah buildings.

MR. W. TODD, a deputy marshal of Paola, Ks., wears, probably, the most novel necktie that ever adorned a shirt front. It is made of the skin of a rattlesnake, and the rattle is used for a scarf-pin. Thus when out with the boys Toddy always manages to have a rattling good time.

GEORGE WHITE, a negro, who now resides at Bullock's Bayou, Concordia Parish, La., the other day swore before the federal grand jury that he was the father of 165 children. White is seventy-four years of age and quite intelligent. He insists that he has kept an accurate account of his children and that they number 165.

NEAR Annapolis, Md., Richard Chaney was gunning, when, having killed a squirrel, he threw it across his back. Another gunner, Samuel Anderson, saw the squirrel, and, thinking that it was a bunny making up a tree, fired and gave Mr. Chaney's neck, shoulders, back and face a load of shot, but without dangerous effect.

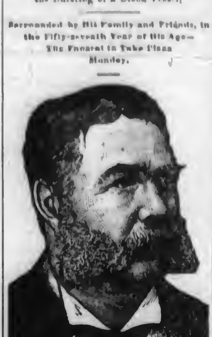
A HUGE devil fish was recently caught in Victoria harbor. It weighed over one hundred pounds and measured seven feet across the body. It was captured alive and pulled into the boat. It promptly seized hold of seats, oars and every thing else that was movable with its thousand suckers. There was a vital spot between its eyes and a boat-hook found it.

ARTHUR DEAD.

The Ex-President Passes Quietly Away at His Home on Lexington Avenue, New York,

At Five O'Clock Thursday Morning, of Cerebral Apoplexy, Resulting From the Bursting of a Blood Vessel,

Surrounded by His Family and Friends, in the Fifty-seventh Year of His Age—The Funeral to Take Place Monday.



PASSED AWAY QUIETLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Ex-President Arthur died from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy, at five o'clock Thursday morning, at his residence on Lexington avenue this city. It came in his sleep on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, and he did not rally. His death was painless. He was unconscious to the end.

His law partner, Sherman W. Knevals, Surrogate Rollins, his son and daughter, and his sisters were present.

At the residence of the late ex-President Arthur a United Press reporter met Mr. Sherman, N. Knevals, the law partner of the dead man, who said: "On Tuesday last the ex-President felt well, and was very bright. He ate heartily of some clams and signed his name to several communications. He also gave orders regarding transactions of interest to him." Dr. George Peters, the family physician, called at 9 p. m. and was highly pleased at the condition of his patient. The attendant left the ex-President at half-past twelve. He was then sleeping.

When the attendant entered his room Wednesday morning the ex-President was lying on his right side, breathing heavily. He spoke to him, but received no answer. He placed his hand gently on his shoulder, but could not arouse him. The attendant became alarmed and summoned young Mr. Arthur, who hurried a messenger to the residence of Dr. Peters. He responded quickly to the call. After examining Mr. Arthur, Dr. Peters said the President's case was hopeless, as the cause of his condition was a stroke of apoplexy, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel, also causing the whole right side of the body to become paralyzed. Word was sent immediately to his relatives and friends, and those who could arrived before his death.

Mr. Arthur remained in an unconscious condition all day. His breathing became more and more labored, but dissolution was very slow. His immediate relatives were in and out of the room where the ex-President lay all day and throughout the night.

There was no scene at the bedside, and at the time death occurred it was not expected. Although Miss Nellie knew that her father was quite ill, the news of his death came like a sudden shock to her, and she was completely overwhelmed with grief. Her aunt, Mrs. McElroy, led her to the bedside where the ex-President lay, when the young orphan's tears fell copiously, and she was led away inconsolable. Young Mr. Arthur took his father's death very hard, but bore up manfully. He had been a companion to his father, and his death moved the faithful son."

Ex-President Arthur was at the time of his death in his fifty-seventh year.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, at nine o'clock on Monday morning and the remains will be buried in the family plot in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

The news of the death of the ex-President spread rapidly and the flags on the public buildings were soon displayed at half-mast. The President and other prominent officials at Washington were at once notified.

Among the callers at the house of the deceased statesman were Seth H. French, Charles Miller, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and D. P. W. McMullen. All the courts now in session took appropriate action in regard to the death of ex-President Arthur.

Aaron J. Vanderpoel moved an adjournment of the Supreme Court chambers out of respect to the memory of the ex-President. He spoke of him in eulogistic terms as being a worthy citizen and a distinguished lawyer. He referred to his ability as a soldier and his services in the custom house and as Vice President and President of the United States. Mr. Vanderpoel then suggested that out of respect to his memory the court adjourn for the day.

Similar motions were made and granted in all the branches of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas courts in session when the sad intelligence was made known. Part 2 of the General Sessions court was also adjourned on a motion made by ex-Judge Bedford, who spoke briefly of the late General's administration.

Dr. Peters, of No. 12 West Twenty-ninth street, who was General Arthur's attending physician, said to a United Press reporter: "General Arthur's death was caused by cerebral apoplexy attended by paralysis of the right side. One of the weakened blood vessels in the brain gave way and the suffusion of the blood into the brain caused death. He died at five o'clock Thursday morning. He simply stopped breathing at that hour and that was the only thing that marked the going out of his life. For about twenty hours he had been unconscious, and suffered no pain. For a number of years, certainly three or four, General Arthur has suffered from Bright's disease, and has also been troubled with enlargement of the heart. The action of the heart has been feeble for more than three years. Since his return from New London he has been in rather better health than during the early part of the year. He had not been as comfortable for years as he was on Tuesday night last. He might have lived on for years had it not been for this stroke of apoplexy.

LATER—The funeral of President Arthur has been postponed until Monday, November 22, at nine o'clock a. m. at the Church of Heavenly Rest. The postponement was made in order to allow the members of the ex-President's Cabinet, who are expected to act as pall-bearers, time to be present. The remains will be buried in the Rural Cemetery on the Troy road, about four miles above Albany. President Cleveland and Cabinet will attend the burial in a body.

Mrs. McElroy and C. A. Arthur, Jr., have received, in addition to those of the President and Governor Hill, telegrams of sympathy from Senator Edmunds, Judges Gresham, Matthews and Blatchford, General Sheridan, Robert Lincoln, Hon. John Sherman, ex-Attorney General Brewster, the Governors of the various States, the French, Mexican and other Ministers and many other public men. There were many callers at the house yesterday and up to ten o'clock last evening. Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan will officiate at the funeral.

The body will be conveyed to the cemetery by the New York Central train leaving New York at 10:00 a. m. Monday. There will be no military display at the funeral ceremonies, but a military escort offered by General Schofield will probably be accepted.

The body will remain at the house until the funeral. There will be no formal lying in state. The family desire the funeral to be as quiet as is compatible with the public character of the deceased.

The President has telegraphed that he will be accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Lamar and Postmaster General Vilas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The intelligence of the death of ex-President Arthur was received with expressions of regret by every one. The first news of the sad event was conveyed to the President in a dispatch from James C. Reed, the confidential secretary of the late President. The President was much shocked by the news and immediately sent the following telegram to Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1886.

Mrs. John McElroy, No. 123 Lexington avenue, New York.

Accept my heartfelt sympathy in your personal grief and the expressions of my sorrow for the death of one who was my kind and considerate friend. The people of this country will sincerely mourn the loss of a citizen who served them well in their highest trust and won their affection by an exhibition of the best traits of true American character.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The flags on the White House and public buildings were placed at half-mast immediately after the receipt of the news.

The President issued the following official announcement of the sad news:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886.

To the People of the United States:

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Chester Allan Arthur, lately the President of the United States, which occurred, after an illness of long duration, at an early hour Thursday morning at his residence in the city of New York.

Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of Chief Magistracy of the Nation by a tragedy which cast its shadow over the entire government.

His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit.

With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station, and the reputation of his personal worth, conspicuous graciousness and patriotic fidelity will long be cherished by his fellow countrymen. In token of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departmental buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the departments be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The flags on the government buildings flying at half-mast conveyed to many the first intimation of the death of ex-President Arthur. The news spread rapidly and was received with expressions of regret by every one. Here, where Mr. Arthur was so well known, he had many warm personal friends. His political opponents concede that his administration left no taint of dishonor, was generally safe and conservative—in some respects memorable—and that it commanded the respect of the country.

President Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet will leave here Friday night to attend the funeral.

Secretary Endicott has issued orders directing appropriate observances at the different army posts on the day of the funeral, and Attorney General Garland will make official announcement of the death of the ex-President to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Secretary Bayard has issued notice of the death to the diplomatic and consular representatives of this government.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Governor Hill left this city yesterday afternoon for Havana, his native town. He will deliver an address there on Saturday at the unveiling of a bronze bust of Hon. Charles Cook. The Governor, before his departure, issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Proclamation by the Governor.

By the death of a distinguished citizen the people of the State are again called to mourn. Chester Allan Arthur entered into rest at his residence in New York City early Thursday morning. He had always made his home within our State, and from his early manhood had occupied with credit places of official distinction. As a citizen of New York State he was elected Vice President of the whole people. Upon the death of President Garfield he became President by succession and with dignity to himself and with honor to the country he filled that highest office in our government. In all his life he bore without abuse the name of gentleman. Remembering the services and admiring the character of President Arthur, it is fitting that we should by such action as may be deemed appropriate, express our sorrow in his death and show respect for the high official position which he held by choice of his countrymen.

Done at the Capitol at the City of Albany on the eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

DAVID B. HILL, Governor.

WM. G. RICE, Private Secretary.

An order has also been issued by the Governor that flags on all armories in the State be placed at half-mast out of respect for the ex-President.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—Flags on the State House were put at half-mast yesterday out of respect for ex-President Arthur, and the Governor sent the following message of condolence:

To Chester A. Arthur, Jr., New York:

The people of Ohio have learned with profound sorrow of the death of your illustrious father, and on their behalf I tender the sincerest sympathy in this hour of bereavement.

J. B. FORAKER.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—At the Governor's order the flags at the State House will be displayed at half-mast on account of Mr. Arthur's death, but no further action will be taken until after official notice from Washington.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Buffalo is Visited by a Destructive Fire, the Loss of Which will be Over $200,000—Several Firemen Injured.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—A most disastrous fire occurred here at 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning in the large building on the corner of Hanover and Prime streets, occupied by G. N. Pierce & Co., cage manufacturers. The fire had gained great headway before the fire department got to work and spread rapidly, crossing Hanover street to the buildings occupied by N. Wolf, dealer in sheep skins, hides and tallow; A. F. Weppner, wholesale provisions; Sidney Shepard & Co.'s tinware works and Wallace Johnson's building, which was partially burned some time ago. The flames spread eastward through the block and soon reached the Buffalo printing ink works and bade fair to go through the block to Main street.

The flames were so fierce that the firemen were forced out of Hanover street and compelled to fight the fire from only one side. The wind blew a perfect gale off the lake, and had it not been for the rain which was falling and aided the efforts of the firemen, the whole block must have been destroyed.

At 4:20 the fire was partially under control and confined to the buildings mentioned. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. Pierce's factory and contents is an entire loss. The building was valued at $50,000 and the stock about the same amount. Dormer & Clark's fish market was also destroyed, loss on building and stock being about $50,000. Lantz Bro.'s soap factory also suffered, but loss not yet learned. Weppner's loss on building and stock will reach $20,000. Shepard's loss will be heavy, but not yet estimated. The walls of the Pierce factory caved in on a number of firemen, five of whom were slightly injured. The losses on the other buildings are not yet known. The printing ink works suffered only slight damage. About 2,500 persons are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BURIAL RITES.

Chester A. Arthur's Memory Honored in His Funeral.

Carried to His Last Resting Place Without Pomp or Display.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Preparations for the obsequies of the late ex-President Arthur began very early. There was no service at the house. The few friends present looked upon the face of the dead early in the morning and the casket was closed for the last time. At 8:30 the black casket, covered with palmetto leaves, sprays of violets and a wreath of white roses, was lifted by the undertakers and borne from the room. Next came out of the residence Chester Allan Arthur, Jr., the son of the ex-President. Leaning on his arm was his sister, Miss Nellie. They passed to their carriage, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McElroy. Then came Mrs. Caws, Mrs. Haynesworth and Miss Arthur, the sister of the ex-President; Postmaster Masten and his wife, of Cohoes, N. Y., with their son and daughter, President Cleveland, Postmaster-General Vilas, General Martin T. McMahon and John H. Draper. Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Lamar; the pall-bearers, ex-Postmaster General Gresham, ex-Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, ex-Attorney-General Brewster, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert G. Dun, General George H. Sharpe, Charles L. Tiffany and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Harlan and Blatchford, Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Logan, Evarts, Hawley, Morrill, Vest and Gorman, General Stone and Governor Hill. The mourners filled twenty-five carriages. The procession arrived at the church, corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, at 8:50 a. m. Both the exterior and interior of the church were elaborately decorated. Among the hundreds of distinguished gentlemen present at the church beside those already mentioned were the Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. John A. Logan, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Evarts, John Jacob Astor, Gen. Schofield and staff, Senator John Sherman and ex-President R. B. Hayes. The service began by singing part of the Thirtieth and Ninth Psalms, "Lord, let me know Thy end," the congregation standing. Rev. Dr. Rainsford read the lesson from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, commencing with the words, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the fruits of them that sleep." The familiar hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was joined in by the large congregation. The Apostles' Creed followed, and then the choir sang the sweet anthem, "I Heard a Voice From Heaven." Rev. Dr. Leonard offered prayer, and the congregation joined in singing, "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid?" Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan then prayed for the blessing of God upon the family. The services were concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Morgan. When the funeral service ended the troops wheeled by companies into column, followed by the sailors and marines. After the casket was placed in the hearse the cortege, to the sorrowful dirge, Chopin's "Funeral March," passed slowly between the long lines of police through Forty-fifth street to Vanderbilt avenue. At the Grand Central depot the troops drew up in line facing the depot and presented arms. It took but a few minutes to transfer the coffin from the hearse to the funeral-car "Woodlawn." The family and friends took seats in the three drawing-room coaches composing the special train, and at 10:30 a. m. the journey to Albany was commenced. The train reached Albany at 1:22 o'clock. The remains were at once taken to the Rural Cemetery, where they were followed by the Common Council in a body, the Grant Club and other delegations. The service at the grave was short, and when the dusk of evening began to settle on forest and hill deft hands covered the newly made mound with sheets of sod.

GOLDEN GRAIN.

The Red River Valley Crop Bountiful Beyond Precedent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A *Times* special from Fargo, Dak., says: The wheat crop of the Red River Valley proves to be larger than the estimates. The elevators and warehouses along the line of the Manitoba road are all full to overflowing, and in some of the towns the farmers pile the sacks out of doors, as the railroad is unable to furnish cars fast enough to haul it to market. The Manitoba road has 4,900 cars, but many of them are tied up at Duluth, owing to the lack of facilities there to handle the grain. The railroads say the movement of grain from the Red River Valley is unprecedented.

Tornado in Kansas.

GIRARD, KAN., Nov. 22.—A tornado struck Girard this morning, passing through the residence portion of the town from southwest to northwest. The path of the storm was only from fifty to to seventy-five feet wide. All of the lighter buildings were demolished, but the larger and more substantial ones stood the shock without much damage. The total damage will not exceed $8,000. The Presbyterian church was wrecked. A number of persons were injured.

Schuyler, the Crank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A crank named Schuyler, from Rondout, N. Y., who tried to assassinate President Cleveland at Albany, a year or so ago, made his appearance with a pistol in the crowd at the funeral of Ex-President Arthur, and caused some commotion by his attempts to get near the President. He dropped his pistol on the ground, it is said, and ran away without doing any injury.

The Fatal Oil-Can

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 22.—Elsie Kennedy, aged twelve, was fatally burned before daylight this morning at her parents' home, near the Top Mill, by the explosion of an oil-can, with which she was filling a lighted lamp.

Liberty's Torch Lighted Again.

NEW YORK, Nov 22.—The lamps in the torch of the Liberty statue were again lighted to-night, and will be henceforth kept burning by the Lighthouse Board.

Murder and Suicide.

ANDERSON, IND., Nov. 22.—Wm. H. Biddle was shot and killed while working on his farm near here, by Ethan A. Maynard, who afterward killed himself.

—A swarm of hornets entered a public hall at Yankton, D. T., and drove out a large audience of people. This was doing pretty well, but there are plenty of public speakers in the land, any one of whom could have done the business in half the time.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A Canada woman proposes to start a society for the prevention of kissing. She is probably homely enough to warp the bottom of a tin pan.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Mrs. Mortimer, of Medina, N. Y., was fined ten dollars one day recently for slapping a school-teacher who was correcting her child.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A contemporary, noticing the marriage of a deaf and dumb couple, wittily and gallantly wished them unspeakable bliss.

—The following item occurred in a lawyer's bill: "To waking up in the night and thinking of your case, six and eight-pence."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

PERSONS who like to listen to scandal have got rumor-tism in the ears.—*Boston Courier.*

ANARCHIST PLANS.

Diabolical Suggestion to Blow Up the Water Tower and Burn Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A local German paper asserts in its issue to-day that the Anarchists of this city have renewed their agitation, and that the call for meetings of the "groups" are circulated openly. "Monday evening," the article says, "in the hall on Clybourn avenue a meeting of the North Side Group of the International Working People's Association was held, at which various 'plans' were discussed. Some of the persons present thought that on a stormy night, with a few pounds of dynamite, the water tower could be blown up and fires started at some dozen different places. The Water works destroyed, the fire department could have no water, half the city would go up in a blaze, and in the confusion thus caused the re-organized groups and companies of the Lehr und Wehr Verein could easily capture the city." Police Captain Schaack says he has no fears of any thing happening at present, and his men are keeping a close watch on the "groups." He could not tell what he was going to do in this particular case, not having any authentic information yet, and if he had he did not think it best to make his intentions public in advance.

A CAMPAIGN EPISODE.

How Rev. Joshua Norton Stopped His Paper.

COLUMBUS, IND., Nov. 21.—Rev. Joshua Norton, of this city, during the heat of the last campaign received a copy of the Indiana *Phalanx*, the State Prohibition organ, and wrote on the wrapper: "Take your dirty paper back. It is only fit for slobber-mouthed whisky-drinking Democrats to read, and not for scholarly Republicans." The editor of the *Phalanx* waxed wrothy on receiving the insulting message, and at once placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney. Norton was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for sending obscene matter through the mails and for violating the postal laws. Yesterday the Reverend gentleman went up to Indianapolis and pleaded guilty in the United States Court, throwing himself on the mercy of the judge, who fined him $5 and admonished him to be more gentlemanly in the future in the matter of stopping his papers.

Infant Burned to Death.

LIMA, O., Nov. 21.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Bryant, who are tenants on the farm of Martin Grove, two miles southeast of the city, was burned to death. Mrs. Bryant wrapped the little one in a shawl and told her son, aged seven years, to watch the baby and she would go out and milk. The shawl in some manner—perhaps, by a spark from the fire-place—took fire. The boy ran for his mother, telling her that the baby was burning up. She rushed into the house, but was too late to save the life of her child.

The Clothing-House Fire.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The losses at the fire which consumed the wholesale clothing establishments of Mack, Stadler & Co. and M. & L. S. Fechheimer, at 107 and 109 West Third street, early Saturday morning, are estimated at $610,000. The insurance is about $551,000. The fire is said to have started from an old stove in the second floor of Mack, Stadler & Co.'s store. Captains Halstead and Higgiason and Firemen Bushkamp and Kuhn were wounded by falling timbers, and their lives are despaired of.

A Highwayman's Fate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—The *Times'* Fort Keogh (Montana) special says: Last Tuesday the remains of Jim Swan, alias Jack Sheppard, the prince of the Northwestern highwaymen, were found among the Big Horn Mountains. He escaped from the sheriff some time ago, while handcuffed, and was never caught afterwards. He died from starvation, as his manacled condition prevented him from procuring food. A knife and revolver with the chambers empty were found beside him.

Bank Robbary.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 21.—A bold robbery occurred here between the hours of two and four o'clock this morning. The large grocery store of Jacob Dilling was entered and the safe burglarized of $2,000 in cash and about $1,000 worth of promissory notes. Dilling's store is within half a block of police headquarters. The burglars drilled a hole in the safe door, and after rifling the safe deliberately made their exit via the front entrance.

Death of Charles Francis Adams, Sr.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, sr., died at 8:30 a. m. today at his residence in this city. He had suffered for some five years with brain trouble, arising from overtaxing his brain in the literary work upon which he was engaged. He was the third son of John Quincy Adams, and was born in Boston August 16, 1807.

Fenian Martyrs.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The anniversary of the execution of Allen Larkin and O'Brien, at Manchester, in 1867, was observed here today. A procession marched to Glasnevin Cemetery, where wreaths were placed upon the graves of the martyrs. Other Fenian monuments were visited, including that of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, the Phoenix Park informer.

A Professor's Mishap.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Nov. 21.—While Dr. Barbour, of the Peabody Museum at New Haven, was experimenting with some newly received ostrich eggs, one of them exploded with such force as to shake the room and knock the Professor senseless to the floor. The egg was eighteen inches in circumference.

Killed by Horse Thieves.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 21.—Marshal Maguire and Officer Henry attempted to arrest Charley Ross and "Kid" Johnson, horse thieves. Ross fired on the officers, putting a ball through Henry's heart and one through McGuire's left lung. The thieves escaped.

Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—According to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy, the number of serviceable vessels has been reduced to two first-rate, ten second rate, twenty third-rate, and seven fourth-rate vessels, the latter including two torpedo rams.

Diphtheria Scare.

ISHPEMING, MICH., Nov. 21.—On account of the diphtheria epidemic all dances and public meetings have been prohibited. The schools have been closed and no services were held in the churches to-day, by order of the board of health.

Bail Money for Fotheringham.

SEDALIA, MO., Nov. 21.—It is learned definitely that the friends of David Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger, who is suspected of complicity in the robbery, have completed arrangements for securing his release on bond, be the amount what it may. The bondsmen will be business men of St. Louis, Sedalia and Richhill.

Their Differences Submitted to Arbitration.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 21.—The Eversole and French factions, in Perry County, Ky., have signed an agreement to submit their differences to an arbitration committee, whose decision shall be regarded as final.

Cardinal Jacobini Resigns.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, on the plea of ill health has asked the Pope to accept his resignation. It is known that the Cardinal suffers from incipient dropsy, but the chief cause of his desire to resign is the approach of difficulty with the Quirinal.

The Travels of a Hound.

SENECA, S. C., Nov. 21.—Mr. S. Y. Stribling, of this county, sold a hound to a citizen of Suffolk, Va., for $30. The hound was taken to Suffolk three weeks ago. Yesterday he made his appearance back at Mr. Stribling's, having undoubtedly made his own way back the entire distance.

DEATH ON THE LAKES.

Frightful Shipwreck Near Frankfort, Mich.

Two Lumber Schooners Driven Ashore, and Ten Persons Perish—Lake Superior Vessel Wrecked, With Fatality.

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—A special from Frankfort says: During the height of the storm yesterday afternoon, at intervals through the blinding snow storm, a three-masted schooner could be seen about six miles southwest of Frankfort. Her poles were almost bare, and the deck seemed clear of cargo. An attempt was made to anchor her, and she held for a time, but soon broke loose and drifted helplessly before the gale. The wind gradually increased in violence, and the seas were growing every moment larger, when darkness settled like a pall over the face of the lake. Help was asked from the life-saving station at Manistee, but it was impossible for a tug to live in such a gale. After great trouble the life saving station, six miles north of here, was reached, and the apparatus hauled down the coast by a few volunteers, over steep hills, winding ravines, tree trunks and heavy snow drifts, and pelted by the driving snow and hail. They arrived at the scene of the disaster at Herring Creek at 4 o'clock this morning. The vessel was totally broken up and with the cargo piled up on the beach, every thing being completely destroyed. Broken masts, shrouds, lumber and debris, all were mixed and piled up together. Captain Matthews thinks she must have had her anchor down and pounded to pieces on the outer bar. One body was found. The vessel's yawl, with the name Menekaunee, was near by uninjured. It is thought the schooner had a crew of nine men, and that she broke as soon as she struck. No other bodies have been discovered. Another wreck was discovered two miles south, where the same chaotic wreckage was seen. The entire stem of the schooner Marinette, of Racine, Wis., was discovered. At a neighboring farm house was a bruised and battered sailor with lacerated hands, from which the flesh was stripped and his feet were badly swollen. From him it was learned that the crew of eight men were lost. A special from Duluth, Minn., says: The schooner Lucerne is lost. During the storm she was driven on Point Chequamegon. The vessel was loaded with iron, and went down in five fathoms of water. All hands were lost. Not less than 10 men were on board.

Burnt Clothing.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered on the south side of Third street, between Race and Vine. Five of the largest clothing houses in this city are ablaze and their destruction can hardly be averted. The fire is spreading southward and has reached the buildings on the north side of Pearl street. The flames were first discovered in the large clothing and cloth-house of M. & L. S. Fecheimer, 107 Third street. The wind carried the flames southward, and in less than ten minutes the clothing house of Battman Bros. at No. 96 Pearl street, the millinery store of Beackman & Co., No. 94 Pearl street, and the clothing house of Leon & Metzger, at No. 92 Pearl street, all situated just in the rear of Marcus & L. S. Fecheimer's place, were on fire. The damage at this writing (6 a. m.) will exceed a half million dollars.

Quiet Obsequies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The funeral ceremonies over General Arthur's remains will be entirely without display. His remains will not lie in state, but after the services on Monday will be taken direct to the Rural cemetery at Albany. Only the family will accompany the body to the church. The casket is to be of fine oak, covered with broadcloth, without trimmings on the outside. On the top will be a silver plate, on which will be engraved the name and date of death.

A Sure Preventive.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Nov. 19.—Dr. R. H. Scott, who died here Wednesday, often expressed a horror of being buried alive, and in order to preclude such a thing he asked that his heart be cut out after life was extinct. This was done, the organ being taken out and replaced in the dead body. He was buried yesterday, the Board of Education and the Masonic and professional order of which he was a member, with teachers and school children attending in a body.

Seven Days' Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 207, and for Canada 35, or a total of 242, as compared with a total of 231 last week and 186 the week previous to the last. The casualties reported from the Western and Southern States and Canada are much above the average. In the other sections of the country they are light.

Nearly as Cheap as Daylight.

COLUMBIANA, O. Nov. 19.—J. J. Johnson, a physician of this place, is reported to have discovered a process for the manufacture of gas, whereby nearly half a million cubic feet of gas can be made from a barrel of oil, the residue of which is still worth its cost price as a lubricator.

Death of Peter Shinkle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Peter Shinkle, the venerable father of Amos and Vincent Shinkle, the Covington millionaires, died at 11 o'clock to-night at his home in Covington. The deceased was ninety-two years old and a man of much prominence.

Cholera in South America.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 19.—Cholera has broken out in the Hospital for the Insane in this city, and of eighteen persons attacked with the disease, two have died. There were nine new cases and five deaths at Rosario during the past 24 hours.

Terrible Ocean Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Advices have been received here that a ship started with native laborers returning from Queensland plantations foundered in the Pacific Ocean, and that 140 lives were lost.

Jeff Bowling Reprieved.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—Jefferson Bowling, sentenced to be hanged December 3, has been reprieved by Governor Foraker until March 25.

Colored Murderer Dangled Aloft.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Nov. 19.—Jones Spry, colored, the murderer of Ada Coleman, was hanged in the jail-yard here to-day.

Discharged Militiaman Employed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—One of the large packing-houses to-day gave employment in their office to two members of the First Regiment who were summarily discharged by their former employers for the reason that they obeyed the Governor's call and went to the stockyards with the State troops.

Valuable Coal Vein Struck.

MT. VERNON, ILL., Nov. 19.—A vein of coal five and a half feet thick was struck here this morning. The coal is pronounced to be of the finest quality, very like anthracite.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—General Arthur, is supposed to have saved $100,000 of his salary as President. He owned real estate in this city on Sixth avenue, above Central Park, also on the Boulevard, the Lexington avenue residence and property at Long Branch. The total estate, real and personal, is thought to be between $300,000 and $400,000. Alan and Nellie Arthur inherited from their mother property valued at about $100,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The grand jury ignored the bill against the Pinkerton men charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the death of Terrence Begley near the Union Stock Yards after the close of the former strike. The Pinkerton men have all been discharged.

A LAND SLIDE

Causes a Frightful Accident to a Panhandle Train.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 18.—At 7 o'clock this morning as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad limited express from Cincinnati and the West was entering the city, a huge landslide came down from the bluff between the Point bridge and the Smithfield street bridge, on the south side of the Monongahela river, crushing into the train. Three of the sleepers were almost buried out of sight. In one of the sleepers a stone weighing over a thousand pounds was lodged. Eight of the passengers were seriously injured, one of whom, a gentleman named Bennett, of New York, will probably die. The injured persons were promptly removed to the Monongahela House, the Seventh avenue and the St. James Hotels, and are now resting comfortably. The sleepers that were so badly damaged were the "Azalia," "Williamsport" and "Yarrow." The interiors of each were a complete wreck, while the roofs were caved and the sides torn out of the Cincinnati car. Pullman Conductor T. W. Degroot who was in the rear car, says the train was running at a speed of ten miles when the crash came. The scene following can not be described. The passengers who were not injured ran wildly about not knowing where to go or what to do. One woman rushed into his arms and fainted. No one was badly hurt in his car, but in the two front coaches the injured were quite numerous. One piece of rock struck the middle of the car and slid lengthwise to Section No. 1, in the end of the car, where it lodged, crushing the section to atoms. An old gentleman and his daughter had left the section a minute before, or they would have both been killed. The sleeper Williamsport was struck by a stone weighing almost a ton. Mrs. Lieutenant Glass had just got up and passed into her stateroom. Her berth and seat were smashed to pieces. The large rock, when it struck the bottom of the car, glanced toward the rear, and broke the seats as though they were but spider webs. One gentleman from Philadelphia, J. K. Lewis, sat just opposite Mrs. Glass. He heard the crash, jumped up, and half of his seat was smashed under him as though struck by a trip hammer. He escaped without injury, with the exception of some broken glass in his face and ear.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

Two Young Girls Roasted in Their Burning Home Near Marion, Ind.

MARION, IND., Nov. 18.—A fire with terrible and fatal results was reported this morning from Landville, in the northwestern part of this county, 12 miles from Marion. James Johnson, a prosperous farmer, and his family resided a quarter of a mile from the village. This morning the son of Mrs. Johnson arose and built a fire, but finding it was only 3 o'clock, he returned to bed. A half hour later the house was in flames. Johnson and his wife and their two sons escaped in their night clothes. Johnson's daughters, Ella and Minnie, aged respectively 18 and 20 years, awoke to find themselves surrounded by flames and half suffocated with smoke. They attempted to reach the ground, but one fell in the stairway and perished there, and the other ran back to her bedroom, fell across the bed and was suffocated. The horror-striken spectators were unable to render any assistance. The building was completely destroyed. The elder of the young ladies was a teacher in the Landville public school.

Reorganizing the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Whitney to-day signed an order concentrating in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department the functions of the other bureaus of the department, so far as they relate to the purchase of supplies for the navy and their storage. This action is regarded as the initial movement on the part of the Secretary towards the accomplishment of his plan for the reorganization of the Navy Department.

Battle of Ballybunion.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—A number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force, attempted to carry out an eviction process to-day at Ballybunion, County Kerry. They were attacked by a mob numbering five hundred persons, and after a severe battle the mob rescued the cattle which had been seized by the officers. In the encounter a number of men were severely wounded.

Arensdorf Indicted.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 18.—An indictment has been found against Arensdorf, alleged murderer of Rev. Mr. Haddock, and bills are expected to be returned against his nine confederates, Plath, Munchrath, Treiber, Sherman, "Bismarck," Gauder, Leader, Peters and Leavitt as accessories. The conspiracy question will be deferred until the January grand jury meets.

A $10,000 Robbery.

BUTLER, PA., Nov. 18.—Three masked men effected an entrance into the residence of Matthew McKeever, of Oakland Township, last night, and after a fight, lasting an hour, in which McKeever's sisters, Margaret and Jane, were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bucket containing nearly $10,000, with which they escaped.

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

CORYDON, IND., Nov. 18.—Last night, while the sheriff of Crawford County was absent from home, the inmates of the county jail at Leavenworth escaped by making a hole in the wall. Three of them crossed the Ohio river and made their escape into Kentucky.

Death from Carelessness.

MARION, IND., Nov. 18.—This morning the three-year-old son of Joseph Boxwell, seven miles east of this city, ate some arsenic pills left carelessly within his reach. Convulsions ensued, and the child expired at two o'clock this afternoon.

Low Temperature in Texas and Mexico.

LAREDO, TEX., Nov. 18.—Frost and ice prevailed early this morning from Laredo to Monterey, Mexico, damaging fruit and vegetables considerably. At San Antonio all the street hydrants were frozen, something that rarely occurs there. To-night the weather has greatly moderated throughout the State.

Terrific Gale on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A terrible gale on Lake Michigan did great damage to shipping. Thirty vessels are known to have foundered or to have been driven ashore. Many sailors were drowned. Some vessels were lost with their entire crews.

Vitriol Works Demolished.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The vitriol works of the John L. Thompson Chemical Company, near West Troy, were demolished by a tornado this morning. Six men were badly burned by vitriol and cut, but none fatally. The loss is $10,000. A canal-boat captain was blown into the canal and drowned.

Colonel Moore Made Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President to-day appointed Colonel John Moore, of the Medical Corps of the army, to be Surgeon-General, vice Murray, retired.

A Kentucky Farmer Suicides.

CYNTHIANA, KY., Nov. 18.—This morning about 5 o'clock, Mr. J. D. George committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in his coal-house. Mr. George was about sixty years old, and a good citizen. There is no cause known for the act, only that at times he was melancholy. He bought a place near Lair's Station a few days ago, and was preparing to move there.

Woman's Suffrage Discussion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The question of indorsing woman suffrage came up in the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to-day, and caused a heated discussion, which threatened to disrupt that body for a time. The matter was finally left unsettled.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The fortune of the late Baron Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfort, is estimated at $75,000,000.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie says she lives the life of a man without a man's enjoyment.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Prof. Huxley, at the age of sixty-two years, retires with pensions amounting to $7,500 a year.

—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the prolific producer of sentimental novels, left a fortune of something more than $200,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Sir John Lubbock, the English naturalist, has a tame wasp which will let itself be stroked and which eats sugar from his hand.

Mrs. Betsy Amelia Hart, who recently died at Troy, N. Y., left an estate valued at $7,000,000 to be divided among numerous children and grandchildren.

—"Stonewall" Jackson never posted a letter without calculating whether it would have to travel on Sunday, and would often hold his letters over to Monday.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, addressing a couple he had just married, said: "Yes, Mr. Husband, you be the head; but, wife, you be the neck, which alone can move or turn the head."

—Mrs. Anderson, widow of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, has taken the house on Rhode Island avenue formerly occupied by Senator Beck, and with her two daughters will reside permanently in Washington.—*Washington Post.*

—Miss Millie Seyfort, of Reading, Pa., and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, of New York, met recently at the McCarter-Peterson wedding at George W. Childs' country residence, and were so much alike that their friends could only distinguish one from the other by their dress.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., is undoubtedly the oldest railroad man in active service in the country. He began his ninety-ninth year in August, and is the active financial head of the Norwich & Worcester railroad, working as regularly now as he did twenty-five years ago.—*Hartford Post.*

—William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) will make Minneapolis, Minn., his permanent home after this winter. It is said that he will enter into business in that city with his son-in-law. Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the actor, who, with this winter's engagements, will close his professional career.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Going to Boston the other day via the Fitchburg railroad we saw ex-Governor George S. Boutwell and Nathaniel P. Banks conversing together in one of the cars, and on going into another car we met the genial ex-Governor, John D. Long. And we were not out for ex-Governors that morning, either.—*Marlborough (Mass.) Times.*

—The finest special library in the country is said to be ex-President Andrew D. White's historical library, to which he has been adding lately by large purchases in Europe. It now numbers over thirty thousand volumes besides many valuable manuscripts, and is intended as material for a history of Germany. It will be left entire as a bequest to Cornell.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

HUMOROUS.

—A watch and clock company having failed, one of the creditors remarked that "they would have an awful time winding up their business.

—"Why is a small boy like a woman?" said a New Hartford man to his troublesome wife. No response. "Because he will make a man grown," said the conundrumist.—*Hartford Post.*

—*Tidbits* tells the story of a conductor on a slow railroad who told one passenger that he had been on the road for nine years. "Then," said the passenger, "this must be your second trip."

—Husband (going fishing)—Good-bye, wifey; I won't come until late, unless I catch something. Wife—If you don't come until late, hubby, you will be sure to catch some thing, you hear me!—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Fogg—I heard a pretty compliment for you the other day. Mrs. Passay—Indeed! May I ask what it was? Fogg—I heard some one say how pretty you used to be. Mrs. Passay—Used to be! Do you call that a compliment? I call it an obituary notice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Treated with Scorn.—

There was a young lady named Vaughan,
Who treated her lover with scaughan,
And he gave up his suit
When her father's big buit
Shot him hastily forth on the laugan.

—*Life.*

—Mr. Isaacstein—"Ah, sir, you rentered mine poy a good service, sir, in pulling him out of de vater, und I shall nefer forget, sir, nefer." Life Saver—"Oh, well, that's nothing." Mr. Isaacstein—"Nothing, mine frent? Did you know my poy had on vun of mine twventy-fife dollar suits?"—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Law Professor—"What constitutes burglary?" Student—"There must be a breaking." Professor—"Then, if a man enters a door and takes a five dollar gold piece from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student—"Yes, sir; because that would break me."

—Simpkins—"Why, Tompkins, old fellow, what is the matter with you?" Tompkins—"Ah! breaking up, I'm afraid, Simp. Too much brain work. Doctor says that I must stop reading and writing, and avoid intellectual conversation, and a —" Simpkins—"Very good advice. Come and spend your evenings with us."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Edison says that no experiment which he has tried at night ever failed. Now what we want to know is, did Mr. Edison ever try at night to find the matches in his bare feet without disturbing any of the furniture or stubbing his big toe against seventeen different obstructions?—*New Haven News.*

—"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that a person never forgets!" said an orator recently, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident he had witnessed. "I'd like to know whar dey sells 'em," remarked an old colored man on the outskirts of the crowd.—*Tid-Bits.*

Referred to an Expert.

Guest (to hotel proprietor)—I picked up this ring on the street this morning. Do you think the stone is genuine?

Proprietor—I don't know any thing about diamonds, sir. You will have to ask the clerk.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, NOV 24 1886.

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Column 1 year ... [illegible]

"I consider Mr. James G. Blaine the greatest fraud on earth," says Master Workman Powderly.

Two candidates who want to represent Nicholas and Robertson counties in the next legislature are engaged in an active canvass.

John Adams, of Magoffin county, aged 70 years, has been married eleven times, has 40 children and 100 grandchildren. One of his wives bore him 7 sons in less than four years.

CONGRESS meets again in a few days, but none of the new members will take their seats at this session. It is supposed that the session will be short and but little business of general importance will be transacted.

The breeders of fine horses about Lexington seem unable to grasp the idea that they are expected to pay taxes on their horses according to their value, just as other people pay on their property.—Lebanon Standard.

H. K. TAYLOR, of Russellville, Ky., candidate for Supt. of Public Instruction, will address the people of this county at Walton Dec. 28th, at 1 o'clock p. m., and at Burlington at 7 o'clock p. m., of the same day. Subject—"Kentucky's Problem."

INDIANA politics are in a tangled condition, and what will be the final out-come of the last election in that State cannot be surmised. The election of quite a number of representatives on each side are to be contested, and a lively time will be had at Indianapolis this winter.

The report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen says that the number of letters sent annually has largely increased, and that two cent postage has about crowded out the unsealed circular. The postal card is likewise falling into disuse. In 1883, when two cent postage was introduced, 380,000,000 cards were used; in 1885, the number had dropped to 360,000,000.

THE Georgetown *Times* is very much chagrined over the dilapidated condition of some of the school-houses in Scott county. That is one thing in which Boone has made considerable advancement in the past decade, and nearly all the little eight by ten, log buildings, poorly seated and heated, have given away to a much larger and better furnished class of buildings, and the puncheon seat will be known no more forever in Boone county school-houses. A few districts have not kept pace with the onward march, but they will make a move soon, no doubt.

BY THIS time the farmers are certainly convinced that of all crops, tobacco is now the least profitable, owing to the fact that within the last few years so much time and attention has been given to the cultivation of that crop that the supply exceeds the demand. If the farmers will abandon tobacco culture entirely, and turn their attention to the improvement of their farms and raising of stock they will soon find that their condition is steadily getting better and that their progress will come through a channel that is reliable and permanent.

A VERY important question recently arose, and has been decided by the Grant County court. It is this: When the Treasurer of that county made his settlement with the Sheriff, he charged the Sheriff for county purposes, 25 cents on each one $100 worth of taxable property, as shown by the Assessor's book, but the Sheriff claimed that he should have been charged only on the total amount of taxable property after the reduction was made by the State Board of Equalization, and accordingly filed exceptions to the settlement. The exceptions were heard and overruled by the Court which ruled that the act creating the State Board of Equalization was for the purpose of equalizing the State revenue between the several counties in the State, and, therefore, had no application to taxation for county purposes. The Sheriff, unless the ruling of the County Court is reversed by a higher tribunal, will have to pay on the amount of property returned by the Assessor. In a county where the tax is as much as 25 cents on the $100 the changes made by the State Board makes a very material difference.

We think that the administration has won a great victory, for it has held control of the House of Representatives despite the obstacles which the giving out of the offices has created.

This is the only instance in which a Democratic administration has, since Van Buren's time, obtained a majority of the House in its second Congress. Polk lost the House in 1846, Pierce lost it in 1854, Buchanan lost it in 1858. The opposition has not fared much better. Taylor lost it in 1848, Fillmore lost it in 1850, Grant lost it in 1874. Hayes lost it in 1878 and Arthur lost it in 1882.

Lincoln carried the House in his second year, but the South was not represented in that Congress, and in the election in 1862 Lincoln suffered more severely than the present administration has at the late election. Grant held the House in 1870, but lost it by a decided majority in 1874.

Cleveland is the only Democratic President since Van Buren who has held a majority of the House in the Congress which was chosen during his second term.—N. Y. Star.

THE following is from the Vevay, Indiana, *Democrat*, and we give it for what it is worth:

Three weeks before the election came off, the Republican Central Committee, under instructions from headquarters at Indianapolis, sent out two men to each township in the county, who appointed two men in each school district in the county, whose duty it was to see every Republican voter in the district and ascertain how he was going to vote. If there was any doubt about his voting the straight ticket inducements of every kind were held out, even to a money consideration, where it was found that money would influence a voter the amount was set down. In this way every district in the county was canvassed and the results reported to the Republican executive committee in Vevay. It was then known how much money would be needed outside of the amount contributed by the several candidates and the members of the party who had been asked to give money to pay the expenses of the campaign, to carry the county. The money was sent here from Indianapolis and was distributed at the Court-house the latter part of the week before the election, and on election day it was used in every voting precinct in Switzerland county. It is not surprising that the county was carried by eighty majority, but it is surprising that their majority was not 200 or even greater. The question will naturally arise, where did the money come from? It was furnished by railroad corporations and manufacturing monopolies that have been fattening off the tax ridden people of the whole country. It was sent here to be used against Holman, Griffith and Pleasants. The great fight was made to defeat Holman and carry the Legislature.

Now that the whole scheme is exposed and how narrow was the escape from falling into the clutches of the grasping and robbing monopolies, the whole people ought to be thankful that it is no worse than it is. The people of this county will rebuke with severe punishment the outrages perpetrated against the right of a free ballot.

STATE NEWS.

Owen county has a $100,000 debt.

A Scott County farmer raised four hundred bushels of turnips on one acre of ground.

Alex Scobee, of Montgomery county, raised a kershaw which weighed 100 pounds.

Wheat is coming up fine in Mercer county and is looking splendid. A large acreage has been sown.

Jessamine county has about 120,000 acres of land, and is divided into about 600 farms of 200 acres each.

The colored Methodists of Paris, it is said, will arraign all their members for trial who voted against local option the other day.

The colored people of Owensboro have subscribed $2,500 to a fund for a State Colored Normal School, provided it be located in that town.

The corn crop in portions of Woodford county is not coming up to the expectation of the farmers, and a shortage of hogs is also reported.

A Warren county jury has awarded Miss Lucie Garrison $4,000 damages, to be recovered from Jerry W. Thomas, for tampering with her affections.

The grand jury has found about 88 indictments, four of which are for felony, and the remainder are mostly for violation of the local option law.—Owen News.

Senator Jno. D. Harris, of Madison county, will be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky provided the convention is called to nominate candidates at the usual time, in May next.

Judge de Haven has decided that the sole right to issue liquor license in Shelbyville is vested in the City Council. The City Council has refused to issue license, and the town [illegible].

Hovel Fugate, formerly Tax Receiver of Louisville, who defaulted for $[illegible] and was pardoned out of the penitentiary after an imprisonment of a few months, is living in Springfield, Mo., partially paralyzed and utterly destitute.

The Railroad Commission has finished assessing the railroads of the State. They find that there are 2,974 miles, about [illegible] of which are not yet taxable, and that their value is $43,800,751, an increase of nearly [illegible] million over last year.

The factional war in Perry county between French and Eversole is said to have broken out afresh. Both parties are under arms. Almost every citizen has now taken sides. The indications are that there will be trouble before long.

We learn that hydrophobia is prevailing to an alarming extent in Johnson county and that nearly all the dogs have been killed. A great many cattle and hogs have died from the effects of being bitten by rabid dogs.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

A son of Gen. Isaac Shelby, the first Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, died in Danville, Thursday. He was also named Isaac, and was in his ninety-second year. Another younger Isaac still lives; so it appears the name is being faithfully handed down to posterity.

A STRONG pressure is being brought to bear on Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, to make the race for representative of Franklin county. With about 100 such men as Judge Lindsay in the legislature, the State would have grounds to expect something of such a body of legislators.

Not many of our citizens are aware that natural gas has been struck in Johnson county. A party of capitalists who have been boring for oil, at the depth of 1,700 feet, struck a small vein of oil and also a vein of gas to which the citizens of Flat Gap connected a two-inch pipe, and now the town is furnished with a fine light.—Licking Valley Scorcher.

A fellow named Moore has been sent to the chain-gang in Chatham, N. C., for having traded wives with another man. Moore told the court that he did not know his act was a crime; that a man came to his house with a woman who was better-looking than his wife, and bantering him for a trade, he "swapped," paying $1.50 extra in consideration of the new woman's superior personal attraction.

The turkey trade in this town has given employment to a great many hands. There are some six or eight who buy, two or three kill, from twenty to thirty are engaged in picking, and two in boxing and preparing for shipping. From 250 to 400 are slaughtered every day. By establishing this branch of business here, it has given employment to quite a number who have been willing and anxious to work, and they have been able to earn good wages.—Corinth Enterprise.

Two "cow boys" have lately landed in Fleming county from somewhere out West, and according to reports are having lots of "fun." A dispatch says that having armed themselves with a double-barrel shot-gun and a pair of pistols, they are bidding defiance to society and levying contributions on whom they choose, without any opposition. One of the twain, Alex. Pendulum, was formerly of that county, and enjoys the reputation of being a moonshine outlaw.—Maysville Bulletin.

The heaviest purchasers of cattle operating in the blue-grass region are Lehman & Bros. of Baltimore. Their purchasing agent here is Mr. Geo. C. Kratz. Kratz buys a hundred head of cattle with as little ceremony as most men would buy a cigar, all because he knows a steer when he sees one. Yesterday he bought the following: From David James, thirty-four head, average 1,550 pounds, at 4 cents; from H. Nutter, 25 head, average 1,650 pounds at 4½ cents; from H. Worley, 33 head, average 1,650 pounds, at 4 and 4½ cents.—Lexington Press.

A special to the Enquirer, from Bowling Green, says that Jno. S. Rhea is reported to have said that he has learned enough to convince him beyond doubt that W. G. Hunter will not be the Congressman from this district to the Fiftieth Congress. It is also said that Mr. Rhea added that, while he would not, under any circumstances be induced to accept the place when Hunter was "bounced," he would see to it that Hunter's ineligibility was made plain to the world, and an opportunity, at least, given the Democrats to elect a man.

The "black leg" disease is prevailing with alarming fatality among cattle in several localities in this county. In Kentontown precinct John McGuire has lost four head; Charles B. French, two head; and Wm. Sparks several head. In [illegible] precinct W. H. Tilton has lost two head, Smith [illegible] [illegible]. If the scourge continues it will seriously cripple the cattle interests of the county. It is hoped, however, that with the advent of cold weather the disease will abate and eventually disappear.—[illegible].

About five years ago a child apparently white was found on the Richmond pike. The county Judge placed it in charge of Mrs. Margaret Powell, who has reared it until the present time, receiving from the county $8 per month. Yesterday Judge Sharp found out that the mother of the child was a colored woman named Lucy Walker, who works at Spearsville. Judge Sharp sent her word that if she did not come to get her child and take care of it, he would have her arrested. She came yesterday and got the child, taking it home with her. It proves to be an Albino, and has most peculiar features resembling those of a sheep.—Lexington Press.

"Chop off the heads of all those who favored and voted for the new revenue law" is the cry of the enraged tax-payer. We are glad that the record of Senator Harris and Hon. W. T. Tevis is on the right side in this matter. It wins the approbation of all men of all parties. Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who is a Republican candidate for Governor, in the course of his speech last Monday, took occasion to approve and compliment the Representatives of Madison county for their position in opposition to the new revenue tax bill which is so odious to the tax-payers of the country. Major Harris, though sick in bed at the time the vote was taken, was known to the bill, while Mr. Tevis was active in his opposition to it. All honor to Madison's Representatives.—Richmond Herald.

A peculiar and strange water fowl was killed in the river, near Cumberland Falls. When first seen it was standing upon a ledge of rocks, apparently looking for fish, and made no attempt to escape upon the approach of the gentleman (Mr. Jno. Perry) who shot it. After being killed the bird was measured, and found to be four feet, eight inches from tip to tip of wings and three feet from tip of tail to tip of bill. The body was that of a duck, as black as a raven, and its feet webfooted. Its greatest curiosity, however, was the neck and bill. The former was a foot long and the lower side grey, while the latter was slim with a crooked point. The throat bore an appearance of a receptacle for its food instead of a craw, as other fowls have. In this was found a catfish (minus the head) 11 inches long and two rocks as large as hen eggs. The bird's weight was five and three-quarter pounds only, and it undoubtedly was not a native of this climate.

There are some very curious mixtures of names in our counties and county seats which greatly puzzle and confuse people who are not familiar with the history and location of each. For instance, Anderson county has Lawrenceburg and Lawrence county, Louisa; Breathitt county has Jackson and Jackson county, McKee; Breckenridge county, Hardinsburg and Hardin county, Elizabethtown; Butler county, Morgantown, Union county, Morganfield, and Morgan county, West Liberty; Carlisle county, Bardwell and Nicholas county, Carlisle; Carter county, Grayson and Grayson county, Leitchfield; Christian county, Hopkinsville and Hopkins county, Madisonville; Crittenden county, Marion and Marion county, Lebanon; Franklin county, Frankfort and Simpson county, Franklin; Fulton county, Hickman and Hickman county, Clinton; Logan county, Russellville and Russell county, Jamestown; Metcalfe county, Edmonton and Edmonson county, Brownsville; Muhlenburg county, Greenville and Green county, Greensburg; Nicholas county, Carlisle and Jessamine county, Nicholasville; Ohio county, Hartford and Hart county, Munfordsville; Owsley county, Booneville and Boone county, Burlington, and Spencer county, Taylorsville and Taylor county, Campbellsville.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Kentucky.

Henry Hagish, &c., Plff.
vs. | Notice of sale in Equity.
John Marquess, &c., Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Dec., 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal installments, at the court-house door in Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

Being a portion of the dower lands of Mrs. Julia Hagish in the lands of Charles Hagish, on the Burlington and Big Bone road, in this, Boone county and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, Abb Brennan's southwest corner, in the old line of Morgan & Fishback—thence with said line n 3 [illegible] w 31 poles to a stone, a corner of John O. Hagish's 6 acre lot—thence n 87½ w 18 3-5 poles to a stone, another corner of J. O. Hagish, in Mrs. Elizabeth Ayler's line—thence with said line s 2 w 30 3-5 poles to a stone, corner with Wm. Crisler—then s 87 e 78 poles to a corner in the center of the Burlington and Big Bone road, 20 feet south of the old Charles Hagish and James Aylor line—thence with the center of said road s [illegible] w [illegible] poles to a stone in said road—thence s [illegible] e [illegible] poles to a stone in Theodore Brockelmeyer's line; then with said line [illegible] poles to a stone in the center of the [illegible] with the old James Aylor and Hagish line n 87 w 114 1-5 poles to the beginning, containing [illegible] acres and subject to the right of passway set apart to the 6 acres allotted to J. O. Hagish, as shown by the Commissioner's report now on file in the office of the Boone Circuit Clerk.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

W. L. RIDDELL, Master Commissioner.

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE. Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.
51-1y Florence, Ky.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

L. J. LANDRAM G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.,
Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

J. P. ULREY, D. D. S.,
RESIDENCE.
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind., Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - KY
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

DR. E. A. IGOE.
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND
Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

For Rent.
50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address
JOE HEED or MRS. GARRISON,
Burlington, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Harry Schmeid, Plffs.
vs. | Notice of sale in equity
C. A. McLaughlin, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1886, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of 9 months, at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Boone, State of Kentucky, near Big Bone Springs and bounded thus: Beginning at a corner of the Big Bone Spring lot in the road in front of the hotel; then with the road n 82 w 21 poles to a stone at the forks of the road, a corner of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of said lot and with the road n 66¼ w 9 poles; then n 28 w 4½ poles to a corner of the 3.61 acre tract below the road; then with a line of the same, same course 4½ poles to a stake; then n 1 e 3.88 poles to a stone, a corner of Cayton's one acre lot, 16 links from the corner of the stable; then leaving out said lot s 87¾ e 17¾ poles to a stone; n 1 e 9 poles to a stone; n 87¾ w 17¾ poles to a stone, passing a Black Locust, 10 links to a stone in the road; then with the road n 1 e 19.12 poles to a stake; then n 18¼ e 14.16 poles to a corner of Smith's lot and upper corner of said 3.61 acre lot; then with Smith's lot and the road n 26¼ e 16 poles; n 48¼ e 3¼ poles; n 75 e 11 poles; then e 24¼ poles to a Honey locust on the east side of the creek, corner of Stevenson; then with the lined same s 5¼ w 100 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain; then s 84¼ e 9 poles to a stone above the northeast corner of the hotel yard; then s 5¼ w 18.8 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain in the road; then s 79 w 4¼ poles to a stone, southeast corner of store house; then leaving it out, n 83 w 4 poles; s 19 w 8 poles; s 83 w 4 poles to a stone bearing s 19 w 30 links from the southeast corner of said store house; then n 88¼ w 10¼ poles to the beginning, containing 40.78 acres.

Also the following parcel: Beginning at Geo. L. Miller's corner in a line of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of same n 60 e 14.18 poles to a stone in the road; n 28 w 4½ poles; n 1 e 3.88 poles to Cayton's one-acre lot; then running same course 9 poles to another corner of said lot; then same course 19.12 poles to a stone (in all 32 poles) then n 18¼ e 14.16 poles to Smith's corner; then with his line n 68¼ w 9 poles to a stake on the east side of Gum Branch; then down said branch s 20 w 19¼ poles to a point between two Sycamores on west side of the branch, 4 feet east of one and 8 feet west of the other; then s [illegible] w 41.6 poles to the beginning, containing 3.61 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

Amount to be raised by sale, $797 50.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

County Directory

OFFICERS

Assessor—[illegible]
[illegible]
County Surveyor—W. E. Vest.
Coroner—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bullittsville—M. R. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday—J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. [illegible], Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible] Haines, fourth Monday—L. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. [illegible], Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Hyle, Saturday after third Monday—Charles H. [illegible], Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday—Geo. Palmer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Rouse, Thursday after second Monday—H. G. Walton, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday—B. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. L. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday—Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Scott, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday, Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday; W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday—Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. D. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

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Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1881.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. G and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. F. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. STEPHENS, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.
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SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

Plenty of rain now.

Fine weather for ducks.

Last Friday was a beautiful winter day.

FOR SALE.—30 barrels of corn.
WILLIS [illegible]

Yesterday was a [illegible] of a damp day.

Perry Conklin and wife were in Burlington Monday.

The matrimonial market is very dull for this season of the year.

Joseph Elliston, a Mt. Sterling Attorney, was in town yesterday.

Water mill meal has struck the market again since the recent rains.

It would not be impolite to call last Wednesday night a rough night.

There has been enough rain to "lay the dust" in the bottom of the river.

The weather so far this week has not been favorable to pork recently killed.

Everybody should attend the Thanksgiving exercises in Burlington to-morrow.

We are glad to hear that Woody Hoffman's eyesight is gradually improving.

The Morgan Academy school is now practicing for a holiday musical entertainment.

The jail has now the appearance of a deserted castle, be it said to the credit of the county.

Chas. Hughes, who has been in Lexington, Kansas, returned home last Thursday evening.

When in town call in and see the stock of nice horse-blankets and lap-robes at A. M. Acra's.

This part of the county has enjoyed a very good quality of winter weather, considering the early date.

It is said by those who have been gathering it that corn is not as solid and heavy as it should be.

Several of the Methodist brethren and sisters of this place attended service at Petersburg Sunday.

There have been about 100 additions to the various churches in this county since the first of October, last.

Some of the small grain was caught beneath the frozen ground. It should have come up before winter came.

Persons desiring a good horse-blanket or lap-robe can do no better than by calling on A. M. Acra, Burlington, Ky.

On the first Sunday in next month Rev's R. E. Kirtley and Fullilove will begin a protracted meeting at Sand Run church.

The river has resumed business again, and a large quantity of coal has gone down in the past week, likewise the price thereof.

Jno. L. Sandford, of Covington, was in town last Wednesday, and qualified as assignee of J. W. Kennedy, of Normansville.

Our enterprising townsman, A. M. Acra is arranging to embark in the grocery business in connection with his harness and saddlery.

Died.

CRIGLER—In Rockford, Texas, on the 8th inst, Willie, son of R. H. and Carrie Crigler, aged 4 years, 3 months and 26 days.

Since the protracted meeting commenced in Burlington, those cardinal red garments of ours which disappeared last spring have been returned.

A big fox hunt has been planned for to-morrow, provided the weather is favorable. J. J Berkshire, commander, J. C. Revill, aidecamp.

To-morrow is the day set apart by the National and State governments for the devouring of turkey, which on that occasion will be the national bird.

Tim Westbay, our fresh meat merchant, has been handling some very fine turkeys, some of which kick the beam, when dressed, above the 20 pound notch.

H. F. Blase, Covington, Ky., is doing a rushing business this fall in making suits to order, and it is because he puts up the best suits at the most reasonable prices.

Mr. Garnett Underhill and Miss Martha Williams, of the Big Bone country, were married last Wednesday afternoon in the parlor at the Boone House, by Rev. T. W. Barker.

The post-office at Parkersburg, this county, is called Hathaway, and David W. Ryle is the postmaster. The office will be quite a convenience to that part of the county.

A squad of Burlington nimrods, among the number the junior member of the RECORDER firm, scoured the country that lies nigh unto the town, last Friday afternoon. Luck—six rabbits.

S. A Palmer has had a force of mechanics employed for several days putting the old Sandford building in order and expects to open next Monday for the accommodation of the public in the very best style.

We understand that the Methodists now contemplate buying the old Methodist church building and giving it a thorough repairing, which, no doubt will be much the cheaper way in which they can provide themselves with a church.

Last Friday J. M. Conner brought from the city a fine lot of feeding steers, which, a day or two before, had been driven to market. Jim bought them on the market at less figures than he could have bought them before they left the county.

Mr. O. F. Bange and wife moved their household goods to Newport last Saturday, where Mr. B. will, in a few days open a drug store of his own. Mr and Mrs. Bange made many friends during their residence in Burlington, all of whom wish them well in the future.

[illegible] one of the livest boys of Petersburg was in Burlington day before yesterday. Charley's vacation has agreed with him, and how so fine a looking fellow as he is can avoid the [illegible], is a mystery to the women.

To-morrow (Thursday) the Methodist Church will be organized in Burlington. The Methodist brethren anticipate a very interesting meeting. A dinner will be spread in the Court house, and everybody is invited to attend a regular old fashioned Methodist meeting.

Last Thursday John Swarts aged 21 son of Nicholas Swarts who lives near the mouth of Woolper, was tried and adjudged a lunatic. W. W. Grant, of Bellevue, and W. J. Cowan, of Burlington, were appointed a committee and started with him for Anchorage Asylum immediately after the trial.

The colored church at this place has been having quite an enthusiastic meeting. During services the other evening one of the brethren was overcome with enthusiasm and falling to the floor, kicked equal to a stern-wheel steamboat, while one of the sisters succumbed to the pressure and fainted away all of which proceedings did not in the least interrupt the sermon.

A leak in the roof of the Court-house put the Court room in a better condition last week to be used as a duck pond than for a court-room, and Judge Baker had to hold his court elsewhere. Should there come a heavy rain and then a sudden freeze, the room could be used as a skating rink. The truth of the matter is the Boone County Court-house is about "onskerspeld."

Last Sunday morning Miss Susan M. Mallory, daughter of Henry Mallory, who resides about a mile from town on the Petersburg pike, was married to Mr. Geo. Platt, of Indiana. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of the family and a few friends, by Rev. H. A. Foster, after which they left for Indiana, their future home.

Rev. Keller is conducting a very successful revival at Hebron Lutherian Church. Up to and including Sunday night the following persons have united with the church: John Aylor and wife, John Warner, James Warner, Bird S. Clore, Wm. T. McGlasson, Walter Goodridge, Leonard Anderson, Alice E. Quigley, Ettie Riggs, Artie M. Hafer, Mrs. Southers, Miss Nora Garrett, Ottie Rouse, W. W. Tanner, Ettie Warner and Martha Warner.

Since our last report Mrs. A. C. Porter and Miss Nettie Gardner have united with the Methodist church. Seven of the converts were baptized in Mr. Winston's pond last Saturday. The meeting will close to-morrow night. The church will be organized at 10 o'clock a. m. Regular services will be held in the Presbyterian church, after which a big dinner will be served in the Court-house. Elder Southgate, who has charge of the Covington district, has been invited to be present. The meeting commenced four weeks ago to-night, and there have been 16 additions.

There seems to be a strong element in the State that favors a primary election as the proper mode of selecting Democratic candidates for State offices. The corrupt manipulations of large political conventions in the recent past have created the demand for a change, and in a primary election it is claimed that the nominations cannot be made the object of trade, as has been done in late years. In the primary every voter stands on an equal footing and one man's vote counts as much as another, and no candidate should object to having his fate decided by the popular will.

The Commonwealth is much elated over the small vote received by Mr. Carlisle, and thinks he is very unpopular at home. Boone County Recorder.

If our respected contemporary can find "elation" in a bare statement of facts he is endowed with a sharper perception than we have given him credit for. As to the unpopularity of Mr. Carlisle at home the vote of the people settles that beyond controversy. It is not what the Commonwealth thinks, but what the people have said.—Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth has not been sufficiently skillful with its pen to conceal its "elation." Besides it has been afforded several opportunities to deny the charge directly, but as yet it has failed to do so.

Personal Mentions.

W. M. Conner, of Cincinnati, was in town last Saturday.

Miss Bettie Acra is visiting friends at Gheat, Carroll county.

One of Mrs. C. W. Saxton's sisters was visiting her last week.

H. P. Stephens and wife attended church in Bellevue last Sunday.

E. Y. Chapin and Dr. Josh Terrill, of Petersburg, were in town last Saturday.

Mrs. B. F. Rogers is visiting her father, Esq. Mat Carpenter, of Gallatin County.

Profs. Whitehead and Mack visited friends in Rising Sun, Indiana, last Sunday.

H. Clay White, of Williamstown, made a flying trip to Burlington last Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Conner was visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Ryle, on Lick Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Emma Brady and Susie Carver were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Brady a day or two last week.

Miss Huey, daughter of J. S. Huey, of Bellevue, was the guest of Misses Mattie and Katie Huey last week.

Mrs. Nannie Terrill and little son, of Petersburg, are the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Grant, at this place.

Jack Utz, of Milan, Indiana, was visiting his brothers and sisters and daughter, in this county the latter part of last and the first of this week.

McAndrews, the gentleman who introduced the Chambers Lightning Protector in this county, put in his appearance in Burlington last Saturday, after three years absence. Mc's old acquaintances were glad to meet him again.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

[illegible]

Mrs. Sarah Dickerson is also quite sick with bronchial trouble.

Colds in most communities are prevalent to an alarming extent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. [illegible], of [illegible], Indiana, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Eliza Childress is lying quite sick at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Burkett.

Rev. J. H. [illegible], of [illegible], is conducting a revival at Big Bone church.

Dr. Riley desires to say to his friends that he expects to return to this place next March and resume practice.

Intelligence of the death of Miss Lizzie Rodgers, a sister of Mrs. E. A. Riley, was received here with regret.

Hon. J. C. Norman writes from Frankfort that his little son Latie is slightly better, after a dangerous illness.

A full attendance of the teachers and pupils of the Sunday school is desired next Sunday in order to decide upon a plan for a Christmas service.

In last week's contribution from me were two typographical errors which I now correct; W. S. Bristow should have been N. S. Bristow, and Minnie Burkitt was intended to be printed Nannie Burkitt.

HEBRON.

Hogs, a short crop.

Wheat is looking fine.

Fat cattle about all sold.

Oats, 35 cents per bushel.

Irish potatoes, 40 cts per bushel.

Cleve Hankins is out on crutches.

Very little sickness in this locality.

Mrs. M. F. Crigler is very ill at present.

Corn crop shorter than first anticipated.

Corn selling at 40 cents per bushel, delivered.

James M. Utz is preparing to build a dwelling house.

Fred Wahl has purchased W. H. Sourd's farm near here.

Last Sunday Mrs. Emma Clore was visiting Samuel Carpenter and wife, of Delhi, Ohio.

A fine mare belonging to James Aylor ran into a wire fence the other day and cut herself badly.

Chas. Ernste and Miss Addie Die were joined in wedlock on the 10th. Wish them all the joys of life.

Herbert Conner was out hunting the other day, and caught a shot in the face, but was not seriously injured.

The protracted meeting is progressing. Fourteen additions, one by letter. Eleven out of the fifteen joined Sunday night.

James Conner has returned from Dakota. He is somewhat changed in appearance, and says he would not like to make Dakota his home, it being too cold, it having been 15° below this season.

MISSOURI LETTER.

BUTLER, MO., Nov. 12, 1886.

To the Editors of the Recorder:

An item or two from Southwest Missouri may be of some interest and serve as answers to several inquiries, and with your permission I will say through the columns of the RECORDER, to inquiring friends that I have been here three years, and we are still satisfied and well pleased with our home and country. We are, beyond a doubt in a rich agricultural country, the soil of which seems inexhaustible in fertilizing properties.

There are lands here that have been cultivated in corn for twenty years in succession with but little change in productiveness.

Clover grows here to perfection. I have seen the common red clover from waist to breast high, and it will hold its own and rather gain the ascendency over timothy when they are sown together. It never freezes out or gets winter killed, unless pastured close late in the fall.

We have had the best of health since our sojourn here, and had we sought some famous Eldorado of perpetual youth we would not have enjoyed better health than we have here.

To all inquirers we say come out and we will make your stay as pleasant as possible, and will show you a splendid country, one that agriculturally is second to none.

I see from the RECORDER that you are having a little dry spell, and that water is quite an object. Why we have not had a rain here sufficient to help the water supply any, or to be of but little benefit to the crops, since the 26th of last June. Yet we have reasonably fair crops. Early planted corn is making from 25 to 45 bushels per acre—late corn not so much. Oats, meadows and early potatoes good.

It was thought that this fall we would have a water famine, but those having the nerve to dig 10 or 15 feet find almost anywhere an ample supply of water.

This year has demonstrated that with deep plowing and proper tillage, we can raise fair crops with less rain than any country I have ever seen.

This is destined to be a great mining country. Six years ago by actual geological survey there were 190,000 acres of coal lands in this (Bates) county, but from later developments the estimate was too small. Hundreds of car loads of coal are shipped daily from the Rich Hill coal fields, and the Rich Hill coal fields, and the coal mines at Emporia, since the Emporia railroad was built, are being opened up and are fast rivaling those at Rich Hill. In fact almost every township in the county has rich deposits of coal, even our township near to us has a four foot vein at a depth of 60 feet. I believe that Bates county is destined to be one vast mining camp and that in the near future.

Mr. Editor, it would sound quite metropolitan when reading of the Burlington bank, were it not we have banks here in nearly every town. I believe there are seven banks in Bates county, and they are seemingly on a solid basis. I am told that there has never been a defaulting banker or cashier since the first bank was started.

Butler has between 5000 and 6000 inhabitants, over 70 business houses, 3 steam flour mills, 1 saw mill, 2 tile factories, woolen factory, planing mill, 2 grain elevators and 4 newspapers, besides Rich Hill has two papers, Adrain 2, Hume 1, Rockville 1, Walnut 1, and a [illegible] or two more making at least a dozen in the county, and they all seem to flourish.
WILLIAM WALTON.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

J. C. Smith,
[illegible]
22 & 24 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, such as [illegible] Wagons, the New Deal Plow, the [illegible] Chill Steel Plow, the South Bend Chilled Plow, the [illegible] Harrow and Pulverizing Harrow, Fence Wire, Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Road Scrapers and Plows and the finest line of Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Feed Grinders and Corn Shellers in the market.

A fine Double Side-bar Buggy, warranted for $65. Sewing Machines warranted for five years for $15.00 to $18.00. Agent for the Deering Binder and Mowers.

All Goods sold strictly on their merits. Come and see us or call on our local agent, [illegible], North Bend, O. Ky. Box.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,
Burlington, Ky.

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal. A good team for hire, and all kinds of hauling done at the lowest prices.
JNO. H. RYLE & SON.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers, &c., Plffs,
vs. | Notice of sale in Equity.
Sallie A. Penn and others, Defts.

By virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term, thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Dec. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

In this county, on the waters of Mudlick and Little South Fork creeks, the first parcel being Lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of Samuel Moore, deceased, bounded thus: Beginning at a stake in James West's line, southwest corner of Mrs. Mary Moore's dower; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stake and 2 Buckeye bushes, corner with Craven Delgarn; then s 89 e 36½ poles to 2 Hickory trees, a corner with said Delgarn; then n 1 e 1½ poles to a stone, in a line of said Dower; then with said line n 89 w 36½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 18½ acres.

Also the undivided 1-5 part of the following described tract, bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, a corner of James West; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stone in said West's line; then s 89 e 142½ poles to a stake in J. S. Hames' line; thence n 2½ e 31 poles to three Buckeyes, Thomas Finnell's corner; then with his line and also a line of James West n 89 w 143 poles to the place of beginning, containing 27¼ acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

A. G. Winston, Plft.
vs. In equity.
Alonzo Gaines' widow, heirs, &c., Dfts.

By virtue of Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale in the front yard of the brick house, on the Susannah Brown tract, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., or thereabout, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, equal installments, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Alonzo Gaines, deceased, to wit:

In the Point Pleasant neighborhood in this (Boone) county, composed of the following several parcels; The first tract is known as the Old Homestead, or Clore tract; and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, a corner of Frank Russell, 2 poles from the corner with the Susannah Brown tract, just below the Point Pleasant church—then running with said Russell's line n 48 e 101 4-10 poles to Smith & Russell's corner—then n 48 e 19.27 poles to a stone, Fred Zimmer's corner—Zimmer's line next s 41¾ e 65.44 poles to a stone in a road on a branch; thence n 57 e 22 poles 9 links to a stone in the Minneola pike, said Zimmer's corner; then with the center of said Pike s 5¼ e 7¾ poles; then s 29½ e 26 poles; then s 15¾ e 10 poles—s 9½ e 22 poles to a corner of the Ephrium Helm tract in the center of said pike; then s 48¼ w 51.66 poles to a stake between an Elm and Beech tree, 12 links from the Elm and 8 links from the Beech; then with Annie McNeal's line s 48¼ w 98 poles to a stone, a corner of the George W. Brown tract; then with a line of same n 42 w 73½ poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the Susannah Brown tract; then with same n 42 w 20 2-10 poles to a stake on a branch; then down said branch n 2 w 14 poles to a stake; then n 13 w 24 poles to a stake near the mouth of Carsons spring branch; then n 18 w 8 poles passing a Beech tree on the west bank near the old bridge to the beginning, containing 122 acres.

The second tract is known as the George W. Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Florence, Pt. Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner in the Susannah Brown tract; then with a line of said tract one pole to a stone on the bank of the road; same course n 47¾ e 122 1-10 poles in all to a Beech tree, a corner of said Susannah Brown tract in a line of the Old Homestead; then with a line of the Old Homestead s 42 e 73½ poles to a corner of same in a line of Annie McNeal; then with said line of Annie McNeal s 48 w 56 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 33½ poles to a stake in the branch; then s 48 w 66.66 poles, passing a Beech tree at the top of a hill passing another Beech tree marked at 18.66 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, witnessed by a stone on the north-east bank of the road 15 links from the corner; then with said road n 42 w 77½ poles to George Anderson's corner with the Annie Brown tract; then same course n 42 w 30 poles to the beginning, containing 70.85 acres.

From the above 70.85 acres is excepted a grave yard of one fourth of an acre.

The third tract is known as the Annie Brown tract and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road, at the junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, then with the latter n 30¼ e 45 4-10 poles to a stone; then n 40 e 22 poles to a stone; then n 42 e 6 poles to a corner of the Susannah Brown tract and the George W. Brown tracts, then with the latter same course n 42 e 30 poles to a corner of the George Anderson land in the center of said road, then leaving the road s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone 3 feet from a Black Walnut, just south of the corner, then with a line of the Cochran land n 41 w 117¼ poles to a stone, a corner of the Cochran land in the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road; then with said road n 54 e 32 poles; then n 58 e 29 poles to a stake on the edge of the road, witnessed by a stone on the east bank 8 feet from the stake, then n 62½ e 28½ poles to the beginning, containing 52 14 acres.

The fourth tract is known as the Susannah Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg & Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then running on the east side of said road n 62½ e 51½ poles to a stake near a Black Locust tree in front of the house; then n 51 e 74 poles, 8 links to a stone in the center of a small road going up the bank to the church, a corner of Point Pleasant church lot; then s 41 e 8 poles to a stone, another corner of said lot; then n 32½ e 13 poles, 23 links to a stone; then n 41 w 4 poles to a stone in the roots of a Beech tree, the north corner of said church lot; then n 51 e 9 poles, 8½ links to a stone, lacking 36 links of going to an old Beech tree, being a common corner of the Brown and Russell tracts; then s 18 e 2 poles to Russell corner; then s 18 e 8 poles, passing a Beech tree on the west bank of the branch to a stake on the east side of a branch near the mouth of Carson's spring branch; then s 13 w 24 poles to a stake in the branch; then s 2 e 14 poles to a stake; then s 42 e 20 2-10 poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the George W. Brown tract, in a line of the Old Homestead tract; then with a line of the George W. Brown tract s 47¾ w 122 1-10 poles to a stone, passing a stone on the bank of the road, one pole to a stone in the center of the aforesaid Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with same n 42 w 6 poles to a stone—n 40 w 22 poles to a stone—n 31¼ w 45 4 10 poles to the place of beginning, containing 49.44 acres.

The fifth tract is known as the Cochran tract, contains 245.5 acres, and is divided into three parcels as follows:

The first parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Anderson Ferry and Point Pleasant road; then with said road and Scott line n 48¾ e 50¼ poles to a stone, a corner of the Annie Brown tract; then with a line of same s 43 e 11 poles to a stone, 3 feet north of a Black Walnut, a corner of the Annie Brown tract in the George Anderson line; then with said Anderson's line s 48° 8' w 71 8 10 poles to a stone, George Anderson's corner, the Christy corner and a corner of the 2nd division of this tract—then with a line of the second division n 43¼ w 116½ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Darby's corner and Scott's corner; then running parallel with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to a stone; then n 43¼ w 1½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 53.11 acres.

The second parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, Darby's east corner 1½ poles from the west corner of the first division; then with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner of the first division; then s 43¼ e 1½ poles to a stone; then s 48¾ w 22¼ poles to a stone; then s 48 3-4 w 22¼ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Scott & Darby's corner; then s 43¼ e 116½ poles to George Anderson's corner, a corner with the 1st division and a corner of the Christy farm; then with a line of said Christy tract s 48° 8' w 144 poles, 14 links to a stone, 11 links from a Cherry tree and 14 links from an Elm, the most western corner of said Christy tract; then with a line of the 3d division n 44 w 40¾ poles to a corner of Darby and the 3d division a stone, 10 feet due south of a Sugar Maple and n 70 w 14 feet from a four pronged Honey Locust; then with Darby's line n 40½ w 72 5-10 poles to a stone, 10 feet from an Elm and 10 feet from an Ash; then n 48¾ e 141 poles and 14 links to Darby & Scott's corner, the place of beginning, containing 103.88 acres.

The third parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the dirt road that is an extension of the Price pike, a corner of Tanner and Darby; then with Darby's line n 48° 16' e 144 poles, 11 links to a stone, Darby's corner 10 feet south of a Maple and n 70 west of a four-pronged Honey Locust; thence with a line of the 2d division s 44 e 40¾ poles to a stone, the Christy corner, 14 links from a Cherry and 14 links from an Elm; then s 42 e 46 9-10 poles to a stone and Elm, a corner of Sep Foster; then with said Foster s 47¾ w 144 6-10 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, in the Tanner line; then with said road and line n 41½ w 57.46 poles to a stone; then n 41½ w 36.79 poles to the beginning, containing 85.07 acres.

The said above described tracts of land will be offered for sale separately, and then two or more of them together and finally all the tracts will be offered in a body and the bid or bids making the largest sum of money will be accepted.

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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

"THAT THINGS ARE NO WORSE."

From the time of [illegible]
When we [illegible] of the [illegible] thing
Has descended [illegible]
To [illegible]
'Tis a phrase this is [illegible]
It can comfort and [illegible]
It [illegible]
"That things are no worse."

'Twas King [illegible]
To the king who had [illegible]
What he meant [illegible]
In such [illegible]
"What's the cause for your [illegible] Thanksgiving?"
Tell me [illegible] the king in his [illegible]
Said the Minister: "This is the [illegible]
That things are no worse, O my lord."

There's something [illegible]
In the answer [illegible]
But I think on his [illegible]
And confessed it a [illegible]
For there's never a burden so [illegible]
That it might not be heavier still;
There is never so [illegible]
That the cup could not fuller fill.

And whatever of care [illegible]
Our life and [illegible]
There is always [illegible] for Thanksgiving
Which the Minister told to the king.
'Tis a lesson to [illegible]
It can comfort and [illegible]
Can cheer us when days are [illegible]
"That things are no worse." [illegible]
—*Helen [illegible]*

(Original.)

A ROMANTIC EPISODE.

One Flirtation, One Thanksgiving, One Wedding.

BY C. S. M.

SKY PARLOR, Chicago, Oct. 6.—*To the Editor in Chief Criterion, City.*—Dear Sir: It pains me exceedingly to be obliged to incur your displeasure in regard to the next chapters of "Coming Events." But really the days have grown so short, with work ever on the increase—indeed, sometimes, I think I shall drop either the office or my literary aspirations altogether. The former, notwithstanding your kind assurances, I am not prepared to do; the latter, I can not; so there the days go by frittered at both ends, wasted in the middle. And then—and then—dear Mr. Editor, lend me your most sympathetic ear, if you have got such a thing—I have a little romantic episode of my own!

Hoping not to strain your kind temper too far, I remain, Yours Resp.,
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—*Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I send you the promised sheets, and hope to be "on hand" with the next.

Aha! So you really have a "sentimental ear" and want to know about my "romantic ep." Well, I do not mind telling *you*, we are such great friends—though we have never met. Besides, I know you are such a regular old mole you never will disclose. Besides, I have not a soul to tell, and I am dying for sympathy. You see Dick Ray and I had a regular fuss, night before last, as to our favorite style of beauty; the subject being started by a question as to preference, in my new "Mental Autograph Album." So pronounced was my enthusiasm for that rare combination, "light hair and dark eyes," that Dick, whose unrelieved ravenness has never been able to score a hit closer to the center of my heart than "friendship," was somewhat startled, and I could see not a little nettled. One word led to another, each one making me but the more loyal to what, true as fate, dear mole, has never been more than an ideal in my mind. So strong was the impression left by the controversy that sleep was not able to banish it. A hero of "light hair and dark eyes" wandered with me through dreamland, appeared in the sunlit rays which woke me; indeed, followed me clear into the office, where every thing, not business and clothes, are supposed to be peremptorily "dropped."

By noon, his idealship was pretty well banished, however, and I started to lunch at the usual hour without him, till, coming to the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, the capers of a fractious horse disturbed the symmetry of travel, and a sudden huddle and halt of the "living stream" brought me face to face with as perfect a type of poor Dick's rival as could possibly be met with in a day's search. Such remarkably fine brown eyes! So deep set in shape, so liberal, kindly and frank in expression, so charming in contrast with the hair, whose "lightness" the rim of a very stylish and becoming Derby disclosed to be "whiteness," for my materialized ideal was an elderly, portly, handsome gentleman, of the type only to be met with on earth, I believe, in Paris, New York and Chicago—a thoroughly stylish, clean, healthy, business man!

The huddle of people, the sudden appearance, right before my eyes, of my ideal beautiful in man, recalling, as it did, the ridiculous quarrel of the night before, shocked me utterly out of all my usual demureness, all my theories on the subject of street-conduct, all my self-control; I smiled—one of my very best—straight into the middle of the brown eyes, which, I need not assure you, were not at all behind hand in a genuine response—with interest. A momentary hesitation of expectancy, refusal, regret, a polite raising of the becoming Derby, and we had parted—my ideal and I—for aye, and aye, and aye. Alas!

You think I did right, *ne c'est pas?*
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—*Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I am sorry to say, I must again disappoint you with sheets of "Coming Events." Night before last I slept but two hours, last night was utterly worthless, could do nothing rational in the way of work—I am so disturbed and unhappy!

FACE TO FACE.

What do you think happened Thursday! Just about the same place and same time, whom should I meet again, but my nice old gentleman. Oh, but he is handsome! with such a look—more than a look—that makes me want *so much* to know him. I know he would be such a good, true friend—and oh, my dear sir, I am so desolate of friends! He was carrying an umbrella, so was I, and we passed, like two ships at sea, as near as we dared; I with my stoniest glare, he with a merry twinkle in his eye, and a halt in his gait that told me, well as I wanted to know, that I need not walk alone to lunch that day, unless I wished. But I saw well enough that he was a wealthy gentleman, who, no doubt, would be only too glad to have a little sport with the heart of a poor little maiden, who would have naught but regret left to fill the emptiness in her life, after he had fled to pastures new.

Nevertheless, after passing, a strong desire possessed me to see how he walked, mayhap wherein he might turn on the avenue, that would give me some clue to his business, which desire was fed, as desires ever will be, by nothing less than W—'s great, big photograph-case standing way out on the pavement, with its shelter, and shade, and excuse, right on its beautiful face! Oh, why will people do that which they know they will be sorry for! And why will inanimate things conspire, in times of weakness, to lead the doubter towards regret! This apple of Sodom came in my way at my weakest, bidding me halt—just a moment—look at the pictures, and—look! I halted—just a moment—looked at the pictures, and—peeked! O ho! [illegible] my ideal, turned square around, stood stock still, umbrella over his shoulder, the whitest of white handkerchiefs *in his hand!* Of course he excused me to do some such graceless thing, and here I pass [illegible] right into the trap.

[illegible]

SKY PARLOR, [illegible].—Dear Sir: You see I have been quite industrious. I send you [illegible] this time. [illegible] did so good. [illegible] I have seen him [illegible] my nice old gentleman. He [illegible] I understand that I am no common flirt. He passes in respectful and unobtrusive manner, that is not indifference, but a [illegible] my interest in him [illegible]. One look, one word of intrusion or familiarity [illegible] would have settled the matter. All interest in him would have died on the spot. I loathe an [illegible]! He is all that is manly, self-controlled and gentlemanly. I do believe, my dear sympathizing mole, that I am more than half in love with light hair, dark eyes, fifty years and two hundred pounds!
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, Nov. 3.—*Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I send you the next four chapters. You will say I must be going to the [illegible] I am so good.

One more episode in my romance, which I write with tears in my eyes. Last night I was standing at the corner of Washington and State streets waiting for the car. You know what an excessively sloppy, nasty night it was, and what a task it is to reach the cable at that hour, through such a jangle of every thing, and the mud, too. I was feeling particularly cross and uncomfortable. The rain was playing havoc with my pretty little rough suit, as the mud would with my neat shoes. I must have looked mad. I felt so—not daring to go on, not daring to wait, lest the rain should increase; when, with a great throb, that sent a new supply of blood, hope, courage and delight to every vein in my body, my heart saw, coming straight towards me, my dear old gentleman, with his certain, gracious manner, and his raised umbrella, which, with a respectful but firm "permit me," he held straight over the damp little turban, and, gently taking my arm, escorted me, through all the "jangle of every thing," to the car steps. But the bustle was not too great, nor the way too short nor difficult, to prevent his expressing, in—oh, such well-bred and *new* tones—how much he would like the pleasure of my acquaintance, and might he not hope some time, before very long, to call upon me at my home—might he not have my address to-night.

I PEEKED.

And of course—of course—why of course—I could not let him. Ah! but you can not know how I almost choked as I told him so. Oh! dear, can you think, I was so desolate, and I *knew* he was good and true.

"Oh, my dear sir," I said, "it is indeed impossible. Indeed, indeed, it is not that I have any objections to you, your own self, but, don't you see, if I let you—there is no—reason—why I—should—not let—anybody—at least, there is — nothing to prevent — your—thinking—I—would;—and" —I could say no more. I fancy he heard the great sob underneath, for in tones so low, not even the little rain drops falling about us could hear, he stooped and said, oh, so earnestly: "God bless and take care of you, my dear good little girl!" then stooping still lower, he kissed my hand, as respectfully as if I had been some great lady, and we were standing on the ball-room floor of some elegant home. The rain drops which splashed on the hard alligator side of my little sachel must have been cold on one side and warm on the other; cold for regret at the happiness I had thrown, willfully, over my shoulder, warm with the intense thrills of delight which any woman always feels at receiving the well-earned respect of a thoroughly manly man.
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, Nov. 10. — *Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I send you a few more pages. I fear that I must bring "Coming Events" to a more abrupt conclusion than I had intended. It, or something, is wearing on me perceptibly. I can neither sleep nor eat. I shall make it up to you later.

Thanks for your kind personal interest, and your sympathy in my little romance, and desire for "more." I must tell you. The restaurant was awfully crowded yesterday, as it always is Saturdays. I had a very pleasant seat, however, with a vacant chair beside me, which the kind waiter always lets me have to hold my sachel and parcels. I went to writing as usual—most of "Coming Events" was begotten between "orders"—and so interested was I in Chapter 13, inclosed, that I did not notice the waiter coming my way, till, with a murmured "pardon," he removed my things and placed the newcomer therein. So absorbed was I that I never looked up, till the waiter's return, when, whom should I find sitting by my side, but "*him!*" And there lay your "note-heads" large as life, with your grandiloquent name tastefully scroll-bound in full, on the left-hand corner—M. L. De Verne, Editor-in-chief, *Criterion.*

What if he had seen it! Oh, what if he had, and was even now mentally denouncing that mosquito in petticoats, the "female reporter!" But he did not seem as if he had. His shapely, well-kept hands were nonchalantly joined at the tips, over the white cloth, and the wonderful brown eyes indifferently fixed on the awning over the rival restaurant across the way. No, I am sure he did not see; and I did not prolong his opportunity for so doing, I can assure you. He was immaculately dressed in a cool, fawn-colored suit, faultless linen, and the short white hair *a la pompadour* over the broad forehead, the whole set off by a nobby little button-hole bouquet—red and white. Had I been a native of Senegambia he could not have remained more utterly unconscious of my presence than he did, all through that cozy little meal we took there, side by side, but not together. And the dainty, sensible meal he ordered! Just what I should have chosen to serve him had I it to do. Ah me! ah me! And how daintily he dined! No hurry, no indecent haste. So different from the ravenous and disgusting manner of the "cheap-John" gobblers, who so offended my domestic taste every time I ate in a restaurant. He kept his dishes neatly arranged about him, so as not to interfere with anybody, and, as if anticipating the relief it would give, left the room first.

And there lay the dear little daisy at the other side of his plate. How did it get out of its compact little home? It must have fallen out. I could not bear to see so sweet a flower tossed into a gravy dish, so I put it into my little sachel. Ah, you dear little daisy, don't you tell!
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, Nov. 17.—*Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I must disappoint you this week. I have been very ill. The doctor insists upon perfect rest. I shall try to send you some pages Thursday.
"TIGER."

SKY PARLOR, Nov. 25.—*Editor Criterion.*—Dear Sir: I send you the promised sheets. I am much better. The most exciting "episode" of all occurred a day or two after I sent my last "installment." I was feeling unusually blue. No doubt the effect of being sick and weak. Then the Thanksgiving season approaching, the sad past and lonely present came as never before so painfully to my mind. I could not bear the thought of the joyous anniversary, nor the hosts of happy, thankful people who would enjoy its pleasures. What had I to be thankful for? Life! So had the mollusks, and sponges, and corals of the great deep, who knew no cause. I had worked hard, [illegible] less, and suffered more than any [illegible] similarly situated, whom I [illegible]. Well, anyway I decided to stay away from the restaurant that day and arrange my own small bill of fare as nearly as possible in accord with the day. I had [illegible] taken home some cranberries, just because they were so pretty and [illegible], and, as an experiment, had stewed them over my little gas-heater and made most delicious sauce. I could do so again. This, with some turkey taken from the restaurant, rolls from my favorite bakery, and a box of candy would furnish me a meal fit for a queen. If she were a happy one at [illegible] the root of a similar one prepared by stranger hands. The balance I would include in an envelope to the little errand boy who was accustomed to bring errands to our office from R R & Co., whose wan face and pleasant smile had touched my heart and who was the only person I knew that I felt justified in pitying.

It was late when I reached "down town," and after getting my [illegible] errands, I was weak and trembling and I sat [illegible] to wait for the car. While I [illegible] jolted down a [illegible] the car bell startled me, and I jumped up hastily, gathering my [illegible] chicken, cranberries and the paper which I crumpled back in my hand as I ran. I had almost reached the step, when by some mis-sight, the conductor rang the bell. The next I knew I was rolling over and over, in the doubtful snow and slush, skirts in midair, bag rolling under the wheels and the unfortunate cranberries dripping through a hole in their bag, proclaiming in balls of crimson guilt my mortifying story to conductor, passengers, passers-by, and, horror of horrors! my dear old gentleman!!! For he it was whose strong arm righted me, as though I had slipped in the most simple and graceful manner possible, leading me to a seat in the car, as though we were returning from a picnic, brushing down the mud and snow striped "rough suit," as though brushing a butterfly from a lawn-tennis costume, and seating himself beside me, as though he had been my escort since the morning. I did not need to look for my bundles, there they all were, close beside him, minus the luckless cranberries.

"You must allow me to see you safely to your home," he said. "You are too weakly to be trusted alone." Whatever more he said was neither heard nor replied to; I could neither hear nor see, nor understand. After seeing me safely deposited in the musty little parlor, he added: "Now"—but I never heard the rest, for a senseless heap was all that was left of me, ten seconds after I touched the little lounge.

And the next voice I heard was the doctor's, and a very strictly professional voice it was, after the dear tender tones that had sent me to sleep!

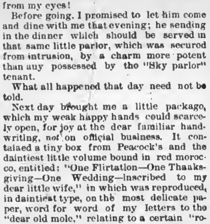
CONTINUATION FROM PRIVATE DIARY.

And so I spent Thanksgiving Day in bed, and four days after. The fifth day a second form followed the doctor's into the parlor—which I had, for the first time, reached again—and shed its "light hair and dark eyes" upon the face of the little mirror which had reflected Dick's angry glances, the evening of our discussion of that fateful subject.

The doctor staid only long enough to feel my pulse, change my medicine and introduce me to his old friend and fellow-citizen. Oh, kindly earth, open and swallow me up!!! Ye, snows, fall in heaps and bury me from sight!!! Oh, sun, cease your cruel shining, and let a merciful darkness enshroud my crushed, humiliating self!!! for the doctor introduced me to—M. L. DeVerne, editor-in-chief *Criterion*, city, who for the last eight weeks had been receiving, in the private box of his editor-in-chiefship, the twin romances of "Coming Events" and my own dearly-bought story of self-proclaimed love and devotion for the "dear old mole, who would not disclose," and with whom my identification dated from that day when the brown eyes rested indifferently on the awning of the rival restaurant across the way *after* they had deliciously twinkled over their owner's name tastefully scroll-bound on the left-hand corner of the *Criterion* note-head, so accommodatingly displayed to his gaze.

"My dear old gentleman," indeed! "So handsome, so stylish and so clean." "How I longed to know him!" "How I longed to serve with hands of love, the dainty dinner brought by stranger hands!" Oh, you bad little daisy, what made you tell!

The scalding tears of shame burst from my eyes. I made a dash for the door, but



THE DEAR LITTLE DAISY.

a gentle, firm hold was on my wrist, gentle firm tones in my ear, and the "whitest of white handkerchiefs" wiping the tears from my eyes!

Before going, I promised to let him come and dine with me that evening; he sending in the dinner which should be served in that same little parlor, which was secured from intrusion, by a charm more potent than any possessed by the "Sky parlor" tenant.

What all happened that day need not be told.

Next day brought me a little package, which my weak happy hands could scarcely open, for joy at the dear familiar handwriting, *not* on official business. It contained a tiny box from Peacock's and the daintiest little volume bound in red morocco, entitled: "One Flirtation—One Thanksgiving—One Wedding—inscribed to my dear little wife," in which was reproduced, in daintiest type, on the most delicate paper, word for word of my letters to the "dear old mole," relating to a certain "romantic episode" which I felt sure he "would not disclose"—while clear, full-faced type impressively conveyed the more touching passages of love and admiration, which, like boomerangs, from my heart, had returned, after, lo, these many days.

The tiny box held a jewel the like of which is not to be met with in any jeweler's shop in the city, for was not Love caught in its diamond flashes, captured by the delicate circlet, inside which was inscribed the simple record: "Thanksgiving, 1885."

A few days later was added the following:

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—*To the Officers of the Criterion Publishing Company*—Gentlemen: Inclosed please find concluding chapters of "Coming Events."

I beg to add that in view of a coming event which did not cast its shadow at their commencement, I herewith, by order of your editor-in-chief, tender you release from your part in the contract binding us in literary relations through the year '86.

With ever-living hopes for the success of your excellent magazine, I remain,
Yours very resp., "TIGER."

Number of Alpine Glaciers.

According to Prof. Heim, of Zurich, the total number of glaciers in the Alps is 1,155, of which 249 have a length of more than 7,500 meters. Of this number the French Alps contain 144, those of Italy 78, of Switzerland 471 and of Austria 462. The total superficial area of these glaciers is between 3,000 and 4,000 square kilometers, those of Switzerland amounting to 1,839 kilometers. The greatest length is reached by the Aletsch glacier, which is 24 kilometers long. As to thickness, it will be remembered that Agassiz, when measuring a crevass in the Aar glacier, did not reach the bottom at 260 meters, and that he calculated the depth of the bed of ice at a certain point of this glacier at 460 meters.—*Geographical Bulletin.*

ONE year ago last June Mrs. Warren Caswell, of Herkimer, while at the Thousand Islands, left her hand-bag, containing about twenty dollars in money and several small articles, on the boat. Search and inquiry was made for the missing bag without success. The other day Mrs. Caswell received an express package containing the missing bag and contents with five dollars added to the money. The package came from New Jersey, and a letter accompanied it. This is a clear case of "conscience."—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

LEADERS OF MEN.

Prominent Democrats Attend a Banquet in Chicago.

Annual Feast of the Iroquois Club—Addresses on the Tariff, the Treasury Surplus and Other Topics of Interest.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—It was a distinguished gathering which filled the great dining room of the Palmer House Wednesday night at the fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club. Inaugurated in the second year of the club's existence these banquets have become famous throughout the United States. The most momentous questions of the day being discussed by acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party on these occasions, the utterances at the Iroquois Club banquet lost the general air of the after-dinner speeches almost from the beginning and became a sort of unofficial platform to which the great majority of the party was strictly pledged. In one respect Wednesday night's gathering was of greater interest than the former ones, the presence of a Democratic Administration at the Nation's capital and the outcome of the last election. The utterances of the speakers upon these points lent additional importance to the occasion. Prior to the banquet a reception had taken place in the Iroquois Club's quarters, where the guests and members became acquainted.

Members of the club and their guests sat down to the grand banquet at the Palmer House at eight o'clock. The following letter of regret from President Cleveland was read:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. *Edmund Furman, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.* My Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly that official duties, just at this time unusually exacting and important, prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend the fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club on the 17th inst.

"I am much impressed with the present importance of a thorough and timely discussion by the people of the various questions which are related to good government and the prosperity of the country and which, because they are so related, concern the welfare and success of the Democratic party.

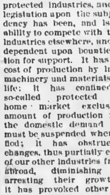
"In the work which must be undertaken of presenting these questions to the judgment of our citizens in such a manner as to remove misapprehensions, and aid a correct conclusion, I believe that the Iroquois Club will prove a most effective instrumentality.

"Hoping that the approaching banquet will be an occasion of pleasure as well as interest and usefulness, I am, yours sincerely,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Other letters were read from A. S. Hewitt, the newly-elected mayor of New York City; S. S. Cox, of New York; Roswell P. Flower, New York; S. B. Maxey, Paris, Tex.; James B. McCreary, Richmond, Ky.; United States Senator Eli Saulsbury, Delaware; John T. Morgan, Montgomery, Ala.

General Newberry made a neat speech of welcome amid much applause, and the first toast of the evening, that of "American Industries; Their Growth and Prosperity Can Not be Promoted by Unnecessary or Unequal Taxation," connected with the name of Speaker John G. Carlisle, was received with prolonged cheers. He said in part:

"American industries—and by these terms I mean to include every honest and useful occupation—can not be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels one to contribute a part of its own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expatriated or persecuted industries in this country. There should be no ranks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people, nor any road to the favor or bounty of the Government not open to all alike. Mining and manufacturing and the occupations dependent upon them are great and valuable industries, and should be cherished and promoted in every proper way. They afford employment to many millions of capital and many thousands of laborers, and their products contribute largely to the wealth and comfort of the people; but they are not by any means the only American industries. In the households of the poor, in the fields and forests, in the mines and factories, in the stores and shops, on the railroads and canals and rivers, on the high seas—everywhere there are American industries struggling with the mighty forces of nature and subduing, combining and utilizing the elements of the earth and the air, and any view of our industrial system which fails to comprehend all these necessarily leads to partial and erroneous conclusions.

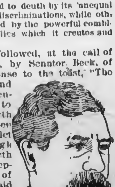


SPEAKER CARLISLE.

"Taking that broad view of these various industries, which comprehends the smallest as well as the greatest, and appreciates the interests of the whole instead of a part only, it is impossible to understand how their growth and prosperity can be promoted by taxation in any form. It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition, and therefore increases prices, may enable an individual who has capital invested in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses, but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, who are also, as a general rule, engaged in industrial pursuits. In every such case the actual losses are precisely the same as if competition had not been prevented and prices had not been increased, but, instead, of being borne by the individual who carries on the business, they fall upon the purchasers of his products and are paid out of the earnings in other industries. The other industries, therefore, not only make good his losses, but pay him a profit besides, thus giving him a bonus for investing his capital and wasting his skill and labor in an unprofitable business.

"That taxation for protective purposes has resulted, so far, in a continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusively shown by the present condition of the so-called protected industries, and by the history of our legislation upon the subject. Its constant tendency has been, and is now, to impair their ability to compete with the products of similar industries elsewhere, and to make them more dependent upon bounties and special legislation for support. It has added largely to the cost of production by increasing the price of machinery and materials and the necessaries of life; it has confined the products of so-called protected industries to the home market exclusively, so that the amount of production must be regulated by the domestic demand alone, and operations must be suspended when that demand is satisfied; it has obstructed international exchanges, thus partially excluding the products of our other industries from profitable markets abroad, diminishing the earnings and arresting their growth and prosperity; it has provoked other Governments to resort to retaliatory measures discriminating against our products and trade in their own ports and markets, and giving preference to the products and trade of our most formidable rivals; and, here at home, by encouraging capital and labor to rely upon legislation for profits rather than upon their own capacity, it has greatly impaired that spirit of independence and enterprise which is absolutely indispensable to the successful prosecution of business in this age of improvement and progress. These are only a few of the evils which the existing system of taxation has inflicted upon the country. Many valuable industries, which would have flourished without it, have been tortured to death by its unequal burdens and unjust discriminations, while others have been crushed by the powerful combinations and monopolies which it creates and sustains."

Mr. Carlisle was followed, at the call of General Newberry, by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in response to the toast, "The Treasury Surplus and the Tariff." The Senator first referred to the wonderful growth of Chicago, and then proceeded to depict the evils of the high tariff. He set forth Dalrymple as the representative farmer of America, and said that, after one season of economical farming, $10,000 had been realized in Liverpool, but at that point the farmer could not purchase his supplies for the coming year, on account of the American protective tariff. He, however, could purchase $10,000 worth of supplies there for $5,000, but, counting on the tariff, he found that he would be able to purchase the $5,000 worth of goods for $7,000 in this country, and, tariff considered, he would lose some $3,000 by the operation. Some one got the $2,000, probably the members of the House who voted for protection. Free trade produces to foreigners. Prohibitory protection produces none. The only difference between the two is the people would be closer, goods under free trade they get goods under protection and goods at half price always means double wages. The speaker continued:



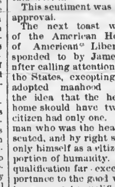
SENATOR BECK.

"A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] We can not [illegible] [illegible] the treasury with bankrupting people [illegible] [illegible] nothing remains that I can see [illegible] to reduce [illegible] [illegible] for the wants of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] premium paid I shall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] the amount [illegible] in the first [illegible] among the States in proportion to population and authorizing either party to cancel the transaction by giving the other six months notice. If the citizens of the several States do not take this proposition I would after ninety days make it free for all."

The next toast was "The Public Lands the People's Heritage for Homes," to which, at the request of President Newberry, W. A. J. Sparks responded. That gentleman contrasted the Republican and Democratic platforms of 1884 and the public domain question and then entered into a showing of the Republican administration of land grants to railroad corporations, setting forth, in the opinion of the speaker, wholesale swindles upon actual settlers and those who would otherwise have become actual and productive settlers. He reviewed the homestead and pre-emption laws and the whole history of the land question from the "ordinance of 1787" to the election of President Cleveland.

Ed S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, responded to the toast of the "President of the United States." General Bragg said that in the early years of Democratic rule the laborer received his just reward, but it was not so at present. Then the broad acres of the public domain were open to the actual settler. To-day they found labor discontent. This was the result of Republican rule, the dynasty of which party ended upon the election of Grover Cleveland. His election, however, was not a complete victory, for the Senate of the United States was not, as now constituted, in favor of reform, and he was therefore greatly handicapped. But he had already proved himself equal to the great occasion. If professional politicians did not find a champion in him the sober, honest, thinking people were ready to applaud his acts. [Applause.] The people of the United States to-day were seeking for economical truth, hence this was the day when revenue reform would be likely to win a victory. He predicted that Cleveland would be succeeded by a long line of Democrats.

The chairman read a letter from J. Sterling Morton, regretting his inability to attend. A heavy storm prevented crossing the Missouri river. Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, spoke to the sentiment "Benefits of a Democratic Administration to the Country." He was received with great applause. He said that the first fruits of actual Democratic victory were seen in the practical restoration of the Union. Under the several terms of Republican rule the union of the sections was nominal only. For campaign after campaign the Republican party revived the issues of the war, knowing that if those issues were forgotten it would retain no political capital. Another fruit was a practical administration of that Civil-Service reform about which the Republican party had for many years vainly resolved. With President Cleveland's manner of carrying out that reform idea Mr. McDonald could not fully agree. He thought the President went a little too far. The ex-Senator said:



JOS. E. M'DONALD.

"While ready to acknowledge that any man who holds office under the Government is not to receive credit on his official record for party services, but must be required to discharge all his duties well, yet it has seemed to me that when he has done that satisfactorily and has some leisure time on his hands, and goes out for the purpose of trying to persuade his fellow-citizen that this Administration is worthy of his confidence and support, he ought not to be chided for it."

This sentiment was received with yells of approval.

The next toast was "The Sanctity of the American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberty," and was responded to by James R. Doolittle, who, after calling attention to the fact that all the States, excepting Rhode Island, have adopted manhood suffrage, advanced the idea that the head of every family home should have two votes, while every citizen had only one. He urged that every man who was the head of a family represented, and by right should represent, not only himself as a citizen, but the feminine portion of humanity. He held that family qualification far exceeded in point of importance to the good welfare of the country a property qualification which was being strongly advanced by many.

Mr. L. G. Kinne, the last Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, responded at some length to the toast, "The Democratic Party," and Mr. F. W. Lehmann, of this city, spoke on "The Young Man in Politics." These addresses ended the night's festivities.

AN EXPLANATION.

President Cleveland Explains in a Straightforward Manner His Construction of the Term "Offensive Partisanship."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — The President made public a letter from ex-District Attorney Benton, of Missouri, to the Attorney-General containing a statement of the engagements to speak made by him during the recent campaign, and showing that they did not interfere with the performance of the duties of his office. In the only cases where there was a conflict, Mr. Benton said, he canceled the engagement. Mr. Benton concluded his letter as follows:

"If making political speeches is the cause of my suspension, I can make no defense, but if it is inferred that I neglected my official duties by so doing I am not guilty, and ask a full scrutiny into the facts."

In his reply to Mr. Benton's letter the President said that when he issued his warning to office holders against a too active participation in political campaigns he expected to be harassed and annoyed with frivolous tales from political enemies concerning the pernicious political activity of office-holders under his Administration. The President continued:

"I did not intend to condemn the making of a political speech of a Federal official to his neighbors and friends, nor at any time and place where it was merely incidental, if the speech itself was decent and fair, but I do not think that such official can enter into, as a business, a political campaign and, consenting to a long list of engagements to address political meetings, widely separated and of daily occurrence, till such engagements without neglecting his duty nor without taking with him in the canvass his official power and influence. Therefore this course is condemned."

The President then went on to say:

"The correct line of conduct can be easily determined by divorcing the conduct of the citizen from the use of official influence. * * * Teaching the lesson to the people that public positions are not bestowed or held under a pledge of active partisan service."

In conclusion, the President said that he was led to believe that Mr. Benton's act was a "case of flagrant and defiant neglect of official duty and propriety," and added:

"But the statement in your letter showing that you did not permit campaign engagements to interfere with the performance of official duty, your satisfactory discharge of such duty during your term, and the belief in the truth of your allegation that you honestly supposed you might properly do all that was actually done, have induced me to rescind the order suspending you from office and reinstate you to the same."

Hennepin's Friends Meet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The leading gentlemen interested in the Hennepin canal project gathered again in the Grand Pacific yesterday. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Bross, Judge J. H. Murphy, of Burlington, Ia.; Congressman Payson, Mr. Benton J. Hull, of Davenport, and General Henderson. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Utley, Dixon; Secretary, David T. Littler, Springfield; Treasurer, Murry Nelson, and Chairman of Executive Committee, ex-Governor Bross. Messrs. Utley, Bross and [illegible]ay were appointed a committee to go to Washington to lobby for the bill.

HEAD of the house (to young man at front door)—Haven't I told you, sir, never to call here again? Young man—Yes, sir, but I haven't called to see Miss Clara this time. I have a two months' gas bill to collect. Head of the house (in a milder tone)—I see. You will please call again.—[illegible]

PROF. CHAS. F. WIGGINS, Ph.D., of Philadelphia, says there is neither morphia, opium nor minerals in Red Star Cough Cure.

THACKERAY, whose opinions are not without weight, notwithstanding his mixed rhetoric, says that a man must be an ass to work like a horse.—*Boston Transcript.*

Two 1886 Gold Medals.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin again have the honor of having been awarded the highest gold medals over all exhibitors, American and European, both at Liverpool and at Edinburgh, the two most important exhibitions of the year 1886. Since the first great Paris exhibition of 1867, the Mason & Hamlin Organs have invariably received the highest honors at all great world's exhibitions.

THE dudes are very partial to winter because it's such chappie weather, you know.—*Boston Transcript.*

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"BAH," he said, bitterly, "all this that we call love is cant." "Say 'won't,' rather," she answered, softly, and he left her forever.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing better."—*Rev. R. H. Craig, Otisville, N. Y. Sold only in boxes.*

A COAL-STOVE is a cast-iron paradox. It won't burn unless you put it up; then it won't burn unless you shake it down.—*Dansville Breeze.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

IF there is any one who should be "rapped in slumber" it is the man who snores.—*Chicago Standard.*

THE itching caused by skin diseases is always relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

TEACHER—"Hans, name three beasts of prey." Hans—"Two lions and a tiger."

WHEN all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

THE man with a shabby suit of clothes is very likely to shine in society.

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

FRESH toe martyrs—The youths who buy tight boots.—*Boston Bulletin.*

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

"YOU'VE got a black eye, Pat. How did you get it?" Pat—"Home Rule, sir!"

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 10	@ 3 75
HOGS—Common	3 20	@ 3 70
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 05
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 15	@ 3 60
FLOUR—Family	3 15	@ 3 35
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77
No. 3 red	74	@ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed	29	@ 29½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	10 50	@ 11 00
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 20
Good Leaf	9 00	@ 9 80
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 12½	@ 10 25
Lard—Prime Steam		@ 5 95
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 21
Choice to fancy Creamery	26	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@ 2 00
POTATOES—Per bushel	40	@ 42
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 86¼
No. 2 red	86⅛	@ 86⅝
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45	@ 46¾
Oats—mixed	33	@ 40
PORK—Mess	10 50	@ 11 00
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 22½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75
No. 2 Chicago Spring	74¼	@ 74¾
Corn—No. 2	36	@ 36⅛
Oats—No. 2	26¼	@ 26½
PORK—Mess	9 60	@ 9 65
LARD—Steam		@ 5 95
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	83½	@ 84
Corn—Mixed		@ 44¼
Oats—Mixed	32	@ 33
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 11 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 12½	@ 4 50
HOGS	5	@ 5⅜
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 74¾
Corn—mixed		@ 34
Oats—mixed		@ 27½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 29
PORK—Mess		@ 10 25
LARD—Steam		@ 7 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	2 25	@ 2 75
Medium Leaf	5 50	@ 6 00
Good Leaf	7 50	@ 8 50

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to *purify the blood.* Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health of those who take it.

"For many years, beginning so far back I don't remember when, I had the catarrh in my head. It consisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and bursting noises in my ears, and pains on the top of my head. The hawking and spitting were most excessive in the morning, when the back part of my tongue would be thick with a white fur, and there would be a bad taste in my mouth. My hearing was affected in my left ear. Five years ago I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was helped right away; but I continued to use till I felt myself cured. My general health has been good ever since the catarrh left me." MRS. E. H. CAULFIELD, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Who Will be Our Next President?

The people are now considering the names of Edmunds, Cleveland, Logan or Hill. Still a dark horse may enter the field. To keep away the Dark Horse of Time "a little longer," use DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, long celebrated for being the best household cough remedy in the world, and curing all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs. A specific for pneumonia.

AGENTS WANTED to sell NOVELTY RUG MACHINES and RUG PATTERNS, for making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail for $1. CIRCULARS FREE. E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

A LIMITED OFFER. GREAT CHANCE!

65 Cents Pays for a Year's subscription to the Weekly American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., without premium if subscribed for by November, December, 1886, and January, 1887—"the Cheapest and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 to 56 columns, 16 years old. For One Dollar you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound Dollar Volumes, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage, 15c. Extra, 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia (a great book); Donnelson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. [illegible]

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is a Positive Cure For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. [illegible]

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The Latest Paris and New York FASHIONS ARE PUBLISHED IN L'ART DE LA MODE [illegible] W. J. MORSE, Publisher, No. 3 East 19th St., New York.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR [illegible] AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE. Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. [illegible]

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. [illegible] W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. $3. SILK STITCHED BEST KID BEST TANNERY CALF BOTTOM SEWED

MASON & HAMLIN NOW SELL THEIR UNRIVALED ORGANS On the EASY HIRE system, [illegible] UPRIGHT PIANOS, Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue, mailed free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.

Davis' Literary Monthly, [illegible] Attractive, Entertaining and Instructive. [illegible] A. E. DAVIS & CO., CHICAGO.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent—CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, NEW YORK.

LANDS [illegible] MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON and OREGON, [illegible] THE BEST AGRICULTURAL, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS NOW OPEN TO SETTLERS. MAILED FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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RUPTURE [illegible]

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS. [illegible]

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No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, [illegible] J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

GRIND your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the $5 HAND MILL (F. Wilson's Patent). [illegible] WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

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FARMS [illegible]

CHAMPION HARNESSES [illegible]

FREE [illegible]

TELEGRAPHY [illegible]

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$5 TO $8 A DAY. [illegible]

A. N. K.—E. 1110

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886. NUMBER 4.

CURRENT TOPICS.

W[illegible] has [illegible] post offices more than one [illegible].

Two [illegible] Knights of Labor have [illegible] the Chinese.

A [illegible] Kansas girl secured a divorce [illegible].

The latest [illegible] of slang in New York City is "[illegible]."

Hawaii with [illegible] inhabitants pays her King [illegible] a year.

A PHILADELPHIA [illegible] reads: "Teeth pulled while you wait."

One-tenth of Jay Gould's daily mail is composed of begging letters.

PLATT COUNTY, ILL., has no money in the treasury and is four cents in debt.

THERE is strong talk of organizing a team of colored base ball players.

COCAINE was $[illegible] an ounce. Now any body can [illegible] on it at [illegible].

TEN thousand cattle are killed in New York City every week for food purposes.

A BOY in Tennessee has a mouth which he can open to the extent of nearly six inches.

IT is said that one-third of the children of the Mormons in Utah are outspoken infidels.

A ST. LOUIS man estimates that a Pullman sleeper nets the company $7,500 a year.

LITTLE bedpost bells rung by electricity are now used to awaken heavy sleepers in Belgium.

As much as fifteen cents each is paid for jack rabbit scalps by county authorities on the Pacific Coast.

PRESENT indications point strongly toward the nomination of a Labor Presidential candidate in 1888.

THE Czar has decided against compelling a reduction of the sugar production in order to improve trade.

A PETITION in favor of reviving the tax upon bachelors in France has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

JAY GOULD believes, as the result of his own experience, that "men appreciate their own earnings more than a gift."

DOOR KNOCKS of the old fashioned kind are once more appearing on the doors of fashionable New York residences.

PROGRESSIVE jack-straw parties are taking the place of progressive euchre parties in fashionable Louisville society.

BOSTON has coined a word for the women who wear birds' plumage upon their hats. They are called "birdicidal women."

SOME ladies' boots shown in a Boston shop-window are $100 a pair. The buttons look like diamonds, but ain't, of course.

COUNT MOLTKE invariably begins each day with a visit to his wife's tomb, a practice he has observed ever since her death.

FIFTY-ONE emigrants from South Carolina to Arkansas recently gave the fear of the earthquakes as their reasons for departure.

THE news comes from Paris that Mrs. Mackay compels her dressmakers to pledge their words that her dresses shall not be duplicated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ministers boycotted the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation because it contained no reference to a Supreme Being.

AT the end of 1877, 780 telephones existed in the United States, and at the end of 1885 there were 325,570 telephones and 784 telephone exchanges.

A COURT in Athens, Ga., had its attention absorbed the other day by a suit brought by one colored girl against another for ten cents.

AN ample volume of compilations from Dr. Talmage's sermons and writings will shortly be issued under the title of "Shots at Sunday Targets."

A HEN whose head and mouth are described as being in striking resemblance of a snake's is classed among the possessions of a Pensacola (Fla.) man.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR is rated at $150,000,000, and is probably the richest man in America. William Waldorf Astor, the ex-Minister to Italy, is his only son.

THE stomach of several cattle which died near Whitmore, Ia., were found to be lined with mud taken in with the filthy water they were compelled to drink.

MR. F. GOODMAN, aged seventy-six, and Mrs. Mary Ireland, aged sixty-eight, of Farmington, Ia., had to run away from their children in order to get married.

"THE father of the forest" in Tulare County, Cal., is the largest tree in the State. It is 450 feet high and measures 138 feet around the trunk. It is a chestnut.

THE Emperor William and the Empress Augusta will hereafter confer medals of distinction upon aged couples who celebrate their golden or diamond weddings.

THE locomotive whistle now wakens the goblins of Mammoth Cave. The railroad has got there, and civilization takes formal possession of the largest known hole in the ground.

THE Indian and Colonial Exhibition, just closed in London, after having been open for six months and a half, was enormously successful, its visitors having numbered 5,550,749.

THE fact that a paper devoted to tricycling published in London has over a thousand female subscribers indicates that the sport is extremely popular among women in England.

A MAN of Springfield, D. T., went to sleep by the roadside. When he awoke he was astonished to find that a wagon had run over his leg and broken it. The leg was a wooden one.

WHEN Mrs. Muhala-Buett Lawrence, of Warsaw, N. Y., celebrated her ninetieth birthday recently five of the guests were ladies aged ninety, eighty-nine, eighty-seven, eighty-three and eighty.

A WESTERN man advertised that he would for one dollar mail information that would make food entirely unnecessary. A citizen of Jordan, Canada, sent his dollar, and by return mail got the directions: "Take a dose of poison."

ROSWELL BEARDSLEY, who has been postmaster at North Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y., since June, 1828, is the oldest postmaster in the service. The compensation for his service has always remained the same—$190 a year.

IT is estimated that fully 80 per cent. of the world's ocean tonnage is now in commission, against scarcely 60 per cent. a year ago. The tonnage in dry-dock is allowed for in both cases.

A DEPOSIT of pure asphaltum, from fifteen to twenty feet thick, has been discovered near Thistle Station, in Utah. It is said to be worth $40 a ton, and the expense of mining is only forty cents.

NOAH S. HUNT, the rich and eccentric New Yorker, who lived utterly alone in the midst of Gotham's millions, is said to have left a will locked up in a safe, the combination of which no living person knows.

A SINGLE sheet of paper seventy-two inches wide and seven and three-quarters miles long was made without a break in a paper mill at Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago. The sheet weighed 2,207 pounds.

A FISH of unknown species is, it is reported, destroying young oysters in the waters on the south side of Long Island. It is sharped-toothed, and, after biting off the edge of the shell, extracts the oyster.

THE Centralia girl who deposited her matrimonial bid in the bottom of a strawberry-box last summer, not only captured a husband for herself, but enough suitors for all her girl friends, and now proposes to use the reserve fund in marrying off her mother-in-law.

OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

William Kurz Makes the Leap with Suicidal Intention.

The Astonishment of the Driver of a Brewery Wagon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A brewery wagon started from the New York entrance at 1 o'clock to go over the big bridge to Brooklyn. After the wagon passed the New York pier a bridge policeman noticed something resembling a bundle of rags in the hind end of the wagon. This bundle assumed an upright position and turned out to be a man. The man jumped lightly from the wagon to the roadway, mounted the iron girder that inclosed it, and, without hesitating a moment, leaped off. He shot straight down into the river. [illegible] Ashore was the only one who had seen the man leap. He rushed into the roadway and ordered the driver to stop. The driver was surprised at the order, and demanded an explanation. On being informed it was evident from his astonishment that he was ignorant of the matter. He was allowed to proceed. The name of the man who made the leap is William Kurz. An eye-witness who was on the Dover street pier said to a reporter: "I was looking up at the bridge, and saw a man get over the railing next to a lamp post outside the New York tower. He clung to the rail for a moment, and then let go. He turned two somersaults in the air, and fell on his back in the water. He disappeared at once. The water seemed to suck him in, and the spray splashed up several feet in the air. Very few people were on the pier at the time, but several hundred gathered in a few moments, and there was great excitement." Policeman James O'Neal, of the Brigade Squad, arrived a few minutes later. He took the tug Columbia out to pick up Kurz. The captain of the lighter steamed out and picked up Kurz before the tug arrived. The jumper was under the water about five minutes. When picked up he was frothing at the mouth, and was too exhausted to speak. His face had a yellow look and his eyes were glassy and vacant in expression. When the lighter reached the wharf Kurz was placed in an express wagon and taken to the nearest Police Station, and from there to the Chambers street hospital. At the station he was able to talk. He told the officer in charge that he wanted to commit suicide. He complained of a pain in his head and side and began to rave. At the hospital he was found to be suffering from the shock of the concussion. It is thought that he will recover. When asked the reason for the jump, he replied: "I wish I was dead."

CAUSED BY EARTHQUAKES.

A Dam in Georgia Gives Way, Washing Out Several Hundred Yards of Railroad Track.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 29.—The dam of Langley Pond was broken this afternoon at five o'clock, caused by the great pressure of water on the new portions just completed. As will be remembered the earthquake shocks on the night of August 31 caused the water to overflow and burst the dam, destroying a mile of railroad. The new dam had only been completed a few days and a full head of water had just been received, when suddenly the dam gave way, washing up both the South Carolina and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad tracks. The South Carolina track is washed up about four hundred yards, and the C. C. & A. for half a mile. No trains left the city to-night on these roads, and it will be to-morrow afternoon before any can go out, although a force of hands are now at work repairing both tracks. It will take some months to rebuild the portion of the dam washed away. The theory is that the earthquake shocks of last night caused the break.

Accepted Bids for War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day accepted the following bids for the construction of the new cruisers and gunboats: Cruiser No. 2 (Charleston), Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, at $1,017,500; cruiser No. 3 (Baltimore), Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, $1,325,000; gunboat No. 2, the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, of Baltimore, at $247,000. In the case of gunboat No. 1 no decision has yet been reached as between the bid of Reeder & Sons and the bid of Cramp & Sons. Although the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, put in the lowest bid on cruiser No. 1 (the Newark), yet, as the figures exceeded the maximum amount fixed in the appropriation bill, the secretary was unable to accept their bid. He will probably refer the matter to Congress, with a statement of the facts, and recommend that the appropriation for the construction of cruiser No. 1 be increased, or that the Government be authorized to build the vessel at one of the navy yards.

Maxwell's Life Extended.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29.—An extension of time from January 1 to February 1 has been granted the attorneys for Brooks, alias Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, and Chyo Chiayck and Chye Goom, the Chinese murderers, in which to prepare their transcript of the testimony for their appeal to the Supreme Court. The delay has been occasioned by the sickness of the stenographer and the amount of testimony taken, these being the longest criminal trials ever held here.

Chicago Saloonists' Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—In the city council tonight an effort was made to advance saloon licenses to $1,000 each. For some time past they have been given for $500. More than half the aldermen favored the advance, but a two-thirds majority was necessary and the measure failed by two votes.

Raided by Burglars.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Nov. 29.—Burglars raided several residences in this city, and secured about one thousand dollars' worth of plunder.

Carlisle's Seat Will be Contested.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Geo. H. Thobe, of Covington, Ky., through his attorney, has served formal notice on Speaker John G. Carlisle of his intention to contest his seat in the Fiftieth Congress.

Life-Saving Crew Drowned.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Nov. 29.—A life-saving crew was capsized in the lake, and Captain Flynn and Orrin Hutch and John Smith perished.

Stolen Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A tray containing $5,000 worth of diamonds was stolen from J. B. Johnson's jewelry store in this city.

New Consumption Treatment.

A method of treatment which is now attracting the attention of physicians is by injecting remedies directly into the lungs by means of the hypodermic syringe, the needle of which is passed through the wall of the chest, the effort being made to apply the medicinal agent as nearly as possible to the affected portion of the lungs. Some very encouraging cases are reported, in some of which the improvement has been so great as almost to justify one in speaking of them as cures. Carbolized iodine appears to have produced the best results, causing the complete cessation of cough and expectoration, and the further progress of the disease.—*Science.*

—During a severe thunder-storm at Wellsville, Mo., last August, a vivid flash of lightning photographed on the smooth, white ceiling of the Methodist church the face of an old man with long flowing hair and beard. It is described as a weird and shadowy portrait, and the superstitious say that it is the photograph of the Storm King.

DARING SADIE ALLEN.

She Floats Through Niagara Whirlpool Rapids and Lands Desperately Sick.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—George Hazlitt and Miss Sadie Allen of Buffalo went through the rapids and the whirlpool this afternoon in the [illegible]-shaped barrel used by Hazlitt and Potts last summer. They were in the rapids and whirlpool five minutes and were taken out of the eddy on the Canadian side just below the whirlpool three-quarters of an hour later in good condition. Miss Allen is a respectable girl, eighteen years old, a petite brunette, and pretty. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing, on the Canada side. When the barrel reached the maelstrom it shot right into the center of the pool, making two or three turns. Leaving the pool, the barrel followed the current out toward the Canadian shore down to the outlet of the pool, when it got into a large eddy and bobbed around for half an hour. Friends near by shouted to the occupants of the barrel, when Hazlett opened a small door on top of the barrel, and Frank Lawson threw a rope from the shore, which Hazlett secured, and the barrel was towed ashore. After coming out of the barrel, Hazlett and Miss Allen had a tramp of a mile and a half through brush and over bowlders before reaching the top of the precipice. Miss Allen, when she appeared at the ferry to enter upon the perilous journey, wore a neat walking dress. Taking off her hat and jacket and throwing a shawl over her head, she stepped lightly into the barrel through the manhole, tucking her garments closely about her, and laughingly remarking, "Come, George, jump in! I'm all fixed." Soon after George Hazlett stepped into the craft, fastening himself to the opposite end to that occupied by Miss Allen. Just thirty minutes from the time the barrel was towed out into the river it reached the whirlpool. After landing, Miss Allen was taken desperately sea sick.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Facts from the Annual Report of the General Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of the General Superintendent of the Life-saving Service shows at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 211 stations, 165 being on the Atlantic, 38 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 332. There were on board these vessels 2,726 persons, of whom 2,699 were saved, and twenty-seven lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 867, to whom 2,091 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was $4,428,330, and that of their cargoes $2,074,805, making the total value of property imperiled $6,502,135. Of this amount $5,073,078 was saved and $1,429,057 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was eighty-eight. The report says the number, violence and destructiveness of the storms which occurred during the year exceeded the record of any previous year since the general extension of the service on the sea and lake coasts. In one storm there were no less than thirty shipwrecks within the scope of the operations of the service and in a single day (January 9) there were twenty-three. The service, however, did not fail to match its previous record of effectiveness in saving life and property. The number of casualties was greater by twenty-eight than that of any former year, yet the loss of life is fifteen less than the average, and although the vessels and cargoes totally lost were twenty more than in any former year, the amount of property lost was only about $65,000 greater than the average for the preceding years, while the amount saved is increased by nearly $2,000,000.

The New Two-Cent Postage Stamp.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The design for the new two-cent postage stamp, which is to be put into circulation about January 1 of next year, has been selected. It was prepared by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and is said to be one of the handsomest specimens yet issued by the department. The design presents an embossed head of George Washington in profile upon a blue tinted background.

Lightning Change of Partners.

WABASH, IND., Nov. 28.—Mrs. John Sopher was, on Saturday, divorced from her husband in the Wabash circuit court, alleging cruelty and failure to provide. The lady was granted a decree shortly before dinner, and at 1 p. m. she was again a bride—promising to love, honor and cherish Samson R. Snoke. This is said to beat the record on divorce and quick marriages.

Boy Burned in a Barn.

MT. VERNON, KY., Nov. 28.—Granville Brown, fourteen, was burned to death mysteriously in his aunt's barn, near town. He had been dispatched on an errand, and a few minutes later was heard screaming in the barn, which was in flames, and the door locked. It was impossible to rescue him. No solution can be reached by the family.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

WABASH, IND., Nov. 28.—During the absence from home, yesterday, of the mother, the seven-year-old daughter of Louis Riuker, a Miami County farmer, swallowed a teaspoonful of carbolic acid, which the little one supposed to be medicine. The child was found at the point of death. Restoratives were of no avail, and the sufferer died this morning.

Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 28.—Mary Wilson, fourteen years of age, employed at the home of Mr. John Hanberry, farmer, living two miles south of this city, was fatally burned yesterday. The girl was standing before the grate, when her clothing caught fire, and in an instant her clothes were a mass of flames.

Died in Poverty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—An old lady named Mrs. Margaret Jerome, who is supposed to have been the widow of General Jerome, the noted Confederate officer, died Thursday night in a garret in Goerck street, where she lived in great poverty for some time. Her body is at the morgue and will be interred in Potter's field.

A Clue to the Bomb-Thrower.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The arrest of Henry Jansen at this city, for the attempted murder of his wife, may result in the discovery of the man who threw the bomb into the ranks of the police at the Haymarket meeting.

Bad Start Around the World.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—Captain F. A. Cloudman, of Rondout, N. Y., started from here to-day in the twenty-four-foot sloop yacht Outing on a trip around the world. Before going ten miles he ran aground in the mud, and did not get off until midnight.

Succi's Secret.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Succi commences his second fast to-night. The medical committee appointed to watch him refuse to do so because he declines to reveal the secret of the liquor used by him, or to allow another to fast with him under the same conditions.

Louisville Killing for Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 28.—About 4,500 hogs were received here from Chicago today. Inquiry showed that heavy shipments have been coming in steadily from there for several days; also that the hogs are killed, the meat salted a little and the meat reshipped back to Armour & Co., in Chicago. It is said that Fred Lieb & Sons killed about fifteen hundred hogs to-day, most of which will be shipped in this way to Armour.

Tarred and Feathered.

CORUNNA, MICH., Nov. 28.—A fellow named Coleman, who had made himself obnoxious by too great familiarity with his landlord's wife, was dragged from bed by a mob, tarred and feathered, and instructed to leave the place.

DEATH IN A COALSHAFT.

Another Shocking Disaster in a Pennsylvania Mine.

Twelve Men Killed and a Score Maimed and Scarred for Life.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 26.—Shortly after fifty miners and laborers entered the Conyngham shaft this morning, and were at the bottom preparing to go to work, an explosion of gas took place. The disaster was caused by Cornelius Boyle, a mine laborer who stepped into a worked out chamber, which was filled with gas, with a lighted lamp upon his hat. Boyle will die. Two miners, whose names are unknown, are missing, and it is believed they were blown into a dump containing 30 feet of water and drowned. Forty-two men were severely burned and others slightly injured. Twelve of the men will die. The recovery of the following is believed to be hopeless: Hugh Sweeney, laborer; Edward Kerns, laborer; Richard Coulter, miner; Condy Shannon, Thomas O'Brien, reported dead; Cornelius Boyle, miner, reported dead; John Cannon, miner; Christopher Brundage, laborer; Michael O'Brien, laborer; Daniel Ferry, miner; John Dougherty, laborer; Denis McCabe, miner. The reported deaths of Boyle and O'Brien can not be verified. The following unfortunate men are reported more or less badly burned: Wm. J. Evans, fire boss; Wm Williams, fire boss, and the following miners and laborers: James Boyle, James Elliot, Patrick McCabe, Charles K. Kline, James Duffy, Chris Duffy, Matt McConnell, Albert Anear, Henry Miller, Peter Miller, Wm Griffiths, Patrick Sweeny, James Davis, George Mariay and the Friel brothers, fatally; John Williams, Richard Coniter, James Davis and Michael Cunton. The names of the others could not be learned. David McDonald, inside foreman, was caught in the after damp and was overcome. He was taken out as soon as possible, and revived on reaching the upper air. His injuries are slight. Seventeen mules were severely burned, and many of them will be shot to relieve them from their sufferings.

ATROCIOUS

Murder of an Entire Family, and the House Burned With the Bodies In It.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 26.—It is learned here to-day that the family of eight persons, supposed to have been accidentally burned to death in Knox County, a month since, were murdered; their throat having been first cut from ear to ear. The family, whose name was Poe, had two neighbors whose reputation was not of the best, and on this account they forbade them entering their house. These neighbors, a man and woman, though not man and wife, had an illegitimate child, a boy, about ten years old. They lived some thirty yards from Poe's house, and becoming enraged because of being refused social recognition, planned the damnable plot of murdering the entire family. The boy, suffering under a severe chastisement from his reputed father, now tells the whole story. He says his mother was talking about the matter for several days, and that it culminated during a night when Mr. Poe was absent from home, and that when his father and mother left home for Poe's house they forbade his going with them, but that he slipped along without their knowledge, and saw them enter the house. The family, all of whom were females, were all asleep in one room, and his father with a razor cut the throats of each from ear to ear, while his mother picked the bodies up, placed them in the middle of the floor, piled the contents of two beds on them, and then set fire to them and the house, and that the poor, helpless little baby screamed until the flames smothered it. The man and woman have not as yet been arrested, but a sewing-machine, beds, and several other articles, recognized as belonging to the murdered family, were found beneath the house of the accused parties. There is no doubt of their guilt, and excitement has reached an intensity bordering on frenzy, so that it is more than probable the State will be saved the expense of a trial. Further particulars to-night shed additional light on the Knox County horror, and make it one of the darkest and most damnable crimes ever committed in the State, not excepting the Ashland affair some years since.

HORRIBLE BEYOND BELIEF.

A Suddenly Insane Man Murders and Devours His Companion.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Havensville, a small town in Jackson County, Kas., tells of a revolting crime committed near that place last Wednesday night. A young farmer named Rhodes Clements, while going home from prayer-meeting with another farmer named Samuel Gordon, suddenly became insane and killed the latter with a club. Not returning home, a search was made for Clements, and he was found some distance from the road sitting beside the body of the man he had murdered, eating his heart. He had cut off the head from Gordon's body, and had torn out the heart, lungs and liver and was devouring them. Clements was secured and is now in jail a raving maniac.

Substitute for Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A company has been formed in London and Antwerp for the manufacture of saccherine, a newly discovered substitute for sugar. It is a chemical product of coal tar, is far sweeter than sugar, and though it can not yet be manufactured so cheaply as sugar, yet its great sweetness makes it possible by mixing small quantities of saccharine with larger quantities of Chicago glucose to produce a compound sweeter and cheaper than sugar. The new product is expected to disastrously affect the sugar industry.

The Welland Canal and Sunday.

ST. THOMAS, CAN., Nov. 26. — Henceforth no vessel will be allowed to pass through the Welland Canal on Sunday, except in case of distress, or where there is danger of the vessel being frozen in.

Counterfeiters Captured.

HOLTON, KAS., Nov. 26.—Two men, named A. Hungerford and Chas. Bickle, were arrested here by Government detectives yesterday on the charge of making counterfeit coin. In their house dies and other implements and one hundred and sixty-three counterfeit half dollars were found. The metal was found in a bed where the wife of one of the men was lying ill.

Noble Bequests.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The will of the late Margaretta S. Lewis, which was admitted to probate to-day, bequeaths over two hundred thousand dollars to religious and philanthropical purposes.

Distressing Accident at Akron.

AKRON, O., Nov. 26.—Alice, the little daughter of George Gridley, an Akron tinner, was left to take care of the baby while her mother went to a neighbor's. When Mrs. Gridley returned a few minutes after Alice was lying on the floor dead. The rocking chair had tipped her over upon the stove, burning her face and causing concussion of the brain.

Aged Lady Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26.—At Meadville, Pa., yesterday, Mrs. Mary Byllesby, aged eighty-seven, was burned to death while alone in her room.

The Fenians Fire Rossa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—At a general convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, all official connection of O'Donovan Rossa with the Brotherhood was dissolved. The government of the order was thoroughly reorganized. There are various rumors as to the cause of Rossa's relegation to individuality in Irish matters, but the facts are closely guarded by those who know them.

Cremated by Her Clothing.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Charles Smith met with a horrible death this morning. While working about the house her clothing caught fire, and she was burned to a crisp.

ANARCHISTS REPRIEVED.

The Writ of Supersedeas Granted. This Will Delay Their Execution Until Spring.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Nov. 26.—At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Scott granted the supersedeas in the Anarchists' case. Messrs. Black, Swett and Solomon started at once to Ottawa to have the Clerk issue the order in pursuance to Judge Scott's instructions. The effect of the order for the supersedeas will be to delay the execution until the full bench of the Supreme Court has passed upon the questions raised for a new trial. It is estimated that in the ordinary course of procedure a hearing and decision can not be reached for six or eight weeks, and that even though the lower court is sustained the sentence can not be carried out until some time in March or April. Judge Scott's order granting the supersedeas is purely formal. Without going into any particulars, or giving any reasons, he simply certifies that in his opinion "there is reasonable ground for granting the writ."

Suffocated in a Flaming Car.

MOUNT CARROLL, ILL., Nov. 25.—Upon the arrival of freight train No. 13 on the St. Paul road, at this place last night, smoke was discovered issuing from a car in the body of the train. Investigation proved that the car contained M. V. Seavey, from West Libertyville, Ill., several horses, foals and furniture, billed for Iowa City, Ia. A lot of hay in the car was found to be on fire, evidently ignited by a lantern, which was discovered broken on the floor. The stock was dead, suffocated by the smoke. Mr. Seavey was found on his knees, near the door of the car, living, but so much overcome that he breathed only a few minutes after being taken out.

Terrible Mishap to a Hunter.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 25.—Guy Colburn, of Waverly, while out hunting Sunday, discharged his gun at a squirrel. The breech-pin blew out, striking him squarely between the eyes. He was found insensible some time after by his brother, who, with some difficulty, pulled out the iron, which was imbedded two inches in Guy's head, penetrating the brain. Colburn was conscious throughout the operation of removing the breech-pin, and told how the accident occurred. He is still living, and seems in a fair way to recover.

High Art in Counterfeiting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A clever imitation of a five-dollar bill painted in oil by the artist Harhett, and owned by Theodore Stewert, a wine-room proprietor of this city, was seized yesterday by a special agent of the Treasury Department and sent to Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury will decide whether the artist and owner of the picture are liable to prosecution as maker and possessor of a counterfeit bank note. The picture is valued at $1,000.

An Occasion for Thanksgiving.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Twenty-eight convicts in the State prison have been pardoned by the Board of Pardons, and were released yesterday. The most noted were E. A. Condit, who victimized many Wall street brokers in 1882 by clever forgeries, and Wm. Sipple, the telegraph operator who sent a bogus order two years ago to an Erie railway agent in the name of an official, ordering money removed from a safe and placed where Sipple could get it.

Hoosier Frozen to Death in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, WIS., Nov. 25.—Two pine land hunters, while out searching for William Goul, who was lost in the woods last Sunday, succeeded in finding his body to-day about nine miles from this city and four miles from Ary road. His body will be brought here some time to-night. His parents at Indianapolis, Ind., have been telegraphed in regard to what shall be done with the body. When found he was lying upon his back in the snow, with his rifle resting across his breast.

A Raw Bean Causes Death.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 25.—The death of Ralph Newman, a promising young business man of Kansas City, occurred yesterday from ulceration of the pit of the stomach. Newman had incautiously swallowed, some days ago, a raw bean, which gradually produced inflammation sufficient to cause death. Six of the best physicians in the neighborhood attended the patient, but were unable to diagnose the case. The cause of death was not discovered until the post mortem autopsy.

The Atlanta's Trial Trip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The new naval cruiser Atlanta, which has been on a trial trip in the sound, returned to the Navy Yard to-day. Her commander reported a failure to realize the requirements of the contract specifications as to horse-power. She steamed at the rate of thirteen knots per hour easily with 2,500 horse-power, and it is thought that with some alterations of machinery she may realize the desired rate of 14 7-10 knots and 3,100 horse power.

Another Conspiracy in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.—Another conspiracy against the Government has been discovered. Two officers, one of them a Russian, organized a plot to kill Colonel Nicolaeff, Major Popoff and the Regent. The crime was to have been committed at 5 o'clock this morning. Major Popoff discovered the plot, and caused the arrest of the two officers and two others who are implicated. They will be tried in a few days.

A Blaze in the Statue of Liberty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The heavy cloth curtain which, during the daytime, covers the electric light lenses on the Statue of Liberty, caught fire Monday night and fell on the light woodwork of the staircase in the interior of the statue. It was only by the hardest work that a bad fire was averted and the great statue saved from ruin.

A Tough Engineer.

LANCASTER, WIS., Nov. 25.—The powder mills at Platteville blew up last night. Twelve thousand pounds of powder were in the mill. The engineer was the only man around. He was blown a long distance, and remained insensible for some time. Windows were shattered in houses miles away.

Four Deaths By Freezing.

MANDAN, DAK., Nov. 25.—Two children named Meisal were frozen to death, ten miles north of here, while looking for lost stock. Two young men (brothers) named Sims were frozen to death while returning from work.

Nicholas Not Wanted.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.—The Bulgarian Government, replying to a note from the Porte on the subject of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia's election to the throne of Bulgaria, refuses to accept Prince Nicholas as a candidate, and says that Turkey's action in the matter is incompatible with the treaty of Berlin.

Killed in a Collision.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 25.—The through express on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad collided with a freight train, near here, killing the fireman and severely injuring the engineer and baggagemaster.

Fierce Storm in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—A cyclonic storm swept over Gloucester County, New Jersey to-day, damaging several buildings. Charles Wynne, a brick-yard owner at Pitman, was probably fatally crushed by timbers falling on him. The windows of a railroad train near Glassboro were broken by the wind and a panic occurred among the passengers.

Five Lives Lost by an Explosion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The boiler of the tug-boat Sunbeam exploded [illegible] at the foot of [illegible] street, [illegible], sinking the tug and [illegible] the men.

TRIBUTE TO HONESTY.

President Cleveland's Fitting Reception at the Hands of Harvard's Scholars, Both Old and Young. Instructive Words.

There was a warmth and heartiness about the greeting extended to Mr. Cleveland in Boston that testified how close and strong are the bonds that unite him to the people. It was a spontaneous tribute to a faithful official, honest, straightforward public servant, who places duty before every thing and is staunch and true under all circumstances. In the oldest and most eminent university in America, surrounded by the most distinguished representatives of New England education and culture, the Democratic President was the recipient of honors and courtesies of which any man might be proud. From the revered president of Harvard down to the youngest graduate, every one was eager to testify his respect and admiration for Mr. Cleveland. While much of this enthusiasm was owing to the high office of the distinguished visitor, a very large proportion of it was caused by the sterling qualities which have characterized his public career. The unvarying success of that career, due to fidelity, high purpose and earnestness, was an example to the young men around him and a subject of admiration to their elders and professors. The occasion was one, also, calculated to inspire the most sluggish breast. Fair Harvard, young and vigorous, ardent and ambitious, after two hundred and fifty years of life, was in her gayest and brightest mood. Around her gathered her children, among them men of world-wide fame, all filled with the same affectionate feeling for their *Alma Mater.* To her were offered the noblest tributes that American lips could utter in Mr. Lowell's grand oration and Dr. Holmes' impressive poem. Most instructive to the young graduates were Mr. Cleveland's well considered words on the duties of American citizenship.

> After all it comes to this, the people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your President not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country must assume a part of the responsibility of demonstrating to the world the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation his slothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites. In parting with you now let me express the earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets or neglects his duty to American citizenship shall find his *Alma Mater* here.

It was a day to be remembered in the annals of Harvard and one worthy of the occasion and the distinguished assemblage. And in the opinion of many who attended the quarter millenial, the brightest feature there was the presence of "the handsomest Democrat in America."—*Albany Argus.*

A BROAD VIEW.

A Statement of the Encouraging Result of the November Election and the Good Prospects of the Democracy for 1888.

Every one naturally looks at the November elections with a view to their bearing upon the Presidency. There are two ways of contemplating those elections now in respect of the subjects to be decided in 1888. One way is to consider the comparative effect upon the fortunes of candidates. The other way is to consider the comparative effect on the voting strength of parties, that is to say, the division which would have taken place in the Electoral College if the Presidential election had been determined on the basis of the vote cast during the present month.

There are 401 electoral votes in the United States. Of the Electoral College 201 votes are a majority. In 1884 of these 401 electoral votes 219 were cast for Mr. Cleveland and 182 for Mr. Blaine. At the elections lately held States representing 207 electoral votes went unqualifiedly for the Democratic ticket, and of the original Republican States, Commonwealths aggregating 142 electoral votes went for the Republican ticket, without perceptible shrinkage. The remaining 52 electoral votes in the college were cast by States which are legitimately to be characterized as doubtful in the politics of the future, and which the result this year was very close—so close that in several of the States official returns will be required to decide for which party a majority of their people have cast their ballots.

It will thus be seen that if all the surely Republican States and if all the doubtful States were given to the Republican party, that organization would even then have but 194 votes against 207 securely held by the Democratic party. The opponents of the Democratic party will perceive that they must devise or discover some method of carrying the State of New York before they can hopefully expect to elect the President of the United States. New York seems to be a permanent stumbling-block in the way of such calculations. It has gone Democratic over a longer series of elections than any which have passed consecutively to the credit of the Republican party in this State in all the history of that organization.

New York went Democratic in 1882, in 1883, in 1884, in 1885 and again in 1886. The most elementary reasoning leads to the conclusion that the State should be expected to go Democratic in 1887 and in 1888, because the prestige, the future and the inclination of the party, victorious for four years in succession, will be enlisted in producing such a result, and because that party is now and then will be in executive control of the Government of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

The House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress will be securely Democratic. We may be sure that the next House of Representatives will be moderate, business-like and practical. We may be sure that the present House of Representatives, in its final session during the ensuing winter, will be marked by a chastening sense of responsibility, which will lend it to act cautiously, prudently, slowly, doing little more than passing the necessary appropriation bills, and not trying to revive or unsettle any of these large questions which the people have preferred should not be brought to a decision at the present time.

It will also be seen that many of the losses in Congressmen are due to local and personal causes. Districts West, South and East have got tired of voting for the same men. There was a disposition in many quarters to have new blood brought to the front. The result is seen in a Congress which contains perhaps a smaller proportion of re-elected men and a larger proportion of men new to public functions than any which has assembled for twenty years in the United States.

The President's friends very spiritedly maintain that any attempt to hold the Administration responsible for these local defeats and for those set backs is unfair. They declare that Mr. Cleveland has not [illegible] himself with the party [illegible], but that he has been reasonably [illegible] of the position, [illegible], and, relatively speaking, of the rights of politicians of large degree whose interest in the leadership of the party is affected by the results in contests of large proportions and in the control of large communities.

There is much to justify this conclusion. He who talks with men on the street, at their places of business, or on the avenues of travel, finds that the President is highly respected, that his honesty is admitted, that his firmness is appreciated, and that his homely, direct, personal way of doing things contrary to precedent and out of routine, has commended him to the people, as truly as it may have lost him the regard of that limited and superstitious class, the politicians by profession.

The President certainly has a coign of vantage in the Presidency itself which is not to be lost sight of. His Administration can not be regarded as a failure without a confession of judgment against the party itself. The inclination of Democrats to succeed on their own behalf must be made synonymous with the effort to represent that the administration of their own election has been successful also.

This does not mean that the party is bound to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, or that Mr. Cleveland is bound to submit to a renomination and to place his leisure and a large portion of his future at the further disposition of the people, unless he shall so desire. But it does mean that the party is in good shape and that it is as able to make the present Democratic Administration an instrument in the perpetuation of Democratic control of the offices as it was to make the Jackson Administration a factor in the election of the Van Buren Administration and the Pierce Administration a factor in the election of the Buchanan Administration.

There is no disposition among Democratic statesmen and politicians to antagonize the President now, or in 1886 to commit themselves to an unalterable programme for 1888. But there is a realization of the collective strength of the Democratic party, and there is, so to speak, a reconsideration of the lessons of the late election, which strengthen and encourage the heart of the party, and which correspondingly depress the expectation and hope of its adversaries.—*George Hope, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Great Difference.

Secretary Lamar has been making some rattling speeches in the Southwest and telling the people that the United States is a pretty fair place to live in after all. Though he did not avoid the subject of the war and former sectional differences, he expressed the belief that the North and the South have reached a stage in their history when they can lock arms and march through "the corridors of time" to the music of the Union. Let us see—Secretary Lamar is a Southern man.

Mr. Blaine has been making a tour through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, doing his best to keep the old ante-bellum antagonisms alive. He has shaken them up as a kennel keeper lashes his dogs and sets them all yelping. Then in a magnificent peroration he described the tyranny of the whites and the oppression of the blacks until the groundlings were wild with delight.

It is a little odd that the South should accept the new order of things, while Mr. Blaine insists that unless the North hates the South it yields one of its greatest privileges and is recreant to its most important duty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Democratic Senate.

Every day brings fresh evidence that the elections resulted in a grand Democratic triumph. In addition to carrying Minnesota, California and Colorado, and reducing the Republican majorities in Iowa and Ohio, the party makes such gains in State Legislatures as will guarantee the complete obliteration of the Republican majority in the United States Senate.

In the present Senate the Republicans have a majority of eight. It was expected that there would be a slight reduction in this majority, but the most hopeful didn't anticipate that it would be wiped out in a single contest. The general belief was that by 1889 sufficient changes might be made to change the complexion of the body, but the late victory has made it possible by the fourth of March next.

This is the most important result of the elections. To have the support of the Senate to the Democratic Administration is strengthening the arm of the party more directly and effectively than any other agency could accomplish. With such a result the Democrats have no reason to complain of the late election.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Couldn't Carry Him.

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) finds two causes for the decreased vote for the Republican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts. The first was the dissatisfaction with Mr. Ames. "The second cause," it says, "we find in the activity of Mr. James G. Blaine as a Republican leader. This revived the worst memories that pertained to the Republican party in its later action. It did more. It gave evidence which seemed to mark the further degeneration of the party. Mr. Blaine, appearing in public as a Republican leader, identified himself with the Republican party wherever it existed. He was a heavy load to carry in Massachusetts. Not alone the Independents, but many Republicans had come to feel that with Mr. Blaine's defeat two years ago there ought to be an end of him as a candidate for the Presidency. They saw him pressing directly to that goal again; they saw the Republican press of the State defending and even eulogizing his speeches; they saw—most discouraging of all—Mr. Blaine invited to take a part in their own canvass. They were disheartened and disgusted, and thus they became indifferent to the canvass."

—The doctors are falling into agreement that the excessive use of tea is working great injury to its consumers. Tea is now set down as more deleterious than coffee, especially when taken hot. This being the case with good tea, it is painful to think that the article commonly sold and used is in quality far below that which our grandmothers were wont to gossip over.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

MRS. KENDAL, the leading actress of England, is said to pride herself on her [illegible].

—HENRY S. HOWE, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's only son, has joined the ranks of Boston magazine writers.

—Senator Harrison, of Indiana, wears a small blue jeweled ring which adorned the hand of President Harrison.

—Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., of Cincinnati, has accepted the position of General Secretary of the United States Evangelical Alliance.

—James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, who has been traveling on the continent for the past two years, has returned to New York.

—Kate Field, at a recent banquet given by women, thrilled her hearers by an eloquent speech when proposing the toast: "The men, God bless them."

—M. Bartholdi, the sculptor, is a native of Alsace, the province which France lost after the German war of 1870-'71. Since 1871 he has lived in Paris. His name is pronounced as though it was spelled Bartoldy.

—John O'Brien, who died in Pittsburgh recently, aged ninety-four years, had lived there eighty years, and for more than fifty years occupied the same house. Forty-six years ago he retired from business, and devoted his time afterward to caring for his large property.

—Hannah Sands, an aged maiden lady at Rye, N. Y., who was supposed to be very poor, died lately. A search among her effects brought to light $100,000 in money and bonds, sewed up in an old skirt. Her only living relatives are four nephews, all of whom were poor, and the money has been divided between them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Weeds, it is said, are the only things that mark the grave of Father Ryan, the poet priest of the South. Weeds may do for an emblem of mourning, but the author of some of the finest lines ever penned by a poet in America deserves something else to mark his grave. His verses are his best monument.—*Boston Herald.*

—Robert Stewart, who recently died in Pennsylvania, aged one hundred and six years, was the oldest man in the State. He was one of the pioneers who did so much to clear up the wilds of the Alleghenies before the days of rapid transit. The veteran never rode in a railroad car until he was one hundred years old, in 1881. He then went to Phillipsburg to have his photograph taken.—*Philadelphia Press.*

HUMOROUS.

—The English curate is not ashamed to work for a living.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Seems as if Hallowell, Me., would be a good location for a telephone company.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—That electric boy in California can be utilized when he becomes a few years older by marrying him to an electric belle.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A fashion journal says there is a knack in putting on gloves. Come to think of it, that's so. You have to get your hands in, as it were.—*Washington Post.*

—"Why don't you mind what I say?" said an Irish mother to her child. "You pay no more attention to what I say than if I was a dumb baste talking to ye."

—"Charley, do you know why the Fifth avenue stage drivers wear plug hats?" "No." "To cover their heads." And he shot him. Perhaps that will happen to the hats.—*Life.*

—"You have broken the Sabbath, Johnny," said a good man to his son. "Yes," said his little sister, "and mother's long comb, too, right in three pieces!"—*Merchant Traveler.*

—A recently published poem begins in this way: "The girl in the kitchen sits all alone." It is not so with our kitchen girl. She generally has her cousin sitting with her.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl as she came up from the cellar. "It is full on the bottom, sir, but there's none at all on the top," was the reply.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

"You have been arrested for stealing from a baker's cart. What have you to say in your defense?" Hibernian—"Nothing, sor, except that the doctor told me I must eat stale bread for me dyspepsy, so I had to stale it."—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Kindly old lady—"What's the matter, little boy?" Little boy (crying bitterly)—"I jes lost fi' cents." Kindly old lady (giving him a nickel)—"Well, here is five cents more for you, so don't cry. How did you lose it?" Little boy (feeling better)—"I lost it pitchin' pennies."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"Suits Pressed, with Neatness and Dispatch," is what the advertisement read, and a distracted young lover there and then determined to give them a job, for he said: "I have pressed my suit night and day for three long years, and Susan is no nearer accepting me now than when I began."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"How are things up at your house?" was asked of a man whose wife had just returned from the seashore. "Oh, we are getting on finely." "Glad to have your wife back?" "Yes, indeed. Things have resumed their normal condition again. I tell you there's nothing that will make a man appreciate his home more than to find his collar button in the angel-cake."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Recently a New York gentleman refused his consent to the marriage of his daughter to a man who used the word "ain't." His wife, who took up the cudgel for the unhappy pair, said to her husband: "Why are you so touchy about a little harmless bit of slang?" "Why!" roared the irate husband, "do you ask why I will not have a son-in-law who can not speak the English language in its purity? It's 'cause I ain't built that way!"—*Texas Siftings.*

A Question of Privileges.

A member of the Texas Legislature engaged the services of a colored man named Jake. It was not long before the legislator had occasion to remark:

"Jake, it's very singular that I miss so many of my cigars."

"Kurnel, yer reckerlects dat I told yer when yer fust hired me dat I smoked, and you said I mustn't smoke in de house?"

"But, great Cæsar! you didn't suppose I gave you permission to smoke up my cigars?"

"Whose cigars did you reckon I smuke? Didn't s'pose, did yer, dat I ask permishun ter smoke my own cigars?"—*Texas Siftings.*

[illegible]DAY, DEC 1, 1886.

[illegible] & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription. [illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible]

Owing to the recent [illegible] South Wales the largest [illegible] many years is expected.

The people of this State should be careful at the next election and not elect a moss-back for Governor.

Next Saturday the people of Mercer county will vote upon a proposition to subscribe $[illegible] to the capital stock of the [illegible] Southern road.

The grand jury which was in session in Covington last week recommends the convening of a special grand jury to be given a field in which it had not time to operate for its investigation.

We would suggest the following ticket for 1888:

For President,
Geo. H. Thobe,
For Vice-President,
The Covington Commonwealth.

The Massachusetts general assembly is Democratic, and the recounts in that State have been favorable to the Democrats, unseating some of the Republican members, who, according to the first count, were elected.

Judge Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has granted a supersedeas in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, and their execution is thus postponed for an inspection of the proceedings of the lower court.

Some of the members elect of the Indiana Legislature have joined the Knights of Labor since their election, and now that organization expects to play a very conspicuous part in the election of the next State Senator in Indiana.

The nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor will be controlled almost entirely by the nomination for Governor. The location of Governor is most certain to determine the location of the next officer. So the strongest thing in a candidate's favor is a proper location.

A Washington correspondent of the Courier-Journal has discovered that the President will speak out plainly, forcibly and intelligently in his message next week to Congress in favor of tariff reform as the only honest and legal way to reduce the large surplus in the treasury.

Gath attended ex-President Arthur's funeral, which put him to philosophising as to the next candidate for the presidency. He is in favor of John Sherman, but thinks that if Blaine can't get the nomination that he will want to dictate the nominee of the next convention.

Mr. Thobe's attorney was in Burlington last Friday looking over the poll books in search of frauds and irregularities. No frauds were discovered but nearly every district in the county presented irregularities, but to what extent these irregularities will figure in a contest is yet to be seen.

Gen. Buckner was in no hurry about being nominated for Governor, and notified the Executive Committee that the nomination will be acceptable any time previous to the next August election. To date the General has had no opposition, but before the roses come again he may have a dozen or more crowding him closely.

It seems that of the State offices to be filled next August the office of Lieutenant-Governor is the most sought after, there now being over a dozen aspirants for that position. That office is considered the prize of the second-class politician, the crop of which in Kentucky is as abundant now as at any period in the history of the State.

The organization of a new stock[illegible] company in Cincinnati has [illegible] the topic among the livestock [illegible] of that city for several days. [illegible] site for the yards has been se[illegible] and is on the Southern rail[illegible] near the river, which makes it easy of access that the older yards [illegible] find their trade leaving them [illegible]tly the new yards are opened, which time it will be good by to [illegible]ngton's yards.

[illegible] Democratic Convention to [illegible]nate candidates for State of[illegible] has been called to meet in [illegible] on the fourth day of May. The county primaries [illegible] delegates to the State con[illegible] will be held on Saturday, [illegible] day of April next, which [illegible] week before the State con[illegible]. The party authorities did [illegible] proper to make the nomi[illegible] by a primary election.

[illegible]

The [illegible] Democracy [illegible] will the next State convention [illegible] held between [illegible] Louisville and [illegible] [illegible] having secured the nomination [illegible] Commonwealth [illegible] that [illegible] the next State [illegible] called to meet at [illegible] will so that identical thing. There is a strong element in the Democratic party in this State that does not believe that a square deal can be had for a delegate from [illegible]tion and especially when it is held in Louisville, and they have good grounds upon which to base their belief.

A Washington correspondent says: "A young man, named Presley, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing, at various times, four overcoats from guests of one of our leading hotels, and was sentenced by Judge Snell to two years imprisonment. Young Presley, who is about twenty-one years of age and has a rather good face, presented a pitiable spectacle. He said to a representative of the Capital that he came here from Kentucky a short time ago with the hope of procuring a position under the Government, but failing in this, and being unable to secure other employment was reduced to this deplorable condition.

The new revenue law has created great dissatisfaction in some parts of the State, and especially in those counties where fine horses and thoroughbred cattle are numerous. That class of stock has heretofore escaped assessment at prices higher than scrub stock, and that the owners are required to list it at figures approximating its value they are greatly dissatisfied. Judging from the tone of some of our exchanges, the Assessors in those sections are proceeding to assess in accordance with the law under which they are at work, and the day in which a $1,000 horse can be listed at $50 for taxation in Kentucky has passed, and the burden of taxation is to be shifted from the $25 plug to the fancy animal whose owner sees in him a small fortune.

The very low prices which tobacco has been bringing has forced a large tobacco house to the wall in Carrollton. It is only another example of the warehousemen letting a firm labor for them until a time when they will reap a large harvest by closing in on the country buyer. Nine out of ten of the buyers through the country have been working for the city dealers without compensation for several years and the numerous failures of country buyers has failed to teach them that they are completely at the mercy of the warehousemen. A country dealer who is handling tobacco bought with money furnished by a warehouse is at all times at the mercy of a set of fellows who will show him no favors at the very time he most needs them. If you have not the capital of your own upon which to operate, you would better keep out of the tobacco business.

The Boston Globe prints letters from some of the best-known editors in the country in answer to the query: "What should President Cleveland do during the next two years in order that Democratic success may be assured in 1888?"

Colonel Alex. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, writes: "If Cleveland keeps straight along he will be his own successor."

Chas. A. Dana, of the New York Sun, antagonizes the above, with the following: "He should in most respects do differently from what he has done during the last two years."

Samuel Bowels, of the Springfield Republican, says: "He should steadfastly cling to the principles he enunciated in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and his letter of December 25, 1884, to Gen. Wm. Curtis."

F. W. Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier, writes: "Let him go on to the end in the way he has been going from the beginning."

M. M. Gillam, of the Philadelphia Record, says that if he will fill the offices with wide-awake, representative Democrats as speedily as possible under liberally interpreted Civil Service rules, and allow the men so appointed to work for the party."

Melville E. Stone, of the Chicago News, says: "He should be able to go before the country with confidence upon his record. If, however, it be true that the majority of the American people do not approve of his policy—do not regard 'a public office as a public trust' rather than

[illegible]

STATE NEWS.

The Lexington courthouse [illegible] heated by steam.

They have [illegible] portions of Hardin county.

New corn is selling from the wagons at $2 per barrel in Hopkinsville.

Robertson county farmers have formed a union against non-resident hunters.

Corn is selling from wagons in Breckenridge county at 30 to 35 cents per bushel.

A Hardin county farmer thinks that 4 cents for hogs is equivalent to 60 cents for corn.

Wm. Lindsay, Esq., was appointed Master Commissioner of the Owen Circuit Court by Judge Montford.

Epizootic has reappeared and attacked the horses and mules along the river, and many animals are seriously affected.—Somerset Reporter.

Judge T. Z. Morrow, of the Circuit Court, has refused to reduce the $4,000 bond under which Chas. Henderson, the confidence man, is held in the Boyle county jail.

The colored people in the third district are jubilating over Hunter's election, claiming that white and colored children will soon attend the same school in this State.

No one has announced to represent the good people of Owen, though a number have an eye to the position. We suppose they will start together and vie with one another.—Democrat.

At the cattle sale of A. C. Anderson, of Sideview, Montgomery Co., Ky., on Nov. 25 and 26, 61 head of shorthorns were sold at prices aggregating $14,825, being an average of $243 per head.

One of the leading features of the future in Robertson county is stock raising. Nearly every farmer is taking better care of his stock, and adding better strains of blood to herds.—Mt. Olive Tribune.

There has not been a single sale of tobacco of the crop of 1886 made with local buyers. Farther, not a single person in the county, that we have heard of, and we inquired of people from all parts of the county, has expressed his intentions to buy the weed.—Owen Democrat.

In Menifee, Morgan and several other mountain counties a man passing himself off as Frank James, turned preacher, is attracting hundreds of eager listeners. His resemblance to the ex-outlaw is so great that no talk can persuade the mountaineers that he is a "bogus."

James W. French gathered and measured the corn produced from an acre of ground on his place this season, and the yield was 93 bushels. The corn was of the large yellow variety and drilled. Mr. French is not only one of our best farmers, but is one of our most truthful men and his statement may be relied upon.—Shelby Sentinel.

Covington and Newport, according to reliable authority, are the only two cities in this part of the world where meat of diseased cattle and chickens and turkeys, that are known in Cincinnati to have the cholera, are allowed to be sold, and only to those who promise to sell in Covington and Newport. The prices obtained in Cincinnati for diseased chickens are from 20 to 60 cents per dozen.—Commonwealth.

M. G. Waldrop, of Sweet Owen, has a very peculiar curiosity in the shape of a "living, walking walnut-huller." It is a cow that has a morbid appetite for walnuts, in consequence of which she eats all that she can find, and soon afterward the walnuts are belched out, divested of the hull. This statement is a fact as given to us by Mr. Waldrop, and may not seem curious to some but seems to be quite a curiosity.—Owen News.

Saturday night last, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the large tobacco barn of W. V. Vixon, six miles from town on the Lexington pike, was set fire by an incendiary and burned to the ground. The building contained sixteen acres of tobacco, twenty bushels of hemp seed, a mower, corn-planter, twenty

[illegible]

[illegible] Herald.

A gentleman from Madisonville relates an incident which goes to prove that "prohibition does not always prohibit." He says that a shabbily-dressed old man drove an ox-cart loaded with fodder into that village one day last week. The old fellow wore a look of rustic simplicity, and no one would have suspected him of ways that are dark. Pretty soon he began to retail the fodder by the bundle. The bundles went off like hot cakes. Men who never owned an animal in their lives seemed suddenly bent on investing in fodder. The unusual rush attracted the attention of our informant, who began at once an investigation. It did not take him long to find out that the bundles contained a bottle of "rye-eye," and that the mild-looking old man was a sharper from away back. The truth of this incident is vouched for by a Hopkinsville gentleman who "investigated."—Hopkinsville New Era.

State Politics.

W. M. Moore is a candidate for the legislature from Harrison Co.

J. J. McAfee, of Louisville, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office.

C. B. Martin is announced as a candidate for the legislature from Harrison county.

Jas. W. Ferguson, of Bourbon county, declines to become a candidate for the legislature.

Hon. N. D. Miles is a candidate for the legislature in Jessamine county. W. T. Jones is also a candidate. It is said that Jones is favorable to Gov. McCreary for United States Senator, and that Miles prefers Mr. Beck, and the fight between them promises to be a fierce and bitter one.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

Henry S. Smith, [illegible] Plf.
vs. } Notice of sale in equity.
C. A. McLaughlin, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October term thereof, 1886, in the above cause the undersigned will, on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. or thereabout, being County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of 9 months, at the Court-house door in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Boone, State of Kentucky, near Big Bone Springs, and bounded thus: Beginning at a corner of the Big Bone Spring lot in the road in front of the hotel; then with the road n 82 w 21 poles to a stone at the forks of the road, a corner of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of said lot and with the road n 60½ w 9 poles; then s 28 w 4½ poles to a corner of the 3.61 acre tract below the road; then with a line of the same, same course 4½ poles to a stake; then n 1 e 3.88 poles to a stone, a corner of Cayton's one acre lot, 16 links from the corner of the stable; then leaving out said lot n 87¼ e 17¼ poles to a stone; n 1 e 9 poles to a stone; n 87¾ w 17¾ poles to a stone, passing a Black Locust, 10 links to a stone in the road; then with the road n 1 e 19.12 poles to a stake; then n 18¾ e 14.16 poles to a corner of Smith's lot and upper corner of said 3.61 acre lot; then with Smith's lot and the road n 20¾ e 11; then n 48¾ e 31¼ poles; n 75 e 11 poles; then [illegible] 24½ poles to Honey locust on the east side of the creek, corner of Stevenson; then with the line of same s 5¾ w 110 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain; then s 81¼ e 9 poles to a stone above the northeast corner of the hotel yard; then s 5½ w 18.8 poles to a stone on the east side of a drain in the road; then s 79 w 9¾ poles to a stone, southeast corner of store house; then leaving it out, n 83 w 4 poles; s 19 w 8 poles; s 83 w 1 poles to a stone bearing s 19 w 36 links from the southeast corner of said store house; then n 88¼ w 10¼ poles to the beginning, containing 40.78 acres.

Also the following parcel: Beginning at Geo. L. Miller's corner in a line of the Gum Branch lot; then with a line of same n 60 e 14.18 poles to a stone in the road; n 28 w 1½ poles; n 1 e 5.88 poles to Cayton's one-acre lot; then running same course 9 poles to another corner of said lot; then same course 19.12 poles to a stone in all 32 poles; then n 18¾ e 14.16 poles to Smith's corner; then with his line n 18¾ w 9 poles to a stake on the east side of Gum Branch; then down said branch s 20 w 19½ poles to a point between two Sycamores on west side of the branch, 4 feet east of one and 8 feet west of the other; then s ¾ w 11.8 poles to the beginning, containing 3.61 acres.

Or sufficient thereof to produce the sum of money so ordered to be made. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

Amount to be raised by sale, $797.50.

W. L. RIDDELL, M. C. B. C. C.

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE. Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW, Florence, Ky.

DR. A. B. HARRYMAN,
Resident Dentist,
Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. LANGRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANGRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
COVINGTON, KY.
[illegible]

J. P. ULREY, D.D.S.,
RESIDENCE,
RISING SUN, INDIANA.
At Rising Sun Monday and Tuesday; at Aurora, Ind., Wednesday and Saturday; at Lawrenceburg, Thursday and Friday.

S. W. TOLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office in Court-house on 2d floor.
Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt and studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

DR. E. A. IGOE,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
RISING SUN, IND.
Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

AURORA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,
Aurora Ind.
Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.
I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,
F. W. KASSEBAUM.

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Kentucky.

Henry Hagish, &c. Plff.
vs. } Notice of sale in equity.
John Marquess, &c. Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the Oct. term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the [illegible] day of Dec., 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal installments, at the court-house door in Burlington, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit:

Being a portion of the dower lands of Mrs. Julia Hagish in the lands of Charles Hagish, on the Burlington and Big Bone road, in this, Boone County and bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, McElfresh's south west corner in the old line of Morgan & Fishback—thence with said line n 5 e [illegible] poles to a stone, a corner of John O. Hagish's [illegible] acre lot—thence n 87 [illegible] w 18 [illegible] poles to a stone, another corner of J. O. Hagish, in Mrs. Elizabeth Aylor's line—thence with said line s 4 w 49.75 poles to a stone, corner with Wm. Crisler—thence [illegible] to the center of the Burlington and Big Bone road, so feet south of the old Charles Hagish and James Aylor line [illegible] [illegible] to a stone in said line; thence with the old James Aylor and Hagish line [illegible] to the right of way as set apart to [illegible] acres allotted to J. O. Hagish, as shown [illegible]

[illegible]

W. L. RIDDELL, Master Commissioner.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

Walton—T. F. Carey, second Friday, [illegible] Johnson Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Scott, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. [illegible], Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. [illegible], fourth Saturday. Jos. [illegible], second Saturday. Craig Perry, Constable.

[illegible] E. Whitlock, fourth Monday [illegible] third Saturday. [illegible]

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.
Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive prompt attention.

LUMBER.
Geo. M. Bedinger & Co.,
Erlanger, - - Ky.
We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.
—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1881.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain [illegible]. Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Av. opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
or
Organs,
On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.
Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of
BUILDING LUMBER
In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.
Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.
Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.
DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 6 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

[illegible] Saturday.

Any kind of weather in the [illegible]

County and Quarterly courts next Monday.

Rev. Geo. W. Dawes is [illegible] Independence.

Mr. Parks of Indiana, is clerking for W. F. McKim.

There is a tremendous crop of turkeys in this county.

Coal 8 cents a bushel in Burlington Monday morning.

Thanksgiving was not a very propitious day for hunting.

FOR SALE.—40 barrels of corn.
WILLIE DEARTH.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowen has moved to her son's, John Sandford.

Fresh Oysters always on hand at Mont Halsly's, at Belleview.

Detective F. & H. Owens, of Lawrenceburg, was in town Monday.

Sheriff Clutterbuck was considerably on the sick list a few days last week.

Diphtheria among the children in several neighborhoods in the county.

John McConnell and Thos. J. H. Neal, of East Bend, were in town Saturday.

We hear it said that Thomas Graves has bought Grant's store at Gainesville.

Another healthy looking snow spread itself out over the country Monday night.

Mr. Samuel Cowen has been repairing the culinary department of his residence.

Ask J. H. Clutterbuck how hard he can strike a post with his forehead on a dark night.

The Rice boys near Lawrenceburg ferry have about 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes buried.

The little three year old son of Mr. and Mrs Houston, of Florence, died of diphtheria last Friday after two days illness.

James L. Riley and Jacob Neppert will sell their partnership live stock and farming implements at public sale next Saturday.

It would be a great benefit to the farmers in this part of the county if they would furnish our crack "shots" with bone dust.

W. J. Rice's force has commenced remodeling the lower story of A. M. Acra's business house, putting it in shape for a grocery store.

Burlington has as many k9's as any town of its size in the State. The only wonder is that the farmers within five miles of the town can raise any sheep at all.

Rev. Fullilove baptised several converts at Bellevue last Sunday, some of whom united with the Baptist church at that place since the close of the protracted meeting.

The revival at the Big Bone church has been productive of a large number of additions to that church, the last report from there fixed the number of additions at thirty.

Rev. T. W. Barker's wife received a dispatch last Saturday afternoon summoning her to the bedside of her mother, near Dry Ridge, Grant county, who was thought to be dying.

Mr. S. A. Fabner has the Sandford hotel ready to occupy, and will move in to day. He will be prepared to entertain all his old patrons and as many new ones as will come Monday.

It is said that Judge Riddell purchased, the other day, the entire stock of an itinerant tin merchant, and when the weather settles and the roads get good he will continue to stay at home.

Jerry W. Carpenter was appointed administrator of his father's estate last Friday. The sale of personalty will be on the 16th day of this month. There will be a large amount of property sold.

J. M. Conner sold to Geo. W. Craig, of East Bend, one day last week, a fine four-year old Norman stallion, and a fine jack, which Mr. C. intends to keep in that part of the county next season.

Some of the weatherwise of this county have booked some very severe weather for this month. At the end of the month we shall be able to inform our readers as to how far the prophets were correct.

Joseph Ferris and Miss Lucy Gaines will be married in the Petersburg Christian church to-day (Wednesday), and Elbert Riley and Miss Fannie Duncan will go to Cincinnati where they will also be married.

While in Burlington Prof. Fogg gave our townsman, W. E. Piper, some instructions on the cornet, and owing to his natural talent for music he is progressing rapidly, and will soon become quite an expert in the manipulations of that instrument.

Some of W. E. Piper's friends are anxious to know whether he intends engaging in the fish business or the fresh meat trade. They say he has purchased a horn and is practicing for one or the other. While others say he is preparing to attend all the Methodist camp meetings next season.

One day last week Tim and Charley Westbay armed with a shot-gun apiece went out to clean up the country of all the birds and rabbits. After hunting all day and firing 64 shots without killing anything they got mad and came home. Tim says the trouble with him is he can't tell whether he has both eyes open or shut.

A few days our senior concluded that there were no stone trouts in the newspaper business, so he ventured into the live stock trade, and purchased of one of his neighbors a fat cow for $25, he paid $1 40 to have it taken to market, and then sold the cow for $20. He has been figuring every since trying to find out how much he made.

The Carrollton and [illegible] French [illegible] [illegible]

Weddings.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Railroad Accident.

[illegible] Anderson and Keaton Heights it collided with a freight train, wrecking both engines and six or seven of the freight cars, and killing two men outright while several of the boys on the wild engine were very seriously scalded. A wreck under such circumstances is evidence of very great carelessness on the part of some of the road officials.

Teachers Association.

The Teachers' Association held at Beech Grove, Saturday, was well attended and Supt. Ryle called the meeting to order at 10:30. Thirteen live, enthusiastic, teachers were present, and the programme was represented better than ever before. Every subject but one was treated by those assigned duties, and to say the subjects were ably handled is only a mild way of expressing a fact. After an enjoyable forenoon the ladies spread a royal feast and entertained all in a manner that was heartily welcoming.

The duties of the afternoon were resumed with promptness and the programme being completed, other subjects of interest were introduced and discussed, after which the good of the Association was liberally discussed. Six teachers gave in their names, saying, "the cause is a good one, we will go with you."

Teachers, consult your own interests; consult your interest in the cause of education, and decide now that you will advance your own ideas; that you will consult your neighbor teacher, that you will not let the opportunity pass by unimproved, but will take membership with the Association, and in so doing attend, work, whether assigned duty or not, and convince your employes that you have the cause of education at heart.

The next meeting will be at Beaver Lick the 3rd Saturday in December. The time changed on account of the holidays.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

In which Five Generations Dined at the same Table.

Mrs. Harriet Cornelius, of Rising Sun, Indiana, gave a family dinner last Thursday, at which she hoped to get her family all together, but owing to the unfavorable conditions of both the roads and weather, quite a number were unable to be present, but those who did get there were made very happy by the meeting. When the dinner hour arrived, the guests repaired to the dining room, and partook of a most excellent dinner which did great honor to the housekeeper, Miss Fannie Hayes, who prepared the savory repast with her own hands. Among those present were, Mrs. Eliza Riddell and daughter, Thomas Marshall and family, William Barker and family, Mrs Nannie Lewis, Charlie Stevens and wife and Miss Hattie and Lewis Stevens, and few days will be remembered by the family as having passed so pleasantly.

Mrs Harriet Cornelius was formerly a resident of the Petersburg neighborhood in this county, where she was well known by many who still reside there. She is now nearly 89 years of age, has one child living, five grandchildren, fifteen great grand-children and four great, great grand-children, and she still possesses sight to see them and hearing to converse with them, while her mind is unclouded. All these blessings are still hers.

Her son, Thomas, was a teacher in the Boone county schools a number of years ago, and some of Boone's thrifty farmers are his old pupils, and he often inquires about them. For many years he has been in such poor health that he takes no enjoyment.

The Methodist Meeting.

The Methodist meeting at this place closed last Thursday evening after a very successful month's service, there being 21 additions to the church during the meeting.

Rev. Southgate, who has charge of the Covington district preached at 11 o'clock that morning to a very large congregation, and at the close of the sermon the work of securing subscriptions to assist in providing the Methodist congregation with a church building in Burlington was taken up, and in a short time the subscription called for $830, which is very encouraging to the members of that church. At the close of the forenoon meeting the congregation was invited to the Court-house, the court-room of which had been metamorphosed into a commodious dining room, where an elegant and abundant dinner greeted the large crowd which did ample justice to the numerous turkeys and viands in the preparation of which the good cooks had excelled themselves.

The demands of the inner man having been thoroughly administered to, the congregation again repaired to the church where the organization of the church which was not completed in the forenoon, was again taken up, and when completed was as follows:

Stewards—Frank Kirkpatrick and J. C. Mack.

Church Trustees—J. H. Kirkpatrick, J. T. Cooper, S. D. Kirkpatrick, Albert Gray and [illegible]

Class Leaders—Geo. F. Piper, Clarence Kirkpatrick and John W. Palmer.

Sunday-school Supt., Geo. Piper; Assistant Supt., Clarence Kirkpatrick;

[illegible] J. H. Kirkpatrick, Trustees and [illegible] J. H. Kirkpatrick, [illegible] A. N. Hall, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wonder if Thobe [illegible] in support of the [illegible] contest [illegible]

[illegible] that the ballot boxes of Gallatin county were in possession of the county Clerk unlocked and unsealed, and in a condition to be tampered with and that the election officers of the county were all Democrats and were not sworn. On these grounds it is asked that the county be thrown out. The petition avers that in Grant county the election officers were all Democrats and unsworn. The vote in Gallatin county, according to the petition, should have been returned 134 for Carlisle and 30 for Thobe instead of 151 for Carlisle and 74 for Thobe, as the canvassing board allowed. The returns of that county, the petition claims, were all doctored in Carlisle's favor. As to Campbell county the allegation is set forth that the Democrats had more election officers than the law entitled them to, that those officers were not sworn and that the ballot-boxes were tampered with. The returns from Carroll county according to the petition were doctored according to the majority need to elect Carlisle. It is further avowed that in some of the precincts the polls were closed at 4 p. m., in violation of law, and that a judge of election in one of them was stone blind. And also that election officers refused to count for the contestor, votes where Carlisle's name was scratched off and Thobe's written in; the rejection of the entire vote of the county is asked. Fraud is alleged in every precinct in Boone except Walton. Among other allegations it is claimed that there were only seven Republican election officers in the county. The petition prays that every precinct except Walton be thrown out. In Pendleton county the closing of the polls at 4 p. m. is charged. In Kenton county illegal voting is charged. It is also alleged that the police force, controlled by Jacobson, Carlisle's brother-in-law, stood at the polls all day electioneering for Carlisle, and prevented the friends of Thobe from voting—that Collector Davison violated the Civil Service rules by actively electioneering for Carlisle. The petition closes with the assertion that Thobe is legally and rightfully elected to Congress, and a demand for the seat.

Wonder if Thobe swore to all of the above stuff.

Personal Mentions.

Miss Rosa Dempsey is visiting friends in Covington.

H. C. Duncan and wife, of the Bullittsville neighborhood, were visiting Mrs. Kirtley Sunday.

A. B. Parker, J. W. Berkshire and Geo. Brindle, of Petersburg, were in town last Wednesday.

Profs Whitehead and Mack attended the Teachers Association at Maple Hill Seminary last Saturday.

Mrs. David Hogan's father, Mr. Sharpshire, of Scott county, has been her guest for several days.

F. P. Walton and wife, of Gainesville, were the guests of Dudley Rouse and wife, Thursday night.

Mrs. Terrill, who has been visiting Mrs. Grant for several days, returned to her home at Petersburg yesterday.

Alonzo Gaines, of Hebron, returned home last week, after a few months very pleasant sojourn with his sister, Mrs. Doren Clore, of Wayeland, Ind.

Geo. Kreylich and sister, Miss Kate, of Kenton county, were visiting friends in Burlington the latter part of last week. George extended his visit into the country.

Prof. Fogg and wife, of Mt Sterling, returned home last Friday after a month's sojourn in Burlington where they were earnestly engaged in the Methodist revival. They made many friends while here, and the professor's cornet charmed all who heard it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

UNION.

Miss Mamie Gedge and Mr. Thomas Dickey, of Covington, were guests at F. Dickey's last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Alma Baker, of Covington, was the guest of relatives here last week.

Mr. Owen Gaines and wife, of the Bullittsville neighborhood, spent Saturday and Sunday with J. A. Huey.

Miss Mary Wilkie is visiting her brother in Covington.

Edward Howard and sister, Miss Lida, of Cincinnati, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs B. L. Rice.

Miss Laura Norman is visiting Miss Lida Howard in Cincinnati.

Elder P. W. Sarvin, of Ludlow, preached at Sardis last Sunday.

For the last eight years the ladies of Union have begged the men of the town to repair the foot bridge that expans the historic stream known as "Tiger," but after waiting until one's life was imperiled in crossing it, and finding that if left to the men it would never be repaired, the ladies took the matter in hand and with out a cent from a man, except Mr. Childress, who built the bridge for a very small sum, have succeeded in building a new bridge that is an honor to the town, and "A man's a man for a' that."

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

J. P. Rogers, &c., Plff.
vs. Notice of sale in Equity,
Jane A. Penn and others, Defts.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 6th day of Dec. 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., of the regular County Court day, proceed to offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Burlington, the property mentioned in the Judgment to wit:

In this county, on the waters of Mudlick and Little South Fork creeks, the first parcel being Lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of Samuel Moore, deceased, bounded thus: Beginning at a stake in James West's line, southwest corner of Mrs. Mary Moore's dower; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stake and 2 Buckeye bushes, corner with Craven Delgarh, then s 89 e 36½ poles to 2 Hickory trees, a corner with said Delgarn; then n 1 e 1½ poles to a stone, in a line of said dower; then with said line n 89 w 36½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 18½ acres.

Also the undivided 1-5 part of the following described tract, bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, a corner of James West; then s 1 w 1½ poles to a stone in said West's line; then s 89 e 142½ poles to a stake in J. S. Huey's line; thence n 2½ e 31 poles to three Buckeyes, Thomas Finnell's corner; then with his line and also a line of James West n 89 w 143 poles to the place of beginning, containing 27½ acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from day of sale. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Bonds payable to the undersigned.

W. L. RIDDELL, M C B C C

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Boone Circuit Court, Ky.

A. G. Winston, Plft.
vs. In equity.
Alonzo Gaines' widow, heirs, &c., Dfts.

By virtue of Judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court, rendered at the October Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale in the front yard of the brick house, on the Susannah Brown tract, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., or thereabout, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, equal installments, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Alonzo Gaines, deceased, to wit:

In the Point Pleasant neighborhood in this (Boone) county, composed of the following several parcels: The first tract is known as the Old Homestead, or Clore tract, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, a corner of Frank Russell, 2 poles from the corner with the Susannah Brown tract, just below the Point Pleasant church—then running with said Russell's line n 48 e 101 4-10 poles to Smith & Russell's corner—then n 48 e 19.27 poles to a stone, Fred Zimmer's corner—Zimmer's line next s 41¾ e 65.44 poles to a stone in a road on a branch; thence n 57 e 22 poles 9 links to a stone in the Minneola pike, said Zimmer's corner; then with the center of said Pike s 5¼ e 7¾ poles; then s 29½ e 26 poles; then s 15¾ e 10 poles—s 9¼ e 22 poles to a corner of the Ephriam Helm tract in the center of said pike; then s 48¼ w 51.66 poles to a stake between an Elm and Beech tree, 12 links from the Elm and 8 links from the Beech; then with Annie McNeal's line s 48¼ w 98 poles to a stone, a corner of the George W. Brown tract; then with a line of same n 42 w 73½ poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the Susannah Brown tract; then with same n 42 w 20 2-10 poles to a stake on a branch; then down said branch n 2 w 14 poles to a stake; then n 13 w 24 poles to a stake near the mouth of Carsons spring branch; then n 18 w 8 poles passing a Beech tree on the west bank near the old bridge to the beginning, containing 122 acres.

The second tract is known as the George W. Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Florence, Pt. Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner in the Susannah Brown tract; then with a line of said tract one pole to a stone on the bank of the road; same course n 47¾ e 122 1-10 poles in all to a Beech tree, a corner of said Susannah Brown tract in a line of the Old Homestead; then with a line of the Old Homestead s 42 e 73½ poles to a corner of same in a line of Annie McNeal; then with said line of Annie McNeal s 48 w 56 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 33½ poles to a stake in the branch; then s 48 w 66.16 poles, passing a Beech tree at the top of a hill passing another Beech tree marked at 18.66 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, witnessed by a stone in the north-east bank of the road 15 links [illegible]; then with said road n 42 w 77½ poles to George Anderson's corner with the Annie Brown tract; then same course n 42 w 30 poles to the beginning, containing 70.35 acres.

When the above 70.35 acres is [illegible] [illegible] acre.

The third tract is known as the Annie Brown tract and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with the latter s 86 e 49 4-10 poles to a stone; then s 49 e 29 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 5 poles to a corner of the Susannah Brown tract and the George W. Brown tract; then with the latter same course s 42 e 51 poles to a corner of the George Anderson land in the center of said road; then leaving the road s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone 3 feet from a Black Walnut just south of the corner; then with a line of the Cochran land n 41 e 117 poles to a stone, a corner of the Cochran land in the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road; then with said road n 54 e 32 poles; then n 48 e 24 poles to a stake on the edge of the road, witnessed by a stone on the east bank 8 feet from the stake, then n 62½ e 28½ poles to the beginning, containing 52.14 acres.

The fourth tract is known as the Susannah Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg & Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then running on the east side of said road n 62½ e 41½ poles to a stake near a Black Locust tree in front of the house; then n 51 e 74 poles, 8 links to a stone in the center of a small road going up the bank to the church, a corner of Point Pleasant church lot; then s 41 e 8 poles to a stone, another corner of said lot; then n 32½ e 13 poles, 23 links to a stone; then n 41 w 4 poles to a stone in the roots of a Beech tree, the north corner of said church lot; then n 51 e 9 poles, 8¼ links to a stone, lacking 36 links of going to an old Beech tree, being a common corner of the Brown and Russell tracts; then s 18 e 2 poles to Russell corner; then s 18 e 8 poles, passing a Beech tree on the west bank of the branch to a stake on the east side of a branch near the mouth of Carson's spring branch; then s 13 w 24 poles to a stake in the branch; then s 2 e 14 poles to a stake; then s 42 e 29 2-10 poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the George W. Brown tract, in a line of the Old Homestead tract; then with a line of the George W. Brown tract s 47¾ w 122 1-10 poles to a stone, passing a stone on the bank of the road, one pole to a stone in the center of the aforesaid Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road: then with same n 42 w 6 poles to a stone—n 49 w 22 poles to a stone—n 31¾ w 45 4-10 poles to the place of beginning, containing 49.44 acres.

The fifth tract is known as the Cochran tract, contains 245.6 acres, and is divided into three parcels as follows:

The first parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Anderson Ferry and Point Pleasant road; then with said road and Scott line n 48¼ e 50¾ poles to a stone, a corner of the Annie Brown tract; then with a line of same s 43 e 11 poles to a stone, 3 feet north of a Black Walnut, a corner of the Anne Brown tract in the George Anderson line; then with said Anderson's line s 48° 8' w 71 8-10 poles to a stone, George Anderson's corner, the Christy corner and a corner of the 2d division of this tract—then with a line of the second division n 43¼ w 110½ poles to a stone 1½ poles from Darby's corner and Scott's corner; then running parallel with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to a stone; then n 43¼ w 1½ poles to the place of beginning, containing 53.11 acres.

The second parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone, Darby's east corner 1½ poles south of a stone, corner of the first division; then with Scott's line n 48¾ e 22¼ poles to an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; [illegible] the first [illegible] n 43¼ [illegible] to a stone; then s 48¾ w 22¼ [illegible] to a stone [illegible] from Scott & Darby's corner; then s 43¼ e 110½ poles to George Anderson's corner, a corner with the [illegible] and a corner [illegible] Christy farm; then with a line of said Christy tract s 8° 8' [illegible] 144 poles, 14 links to a stone, 14 links from a Cherry tree and 14 links from an Elm, the mostwestern corner of said Christy tract; then with a line of the 3d division n 44 w 46¾ poles to a corner of Darby and the 3d division a stone, 10 feet due south of a Sugar Maple and n 70 w 14 feet from a four pronged Honey Locust; then with Darby's line n 10¼ w 72 5-10 poles to a stone, 10 feet from an Elm and 10 feet from an Ash; then n 48¾ e 141 poles and 14 links to Darby & Scott's corner, the place of beginning, containing 106.88 acres.

The third parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the dirt road that is an extension of the Price pike, a corner of Tanner and Darby; then with Darby's line n 48° 10' e 14 poles, 11 links to a stone, Darby's corner 10 feet south of a Maple and n 70 west of a four-pronged Honey Locust; thence with a line of the 2d division s 44 e 46¾ poles to a stone, the Christy corner, 14 links from a Cherry and 14 links from an Elm; then s 42 e 46 9-10 poles to a stone and Elm, a corner of Sen Foster; then with said Foster s 47 w 144 6-10 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, in the Tanner line; then with said road and line n 41½ w 57.44 poles to a stone; then n 41½ w 36.79 poles to the beginning, containing 85.07 acres.

The said above described tracts of land will be offered for sale separately, and then two or more of them together and finally all the tracts will be offered in a body and the bid or bids making the largest sum of money will be accepted

For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved surety or securities, must execute bonds, bearing six per cent. interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. [illegible]

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One is sadly [illegible] who fails to consult that [illegible]
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BURLINGTON, : : KENTUCKY

ONE WOMAN'S HUSBAND.

[illegible]

Though tried and true [illegible]
He was [illegible]
He was [illegible]
The king was [illegible] his Queen.

[illegible]

He's in the dry goods line, [illegible] queen
[illegible]
Most apt is he [illegible] hearth,
He tells the price of [illegible] worth,
And cheers me with the [illegible]

He does not [illegible]
And [illegible]
That [illegible]
Nor do we all in [illegible] together.

And, bidding cold and snow a good defiance,
Discuss the last new book, the [illegible] star,
Hand clasped in hand, as do [illegible]
Along the [illegible] art or science.

Instead, we sit in [illegible] and wonder
How best to bring up John and Julia, and
This is not just exactly as I planned—
Over each month's household bills we sit and ponder.

And yet I like his ways. I think his stature
Quite perfect in his rather fond face;
I read the outward signs of inward grace,
Just as I should, and such is woman's nature.

I've even grown to think that eyes look better
Behind a convex lens, and very dear
Is his bald head to me [illegible]
I've learned to take the spirit for the letter.

For, after all, so much is justly due [illegible]
He's [illegible] strong and [illegible]
And though a [illegible] he,
No king on earth can hold a candle to him.
—Carlotta Perry, in N. Y. Sun.

CHINESE PEACEMAKERS.

How They Are Respected in the Land of Rice.

Belligerents Commence Their Fight by Beating Themselves—Curious Instances of How Disputes Were Settled—"Repainting His Front Door."

China is probably the most peaceable and peace-loving nation in the world. Its Government has submitted to gross wrongs and acts of injustice at the hands of other Powers without recourse to war, and sometimes without even a protest, such as, if attempted toward any Western nation, would have caused a bitter struggle and much shedding of blood. The highest honors which, as a State, it has to bestow upon its people, are to be sought and found in the line of civil promotion. Not the great General, but the popular and successful magistrate or ruler, is the man who may hope for and receive the highest honors from the Emperor. Its only privileged class is that of the students or scholars.

A great difference has existed in this respect between China and Japan. In the latter Government the privileged class has been the samorai, or "two-sworded men;" that is, the military. And in recent times, during the reorganization of Japan by its present able rulers, this class has given great trouble, and attempted at least one revolution. This important difference between those two great Eastern nations may be correctly stated by saying that for hundreds of years the Chinese have been taught the arts of peace, and the Japanese the art of war. Yet though the Chinaman is not warlike, he is, as an individual, quarrelsome. This may seem to be a distinction without a difference, and yet there is a difference; it may seem to be very strange, and still it is a fact. The average Chinaman always goes about with his little chip of pride, conceit and self-esteem nicely balanced upon his shoulder, waiting and watching for some one to knock it off. The never-ending code of etiquette tends largely to develop and help on this quarrelsome disposition.

If your Chinese cook calls his Chinese friend, your bottle washer, by his given name, instead of addressing him as "Venerable Elder Brother," there is ill-feeling aroused at once, though the two may be old friends and even relatives. If a Chinaman enters a room where another is seated, and the other does not rise to receive him, there may be high words about it. If a Chinaman meets an acquaintance whose queue is coiled on his head, and that queue is not at once brushed down and straightened out, there is a quarrel.

On one occasion the wife of the writer sent a servant with a note to a lady friend, directing him to bring back an answer. He did so, but brought the reply to the writer in the office, who directed him to take it into the house. He took it to the servants' quarters, intending to give it to the butler to deliver to the mistress; but as the butler was absent he handed it to another house-servant, with the words:

"The master says you are to give that to the mistress."

"Why don't you take it yourself?" was the reply.

"Ugh! Is that the way you talk to me?" said the first.

In an instant they had grasped each other by the queue, and were pulling each other about the yard, screaming out abusive language, and making noise enough generally for a mob. The writer was forced to go and pull them apart, and it was only after they had been tied, each by the queue, to two hitching-posts in the stable-yard for half an hour, that they cooled down, apologized to the master, begged each other's pardon, and were reconciled.

But Chinese quarrels, as a rule, are very harmless affairs, in which only the lungs and fingers of the parties are called into use. They generally begin by mutual fault-finding in an ordinary voice. The voice gradually rises, while "the tone of conversation" is lowered, until each is screaming out at the top of his lungs the most abusive language about the wife, sister, mother, grandmother and female relatives generally of the other. Then each tears off his garments and strips himself naked above the waist. The screaming continually increases in violence. Then each, still screaming and "calling names," hammers himself on the chest with his doubled fists, until you would think he would beat in all his ribs. This gymnastic exercise having been completed, each seizes the other by the queue, close up to the head, and they pull each other about until they are tired, or until they are separated.

But the interference, the peace-making, is so regular, so universal, in every Chinese dispute, as to have become a thorough and constitutional part of it, and no description of Chinese character would be complete in which that were omitted. At a certain stage in the proceedings, generally after the hair-pulling has begun, two of the bystanders, quite frequently strangers to each other and to the parties quarreling, will interfere, taking them to [illegible] each other and become friends. [illegible]

It is a remarkable fact in a Chinese quarrel that it is always perfectly [illegible] no matter how bitter the struggle may be, [illegible] of the bystanders [illegible] the thanks of the parties separated, as well as the esteem of all other witnesses.

The writer has often thought that in no country in the world does that beatitude found in the Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers," [illegible] practical [illegible] than in China. [illegible] For reasons that need not be given, [illegible] interfere in a quarrel between a man and a woman. While the time may come when the role of peace-making [illegible] may safely be adopted in the United States, it would probably not be wise to venture [illegible] at present.

Once the writer saw a crowd of perhaps a hundred persons gathered by the side of the street in Peking, near the residence of some Americans. Pushing his way into it, he saw the usual Chinese quarrel going on, two men being engaged in pulling each other's queues, while their upper garments lay in two little piles near at hand. Not thinking it wise to allow such a disturbance to go on, he spoke to the fighters and told them to stop. They paid no attention. Then, putting his hand upon the shoulder of one of them, he spoke somewhat louder, telling them to stop their quarreling. The one touched merely twisted his head sufficiently to enable him to see who the speaker was, but no other notice was taken of his words. Then the writer grasped each man by his queue as close to the head as he could, one queue in each hand, and by a sudden, vigorous pull, dragged them apart.

Pointing to their clothes, he said,

"Pick up your garments and come along with me."

Without a word, and apparently without a thought of refusal, they gathered their coats and girdles from the ground, put them on and walked with him down street, the whole crowd following.

Having gone about a third of a mile, and reaching a cross street, the writer said to one of them, pointing to the south: "You go that way," and to the other, pointing to the north: "Go that way." Away each went as directed, without a moment's hesitation, and, for aught the writer knows to the contrary, they are still traveling, one north and the other south.

The following curious incident, showing one manner in which disputes are settled in Peking, and the way taken to show outsiders that justice has been done, can not fail to interest the reader. In January, 1881, the butler employed by the writer, and who had been in his service some ten years, informed him that he must leave his position. Upon being asked for his reasons, he stated that on the previous evening he had gone out after dinner and had thoughtlessly locked the room which he and the firemen occupied together, and had taken the key with him. The fireman was also out, and, upon coming home about eleven o'clock, was, of course, unable to enter his room. He could easily have gone into a room with another servant for the night, but refused to do so, because very angry, and going to the residence of the butler's family near by, he had worked himself into a violent passion, raved and stormed up and down the street, calling the butler's wife and mother all manner of evil names and had effectually roused the entire neighborhood.

Having performed in this manner for about an hour, he returned to the Legation and went to bed with another servant, as he ought to have done in the first place. The butler added that the offense was so serious and so public that he had decided to "take the law" to the fireman, and as it would not be decent to take such a step when both remained in the master's service, he must beg to be released.

I pointed out to him, in the first place, that no Chinese court could take notice of his complaint so long as the fireman remained in the service of an officer of the Legation. Hence it would be idle for him to give up his position unless the fireman were also discharged. In the second place, I pointed out to him, that to take the matter into the courts would only serve to let five hundred people hear the bad words used when not more than fifty people had heard it in the first instance. I promised to look into the matter carefully, and if the facts were as stated, to see that the fireman was properly dealt with. I urged the butler not to leave his place, and not to take any further steps until I had made an effort to settle the difficulty. To this, after some hesitation, the butler consented.

The writer then sent for the fireman and asked for his side of the story. Strangely enough, it agreed entirely with what the butler had said. The fireman admitted that he was entirely in the wrong, said he was very much ashamed of what he had done, and promised to submit to any punishment which the master saw fit to inflict. He was spoken to very sharply about his offense, and told plainly that had he been a foreigner, his words, if used towards the family of another foreigner, would very likely have cost him his life.

After allowing the matter to rest two or three days, the butler and fireman were summoned before the master and their fellow-servants. The master recited the facts, which both admitted to be correct. The fireman then confessed his fault, and went upon his hands and knees before the butler, knocking his head three times upon the floor by way of begging pardon. He was then sent with the butler and another servant to the butler's house, where he made a similar apology to the wife and mother whom he had insulted. This was the Chinese way of settlement, and with it the writer supposed the trouble had ended, as the injured party said he was satisfied.

But two days later the butler came to his master again to say that while he and his family were satisfied with the apology made; yet the insulting words had been shouted in the ears of all the neighbors, who knew nothing about the fireman's confession and apology, that the neighbors were already looking askance at him, and, to quote the exact words used by him, "Unless he could find some way to repaint his front door"—that is, find some way to make the fireman's apology public—the neighbors would refuse to have any thing to do with him, and might drive him out of the neighborhood.

The writer admitted the force of this point, and after a moment's thought, said:

"Well, I think you are right. And I will fine the fireman half a month's wages, and pay you the money. Then you can tell your neighbors that I have done so. Here is the money, and I will take it out of his wages at the end of the month."

These dollars were handed to the butler. But he refused them, saying: [illegible] I can't do that. It would [illegible] The neighbors would then say that I had allowed my family to be insulted for three dollars."

"Well, what shall I do with the money?"

The butler replied: "[illegible] give it to one of the other servants, telling him what it is for, and he will know how to use it."

This was done. The money was given to the groom, who was told to use it in whatever manner he thought best to satisfy the neighbors of the butler that the fireman had made due reparation. The writer presumed that the money would be spent for a feast at which the neighbors would be invited, and at which the fireman would publicly repeat his confession and apology.

But three days later the groom came to his master and said:

"I have attended to that matter which you gave me. I paid a dollar and forty cents for paint, and a dollar for a painter. The work has been done, and I have sixty cents left. What shall I do with it?"

The writer, astonished beyond measure, said:

"I don't understand you. What do you mean about paint and a painter?"

The groom explained then that the butler had meant literally what he had said about "repainting his front door;" that it was a custom in Peking that in similar cases of insult to the members of a family, the front door should be freshly painted at the expense of the person guilty of the insult, as a public act of apology and retraction. Hence he had caused the butler's door to have a new coat of paint, and thus public opinion was satisfied, and the insulted dignity and wounded honor of the butler were avenged! The groom was directed to return the sixty cents, cash balance in hand, to the fireman.—*Chester Holcombe, in Youth's Companion.*

CAPE COD FISH-WEIRS.

Interesting Description of Their Structure and Practical Utility.

The first fish-weirs built in Cape Cod waters were very crude affairs, made of brush interlaced with laths, and were put down thirty or forty years ago, principally along the shore of Sandy Point, Chatham. Later others were built at different points through Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay. They were very slender structures, unable to stand the storms, and the business failed to prove a bonanza.

About twenty years ago a similar experiment was tried at Pamet Harbor, Truro, built of poles and laths, but this was abandoned as a failure after one season's trial. Nothing more was done in this vicinity at weir building until about the year 1880, when a trap, which had been used that summer in the Bar Chaleur, was taken up, brought to North Truro and put down for a short time in the fall. The poles of this trap were fastened into large rocks and kept in an upright position by those means, instead of being imbedded in the sand, and the poles were hung with netting instead of being interlaced with laths.

The venture proved a success on account of easy access to the Boston markets with the fresh fish. For the next four or five years the growth of the business was very rapid, until now twenty deep-water weirs can be counted from Long Point, Provincetown, to the boundary line between Truro and Wellfleet, along the inside shore of Cape Cod. The off-shore ends of the traps are in water about forty feet deep, and one hundred and thirty poles, either oak or hickory, from twenty to sixty feet long are used in the construction of each trap. These poles are mostly brought from Connecticut and last about two years each. About twenty-one hundred feet of netting, "made in sections for ease in handling," is used on each trap. Every trap is also provided with an extra set of netting, which is changed once a month in the summer time. The nets become so badly fouled up that it takes three horses to drag from the water what one horse can drag back after the cleaning is over. The nets are thoroughly tarred each spring before being put on.

The fact that fish, when pursued or frightened, invariably turn off shore for safety in deep water, is taken advantage of in constructing the traps. The poles are driven a short distance apart in a straight line from the shore for fifteen hundred feet, which is called the header. At the end of this the poles are driven in the shape of a heart, with the point off shore, and an entrance on each side where it joins the header, making it somewhat resemble an arrow.

The fish when swimming along strike the header, and naturally turning off shore for safety follow the header until they find themselves inside the heart, from which they seldom escape, as they always seek deeper water; instead of trying to get out the way they come in. At the point of the heart the poles are driven in a circle and connected with the heart. This circle, which has netting on the bottom as well as the sides, is called the bowl.

For ease in handling, the fish are driven from the heart into the bowl, the wet bottom and sides of which are drawn closer together and the fish bailed into the boats by small dip nets. At other times, when fish are plenty, they are driven from the heart into the bowl, leaving the heart clear for another school.

The traps at this place cost on an average $5,000 each, which includes one large sail-boat, two dories and a large fish-house two or three stories high on the shore. The crews, consisting of a captain and six men, work on what is termed "half-lay," which means one-half of the net receipts, after paying freight, packing, carting and commissions on the fish sold. The owners take the other half, which means dividends for the owners and small wages for the men.

Of the products of the weirs the mackerel is the principal dependence of the fishermen; next is the bait catch which is sold to the Gloucester fishing vessels in shore and Georges fleets at $1.50 to $2 per barrel, who carry it to the fish grounds packed in ice. Until the present year large quantities of herring have been caught. The large mackerel only are salted, the other sizes, also cod and other market fish, being shipped fresh to the commission dealers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Every kind of fish is taken in the traps, from the monster sea turtle to the electric eel and the tiny smelt. Some of the specimens found are exceedingly rare and curious. The season begins about April 1 and ends at Christmas. The crews assist at putting down and taking up the weirs. The amount of capital invested in this business in the town of Truro is estimated at $40,000.—*North Truro (Mass.) Cor. Boston Globe.*

—Some photographs of a recent thunder-storm in France are said to indicate that the normal form of lightning discharges between the clouds and the earth is that of an irregular spiral.

GROWING GRASS-SEED.

Why Great Care Should Be Exercised in Its Selection and Cleansing.

The growing of grass-seed, especially timothy and clover, has always been a favorite branch of agriculture in the West, and especially in the newer sections of the country. One principal reason for this is, prices have been at such a figure per bushel that it would stand transportation for long distances. So profitable has this been, including flax, that prices have considerably declined and they are also on [illegible] Nevertheless, improved processes in reaping, threshing and cleaning have enabled as good a profit to be obtained there [illegible] as in any other crop.

The complaint made, both from the East and from Great Britain, is of foul seed. That is, timothy, clover and flax seed are said to be not only dirty but full of seeds of foul weeds. A New England contemporary says: "Nearly all the timothy seed in market comes from the West, and it is every year more difficult to get that free from weed seeds, especially plantain. For the sake of getting pure seed some Eastern farmers are obliged to grow and thresh their own."

The grass-seed field with the seeds of plantain, certainly does not come largely from the West. It is comparatively a rare field weed in the West. But the assertion is perhaps well founded in respect to the fact that much of the seed is dirty, and also contains the seeds of weeds. It can only be due to bad practice in cultivation and cleaning. The West first acquired the confidence of Eastern farmers in the value of its grass seed through its freedom from the seeds of Canada thistle. It is so to-day. This pest does not flourish well in our alluvial prairie soils. Many other weed seeds do. If the allegation of Eastern parties in relation to the impurity of Western grass seeds is true, the remedy lies with the farmers. We have mills and separators that will clean seed perfectly from all others. No seed should be sent out as delivered from the thrasher. It will pay to clean it in the most perfect manner, for all dealers "dock" the waste out of the seed they buy. In other words, the price paid is enough to leave an ample price for cleaning the seeds and a good margin besides. It will pay all seed-raising farmers especially to sow none but clean grass and clover seed on clean land if they expect to hold its integrity in the markets of the world.

There is one other thing to be remembered in the cultivation of grass or clover for seed. It is most exhausting to the soil. Hence the land should be in good heart, and not more than two crops of grass seed should be taken, or at most three, before the field is given up to pasture, and thereafter to be again brought into the regular rotation of farm crops.—*Chicago Tribune.*

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Some of the Essential Points to Be Considered in Their Selection.

It is hardly to be expected, in a country of so great diversity of soil, climate and elevation as ours, that there should not be as great diversity in the breeds of cows adapted thereto. It is a wise man who has the faculty of adapting a breed to a situation, or rather the practical experience to determine whether the soil and situation is fully calculated to the purpose of dairying as a special business.

To succeed in dairying, the pastures must be flush and long continued, and the means of providing rich food in winter ample and cheap. Next, and no less essential, there must be plenty of pure, living water. Then again, some means must be available where fine butter is to be made, of holding a comparatively low temperature. These assured, there is certainly no manufacture connected with the farm that promises better returns, if discrimination has been used in the selection of the cows or the establishment of the breed to be kept.

Whatever the breed, the cows must give large messes of milk, and long continued, for no man can succeed in dairying who expects to milk cows through the season and when dry turn them off for beef, depending upon picking up others for the supply. This course never held a herd that would give milk enough to make dairying profitable. The dairy of cows that will not average four hundred gallons of milk per cow for the year had better be discarded. The higher one can raise the average above this by judicious feeding the greater the profit. We say judicious, for the man who overfeeds for a record on cows does so at a cost never compensated in dollars and cents for the milk obtained. Judicious feeding means the best food that can be made on the farm, supplemented, for variety, with bran and other millstuff that may usually be bought cheaply, due care being taken, while feeding as much as can be properly digested, not to overfeed. Hence the best dairy cow is the one that can eat and digest the most grass, and turn it into milk instead of fat: for grass is, and must ever be, the main food during the larger part of the year.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

CAUSE OF THE MIRAGE.

The Explanation of the Phenomenon and When It Is Visible.

The cause of the mirage is extremely simple. It is merely the difference in density of contiguous strata of the atmosphere. It usually occurs when from any cause, as the radiation of heat from the earth, the stratum of air lying near the surface of the earth in any locality is rendered less dense than the stratum above it. In this case rays of light from a distant object situated in the denser medium—that is, a little above the earth's surface—will strike the rarer surface at a very obtuse angle, and be reflected backward. Thus if a spectator is situated on an eminence and looking at a distant object in the same stratum of air, he will see the object by directly transmitted rays, and, besides this, rays from the object will be reflected from the upper surface of the rarer stratum of air beneath. The image produced will be below the real object and inverted. In certain states of the atmosphere only a part of the rays are reflected and thus two images are formed, one by refraction and one by reflection, the first erect, the second inverted. Sometimes, objects that are distant, and beyond the range of vision because of the curved surface of the earth, are made visible; this is simply caused by the refraction of the atmosphere. The mirage of the desert, which takes the appearance of a lake or sheet of water, is the reflection of the sky or a cloud. As the reflection surface is irregular and constantly varies its position, owing to the continual communication of heat to the upper stratum, the reflected image will be constantly varying, and present the appearance of water ruffled by the wind. This form of mirage will often deceive experienced travelers. A mirage frequently seen in the Straits of Messina is known as the "Fata Morgana." Another remarkable instance of mirage is the "Specter of the Brocken." Remarkable instances are also on record as seen on the Baltic coast and in the Arctic regions. Though only common in certain localities, the mirage may appear anywhere where conditions are favorable.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Old cotton flannel is the best cloth for wiping gilt or bronze picture-frames. A small quantity of salt of tartar, dissolved in water, is a good [illegible]

Grape Pie.—One cup and one half of sugar, one heaping teacupful of grapes. Beat the egg and sugar together, then add the grapes, one tablespoonful of flour and a little butter. Bake with two crusts.—[illegible]

Large green peppers are very nice prepared in this way: Remove all the seeds and fill the pepper with cooked tomato, pulp and minced mushrooms, seasoning with salt and butter. Bake in a hot oven and serve.—[illegible]

There is no better plan for freeing rooms and sources of mildew than to burn sulphur in them. The rooms should be effectually closed and not opened for one hour after being filled with the sulphur fumes.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Waffles: Take half a pint of milk, about a tablespoonful of butter (melt before adding to the other ingredients), one teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt, as a matter of course, and flour enough to make a batter stiffer than for griddle cakes. These waffles come from the iron crisp and delicious.—*Housewife.*

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says that a fact not generally known, but which proves the wonderful instinct of bees, is that they collect from only one description of plant or tree at a time, as from mignonette, lavender, thyme, heath or lime tree. When a bee is engaged in collecting from one of these species it lets the others alone, according to this writer.

—Coffee Ice Pudding: Pound two ounces of fresh roasted coffee in a mortar, but do not reduce them to powder. Put them into a pint of milk with six ounces of loaf sugar, boil up, then leave it to get cold, strain it on to the yolks of six eggs in a double saucepan, and stir over the fire till the custard thickens. When quite cold, work into it one and a half gills of cream whipped to a froth, freeze it, lay it in a plain mould, and set in ice till wanted.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Our coldest winters draw heavily from the vitality of the hardiest trees. If we move trees the spring following one of these winters, and add the shock of transplanting to the effect of the intense and protracted cold, the tree fails to grow, or just simply throws a few leaves, and lingers two or three years, never amounting to any thing. If those trees had been dug the previous autumn and properly buried, they would have been in fine condition to plant in the spring.—*New England Farmer.*

—The farmer who makes the best garden is he who plants in season upon land prepared in the most thorough manner and most heavily-manured with well-rotted manure. For all early crops the land should have been carefully plowed in the fall, since it saves lumpy soil in the spring. If not, do not plow until the soil will thoroughly disintegrate in turning the furrow. Beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, salsify, lettuce, peas, radishes, etc., should be sown as early as the ground can be worked.—*Chicago Standard.*

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

The Only Way of Making Agricultural Pursuits Profitable.

Farming does not mean simply stirring the soil, sowing the seed and harvesting the crops, but from the beginning of the year to its end there should be a constant production in every possible manner. While the crops are growing the future food is being prepared, but as soon as it is harvested it should be made still more serviceable by being converted into some higher-priced product. While an acre of land may produce fifty bushels of corn on its part, yet that corn may nearly all find its way back to the soil that produced it, only that portion being sold that will repay the cost and labor of converting it into beef, mutton, pork, wool, muscle or whatever it may contribute. The farmer who can so manage as to secure the largest crops, and return to his soil the larger portion by disposing of that which is more readily salable in some other shape, will gradually become wealthy, though the actual receipts may be apparently small.

Farming is a continuous operation. It is the changing of products from one kind to another according to the demand for each. In estimating the value of a bushel of corn produced on the farm, and fed to stock, it must be regarded as cheaper to the farmer than to any other person, since he does not have to transport it to market; and when charging it to his animals as food he should deduct from the market cost the expense which he would otherwise incur for bagging, handling, hauling and freight. The true value of the corn is that which it produces. The rule of charging interest for the corn as a crop, and also on the beef or milk derived from it, often causes the accounts to appear unfavorable. It is the first disposition of the crop that regulates its value. If it disappears from the farm in the carcass of the steer, it stands in the same position as if the steer grew upon the land instead of the corn, the corn being only the component part of the steer in the shape of marketable beef. If the crop be fed to the cow, and the milk sold off the farm, the crop is simply sent away in the milk-cans in place of bags, and, instead of being compelled to sell the entire crop to realize a certain sum, the change of form by conversion into some other product results in the securing of an equal sum from only a portion of the crop. Hence the farmer should aim to sell as little as possible off the farm. That is, he should endeavor to secure the largest sum possible with the smallest amount of product by converting all crops into those that are less bulky and command the higher prices. But the farming business requires system. It calls for the use of all kinds of suitable machinery and stock. As no manufacturer of cotton goods can afford to weave his goods with hand looms, neither can a farmer expect to make farming profitable unless he takes advantage of all opportunities open to him. If his crops are to be fed on the farm and rendered serviceable in producing something else through the agency of stock, such stock must be perfectly adapted to the purposes designed. The largest possible increase at the least cost and in the shortest period of time should be the rule, and upon this depends the turning point between profit and loss.—*Philadelphia Record.*

To Tell the Age of Eggs.

We recommend the following process (which has been known for some time, but has been forgotten) for finding out the age of eggs and distinguishing those that are fresh from those that are not. This method is based upon the decrease in the density of eggs as they grow old. Dissolve two ounces of kitchen salt in a pint of water. When a fresh laid egg is placed in this solution it will descend to the bottom of the vessel, while one that has been laid on the day previous will not quite reach the bottom. If the egg be three days old it will swim in the liquid, and if it is more than three days old it will float on the surface, and project above the [illegible] more and more in proportion as it is older.—*La Nature.*

—Fruit growers, gardeners and small farmers find the bill for fertilizers quite an item of expense, much of which could be saved if proper care was used in composting their manure and availing themselves of all the fertilizing matter within their reach. To properly compost farmyard manure requires considerable labor, but it is richly repaid. Every farmer should have a compost heap which should be under shelter and so arranged that the excrements can not dissolve and soak away.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Rev. A. A. Horton, of Sheffield, Pa., was walking home from Tiona the other night when six men stopped him and demanded his money. He handed them thirty cents. They searched him for more, but found none, and told him to go on. Before he went Mr. Horton made this remark: "Gentlemen, excuse the expression, the next time you hold up a stranger, be sure that he is not a Methodist preacher."—*N. Y. Sun.*

A station indicator is the latest invention, recently patented by a young lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. The machine can be attached to each car in a train, and by the pulling of a cord a brakeman registers the approaching station. The dial on which the words are printed is in full view of the passengers.

—The Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing wide and curly-brimmed hats in England.

Washington policemen are required to wear white gloves and carry canes while on duty.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BLACKBURN says Red Star Cough Cure is safe and reliable. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

THERE are 103 different species of sharks. Take your choice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A "CALICO WRAPPER." Dry goods clerk.—*National Weekly.*

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

"WHEN two pugilists step into the ring what kind of a musical composition are they going to perform?" inquired one traveling man of another. "Give it up." "A knock turn," was the reply.

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it! Such persons are always to be pitied if they *try* to cure themselves and fail: But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

TOLD in few words: "Boy—Gun—Glad—Fun—
Gun—Bust—Boy—Dust."

A SUBSTITUTE for rubber—The ordinary conscience.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. *Sold only in boxes.*

CAN anybody tell why popular subscriptions are so very unpopular.—*Boston Transcript.*

• • • • Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulæ. Pamphlet of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TUG is the only thing that has its tows behind.—*St. Paul Herald.*

ENGLAND hasn't got many Graham-bred Generals.

COMPLEXIONAL Defects are *eradicated*, not *hidden*, by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHEN is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A CAT-BOAT is always dangerous when it squalls.—*Lowell Citizen.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

A MOTTO for young lovers—So-fa and no father.—*N. Y. Independent.*

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

A YACHT is always for sail.—*Merchant Traveler.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 25	@ 2 00
Choice Butchers	3 15	@ 3 90
HOGS—Common	3 25	@ 3 70
Good Packers	3 90	@ 4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Family	3 25	@ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77½
No. 3 red		@ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 29
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@10 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 60	@ 7 20
Good Leaf		@ 5 95
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 12½	@11 25
Lard—Prime Steam		@ 5 90
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 20
Choice to fancy Creamery	28	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@ 2 00
POTATOES—Per bushel	38	@ 42
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 3 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago	85¼	@ 85¾
No. 2 red		@ 87½
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 47
Oats—mixed	33	@ 35
PORK—Mess	10 75	@11 25
LARD—Western steam	6 30	@ 6 32½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 76⅜
Corn—No. 2		@ 37¼
Oats—No. 2		@ 27
PORK—Mess		@10 25
LARD—Steam		@ 6 05
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	84½	@ 84¾
Corn—Mixed	45½	@ 45¾
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@11 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 12½	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 76
Corn—mixed		@ 34¼
Oats—mixed		@ 27¾
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 74
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 29¼
PORK—Mess		@10 50
LARD—Steam		@ 7 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	2 25	@ 2 75
Medium Leaf	5 50	@ 6 00
Good Leaf	7 50	@ 8 50

Rheumatism

According to the best authorities, originates in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood, corrects the cause of the disease, and it also gives strength to every function of the body. If you suffer from rheumatism try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
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CHILLS AND FEVERS
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PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
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Your Druggist has the Compound. $1 per bottle.

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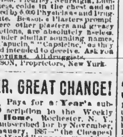
CATARRH



I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886. NUMBER 5.

CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. ARTHUR'S last words were "Good night."

MUCH of the pork in Chicago is fattened on wheat.

[illegible] is actually executing his threat to lecture.

QUEEN VICTORIA has now thirty living grandchildren.

THE street cars of Pensacola are to be run by electricity.

THE cotton crop this year in Arkansas will reach [illegible] bales.

THE Farmers' Alliance is said to have half a million members.

MR. [illegible] has a rent-roll and land income of $[illegible] a year.

OLD-FASHIONED Yule cakes for Christmas are to be offered by caterers.

[illegible] is now called "Rushing Randy" by irreverent Englishmen.

A BROOKLYN girl tried to hang herself because she was called a "Tomboy."

MR. [illegible] and his enemy, the gout, have gone to the South of France.

[illegible] DUNNING, of Beverly, N. J., has died from the effects of a hornet's sting.

THE photographs of Mrs. Cleveland are in active demand in the City of Mexico.

LORD WOLSELEY, as Adjutant General of the British army, gets only $15,000 a year.

THE Legislature of Alabama has elected a woman for enrolling and engrossing clerk.

THE Vermont Legislature has passed a law prohibiting dancing bears in the streets.

COOK County, Ill., in which is Chicago, has one insane person to every 880 of the population.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR, it is said, was the first member of the New York Thirteen Club to die.

ALABAMA is prospering. The increase in the value of property in the last four years is $35,000,000.

BY way of sharp contrasts in fashion, we now have black velvet bonnets with white strings.

OYSTER plates are square, and have places for five bivalves. Enough is considered as good as a feast.

IT is said that Cape Cod is slowly washing and blowing away, losing some two feet every year.

IT is estimated that the Violet Cameron venture in this country cost young Lord Lonsdale $20,000.

PEANUT vines in Kearney County, Kan., are said to have yielded thirty bushels to the acre this year.

DEER were never before so numerous in the mountain regions of West Virginia as they are this fall.

THERE are 90,000 women on the pension rolls as widows, dependent or relatives of deceased soldiers.

DURING the present year there have been seven embezzlements in Boston, which aggregate $1,233,400.

AN elderly New York lady bought a seat in a street-car from a young man by paying him one dollar.

THE Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company is planting walnut groves along its line in Michigan.

THE telegraph reports the case of a boy who is held in Pennsylvania as security for the payment of a board bill.

THE men who dug the grave for three husbands of Mrs. Foster, of Green Bay, became her fourth husband this summer.

MINNEAPOLIS saw-mills cut 51,000,000 feet less of lumber, 20,000,000 less of shingles and 26,000,000 less of lath this year than last.

A CHINESE woman has become noted in New York merely because she was the first of her age and nationality to die in that city.

A CITIZEN of Salamanca has a United States six dollar bill dated 1774. On its back are the words, "It is death to counterfeit."

MME. BOUCICAUT, of Paris, has given a pension fund of $1,000,000, which is available for all who have been in her service twenty years.

THE Territory of Montana wants to be admitted to the Union of States, and will send a committee to Washington to plead for her.

"WE have socialism in our midst, and socialism is nothing but monarchy in disguise," said Henry Ward Beecher in a recent sermon.

IN Tolt precinct, King County, W. T., Mrs. Millie Templeton was elected constable and her husband was defeated for justice of the peace.

THE Thanksgiving turkey-bone having been picked, thoughts of the youngsters have been turned toward Christmas with a tender yearning.

THE Pope has invited the editors of Catholic papers throughout the world to send their publications regularly to the press office of the Vatican.

MR. BRANDENBERG, of Philadelphia, owns the largest dog in America. Kolos is a Danish hound of noble ancestry, is nine feet long and five feet high.

THE mausoleum prepared by the Empress Eugenie, at Farnborough, is now almost ready for the reception of the bodies of the late Emperor and Prince Imperial.

JOHN SNYDER, the Hoosier whose only relief from the effects of a strange disease is in almost continual walking, shaves as he walks, and takes his meals on the go.

FOUR elephants belonging to Cole's circus were sold at New Orleans for $7,150. Three lions brought $412 each, a hippopotamus went for $1,500 and a two-horned rhinoceros for $4,200.

A VERY amusing incident in connection with the drama recently in New York, was the misplacement of one-half of Mr. Booth's moustache and its adherence to the cheek of Miss Vaders during the performance of "Katharine and Petruchio." The audience roared.

TWO YEARS ago James Gleeson, of New Haven, started for Ireland to get a large sum of money to which he had heard that he had fallen heir. He was shipwrecked, escaped, failed to get the money, came back, and recently died in New Haven. A few days after his death the money came.

NAPOLEON at St. Helena predicted that the Continent would gradually be subjugated by "the colossal Muscovite power."

A GAME of base ball in Rushville, Iowa, between nine Methodist ministers and nine Presbyterian ministers, resulted in a victory for the Methodists. Three innings only were played, and the score stood 96 to 4.

IT don't make much difference in the United States about the strike of cigarmakers in Havana. We are not at all dependent upon Havana for "Havana cigars." They can be had in any basement.

HENRY PRESSER, of Hamilton County, Ind., has in his possession an old hair-trunk which was the property of General W. H. Harrison, it being the trunk which he carried with him in the war of 1812.

IT is said that Chicago ladies carry a square of leather, with face powder rubbed into it, pinned in the center of their pocket handkerchiefs, which is ready for immediate use whenever they think that their loveliness requires it.

A YOUNG man in Winton County, Miss., concluded he would marry in a brand new suit without paying for it. He went to a merchant, obtained the clothes on credit, posed up in it and returned it the next day, claiming that it did not fit him.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Second State Paper.

Decidedly Strong Ground Taken on Tariff Reduction.

The Civil Service Laws—A Discussion of Our Foreign Relations—The Fisheries Question—Cutting Case, Etc.

To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reassembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient. Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship towards all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly counsel. We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions, organized under claims conventions, concluded by the Chili government with certain European States, have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate. The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and acts of violence against those people beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which can not, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people, may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition towards us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprehensible remedy, by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1880 touching the opium traffic. While the good will of the Colombian Government toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern and invited friendly action looking to the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the interoceanic transit. With the subsidence of the Isthmean disturbances, and the erection of the State of Panama into a Federal District, under the direct government of the constitutional administration at Bogota, a new order of things has been inaugurated which, although as yet somewhat experimental and affording scope for arbitrary exercise of power by the delegates of the national authority, promises much improvements. The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence, and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York harbor, the gift of Frenchmen to Americans. A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect the 1st of January next but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment. Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality. The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last session, and I trust will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the

FISHERY RIGHTS

in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate on April 13 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, ensure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for nearly three-quarters of a century, have given rise to earnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated.

The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The Joint High Commission by whom the treaty had been negotiated although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence. Modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied. The methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 miles. This propinquity, community of language and occupation and similarity of political and social institutions, indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whilst I am unfeignedly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhabitants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such as to

SERIOUSLY THREATEN

their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached.

As at an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishery season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the Administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, I communicated to that body on August 2 last, and also to the House of Representatives, the correspondence in the

CASE OF A. K. CUTTING,

an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that Government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The Appellate Court in releasing Mr. Cutting decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands, therefore I have denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force and will not be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country, but watchful care and interest of this Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them.

It appearing that the Government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the full measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports, I was constrained, in October last, to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes, from the United States, or from any foreign country, had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the Government of the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and reprisals, which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here their main markets of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain.

Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our Representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these ends, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The Government of Spain, by removing the Consular tonnages, fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilles and by reducing passport fees, has shown its recognition of the needs of less trammeled intercourse.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of

THE PUBLIC FINANCE

and of the several branches of the government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of the Congress to the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the Secretary, touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues and in the interest of economy and justice to the Government. I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation.

The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,439,727.06. Of this amount $192,905,023.44 was received from customs, and $116,805,936.48 from Internal Revenue, with the total receipts, as here stated, were $13,749,020.68 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was $11,434,084.10, and from Internal Revenue $4,407,210.94, making a gain in these items for the last year of $15,841,295.04, a falling off in other resources reducing the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different Custom Houses of collecting this increased customs revenue was less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by $490,608, and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to the Internal Revenue Bureau of $155,944.99 less than the expense of such collection for the previous year.

The total ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were $242,483,138.50, being less by $17,788,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding, and leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of $93,956,588.56, as against $63,463,771.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of $30,492,817.29.

The expenditures, as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year, are classified as follows: For civil expenses, year ending June 30, 1886, $21,955,604.04; year ending June 30, 1885, $23,826,942.11. For foreign intercourse, $1,332,320.88; $5,439,609.11. For Indians, $6,099,158.17; $6,552,492.63. For pensions, $63,404,864.03; $56,102,267.49. For the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $34,324,152.74; $42,670,578.47. For the navy, including vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yards, $13,907,887.74; $16,021,079.69. For interest on public debt, $50,580,145.97; $51,386,256.47. For the District of Columbia, $2,892,321.89; $3,499,650.95. Miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $47,986,683.04; $54,728,056.21.

For the current year to end June 30, 1887, the ascertained receipts up to October 1, 1886, with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year, amount to $356,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same period are $266,000,000, indicating an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of $90,000,000. The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year is stated and compared with the preceding year as follows.

	Ending June 30, 1886.	Ending June 30, 1885.
Domestic merchandise	$665,964,529	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	13,560,301	15,506,809
Gold	42,952,191	8,477,892
Silver	29,511,219	33,753,633

The value of some of our leading exports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding in here given, and furnishes information both interesting and suggestive:

	For the y'r end'g J'ne 30, 1886.	For the y'r end'g J'ne 30, 1885.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$219,045,576	$213,799,049
Tobacco and its manufactures	30,424,908	24,767,305
Breadstuffs	125,846,558	160,370,821
Provisions	90,625,216	107,332,456

Our imports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1886.	1885.
Merchandise	$635,436,136	$579,580,053
Gold	20,743,349	26,691,696
Silver	17,850,307	16,550,627

In my last annual message to the Congress attention was directed to the fact that the

REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT

exceeded its actual needs, and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration.

The income of the Government by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Then a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of Federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of Federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings, with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes

RUTHLESS EXTORTION

and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government is paid by them as absolutely if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the Government, is dull and sluggish till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for Federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury, as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which under the system which produces such surplus increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens, whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in antidemocratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that, day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

Our farmers and agriculturists, those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are, perhaps, more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of Federal taxation. Those actually engaged in, and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they; no enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the Government enhances to any great extent the value of their products, and yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufacturer.

I RECOMMEND THAT,

keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life, and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was $44,551,043.36. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, three per cent. bonds were called for redemption amounting to $127,283,100, of which $81,613,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and $45,670,000 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the Treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called $102,269,450 became subject under such calls to redemption prior to November 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to $25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds, with interest thereon, amounting to $5,072,350, which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which $2,664,850 had not been called. Thus $107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to the 1st of November, 1886, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest-bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of $1,153,443,112. Of this amount $86,848,700 were still represented by three per cent bonds. They, however, have been since November 1, or will at once be, further reduced by $22,606,150, being bonds which have been called as already stated, but not redeemed and cancelled before the latter date.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were coined under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1878 29,838,905 silver dollars, and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was $23,448,960.01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 203,882,554 silver dollars, and on the first day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was $247,131,549. The Director of the Mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was 94¼ cents each, and that on the 31st day of July, 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 30th day of November last was such as to make the dollars intrinsically worth 78 cents each. These differences in value of the coins represent the fluctuations in the price of silver, and they certainly do not indicate that

COMPULSORY COINAGE

by the Government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value.

Every fair and legal effort has been made by the Treasury Department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States Treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the Congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of $166,873,041, and we still had $79,464,345 in the treasury, as against about $142,894,055 in the hands of the people and $72,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago.

The Director of the Mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have abundance for all our needs and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

The report of the

SECRETARY OF WAR

gives a detailed account of the administration of his department, and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2,103 officers and 24,946 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were $36,990,903.38, including $6,294,305.43 for public works and river and harbor improvements. I specially direct the attention of Congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection, but many advantages in adopting this feature, which has operated so beneficially in our navy department as well as in some branches of the army.

The subject of

COAST DEFENSES

and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the Board on Fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the Board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the Board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once; the work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of War reports, but all is delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts, is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately.

THE APACHES.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for eighteen months been on the war-path, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General Miles, the military commander, who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit.

Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of the understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurance given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the war path, had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

The affairs of

THE POSTAL SERVICE

show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transactions and condition can be found in the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression, also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, of eight and one-third millions of dollars. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating sealed correspondence and diminishing one half the charge for newspaper carriage was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year, while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessitates steady annual advance in outlay, and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly $2,000,000. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of realization by about $64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885. And at this time the increase of revenue is gaining in ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage, proportionably to distances, and a vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe.

I again urge a change in the

FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

To meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that something should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise. To the plan suggested by the Attorney General at the last session of Congress and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation is here renewed together with another made at the same time.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The President says: There is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads, and by this example lead others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the laws of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unjust wrongs. It is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the construction and operation of railroads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best lands within other reservations require legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of

PUBLIC LANDS

and of the public surveys. The preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to States and corporations, and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service, are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers of residence and cultivation, and thus make the greatest number of individual homes, was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the Republic.

This system was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme of public surveys, by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of land was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841.

I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws, unless it shall be the pleasure of the Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses. As the chief motive for an evasion of the laws, and the principal cause of their result in land accumulation instead of land distribution, is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers, it may be deemed advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the alienation of homestead rights and lands covered thereby until patents issue.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year.

The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon services in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861; the names of 2,229 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last named date, and during the last session of the Congress, 644 such acts became laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the Government.

But it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, in which the Pension Bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the Bureau require, or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason can not be justly dealt with through general laws.

These conditions fully justify application to the Congress and special enactments. But resort to the Congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the Pension Bureau on the merits, or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the Government applications concededly not within the law, and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the Pension Bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the Government 131 different rates of pension.

Estimates from the best information we can obtain show that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in Soldiers' Homes under the direction and control of the Government. Only thirteen per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like twenty per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in receipt of pensions. The American people with a patriotic grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions.

Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration I can not rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 1st of March, 1885, the current business of the Patent Office was on an average, five and a half months in arrear, and at the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrear, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregated $1,205,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the Treasury a surplus revenue over and above all expenditures of about $163,710.30.

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissues, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619, a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was $890,760. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $853,960.

The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is $919,160.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the

PACIFIC SUBSIDIZED ROADS

to the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the Government to act as directors of these roads, and protect the interests of the United States in the Board of Directors. In considering the plan proposed the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the Government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principle and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several States are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one State into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

The relations of

LABOR TO CAPITAL,

and of laboring men to their employers, are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general Government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special message transmitted to the Congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor Bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the General Government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirits of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feelings.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro pneumonia among the cattle of various States has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the Congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general Government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

The continued operation of the law relating to our

CIVIL SERVICE

has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of his reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements.

The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection of such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their Government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not embraced within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination the system will bring larger additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if the people of the country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from their Government, they will abandon the sweetest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions.

I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be made equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

The control of the affairs of the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the Congress still retains all legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the District and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the City of Washington, is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institutions within the District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully guarded would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The Commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for District business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by Congress and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the District Government.

IN CONCLUSION,

I earnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the Congress as at present organized its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 6, 1886.

GREAT SNOW-STORM.

The South Reports the Heaviest Ever Experienced.

Four Feet Deep in Tennessee—Buildings Crushed at Asheville, N. C., and Chattanooga.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 6.—Snow has fallen to the depth of sixteen inches, and is still falling. Traffic and travel of all kinds is suspended. The weight of the snow crushed in the roof of the Asheville Tobacco Works, and a large stock of smoking tobacco was ruined. The loss is heavy. The old Shelton factory with a large stock of tobacco stored in it, was crushed to the ground; also the wholesale provision house of Dickson & Watson.

WINCHESTER, VA., Dec. 6.—The eight inches of snow which fell Saturday and yesterday have been followed by another fall to-day. Many farmers have much corn out. Indications to-night are for heavy drifts. A biting wind is blowing from the northwest. Winter has commenced in this locality much earlier than usual. Ice several inches thick has been gathered.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Dec. 6.—The most remarkable snow-storm experienced for years is now prevailing here. It has been falling continually for sixty hours. The snow is now ten to fifteen inches deep. The thermometer is rising, with some prospects of rain.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6.—Almost continuous snow, hail and rain since Saturday morning have made the present storm one of the severest experienced for years. The appearances are favorable for several inches more of snow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—The heaviest snowstorm ever experienced is prevailing. Roads are impassable. The storm, combined with the sleet of yesterday, has done immense damage to forest and shade trees.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 6.—Snow here is the heaviest ever known. It is over two feet deep; thirty-six inches at Greenville, and forty-eight inches at Bristol, on the State line. Business is practically suspended. Trains are running, but with difficulty.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 6.—A terrible accident occurred at Dayton last night in the stock-house of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company. The snow, which had fallen to a depth of eleven inches, drifted on the roof of the house, a building two hundred feet square, until it could no longer resist the weight, and fell with a crash. Foreman Kerner and five workmen were in the building when the roof gave way. They had no warning and were not apprised of their danger until the rafters began to break away from the center-pole, and they were crushed to the earth. The men were all at work packing stock. In an hour the injured men were all recovered. Their arms and legs were broken, and they sustained other injuries that may prove fatal.

DANGER IN CELLULOID.

Lively Experience in a Cincinnati Newspaper Establishment.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—A somewhat strange accident occurred at the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company establishment Saturday evening, more laughable than serious, but which should prove a warning to others from like cases. A newspaper form had been delivered to them for press work. The day being very cold, the form was set near one of the stoves while waiting for the press. Suddenly a blaze of light burst from it, and before the men could discover the cause, the faces of several of the celluloid cuts that were locked up in the forms, were consumed, so inflammable was the material. These cuts, owing to their extreme lightness, are coming into general use, as they can be cheaply mailed to any point. Celluloid, when brought near a fire, is almost as dangerous as gunpowder, and great care should be used in handling it. It was only a few days ago at Chicago a celluloid comb, in a child's hair, came in contact with a gas jet, and it was only by prompt action upon the part of the mother that the child escaped serious injury.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—There was a full attendance. Williams, of California, was sworn in, and a few bills introduced. The President's message was read, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Four new members were sworn in to fill vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Cole, of Maryland, and Beach and Arnot, of New York, and the resignation of Pulitzer, of New York. After the reading of the message, the House adjourned on the announcement of the death of Messrs. Beach and Arnot.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Circuit Court and the Louisiana Lottery Company in a case recently brought by the city of New Orleans to assess its capital stock. It has also decided that a person brought to this country under an extradition treaty can only be tried for the one offense with which he is charged until a reasonable time has been given for his return to the country whence he had been taken.

Is It Another Charley Ross Case?

READING, PA., Dec. 6.—Willie Arnold, a very bright lad of twelve years, disappeared from his home in this city on last Wednesday morning, since which time no trace of him has been found. The lost boy is the son of Wm. A. Arnold, reputed to be the richest man in this city. Detectives have been at work on the case, but as yet no clew has been obtained.

Chicago Recognizes the Labor Party.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—In conformity with a request from the Executive Committee of the United Labor party, that their organization be recognized, Luke Coyne, a member of that party, was to-day appointed by County Judge Prendergast as one of the three election commissioners, under the reform city election law.

Lost With All on Board.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 6.—The schooner Edith, from St. Pierre for Langleid, was lost Sunday on a reef near Miquelon Island. All the crew, numbering thirteen, perished. The vessel was loaded with provisions for the winter supply of Miquelon.

Mr. Stone's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has appointed Geo. A. Allen to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice W. A. Stone, suspended for offensive partisanship.

—A few of the finer class retail shoe stores are selling a balmoral shoe for ladies' wear that is made precisely like a man's balmoral, except that it is higher cut. The heel, sole, vamp, quarter, stitching and fitting are identical with the same features of a fine shoe for gentlemen's wear. It looks sensible, will be very comfortable, and must be much more healthful for street wear.—*Boot and Shoe Recorder.*

—I. C. Gorsuch caught a lot of eels in fishpots in the Susquehanna, put them in a barrel, and started to carry them up the bank. The bottom of the barrel fell out; and, despite Mr. Gorsuch's best efforts, every eel wriggled back into the river, and he now knows what they mean by the saying "as slippery as an eel."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There appears to be no doubt that the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park is still decaying, notwithstanding the application of hot paraffine to its surface. It may yet be necessary to enclose it in a glass structure in order to save it from total disintegration.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE NINE HOURS DAY.

The Cabinet Makers' Union to Demand It on the 1st of January.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—At a joint meeting of the Cabinet-makers' and Carpenters' Unions this afternoon Henry Emmerich, of New York, General Secretary of the International Cabinet-makers' Union, delivered an address urging the men to stand by their organization. He said that on January 1 a demand will be made throughout the United States for the adoption of nine hours as the length of a day's work. Employers will be given two months to decide, and the system will go into operation on April 1. If it does not [illegible] should be strong, so that a general strike can be recognized. Mr. Emmerich said all other trades unions are expected to follow in the demand.

PHILADELPHIA FENIANS.

Organize a New Society, and Appoint a Committee to Carry Out Rossa's Schemes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The Record tomorrow will publish a sensational story of the actions and plans of a new Fenian society. The article says that the society was formed by dissatisfied members of the older organizations, who met here Thanksgiving Day and chose O'Donovan Rossa their chief. They intend to intrigue toward creating discontent in Canada toward the mother country that will eventually break out into open rebellion. After thus crippling the hated enemy they are to transfer the base of operation to Australia. A secret committee of five, to execute Rossa's schemes, will be appointed. Contributions from the faithful, to assist in the consummation of these plans, will be solicited.

A Young Hero at the Wheel.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—No story of suffering among sailors in the recent blast which swept the lakes will excite more pity than that of a sailor lad named Johnson, who now lies dying at New Buffalo, Mich. He manfully stood at the wheel of the schooner Saud, up to his waist in the ice-cold waters of the lake all the time, and half drowned by every wave that struck the vessel, while the services of the Captain and able-bodied members of the crew were required elsewhere. All save one were disabled, and to this one the boy was finally compelled to beg for relief. His prayer was granted, and not any too soon, for in a short time more he would have been frozen stiff at the wheel.

A War Question Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The life of General Lee just issued, which contains much interesting and valuable material which is entirely new, settles the question of the numbers of paroles issued at the time of the surrender. There have been claims on the Confederate side at various times that the force surrendered was very small, some having placed it as low as eight thousand. The parole-rolls produced in the book show that the total paroles were 28,231, divided as follows: General headquarters, 284; infantry, 22,349; cavalry, 1,559; artillery, 2,576; miscellaneous troops, 1,466.

Snow-Storm at Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 5.—Mobilians were surprised on awakening this morning to find snow falling briskly. There were frequent flurries until three o'clock, when the snow began falling heavily. It continued for three hours, covering the ground to the depth of three-quarters of an inch. The two previous snows remembered here were in 1846 and 1880, both more important than this one. Being Sunday, the populace did as on previous occasions, but considerable snow-balling was indulged in by the young folks, many of whom never before handled this product of the elements.

De Freycinet's Great Coup.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The resignation of the Ministry is regarded as a great coup on the part of De Freycinet. The opposition overreached themselves, and are facing practical impossibilities. Some of their eminent leaders have implored De Freycinet to run for office. He is regarded now as the most popular man before the people in France, and a probable successor to President Grevy.

Death of a Soldier of 1812.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 4.—John Ludwig, aged ninety years, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his home in Reedsburg, this county, yesterday. He was the only veteran of the war of 1812 living in Wayne County.

A New Haven Priest Honored.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 5.—Father Higgins, of this city, a priest of the Dominican Order, has received the degree of Doctor of Theology from Pope Leo. He is the first ecclesiastic in this country to be so honored.

The "Capitalistic Press."

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Central Labor Union, to-day, advised workingmen not to read or buy "capitalistic" papers. It was also resolved not to furnish labor news to reporters of the "capitalistic" press.

Rioting in Cork.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—At a league meeting in Cork the police and populace came together and serious rioting resulted. Twenty-seven people were injured, and one policeman had his skull fractured. No fatalities are reported.

Albert Garner's Deed.

WABASH, IND., Dec. 5.—Albert Garner, a notorious tough, discharged a shotgun through the door of the residence of Henry Gray, near this city, seriously wounding Mrs. Graves and her five-year-old daughter.

Opera-house Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Herzog's Opera-house was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $115,000; insurance, $75,000.

Sunday Observance Enforced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The general order issued by Superintendent Murray instructing police captains to see that the Sunday law was observed, was generally enforced to-day. A few obstinate store-keepers on the East Side refused to comply with the law and were arrested, being admitted to bail shortly after. The usual number of violators of the excise law were taken into custody.

A Natural Gas Explosion.

WASHINGTON, PA., Dec. 5.—A natural gas tank exploded at Hickory, Pa., this morning, instantly killing Albert Crocker, a workman.

Dead in His Barn.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 5.—Yesterday afternoon a farmer named Peter Huber, aged fifty-five years, went to his barn to husk corn. Later he was found there dead. Cause, palsy. He lived four or five miles north-west of Crestline.

Snow at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 5.—At 10 o'clock to-night the ground here is covered with twelve inches of snow.

Cathedral Damaged by Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral was badly damaged by fire this afternoon.

Fatal Accident to a Child.

WELLSVILLE, O., Dec. 5.—An eighteen-months-old child of Wm. Henderson, a miner living near here, met a horrible fate yesterday. During the temporary absence of the mother the little one pulled a tub of hot water from the stove over itself, and was so terribly burned that death ensued in a few hours.

Want to See the Czar.

SOFIA, Dec. 5.—The Government has telegraphed to the Bulgarian deputation to [illegible] foreign courts to suggest [illegible] an Ambassador to Vienna [illegible] the Czar to grant [illegible]

RECORDER.

[illegible]SDAY, DEC. 8, 1886.

[illegible]ELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Terms of Subscription.

[illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES

[illegible]

[illegible] Congress is in session.

The California Legislature is Democratic by 16 majority on joint ballot.

The aspirants for the legislative honors in Boone county are too few ntention as yet Who are they yhow?

A Washington correspondent culates that the Government ys out an average of $7,000 every ur in pensions.

The fourteenth annual session of Kentucky State Grange will et at the A. and M. College, Lexngton, Ky., December 14th.

When the prison doors at Willnstown came open, the prisoners, t like those of old, look to their els before the jailer had time to come alarmed.

An editor, who claims to know, sures his readers that "Education something like love. Most men nk they have got it till they ne to be about 40 years old."

The new assessment law is bring- g the rich to time, who heretofore aped just taxation. One man in vensboro is now assessed $15,000 o before got off on $1,000 assessvaluation.

s account of his connection with e penitentiary as keeper Newton aig has been allowed the sum of 847 73 with interest from Dec. 1, 56. This claim has been in law d equity for 20 years.

The Chinese code of morality es not say "Wives obey your husads," but "Wives, respect your sbands." This it will be seen, is y much more difficult of comance than the first version.

The November election strengthd the spinal column of the Indi- a Republicans, and they are now ganizing for the 1888 contest, ich campaign may now be conered in progress in that State.

If a high protective tariff is such blessing to the laboring man, y is it that strikes for increased ges in this country are so comon, and greatly interfere with se industries that are especially tected?

One of two things is certain: The t Legislature made a tremendous of work for the Public Printer, he is a very slow coach. It has en eleven months since the Legisure met, and the laws it passed ve not yet been sent out by the blic Printer.

The entire McFerran horse stock Jefferson county for the year 36, was assessed for taxation $10,- 0, and yet the thoroughbred ck of that collection, excluding common stock, sold at public ction in the summer, for cash or equivalent, at $342,000.

The Louisville *Commercial* says re is good authority for saying at a Republican weekly newspar is to be established in that city th a capital stock of $15,000, and at two or three of the best known publicans in the State, long in itorial harness, will have charge it.

A new prophet has arisen in Hart nty, Ga. He predicts that the rld will end in 1890, and has sold his earthly posessions with a view a timely settling upon his own count. He claims to be the spirit Elijah incarnate, but that notion ll hardly keep him out of an ylum.—Ex.

The *Commercial* says: "Agitators Socialism find Louisville a poor ace to work up. They get few ditors at their speeches, and those at go to hear are instigated solely curiosity, and are not influenced the harangues. The sum of $9 s all that Dr. Aveling, who claims be a boss Socialist could draw in his visit here."

Two or three of our subscribers Florence informed us Monday at no Recorders were received at at office last week. How that ald be we can not comprehend. Florence package left this ofs at the usual time, and the fault its nonappearance at Florence at some other point. For the week the mail service generally to have been considerably [illegible]

[illegible] Winefrod, of Alaska, in his [illegible] report to the Secretary of [illegible] comments upon what [illegible] the widespread but erron- [illegible] that Alaska is a region [illegible] winter, and appends a [illegible] summary for this [illegible] that the coldest

[illegible] occurred on January 30, which the mercury sank to four degrees above zero where it remained for half a day only.

In regard to the recent Congressional election the Warsaw *Independent* says: "Republicans and Democrats alike in this county know that every one who desired to vote was permitted that privilege and the returns are correct [illegible] particular [illegible] ing of the returns to [illegible] any one.

It is [illegible] W Reed & Co. that are contesting Mr Carlisle's election and not Mr Thobe in our opinion Reed has a grievance against Mr Carlisle and is using Mr Thobe as a tool by means of which to fight him. Reed has several silent partners in the contract which he has undertaken, and they will eventually be known. They can't remain under cover for all time.

Unless the workingmen cease pulling against each other they will have little or no chance in the coming city election. For instance in the Eleventh Ward, there are two workingmen out for Council. Thos. Keenan, a molder with the L. & N., is out as a Workingman, and John Caldwell has been endorsed by the Knights of Labor.—Louisville Commercial.

Within the last two weeks several new names have been mentioned in connection with the race for Governor. Among the number is Judge William S. Pryor, of the Court of Appeals. It strikes us that Judge Pryor is the best man that has been yet suggested, and if he should become a candidate he will make a strong race, and, if successful, he will make a good Governor.

Wheat is now grown successfully 1,500 miles north of the boundary of the United States. The new Canadian Pacific Railroad is opening up the finest wheat country in the world, and the older wheat fields of the world will have to be abandoned, and cheap wheat is assured to future generations. And this northern wheat is far superior to the product of the warmer regions.

Indiana has the worst mixture of political results since the Presidential election in 1876, and each party is now nerveously waiting the assembling of the legislature which will over-haul the November election in that State. Democrats and Republicans have nearly equal chances for rascality, but it is generally believed that on the face of the returns that the Democrats have two majority in the Legislature.

The Democratic party of this State stands in need of a candidate for Governor who is abreast of the times—who knows how to concentrate his ability on a policy that will encourage the development of the natural resources of the State, and place her on the highway to prosperity, and last but by no means least, a man whose recommendations as Chief Magistrate of Kentucky will inspire the confidence of the legislature. It is not every man who wants to be Governor that fills the bill by considerable.

Mr. Van B. Young in his history of Bath county, published in the Mt. Sterling Sentinel, shows that the shot used by the American forces in the battle of New Orleans was made in the Bourbon foundry, shipped down the Licking river to the Ohio. The shipment made was 413 twenty-fours and 375 thirty-twos, making altogether 21,812 pounds of metal. This shipment was made December 24th, 1807. Two boatloads were sunk in the Licking river at the mill dam at Ile's and are there yet.

An interesting question relating to the law against counterfeiting is to be settled by the Treasury Department. The Chief of the Secret Service recently seized a small painting about a foot long by eight inches wide. It was an exact representation of a five dollar note painted on a piece of wood. The deception was very clever, and it looked as if the bill had just been pasted on the board. The Chief of the Secret Service was of the opinion that it should be destroyed as a counterfeit, but the owner strongly protested. The matter has been referred to the Solicitor for an opinion. Treasurer Jordon is of the opinion that it is a work of art and should not be considered as a counterfeit.

Senator Harris, of Madison county, is a candidate for Governor. His platform is down with the new Revenue Law, and it will make him votes in some localities; but if his opposition to the Revenue Law is the best support he has for his claim to the highest office in the State he is standing on dangerous grounds. Senator Harris was a member of the State Senate last winter on the floor of which he opposed the passage of the Revenue Law to no effect, and as Governor of the State his opposition to that law will be none the more formidable than last winter. It is not altogether apparent that the Senator does not want to make a little buncumbe of his opposition to that particular law.

STATE NEWS.

There are now on the docket of the Court of Appeals about [illegible] cases.

The Richmond Herald says that there are 1,[illegible] cattle in Madison county ready for sale.

There are over [illegible] cases on the Circuit Court docket for the coming term.—Williamstown Courier.

The total number of survivors of the war of 1812 in Kentucky is to a recent count not more than [illegible]

The Owsley County Grand Jury returned 108 indictments at the last term of the circuit court and 88 were for [illegible]

Nicholas Dimmitt, a large [illegible] dealer in Eastern Kentucky, assigned at Owingsville. Assets and liabilities unknown.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Lawrence court by which James H. Marcum, brother of T. D. Marcum, of the Catlettsburg Democrat, was sentenced to prison for killing his cousin, Fisher Marcum.

Henry county was established in 1798, Carroll in 1838, Oldham in 1824, Shelby in 1792, Owen in 1819, Franklin in 1794, Spencer in 1824, and Trimble in 1836. The oldest county in Kentucky is Breckenridge, established in 1789.

Sheriff Dees, of Calloway county, has arrested two Tatomas and Pete Kirk, charged with the murder of Henry Singleton, an aged and prosperous bachelor, in Sept. Kirk lived on Singleton's farm. The sheriff claims to have sufficient evidence to convict them.

Col. C. R. Estill, had a pair of jeans breeches made last week out of a piece of cloth that was woven by his mother in 1830. It is an excellent piece of cloth and took the premium, a silver cup, at the Paris, Ky., fair, over forty years ago.—Richmond Herald.

The Plaindealer, a Democratic paper at Hawesville, this State, thus laments the election of Dr. Hunter, Republican, to Congress from the third district:

The Democratic sun is down
The "Rads" are now on top;
Boss Hunter did the thing up brown
Caught every "coon, sure pop."
So, let us trot the horses out,
And hitch the hearse up well,
And have a great big funeral—
The party's gone to h—ll.

We acknowledge that Simon Bolivar Buckner has the inside track in the Gubernatorial contest at present, but only hope the progressive young Democracy will rise up and knock his boom into smithereens. If Buckner is the best that the Kentucky Democracy can do we think it high time that Gabriel was looking around for his trumpet.—Catlettsburg Leader.

Various names have been mentioned by the press of Kentucky for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, etc. We know of no one better fitted to fill the position of Lieutenant-Governor than Hon. Lucius Desha, of Cynthiana. He is not only capable but honest and we believe would make the State a faithful officer. What say you, brother members of the press.—Falmouth Guide.

Hon. John G. Carlisle's seat in the Fiftieth Congress is to be contested by Geo. H. Thobe, the Workingmen's candidate for Congress in this district at the last election. One of the allegations made by Thobe is that "in Grant county the election officers were all Democrats." We do not know how it was at other places, but in this town two of the officers are Republicans, one a Democrat and the other a Prohibitionist.—Corinth Enterprise.

Turkey buyers have been busy during the past week, and have about gathered the crop. Joseph Rodgers bought 1,000 in the Payn's neighborhood Friday, and a number near this place Monday. Dick Bohannon drove 400 to Lexington Saturday. Campbell & Stanhope have purchased large numbers. Mr. Rodgers told us Saturday that he had 27,000 turkeys in pens at Georgetown that day. Five and one-half cents is the prevailing price.—Midway Clipper.

Monday night the prisoners confined in the Williamstown jail made their escape. The doors of the jail were found wide open Tuesday morning. There were three prisoners confined therein. Sam Anderson for murder, Owen Sleet for rape, and Charles Hedrick, colored, for petit larceny. It is a mystery how they succeeded in opening the doors. Some think the impression of the locks were made by their friends and had keys made. Of course the doors were opened with keys, but what keys and how procured is the question. Mr. Layle the jailer, says the keys were placed under a table in his house and found them there on Tuesday morning undisturbed.—Courier.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,

Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal. A good team for hire, and all kinds of hauling done at the lowest prices.

Jno. H. Ryle & Son.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

[illegible] Waters &c [illegible]
vs
Administrator &c [illegible]

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Boone Circuit Court rendered at the October Term thereof, 1886, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the front yard of the brick house on the Susannah Brown tract at Public Auction on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of December, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., thereabout, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, equal installments, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Abner Brown, deceased, to wit:

In the Point Pleasant neighborhood, Boone county, [illegible] of the following several parcels: The first tract is known as the Old Homestead, of [illegible] and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, a corner of Frank Russell, 2 poles from the corner with the Susannah Brown tract, just below the Point Pleasant church—then running with said Russell's line n 48, 101 4-10 poles to Smith & Russell's corner—then n 48 e 10 27 poles to a stone, Fred Zimmer's corner—Zimmer's line next n 41 e 63.44 poles to a stone in a road on a branch; thence n 57 e 22 poles 19 links to a stone in the Mimeola pike, said Zimmer's corner; then with the center of said Pike n 3½ e 7¼ poles; then s 29½ e 26 poles; then s 15¾ e 16 poles—s 3½ e 22 poles to a corner of the Ephraim Helm tract in the center of said pike; then s 48½ w 51 66 poles to a stake between an Elm and Beech tree, 12 links from the Elm and 8 links from the Beech; then with Annie McNeal's line s 48½ w 98 poles to a stone, a corner of the George W. Brown tract; then with a line of same n 42 w 73½ poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the Susannah Brown tract; then with same n 42 w 29 2-10 poles to a stake on a branch; then down said branch n 2 w 14 poles to a stake; then n 13 w 24 poles to a stake near the mouth of Carsons spring branch; then n 18 w 8 poles passing a Beech tree on the west bank near the old bridge to the beginning, containing 122 acres.

The second tract is known as the George W. Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the Florence, Pt. Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner in the Susannah Brown tract; then with a line of said tract one pole to a stone on the bank of the road; same course n 47¾ e 122 1-10 poles in all to a Beech tree, a corner of said Susannah Brown tract in a line of the Old Homestead; then with a line of the Old Homestead s 42 e 73½ poles to a corner of same in a line of Annie McNeal; then with said line of Annie McNeal s 48 w 56 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 33½ poles to a stake in the branch; then s 48 w 66 66 poles, passing a Beech tree at the top of a hill passing another Beech tree marked at 18.66 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, witnessed by a stone on the north-east bank of the road 15 links from the corner; then with said road n 42 w 77½ poles to George Anderson's corner with the Annie Brown tract; then same course n 42 w 30 poles to the beginning, containing 70.35 acres.

From the above 70.35 acres is excepted a grave yard of one-fourth of an acre.

The third tract is known as the Annie Brown tract and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone in the east side of the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road, at the junction with the Florence Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with the latter s 30¼ e 45 4-10 poles to a stone; then s 40 e 22 poles to a stone; then s 42 e 6 poles to a corner of the Susannah Brown tract and the George W. Brown tracts; then with the latter same course s 42 e 30 poles to a corner of the George Anderson land in the center of said road; then leaving the road s 48° 8' w 71 6 10 poles to a stone 3 feet from a Black Walnut, just south of the corner; then with a line of the Cochran land n 43 w 117¾ poles to a stone, a corner of the Cochran land in the Limaburg and Anderson Ferry road; then with said road n 54 e 32 poles; then n 58 e 24 poles to a stake on the edge of the road, witnessed by a stone on the east bank 8 feet from the stake; then n 62½ e 28½ poles to the beginning, containing 52 14 acres.

The fourth tract is known as the Susannah Brown tract, and is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the east side of the Limaburg & Anderson Ferry road, at its junction with the Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then running on the east side of said road n 62½ e 51½ poles to a stake near a Black Locust tree in front of the house; then n 51 e 74 poles, 8 links to a stone in the center of a small road going up the bank to the church, a corner of Point Pleasant church lot; then s 41 e 8 poles to a stone, another corner of said lot; then n 32½ e 13 poles, 23 links to a stone; then n 41 w 4 poles to a stone in the roots of a Beech tree, the north corner of said church lot; then n 51 e 9 poles, 8½ links to a stone, lacking 36 links of going to an old Beech tree, being a common corner of the Brown and Russell tracts; then s 18 e 2 poles to Russell corner; then s 18 e 8 poles, passing a Beech tree on the west bank of the branch to a stake on the east side of a branch near the mouth of Carson's spring branch; then s 13 w 24 poles to a stake in the branch; then s 2 e 14 poles to a stake; then s 42 e 20 2-10 poles to a Beech tree, a corner of the George W. Brown tract, in a line of the Old Homestead tract; then with a line of the George W. Brown tract s 47¾ w 122 1-10 poles to a stone, passing a stone on the bank of the road, one pole to a stone in the center of the aforesaid Florence, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road; then with same n 42 w 6 poles to a stone—n 40 w 22 poles to a stone—n 31¼ w 45 4 10 poles to the place of beginning, containing 49.44 acres.

The fifth tract is known as the Cochran tract, contains 245.6 acres, and is divided into three parcels as follows;

The first parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at an Ash bush on the Limaburg, Anderson Ferry and Point Pleasant road; then with said road and Scott line n 18¾ e 50¾ poles to a stone, a corner of the Annie Brown tract; then with a line of same s 48½ [illegible] poles to a stone, [illegible] a Black Walnut, a corner of the Annie Brown tract [illegible] and Anderson's [illegible] s 15° [illegible] w 71 8 10 poles [illegible] George Anderson [illegible] and a corner [illegible] that [illegible] n 19 [illegible] w 110½ poles to a stone [illegible] with Scott's line [illegible] the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres.

The second parcel is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, Darby's [illegible] corner [illegible] of the first [illegible] with Scott's line n 18½ [illegible] 24½ poles [illegible] the Limaburg, Point Pleasant and Anderson Ferry road, a corner of the first parcel; then s 41½ e 14 poles to a stone; then s 18½ w 22½ poles to a stone; then s 48 3 4 w 22½ poles to a stone 14 poles from Scott & Darby's corner; then n 44½ e 110½ poles to George Anderson's corner, a corner with the 1st division and a corner of the Christy tract; then with a line of said Christy tract s 18° 8' w 114 poles, 11 links to a stone 11 links from a Cherry tree and 14 links from an Elm, the most western corner of said Christy tract, then with a line of the 3d division n 41 w 49½ poles to a corner of Darby and the 3d lots on a stone, 10 feet due south of a Sugar Maple and n 70 e 11 feet from a four pronged Honey Locust; then with Darby's line n 19° w 72 5-10 poles to a stone, 10 feet from an Elm and 10 feet from an Ash; then n 18½ e 111 poles and 14 links to Darby & Scott's corner, the place of beginning, containing 105.88 acres.

The third parcel is bounded thus: Beginning at a stone on the dirt road that is an extension of the Price pike, a corner of Tanner and Darby; then with Darby's line n 48° 16' e 144 poles, 11 links to a stone, Darby's corner 10 feet south of a Maple and n 76 west of a four-pronged Honey Locust; thence with a line of the 2d division s 11 e 16¾ poles to a stone, the Christy corner, 11 links from a Cherry and 11 links from an Elm; then s 42 e 46 9-10 poles to a stone and Elm, a corner of Sep Foster; then with said Foster s 47¼ w 111 6-10 poles to a stone in the aforesaid road, in the Tanner line: then with said road and line n 11½ w 57.96 poles to a stone; then n 41½ w 36.79 poles to the beginning, containing 85.07 acres.

The said above described tracts of land will be offered for sale separately, and then two or more of them together and finally all the tracts will be offered in a body and the bid or bids making the largest sum of money will be accepted.

For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved surety or secureties, must execute bonds, bearing six per cent. interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. Purchase money bonds to be a lien on the land to secure their payment. The purchaser or purchasers will be given possession of the lands on the 1st day of March, 1887. Purchase money bonds to be made payable to

W. L. RIDDELL,
Master Commissioner B. C. C.

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE.

Price of farm rights 5c. per acre.

Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

51-1y Florence, Ky.

Wire and Pliers at Bristow's 16 Pike Street, Covington, Ky.

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Dentist.
Office over Post-Office
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Burlington, Ky.,

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, . . . [illegible]Y

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Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. A prompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial solicited. 12-1y

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

Circuit Court [illegible]

County Court [illegible]

Quarterly Court meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

Court of Claims meets the first Monday in November.

Magistrates' Courts are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—W. H. Gibson, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and R. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Pople, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. H. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts, Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. L. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Calhoun, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. H. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A Gooeridge, third Saturday Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - UNION, KY.

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
for a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
—OR—
Organs,

On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.

Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on

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Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. Sturgis, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Local News.

December has been quite a [illegible].

December got quite a cold reception.

We are [illegible] tracks any more now.

Not a very large crowd in town Monday.

A. M. Acra was sick [illegible] three days last week.

Have you got fooled all this winter? We have, you bet.

The Methodist Sunday-school was organized Sunday morning.

Jim Conner received several bunches of hogs at this place yesterday.

Fresh Oysters always on hand at Mont Balsly's, at Bellevue. (tf)

The mercury crowded zero last Wednesday and Thursday nights.

The County Commissioners meet on next Monday to pass upon claims held against the county.

Jiniman Finnell, an old citizen of the Walton neighborhood died suddenly last Friday night.

There are two vacant houses in Burlington for which there have been sixteen applicants to rent.

The ice harvest commenced Monday morning with a five inch crop of the article, clear as a crystal.

L. O. Bristow has put up for J. C. Jenkins, of Petersburg, about 1,500 panels of the Lenox Patent fence.

The juvenile portion of humanity are now having occasional dreams in which Santa Claus is the central figure.

The colored school is preparing for a Christmas eve entertainment, to be followed by a "festibule" Christmas night.

The teachers at Morgan Academy are training their pupils for an interesting entertainment with which to usher in the holidays.

A. S. Gaines, of Bullittsville, returned from Fayette county Sunday, where he bought a lot of sheep and a couple of fine calves.

Miss Alice Souther has sold her house and land at Limaburg to Mr. Everett Dixon and wife, who will make it their future home.

Conner & Walton have a drove of 500 hogs feeding at Bellevue. Should the market pop up to 5 cents they would strike a bonanza.

Quarterly Meeting for the Petersburg Circuit next Saturday and Sunday at Hughes' Chapel. Rev. E. L. Southgate, Presiding Elder.

To-day the Commissioner sells the 538 acres of land in the Pt. Pleasant neighborhood, belonging to the estate of Alonzo Gaines, deceased.

If the first three days of December controls the month, the last month in the year will certainly furnish its share of the cold weather for this winter.

The attendance at Sunday-schools will materially increase during this month. The anticipation of plethoric Christmas trees are strong inducements to the young.

Mr. Albert Corbin, who fell in an ice-house and broke his thigh last fall, is having quite a serious time. He has been greatly troubled with rheumatism for several weeks.

The case of Eliza Gorman against Richard Madden, and Sam Hind vs. L. F. Pursifull, &c., will go to the Court of Appeals. The record in the first named has been made out.

Last Saturday Piper Bros. opened up their holiday attractions, for which there was a demand instanter. Read their advertisement in this impression and then go and see for yourself.

Bessie G., Grant & Norris' trotting mare died on Monday night of last week at Petersburg. She had a record considerably below twenty, consequently was a valuable piece of horse flesh.

The Assessor has about completed the first assessment of the county under the new revenue law. He has till the 15th of this month to have his book completed and delivered to the County Clerk.

Master Harry Fisk's handsome turnout, a poney and a new set of harness and a dog-cart, is admired by every one who sees it. You could not induce Harry to miss a day at school now, we imagine.

The scarcity of coal at Petersburg was a very great inconvenience to many of the citizens of that town previous to the arrival of a supply about the middle of last week. Many persons had to fall back on wood.

The last proposition of the Methodist regarding the acquiring of a church building at this place is, having purchased the old Methodist church building, to raize that structure and erect a new building on the site of the old one.

That fellow who jumped from the Cincinnati suspension bridge into the river last Saturday about dark, was certainly in a condition to enjoy a fire for a short time if he chanced to go to the world where heat is made a specialty.

The Methodist have bought the old church—will tear it down and rebuild, making the new church six feet longer and four feet higher, with a recess at the rear and a toll tower in front. The estimated cost is three thousand dollars.

Stephen E. Seward died at his home in Rising Sun, Sunday morning, November 21st, of Addison's disease. This was only the third known case of the kind in the world, and attracted a great deal of attention from the medical profession.—Recorder.

Dills & Crisler have put up a long string of their patent fence on McClure's farm near town, which improves the looks of the farm very much. They now have on hand 21,000 poplar slats to weave into fencing, which makes a fence good enough for anyone.

Rev. [illegible], of Petersburg, who is a close observer of the changes of the temperature, says that the mercury was lower on the first three days of this month than it has been here on the same three days for twenty-eight years. On the first it was [illegible], on the second and third [illegible] above zero.

It is now reported that the opposition to the [illegible] is such that the Ford route will have to be abandoned and the road, if built at all, will go [illegible] the table land, where the people will very likely give the right of way, and aid the road in every way.—Rising Sun Recorder.

Just as we were closing our columns for this issue the mail brought in an "ad" from Hyde & Bro., of Rising Sun, announcing the closing out of a thirty-five thousand dollar stock of goods at figures that are astonishingly low. Our Boone county people will find it greatly to their interest to call on that firm when in Rising Sun.

Monday a friend requested us to ascertain and publish the number of persons that have united with the various churches in the county since last August, and for that purpose we would be glad if some member of each church in the county would send us a postal card stating the number of additions to his or her church since that date. Don't neglect this, will you?

Roll of honor of Morgan Academy for month ending Nov. 26th, 1886:

Harry Fisk	99 2-5
Katie Huey	92 1-6
Lizzie Cropper	91 1-5
May Brady	91 1-2
Fannie Finch	91
Hettie Riddell	90
Otha Rouse	91 1-8
Leslie Clutterbuck	91 2-5
Hubert Brady	90 2-2
Bessie Davis	91 1-5

Whitehead & Mack, Teachers.

The Christmas Holidays will be opened by a Cantata of about forty voices Christmas Eve., at Burlington, in which a Christmas Tree will be celebrated. The tree is for the benefit of everybody, and those who have presents to give will have them cared for by trusty persons. Decide on the present now you wish to give to your father, mother, sister, brother, friend or sweetheart and put it on the tree for them.

Messrs. Clinton Gaines and W. O. Kirtley, of the Bullittsville country, who went to Arkansas the 2nd of last month, on a hunting expedition, returned home last Friday. They report a big time and lots of fun. Billy killed two deer while Clinton slew a bear. The bear's hide they brought home with them and it is immense. While in town Monday, Mr. Gaines showed us a large piece of flat lead which they found imbedded in the bear's carcass, supposed to have been a bullet.

The Lexington Observer says the goose bone indicates that December will open clear and bright enough, but the promising of its coming will soon be dispelled. About the third of the month will come falling weather, with rain or snow, and it will be exceedingly disagreeable, with every variety of "nasty weather," until about the 18th, when there will follow a few pleasant days. The Christmas holidays will be cold, with most probably snow. The general character of the weather for the month will be falling, and not much will be seen of the sun. The average temperature will be lower than usual.

Permit me to say through your columns to the people of Boone county that the reports put in circulation in Boone county by Andrew Grosser, are utterly *false*, untrue in every particular and contemptably malicious. I challenge him to prove a single statement he has made against me, and would refer a fair minded public to the leading citizens of Lawrenceburg for reference to my conduct, character and standing in the community where, as a member of the Christian church, I am striving to follow the teachings of our blessed Lord and Master. JOHN BARNES,
Lawrenceburg, Ind.

On last Friday night David Alcorn, a young man from Boone county who is staying with his sister Mrs. Joe Minor, was returning home, and when between Trimnell' hardware store and J. W. Montgomery's residence he says he saw some man in the middle of the street, who commenced cursing him and finally threw a rock at him. Alcorn attempted to draw his pistol but it caught in his pocket and fired, the ball penetrating the skin and passing under the skin about eight inches. Drs. Rinehart and Robinson cut the ball out next day. He is suffering some from the wound but is improving. His mother and sister were telegraphed for and are now with him.—Corinth Enterprise.

A few days since William Ryle and family, who reside down on Gunpowder, went away from home to remain over night. After they had gone one of the sons went home and made a fire by which to warm. Having warmed he covered up the fire and left home and also remained over night. When Mr. Ryle and family arrived at home the next afternoon they found in their absence a large portion of the carpeting on the floor was burned off and a hole about six feet square burned in the floor, even the sleepers being burnt in two. The fire had gone out, having been smothered by the smoke which could find no escape, thereby saving the residence and contents. The fire was communicated from the grate by some means.

As Owen Stephens, son of John Stephens, of Bullittsville, was going home from school at Morgan Academy last Wednesday evening, his horse fell with him when crossing Woolper creek about a mile from town, and broke his collar bone. C. G. Smith, who was taking his sister home from the same school, was some distance ahead of Owen, but chanced to hear him halloo, and returned to find him lying in a fence corner which he had succeeded in reaching in considerable pain. Clint took Owen home with him, and at his earnest solicitation he took him on home in a buggy. Dr J. M. Grant was called and adjusted the broken bone, and at last accounts he was getting along nicely, the only thing that troubled him being his forced absence from school.

A few friends were invited to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Riley [illegible] to witness the marriage of their [illegible] daughter, Miss Lizzie to Mr. W. [illegible], of Burlington, Boone county. Promptly at [illegible] the bridal party entered the parlor Thursday evening, Nov. 25, 1886, and with a few solemn and impressive words spoken by Rev. [illegible], they were made one. The bride looked lovely in a [illegible] and [illegible] with a bouquet of white [illegible]. The groom wore a suit of black and looked very proud of the prize he had won. After congratulations the party entered a carriage and were driven to [illegible] mouth, where they boarded the train for Cincinnati, and will remain a few days then go westward, to Texas, their future home. That success may attend them in all their undertakings, is the wish of an eye witness.—[illegible].

The Boone County Teachers' Association meets at the Beaver school house the 3d Saturday in Dec. at 10 o'clock a. m. promptly, with the following programme:

Recitations, how conducted—Miss Lillie House and A. B. Rachal.

Friday afternoon exercises—Miss Nannie Bristow and L. H. Thompson.

Punctuation—Miss Lillian Corbin.

School room duties—Miss Virginia Southgate and R. C. Kincaid.

Compulsory Education—Miss Lillie Johnson and L. E. Lemasters.

School room Hygiene—Miss Allie Castleman and J. G. Tomlin.

Moral training—J. C. Mack and Henry Lassing.

Should teachers' certificates require them to attend the County Teachers' Association? W. E. Clutterbuck and L. M. Whitehead.

COMMITTEE.

Personal Mentions.

Mrs. Emily Campbell returned from Indiana last week.

Mrs Hattie Arnold, of Williamstown is visiting Mrs T. W. Finch.

J. T. Perry, of Shelbyville, Missouri, was in Burlington last Thursday.

Miss Thorp was visiting her father in Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday.

J. T. Selree, of Dearborn county, Indiana, was in town last Wednesday.

Willis Arnold, who has been out west for some time, was in Burlington Monday.

Mr. Robert Foster, of Colorado, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Cy Riddell of this place.

Miss Mary Ryle, of Rising Sun, was visiting friends in Burlington Sunday and Monday.

Attorney-General Hardin was in our town yesterday, in the interest of his canvass for reelection.

Mrs. Cy Riddell and daughter, Miss Kittie, were visiting at Riverside, O., a day or two last week.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

PLATTSBURG.

Ice three inches thick on Woolper last Sunday.

Miss Lou Wingate is quite sick at this writing.

Some tobacco has been sold for three cents allround.

Edwin Botts' hounds caught a fox on a fair race last Thursday.

Geo. Given, of Moore's Hill, Ind, was over last week chasing Kentucky foxes.

Winter flux is prevailing in this neighborhood; with the exception of this health of community is good.

William Young, who has been in Illinois for two years, returned home last Saturday. Will says its too cold for him in winter.

This is the season of the year when the young converts at the late revivals get mesmerized at the country dances, and forget their religion.

It is said that a young gent in the neighborhood of Burlington will lead to the altar, one of Plattsburg's fair daughters about New Years.

Bessie G., Norris & Grant's trotting mare, snugged herself the other day and died from her injuries. They have bad luck with their trotting stock.

We hear the names of J Frank Grant, of Petersburg, and Robt. Hughes, of Beaver Lick, spoken of in connection with the next Legislative race in this county. They are two good ones.

Miss Susie Lyons, daughter of G. H. Lyons, of Pesersburg, died last Wednesday of consumption. She is the third daughter that has died of this dreadful disease in the last few years.

Dr. J. M. Grant was in town last Saturday morning. How is business in your line doctor? "Its distressingly healthy." So the doctor can play checkors these long winter evenings and not be disturbed.

There are four hucksters on this route now and each one is loaded down to the guards each week with poultry of all kinds. Never in the history of the oldest was there so many chickens and turkeys.

We see by the Cincinnati dailies that ex-President Hayes had his grip sack stolen from him in the waiting room of the Central depot. His loss is nothing to compare with the loss of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and in which he figured.

Joe Ferris and Miss Lucy Gaines were married in the Christian church at Petersburg, last Thursday evening, by Rev. Keene of Covington. Bishop Schramm acted as usher and made a good one.

A young fellow by the name of Petty, who has been living with Chas. and John Finn for sometime, last Wednesday in the absence of Chas. and Jack, he packed up John's Sunday clothes, worth $15, a brand new pair of custom made boots, a razor, pair of scissors and other small articles, and left for more congenial climes. He was traced as far as Lawrenceburg. It is supposed he went West. This is not the first time he has been guilty of the like, and if he don't watch he will break into the penitentiary.

A debating society has been organized at Ashbyfork school house with A. A. Maxfield as chairman. The question as argued last Friday night was, "affirmed that the manufacture of spirituous liquors should be prohibited in the United States." Dick Gore and C. L. Hensley affirmed, A. Maxfield and John Stith (Dan Vorhees) denied. The judges decided in favor of more liquor. The question for next meeting is "affirmed that the labor strikes are [illegible]." Several orators from [illegible] are expected and some good speeches will be made. Hon. N. S. Walton and J. Frank Grant have been invited and are expected to attend and discuss this most important question.

HEBRON.

[illegible] the Methodist [illegible] was at [illegible].

[illegible] is prevailing among the horses.

Mrs. Lucy Henderson is very ill at present.

Eight of the [illegible] snows for this winter have fallen.

The protracted meeting closed with [illegible] new additions and one by letter.

Edward Warner shot a fox squirrel that weighed two and one half pounds.

Farmers are making hog hair fly and are packing pork for home consumption.

The stockholders of the Hebron vault will meet next Saturday to elect officers.

Dr. James Terrill was detained at home several days last week with a very sore eye.

William Tanner, aged about 75, and Thomas Hofer, have united with the Lutheran church.

It has been rumored that W. T. German will make the race next time for Sheriff with David Beall as second—a good team.

UNION.

Mrs. Sarah Dickerson is better, after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. H. Banmister spent last week with her son at Elliston, Ky.

Elder Geo. Weaver, of Indiana, will preach at Sardis next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. R. K Conner and M. W. Rachal were guests of Mrs. McDuffie, Price's Hill, Cincinnati, last Sunday.

Rev. Graybill will preach at Big Bone Grange Hall next Saturday night, and at this place on Sunday morning.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28th, the Presbyterians will have an all day service, a sermon in the morning, dinner and an afternoon song service. They will be glad of the cooperation of any interested friends.

GUNPOWDER.

We heard it said that one of our young ladies will give a birthday party next week.

There will be preaching at the Pleasant Valley school-house next Sunday evening, at three o'clock.

The prayer meeting at the school-house is still well attended, the meeting is conducted by Bro. Jerry Reed.

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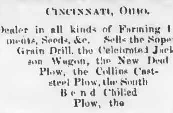

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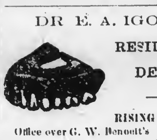

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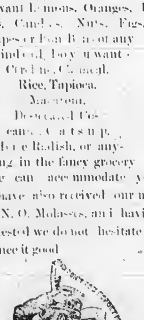

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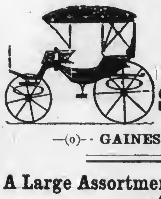

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The tide will turn if the thing you mind
Is worth the waiting and worth the cost;
If you seek and seek until you find
Then your labor is [illegible] lost.
For waiting is often working [illegible]
[illegible] though the water may now be low,
The tide will turn if you bide a wee
And you'll get [illegible] where you got [illegible]

—Mary A. Barr, in Harper's Weekly.

A COLLEGE ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Constitutional History.

I.

The lecture was just over. We four girls, the lectured, were standing, notebooks in hand, in a little group in the corridor, talking in subdued tones, consulting one another on a knotty point in the history of grand jury. The lecturer came out of the lecture-room and passed us. He bowed gravely as he passed, and went hastily down the stairs, his college cap in his hand, his long gown falling limply about his tall, thin figure. We were silent until he was out of sight: then our tongues were loosened, and we no longer spoke in subdued tones.

"Poor young man," said Lottie, feelingly.

"He is grave as a judge," said Nell.

"That," said Claudia, weightily, "is nervousness. He is nervous, girls—nervous of us."

But it was I who had most to say. I leant against the balusters, with my face towards the open door of the lecture-room, and gave the girls the benefit of all my observations.

"Yes, he is nervous," I said. "Poor young man, he is shy! When I asked him if the grand jury still existed he blushed, girls—oh, he is copper-colored to start with, I know, but he blushed through the copper-color——"

"For your ignorance, perhaps," suggested Claudia.

"He is very shy," said I. "He is not used, I expect, to teaching girls. He can not forget that we are girls. He waited—did you notice?—until we had left the room; the other lecturers stalk out before us. I think he wanted to open the door and to bow us out. Oh, poor young man, he is shy! shy and young——"

The girls were frowning at me. Claudia was touching my elbow, with mysterious meaning, on one side; Nell pulling my sleeve imperatively on the other. Lottie formed her lips into a silent "hush."

"Shy and young—very young—what is the matter?" I said.

Nobody answered me. No answer, indeed, was needed. At that moment our lecturer passed us again, and went back into the lecture-room. He had come up the stairs behind me—he must have heard me. He seemed to glance my way as he passed. There seemed to be a twinkle in his gray-blue eyes. The girls moved slowly away, but I turned precipitately and fled.

Past the lecture-room door, along the corridor, up-stairs I fled, to my own little room (study, bed-chamber and reception-room) near the sky. I meant to work and took my Stubbs and turned over its leaves, and found my place hurriedly, with an unusual energy. But work would not drive away the remembrance of my unlucky speeches; the sentences bore no meaning to me; I could not fix my attention on the history of early Germanic institutions. I shut up my Stubbs in despair; the girls were playing tennis in the courts below; I seized my racket and ran swiftly down to join them. Tennis would make me forget.

But if my thoughts were distracted for an hour or two they attacked me again when the game was over. I stood before my glass and changed my dress for dinner and grew rosy red as the remembrance of my words came back. I had said that he had blushed because I spoke to him—I had said that he was shy—I had implied that he was shy of me because I was a girl. I should never dare to speak to him or look at him again. I had called him copper-colored—at least I might have spared him that reproach. I looked in the glass at my own little face; it was brown as a berry—brown by nature in the first place and made more brown by the summer sun and the breeze from the sea at home. His eyes were blue and his hair was fair. I was altogether brown—hair, eyes, skin, all brown alike. And I called him copper-colored!—I had called him young!—what else had I called him? I brushed back my brown hair tightly and severely, tied my soft silk sash with a jerk and ran down to dinner with a rush, hoping to escape from my thoughts again. The girls were as happy as usual. They could contemplate the situation tranquilly; it even afforded them amusement; they found something humorous in my discomfiture. It was I, not they, whom he had overheard.

We sat in a half circle on the floor before the fire that night, in our pretty bright dressing-gowns, and drank cocoa and ate sweet biscuits before going to bed. I was hostess. My guests were merry, but I to-night was unusually silent and depressed.

"After all," said Claudia, sensibly, trying to comfort me—"after all, what did you say, Cis? Nothing—nothing at all events that mattered. You said he was young; well, that is true. How old, girls, do you imagine he is?"

"Twenty-five," said Lottie.

"Twenty-four," said Nell.

"Very young," said Claudia, conclusively.

"Then you called him shy—well, he is shy. You said he blushed—well, he does blush."

"That is just it," I groaned. "It is all so true."

"He will think you observant," said Nelly, nibbling the sugar from her biscuit with slow epicurean enjoyment.

"He will think, at all events, that you are interested in him," said Lottie, cheerfully.

"In him—a man!" I groaned, for a girl who has tyrannized over eight admiring brothers and been treated all her life with deference by fond father and uncles has an ungrateful scorn for men. I had had no meek mother and aunts and sisters to teach me humility as a becoming womanly virtue.

"Poor Cis—poor Cicely!" said the [illegible]ically. "And Saturday [illegible] you will be forced to [illegible] poor Cicely!" [illegible] coming. On [illegible] Friday

I went about with a constant consciousness of Saturday's inevitable advent. Our lecturer had stated that on Saturday afternoon he would be pleased to go through our papers with us to discuss points of interest, explain difficulties, and remove possible misconceptions. We were to go to him singly. I was to go alone to the man whom I had said was shy of me and thought of me as a girl and could not forget that I was a girl, whom I had called copper-colored, who I had said blushed—the thought was terrible.

Saturday came. The girls were cheerful. "You first, Cis," they said. "Go first and get it over."

"Yes, I will go now," I said. But when he came I faltered and put off the evil moment, and Claudia, Nell and Lottie all went in before me.

"He is not shy to-day," reported Nell, on her return. "I think, Cis, that we were mistaken about him. Oh, perhaps, he was under the impression that we were learned girls, after our papers and our chatter he knows us better and thinks very little of us. He is solemn—[illegible]. And no old man could be severer. Oh, he is quite at his ease."

Nell had reported truly. He was quite at his ease. He rose when he heard me, and looked at me calmly enough when he shook hands.

"Miss Chrystal," he said.

"Yes," I said, meekly.

He touched a chair that stood beside his at the table, and I sat down with a feeling of obedience. His face was grave, his manner, as Nell had said, severe. I wondered how I could have thought him nervous. He seated himself beside me, and drew a corrected exercise toward him.

"This, I think, is your paper, Miss Chrystal?"

"Yes," I said, in a small voice—"I—I think so, Mr. Tudor."

He turned the pages slowly and gravely. I sat looking down at my hands folded meekly on the table and did not see his face.

"Your first answer is—is inadequate."

"The first part of Stubbs is—is very difficult," I said, venturing to look up.

There was a strange quick little twinkle for a moment in his eyes as he glanced at me; but his lips did not smile.

"In the next question," he said, slowly; "You confuse—or seem to confuse—two things, the constitutions and the Assize of Clarendon—a slip, perhaps?"

He was looking steadily and calmly at me, waiting. For the first time in my life I felt small and young and meek. I forgot that I was nineteen and no longer a school-girl. I was overwhelmed with a sense of my own ignorance. "No—it was not a slip," I said. "Constitutional history is quite—quite new to me."

"So I had gathered from your paper," he said quietly.

His very gravity and quietness seemed like bitterest satire. He said he did not grasp my theory here—did not follow my argument there. And I had had no theory—I could not follow my own argument. He grew more grave and quiet and slow. At last he pushed back his chair a little and gave me my paper folded.

"You will have to read very steadily, Miss Chrystal."

"Yes," I said, in a small voice.

"For some months."

"Yes," I said again.

"The rest of the class are far ahead of you."

"Yes—yes—I know," I said.

He seemed to have nothing more wholesomely humiliating to say to me, and I understood that the interview might end, and rose to go. He rose, too, immediately. Most of our lecturers nodded at us and sat still. Mr. Tudor conceded something to my girlhood. He stood where I stood, and remained standing as he continued to speak to me. He threw out a crumb of praise.

"Your style is clear," he said. "When you deal with subjects within your grasp—when you do not get out of your depth—your style is clear decidedly. Not an altogether historical style, but lucid."

I felt that, on the whole, his blame had been less humiliating than this his praise. He held open the door for me and shook hands gravely with a quiet smile.

"Good afternoon," he said.

"Good afternoon," I replied, and I fled.

The girls had invaded my study and were lazily stretched on my bed and window-seat and rug waiting for me.

"Well?" they said.

I sat down beside Claudia on the hearthrug and tore my corrected paper into small atoms and burnt them. "I hate him," I said, poking the fire vigorously and pushing the smoldering paper into the flames—"I hate him! He thinks me conceited! He thinks me horrid! He tries to be satirical because he thinks me puffed up. He laughs at me.—I saw it in his eyes—more than once—always—every time I looked at him. I said—I said he blushed—I said he thought of me as a girl—I said he blushed because I spoke to him. And he despises me! And he will never, never forget."

And there I forgot that I belonged to a family of boys where no one ever wept, and burst into sudden tears; and Claudia, Nell and Lottie fell to comforting me.

II.

As the weeks went on I grew more and more convinced that I hated and always should hate Mr. Tudor—that he thought me young, ignorant, stupid, flippant, spoilt and conceited; that he despised my intellect, remembered my foolish speeches and always would remember them. His eyes had a way of twinkling when he looked at me and looked away again; all the perplexing questions seemed to fall to me, and his lips twitched when I spoke of gavelkind as a custom duty, and found Wolsey guilty under the Statute of Purveyance. He seemed to enjoy my blunders; the worst mistakes of Claudia, Nell and Lottie never provoked in him even a temptation to smile.

But the bad half-hour in my week was on Saturday afternoons when I went alone to him, and sat by his side whilst he spread out that week's history paper of mine before him and commenced on its faults and required an explanation of its ambiguities, and waited patiently with most courteous attention for my answers. Now and then, glancing up at him quickly, I caught a gleam of laughter deep down in his eyes. Yet when he spoke his voice was slow and grave and weighty.

It was Saturday afternoon in the middle of the term. I sat beside him at the table, listening meekly to his criticisms.

"You miss the point here, Miss Chrystal."

"Yes, Mr. Tudor."

"And here you speak of impeachment as though it were procedure by bill."

"Yes, Mr. Tudor."

"That is a somewhat grave mistake."

I could not acquiesce again. And the monosyllable "yes" was the only form of answer that came to me.

"And here, I think, you were required to discuss the constitutional importance of these events?"

"Yes, Mr. Tudor."

"You have not done so, Miss Chrystal."

"No—I am afraid—I am afraid not."

"You mistook the question, possibly?"

He was looking gravely at me, waiting. [illegible] my [illegible] answer, was not very much to the point. I spoke desperately.

"What is the good of it all?" I said. "What does it matter about the judicial system, and who has the control of taxation? What does it matter about the Parliament, and the courts, and all the dull old law? One can't really care for the [illegible]."

I had time while he sat surveying me to feel ashamed of my babyish, passionate speech.

"What made you think of devoting yourself to the study of constitutional history?" he said with gentle surprise. His gentleness seemed like satire. My eyes in spite of myself suddenly filled with tears. Suddenly he looked away from me. He asked me no more questions. For the next five minutes he talked rapidly without a pause. When I resolutely blinked back my tears and glanced at him, he was diligently disfiguring my history paper with crooked circles, and his face was less brown than ruddy.

After that day his eyes ceased to twinkle when he looked at me, he passed me over in class and put the puzzling questions to Nell and Claudia, and was almost gentle when I went alone to him. He gave up asking me to expound this theory and that argument which he had failed to follow, and, when he was forced to condemn my work, he worded his blame mildly and looked away as he spoke.

"He has forgiven you, Cis," said the girls. "He completely ignores you now, for which you are thankful, Cis, are you not?"

"Very thankful," I said. I said it impressively, for I needed to convince myself as well as the girls.

I was inconsistent, for I began to wish that he would find me amusing again, and to feel pangs of disappointment in class when he passed me over, and to desire, with quite unreasonable eagerness, that he should look at me again, even if his eyes should have laughter in their depths. But every week the laughter seemed further away. And if he was grave in class, he was graver still on Saturdays. He gazed steadily at my paper as he discussed it, and discussed it as though in a dream. He no longer thought me flippant, and conceited, and foolish, and tried to cure me. He no longer thought of me at all. It was only at the end of the term that he set aside his perfunctory tutor manner.

"Are you going home, Miss Chrystal?" he asked me, hesitatingly.

"Yes. Not at once though. For a week or two I am going to stay with Claudia—Miss Harrison, I mean. Then she will come home with me."

"I may be spending my holidays near you. Perhaps—possibly—we may meet each other."

"Oh yes, very possibly," I said. And suddenly I felt light-hearted at the thought of holidays. There was a little pause, and I rose and held out my hand.

"It is somewhere in Devonshire, is it not?" he said.

"What?"

"Your home."

"Yes. Axetown East. Quite a little place on the coast. Have you friends there, Mr. Tudor?"

"No," he said, doubtfully. "I believe—I believe the fishing is good?" And it did not strike me as strange that he should be going to a place in which he had no friends, and of which he did not know the name and county.

But I did not tell the girls what he had told me. It was only at the end of my visit to Claudia that I broke the news to her. I broke it casually.

"He came for the fishing," I said. "And father and the boys seem—accidentally—to have come across him."

"Never mind," said Claudia.

"No, it does not matter," I said resignedly.

But Claudia was sympathetic next day when we arrived at Axetown East. In a short fortnight Mr. Tudor had made great strides towards friendship with all at home. He had found favor with father and the boys; his hotel was comfortless, and he deserted it frequently. He came and went at all hours, laughed and smoked with the boys, and talked sensibly like an old friend with father. He was more bronzed than ever: for a fortnight he had been fishing and rowing and walking with energy. He laughed as I had sometimes suspected he could laugh. He had left his tutor manners behind him with cap and gown. Suddenly now, at the end of a fortnight, he had grown tired of fishing and of lonely boating and walking. He haunted our house. He seemed to be always where I was. Claudia was sympathetic. And, somehow, I felt traitorous when I received her sympathy. It was a still, warm summer evening a day or two after our arrival. We were in the drawing-room down-stairs and the French windows were open wide. Father was showing Mr. Tudor some views of places abroad where he had been stationed at different times. Suddenly, on the still air, came a voice from the garden. Claudia was coming up the path with my brother George.

"And that is the story," she said. "It doesn't seem quite a modest thing to say a man blushes when you speak to him. Poor Cis! she has never been happy in his presence since. He will spoil her holidays. We try to praise him sometimes, but as for Cis, she will never say any thing good of him. She really dislikes him now."

"That's a pity," said George, "for Tudor—poor beggar—is in love with her."

I do not think father had heard; he was engrossed in photographs of China. I did not venture to look at Mr. Tudor. I do not think that he looked at me. But an anecdote which father was relating was new to us when he told it again next day. It was an hour or two later that we found ourselves alone together. But George's words were ringing in my brain still. It seemed natural, now that we were alone, that he should go back at once straight to those words.

"It is true," he said gently. "I did not mean to tell you yet. I meant to try to win your love first."

I did not speak. He was standing near me by the open window, and he took my hand and let it rest in his.

"Do I spoil your holidays?" he asked gravely. "Are you unhappy, as your friend says, because I am here?"

I hesitated for a moment. "I do not think that Claudia knows," I answered.

"Cicely, I am very bold," he said eagerly—"very bold to speak to you now so soon. If I make you unhappy I will go. If I have no chance—no chance at all—tell me, Cicely, and send me away."

But I said nothing.

"Send me away now," he said, pleadingly.

I looked up at him. I could think of no proper answer. "I do not want to send you away," I said.—*Belgravia.*

A Monkey's Mathematics.

"I tell you, Bradley, that's the smartest dog in the world."

"No smarter than a monkey I saw on Walnut street yesterday. He belonged to an Italian organ-grinder. He could count."

"The Italian?"

"No, the monkey."

"Oh, nonsense, Bradley!"

"Anyhow, I saw him run up a column."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—It is said that old bank-notes can be detected by expert post-office clerks by the sense of smell. An old [illegible] back has an odor that is readily de[illegible] even when inclosed in a letter.

CAN'T BE BELIEVED.

Mr. Blaine's Late Statement Regarding Civil-Service Reform Applied to the Test of His Public Record and Known Character.

It was hoped that Mr. Blaine would be permitted to retire to the reflective shades of his Augusta home, after reducing the Republican plurality in Pennsylvania from 81,000 to 43,000, without being called on to deny any of the reports of his stump oratory. Their prevention, he now tells us, was taken to make these reports conform not to what he said but what he wished published that he had said, and yet one report got abroad that has called for a denial from the champion denier of the country. His speeches were accurately reported, he tells us, for the Philadelphia Press by skilled stenographers and yet a speech of his at Huntington, Pa., has been so "perverted" that he has been accused of "repudiating the Civil-Service reform with a sneer." It is unfortunate for Mr. Blaine that the public is used to his denials, and takes them for just what they are worth—"springes to catch woodcocks." Since his celebrated denial of April 24, 1876, of any interest in certain railway projects, except as an investing purchaser, was proved false in the face of Congress and of the world by his own letters, no person or politician has ever accepted as true any denial by Mr. Blaine in any thing in which he had an interest. People may admire him and political managers may worship him, but no one places any dependence on his word or disingenuousness. His reputation for veracity has been shattered into too many fragments to be patched into a water-holding vessel again.

In regard to the matter of his present denial, he is entitled to the widest circulation of his declared conversion to the principle of Civil-Service reform. It is so adroitly put that we repeat his words. "It is scarcely necessary to say," he writes, "that I have never repudiated reform in the civil service, nor abated my interest therein." When it is recalled that Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed the committee on the subject which tomahawked the reform and executed the historical war-dance over its corpse, the true inwardness of his use of the word "repudiate" may be perceived. He never had any part in the reform to repudiate. He never took any favoring interest in it to abate. From the day he appeared in Washington as a lobbyist for the Spencer rifle manufacturers to the present time, the whole tenor of his utterances and practices have been inimical to the reform. His political life and methods have been one sneer at it, and to-day nobody would believe him were he to say, with Henry Cabot Lodge: "I approve the principle that employment in those offices in the civil service the duties of which are administrative and not political should be open on equal terms to every citizen without regard to party. If elected, I should favor the speedy extension of the present reformed system to all offices and employments of the Government to which it is applicable, and I favor the repeal of the laws which vacate a large number of non-political offices every four years, and the substitution therefor of a tenure during good behavior."

Even if Mr. Blaine were to make such a declaration as this the people would not believe he meant it, and politicians would exchange winks with Mr. Blaine behind the people's back. All his prattle about aping English civil-service methods is demagogy, for Mr. Blaine is too able a man not to know that the part of wise statesmanship is to take leaves from the experience of every nation and people now struggling with the problem of government or that ever sank beneath the weight of false leaders and selfish statesmen. His idea of American Civil-Service reform is embraced in the Jacksonian maxim: "To the victors belong the spoils."—*Chicago News.*

CAPTURED FACTS.

—A Blaine paper says: "The American voter thinks." He does. He thinks Jim Blaine is no man for the Presidency.—*Chicago Times.*

—In 1884 the Republican Presidential ticket lacked just ten votes of a clear majority in the old Bay State. In 1888 it will lack 10,000 votes of not a majority, but a plurality. The next Presidential vote of Massachusetts will be cast for a Democrat. Two years hence New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut certainly, and Maine under certain conditions, may be found in the Democratic column. Good, faithful, united work will accomplish this glorious result.—*Boston Globe.*

—Grover Cleveland is one of the strongest men intellectually and in all that goes to make up the genuine statesman that has occupied the Presidential chair since the days of Washington, and he is daily growing in intellectual girth, in far-seeing wisdom, and in the affection of the thoughtful and law-loving people of the land, but he has arrived at his present eminence not simply by his attention to the Civil-Service law, but by his broad and statesman-like action on all questions of public policy with which he has been called upon to deal.—*Selma (Ala.) Times.*

—For a certain length of time James G. Blaine can conduct himself with as much diplomacy as any public man that ever lived, but for sustained circumspection it is not worth while to look in his direction. The character of the man is well shown by his proneness to weaken at critical moments. This might argue insincerity on his part; that he is passing himself off for something which he is not, and that, at times forgetting the part which he is playing, he plainly reveals his real disposition, but by his admirers it will be held to be nothing more serious than the unfortunate weakness of an impulsive man.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Conclusive Explanation.

Northern Republicans who wonder that their party has so little strength among the whites of the cotton States would find a sufficient explanation if they should contrast the condition of these States under Democratic rule with the situation when the carpet-baggers were in power. Take Alabama, for instance. When the Spencer gang controlled the State there were constant collisions between the races, the finances were demoralized, the school system was in a wretched plight, and the aspect of affairs was so discouraging that many good citizens were removing to other States. Now harmonious relations exist between whites and blacks, the cost of government has been lessened, the tax rate has been reduced, and returning prosperity not only has arrested the exodus of citizens, but has begun to attract immigrants from other States and countries. Best of all, the school system has been greatly improved, and Governor O'Neal was able to say in his recent message to the Legislature that "no other State appropriates so large a proportion of its taxes to public schools, and in no other is the school fund so economically handled or so nearly all paid to those who earn it in the school-room." The Governor also gave the assurance that "as prosperity gives them ability, the people will increase the resources of the school system and its usefulness."—*N. Y. Post.*

CLEVELAND AND [illegible]

[illegible]

When certain [illegible] of the [illegible] Administration are short of [illegible] for their guns, they fall back upon the oft-repeated charges of [illegible] in the relations between the President and the members of his Cabinet. How absurd most of the stories of this character are when confronted with the facts! And none is more absurd than the one which is often repeated that the President is a sort of petty despot who has changed the official relation of Cabinet officers from the old one of advisers to that of clerks in charge, though not in control, of the several departments.

The writers who are continually putting afloat assertions of this character know very well that they can not be denied or [illegible]. The President and the several members of his Cabinet alone can with a knowledge of the facts dispute such assertions, but for the President, or any member of his official family, to enter into a denial of such allegations would be incompatible with the dignity of the offices they hold. Fortunately, however, the common sense of the American public can be reached, even though direct denials from the interested persons can not be had. The logic of facts in this as in other matters is indisputable.

What are the facts as to Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet that are known or may be learned by every one? Mr. Cleveland came into office as President without practical experience of National Administration. He selected as his Cabinet officers three men of long experience in national affairs as Representatives and Senators in Congress; three whose services in the higher line of political organization had made their names household words in their party, and the seventh a jurist of unquestioned ability and respectability. This Cabinet, thus selected, he has held intact for nearly two years, longer than any President since Van Buren, except Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, who did not change their Cabinets at all, and Buchanan, whose Cabinet lasted three years without a change in its personnel. Harrison changed the membership of his Cabinet in the first year of his administration. Polk in the first year reorganized his. Lincoln changed his Secretaries of War in the first year after his election. Grant changed his Secretary of State and of the Interior within a month, and Hayes within two years changed his Secretaries of War and of the Interior, his Postmaster-General and his Attorney-General.

In spite of assaults upon almost every member of his Cabinet, which have been characterized by malice, mendacity and violence, Mr. Cleveland's official family in the twenty-first month of its establishment remains the same as it was when he gathered it about him on March 4, 1885.

In view of these facts alone, can any thinking person credit the assertion that there have been serious differences in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet or that he has treated his Cabinet officers with disrespect? Is it credible that Secretary Bayard, with his seventeen years of experience of public life, would submit to be treated as a mere executive clerk by a man who was a novice in National affairs when he had attained to the degree of master? That Mr. Lamar, a representative statesman of the South, who was a national legislator ere Mr. Cleveland had cast his first vote, would permit himself to be thus slighted? That Mr. Manning, Mr. Cleveland's friend and counsellor before the Presidency had dawned upon his wildest ambition: his guiding spirit in later days and the manager of his campaign for election to the office of Chief Magistrate, would brook such treatment now? Each of these three has had excellent opportunities to withdraw from the Cabinet, without trouble, had they wished it, and yet they remained beside their chief. Surely, the common sense of the American people will assume that these men did remain because they desired to assist that chief in administering the laws of the land, not as executive clerks, but as advisers and counsellors. And so with all the others.

And in like manner with regard to the stories of discord and disagreement within the Cabinet. The standing of the gentlemen who compose it, and the fact that they show no disposition to retire from it, ought to be sufficient proof that there is no foundation for statements which discredit their high character, and which go uncontradicted by them, for the sole reason that the dignity of the office they hold does not permit of their stooping to resent such imputations.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Blaine and Logan.

I heard an interesting story the other day about the last call Logan made upon Blaine. Before the Republican convention of 1884, Mr. Blaine sought a conference with Mrs. Logan, whom he told he did not expect to be nominated, and through her arranged for a coalition between the Blaine and Logan managers, William Walter Phelps acting as the go-between. Logan was assured that the Blaine strength would be cast for him on the second ballot. The day before the convention Mr. Phelps telegraphed the General that it would be impossible to do that, and asked if he would accept the Vice-Presidency. Logan replied that he would prefer his seat in the Senate, and emphatically declined. Then, when Blaine was nominated, the second place on the ticket was given him nolens volens. When his friends returned from the convention and reported to Logan all that had occurred, and charged treachery on Blaine's part, the General got in his carriage with Mrs. Logan and drove to Blaine's house on Lafayette square for an explanation. They sent up their cards and after waiting a long time the servant returned with the word that Mr. Blaine was not feeling well, and asked to be excused. That was the end of the long intimacy between the two families, and Blaine and Logan have since met only in the presence of large numbers of people in the most formal manner.—*Chicago News.*

What He Would Do.

If the appeals of the Plumed Knight to the war prejudices of the people mean any thing they mean that if the Republican party can get back into power with him at its head an attempt will be made to control the Southern States from Washington, as was the case during the Administration of General Grant. As a result of that policy the South became solid. Business depression was everywhere noticeable and the majority of the people were impoverished. Neither whites nor blacks made any progress, and nearly all of the former slave States were given over to turmoil and disaster.

What infatuation is it that induces a man who wishes to stand well with the people to strive to turn them back to the old regime of blood, despair and ruin? From the standpoint of the Northern Republican nothing could be more short-sighted than the readoption of a policy which would have no other result than that which made it abhorred by every body except the contemptible adventurers who profited by their country's sorrows and [illegible].—*Chicago Herald.*

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A Body of Men Composed of Most Excellent Material.

The smallness of the regular army, which may be regarded mainly as a police for keeping the Indians in order, renders it essential that the militia of the various States, on whom we would have to rely in case of National emergency, should be kept up to a standard of efficiency and discipline requisite for such an emergency. The National Government has been devoting much attention to this subject, and the annual report of the Adjutant-General contains some valuable suggestions and interesting points on the citizen soldiery of the Republic. The result of the inspection of State troops convinces General Drum that there is shown "a slowly maturing temper and character, destined to still more closely unite the regular army and militia." This is a flattering tribute from such a source and an encouragement to our National guard. General Drum's recommendations are highly practical, and they should be deeply considered by the military authorities in each State. It must be acknowledged that there is yet too much of the holiday character about State encampments and too little of the actual business of the soldier's life. Much valuable time is lost in elementary company's drills, which should be confined to the armory, and while the troops are in camp they should be instructed and practiced in skirmish and battalion drills. General Drum also recommends a plain, but serviceable, fatigue uniform for the troops of each State. There has been a marked improvement in the appearance of our citizen soldiers of late years and less of the jim-crack, toy business. The recommendation to provide the troops with improved arms and ammunition of the same pattern as the regular army, is one that will be unhesitatingly concurred in by every member of the militia. The admirable system put in force in this State by General Porter, by which the military establishment is brought more directly under the control and supervision of headquarters, might be profitably adopted in all other States. It makes the National guard a well appointed, easily handled force and fulfils the prime objects of maintaining such a force. There is excellent material in the militia of the various States, and, if General Drum's suggestions are carried out, that material may be brought to a high state of efficiency.—*Albany Argus.*

The Volcanoes of Japan.

The last part of the "Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan" is wholly occupied with an elaborate paper by Prof. Milne, of Tokio, on "The Volcanoes of Japan." No fewer than 129 volcanoes are indicated on the map which accompanies the memoir, and of these 51 are still active. About 233 eruptions are recorded, and it is noted that the greater number have occurred in the months of February and April. One of the most interesting parts of the paper refers to the famous Fuji-san, or, as foreigners generally call it, Fusiyama. After many observations Prof. Milne concludes that the height of this *mons excelsus et singularis*, as Kampfer termed it, lies between 12,400 and 12,450 feet.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Josh Billings remarks: "After several years uv reflection, I have come to the konklusion that the three most difficult things in life are: 1. Carrying an armful of live eels up a steep hill without spillin' an eel. 2. Aktin' as a referee at a dog fight without gittin' mad. 3. Edit'n' a newspaper; and the last is harder than the fust."

Dr. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

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Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

How to keep apples in winter—don't eat them.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 25	@ 4 00
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 75
Good Packers	4 00	@ 4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80	@ 81
No. 3 red	76	@ 78
Corn—No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	@ 38¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	@ 30
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 80	@ 7 60
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	11 87½	@12 00
Lard—Prime Steam	6¾	@ 7
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@ 21
Choice to fancy Creamery	28	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@ 2 00
POTATOES—Per bushel	35	@ 42
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 90½
No. 2 red	89¾	@ 90½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@ 49½
Oats—mixed	34½	@ 42
PORK—Mess	11 50	@11 75
LARD—Western steam	6 55	@ 6 57½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red		@ 78¼
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 77½
Corn—No. 2		@ 37¾
Oats—No. 2		@ 27
PORK—Mess		@10 95
LARD—Steam		@ 6 20
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	87½	@ 88
Corn—Mixed	46¾	@ 47
Oats—Mixed	33	@ 34
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@11 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 50	@ 4 62½
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 62½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 78½
Corn—mixed		@ 35½
Oats—mixed		@ 29
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77½
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 30
PORK—Mess		@11 00
LARD—Steam	7 50	@ 8 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	2 25	@ 3 75
Medium Leaf	5 50	@ 6 00
Good Leaf	7 50	@ 8 50

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[illegible]
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[illegible]

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[illegible] Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. [illegible], Cincinnati, O.

Most women are clothes observers.—Washington Critic.

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Painful Paroxysms Cured.
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Mr. Luke Bochman, livery stable keeper, Charlotte, Michigan, writes that for ten years he suffered from a cough, which nothing would remove. At last he used Red Star Cough Cure, and the efficacy was so swift and magical that he pronounces it the greatest ever known.
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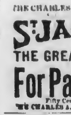

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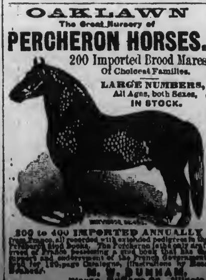

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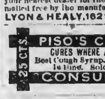

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1886. NUMBER 6.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE orange crop has been a dead failure in Louisiana.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD [illegible] defenses for the Pacific coast.

ONE New York lady lays out $100 a year on items for a poodle.

PRAIRIE fires have devastated 2,500,000 acres in Texas this year.

CONNECTICUT has [illegible] acres of oyster ground under cultivation.

NINE pearl peas in a half-open golden pod make a new hair pin.

SNOW is lying two and one-half feet deep in portions of New Hampshire.

IN Lehigh County, Pa., turkeys are driven to market in droves like cattle.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND saved about $25,000 from his first year's salary.

THE Austrian government has prohibited the American game of poker.

"SUNSET" COX says it is like being in Paradise to get back to America.

CHICAGO has a toboggan slide [illegible] feet long and Brooklyn one [illegible] feet high.

A MAN in Newfoundland claims to have caught a codfish weighing 112 pounds.

A KEEN Charlestonian is selling samples of earthquake sand for twenty-five cents.

THE Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing white and curly brimmed hats in England.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been started for the erection of a monument over the grave of Ex-President Arthur.

PARSONS, the condemned Chicago Anarchist, is employing his time in prison writing a political novel.

SIXTY sacks of delayed mail were received at Deadwood, Dak., by the first stage after the recent storm.

CERTAIN phrases are peculiar to certain times of the year. The one that is seasonable now is "Shut that door!"

NEWSPAPERS which boastfully call themselves "family journals," publish the Colin Campbell nastiness in all its details.

JOHN PETER RICHARDSON, Governor of South Carolina, is the fifth member of his family who has been elected to that office.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD says that the people of New York pay $100,000 annually for recording the surplus words in their mortgages.

THE Musquakie Indians, whose reservation of 13,000 acres is situated about three miles West of Tama City, Ia., number 400.

THERE is a blind boy in Brooklyn who takes dictation on a type-writer faster than any known expert in the possession of good eyesight.

THE receipts of cotton at Norfolk, Va., now average over 5,000 bales per day, and the season is expected to be the heaviest ever experienced there.

ALL the prehistoric sepulchres in Mexico are now doomed to desecration. A solid gold idol weighing fifty pounds has been found in one of them.

THE German Reichstag proposes to substitute for dueling the casting of lots, the loser to go quietly off by himself and carefully commit suicide.

TWO thousands yards of flannel have been given to the aged poor of Derry, N. H., this fall, according to the bequest of the late Sylvanus Brown.

ALVAN CLARKE, the venerable and famous telescope maker of Cambridge, is eighty-two years of age, but hale and hearty, and works regularly.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has sent to President Cleveland a copy of the edition of Dante recently printed for Victor Emmanuel, Italian Prince Royal.

A GOOD-SIZED hog which jumped overboard in Lake Erie when the steamer was a mile off the shore landed in a little over an hour in pretty good condition.

STALE bread may be made to renew its youth and become almost as palatable as fresh bread by reheating it in a covered dish to prevent undue loss of moisture.

PLOWING and skating are both going on in North Dakota. The weather this fall has been so dry that the frost can not get into the ground, it being thus left loose for the plow.

FLIRTING with servant girls has led to the dismissal of one New Brunswick (N. J.) police officer, and several other members of the force are awaiting trial on the same charge.

THE lady who did the whirlpool in a barrel is not in receipt of many offers from museum managers. There has been overproduction in the Niagara navigating industry of late.

THE King of Holland is an admirer of American institutions. He heats his palace at Amsterdam with an American base-burning coal stove, and he has his eye on a tin e g-poacher.

CALIFORNIA is said to have sent 20,000 tons of grapes to the East this season. The total crop is estimated at 178,000 tons, worth on an average $20 a ton, or $3,560,000 in the aggregate.

EXPERIENCE shows that in every case where women have taken an active part in the Socialistic campaign their speeches have been more inflammatory than those of the male agitators.

AN iron tower four hundred and forty feet high, will be erected at the top of Oxford street, London, to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. The contracts have been concluded and the work will be begun in January.

IT is said, on the authority of an old circus man, that since the Charleston earthquake there is no money in the show business in the South; that the colored people have taken entirely to camp-meetings and religious revivals.

A DEFECT has been discovered in the construction of the Bartholdi statue, says the Chicago *Tribune*. There is no way by which a long icicle can be removed from the end of her nose except by shooting at it from the pedestal with a gun.

JOHN MACKAY is said to have lately squeezed $3,000,000 out of San Francisco mining stock operators. He caught three big operators short of 20,000 shares apiece of Consolidated Virginia, and gave them such a twist as has not been known in the California speculative camp in many a year.

THEY say a woman can not keep a secret, but a commercial traveler is under arrest in Washington charged with marrying a whole family of sisters without letting one know his relations to the others.

MASPERO, the Egyptologist, says it is all humbug to claim that the pyramids of Egypt were long in construction. Three or four years, he believes, sufficed for the building of the highest of them.

A QUILT containing 3,163 pieces of calico has just been completed by Mrs. Mattie Wooten, of Viola, Tenn. No two pieces in the quilt are alike, each one having been taken from different pieces of calico.

A LAD in South Boston having handed his teacher a note, reading "Licking don't do this boy no good. Talk to him," provoked an inquiry that led to the discovery that he had himself written the note.

A RICH English lady living in Nice sent for the famous London doctor, Sir Andrew Clark, to come and prescribe for her in a recent illness. The physician was induced to make the journey and received the extraordinary fee of $25,000.

MR. M. K. FINCHER, who farms near Rome, Ga., killed three hogs recently which weighed 911 pounds, an average of 304 pounds each. They were only twenty-one months and a half old, and were of the Big Guinea and Berkshire breeds.

HEWITT'S NEW BILL.

To Provide for Special Deposits of Public Money.

And to Anticipate the Payment of Interest on the Bonded Debt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the House to-day Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the United States and to provide for special deposits of the public money. The following is the text of the bill:

SECTION 1. That out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the payment of so much of the interest on the interest-bearing bonds of the United States as shall be in excess of the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, by the payment in gross of such sum in each case as shall be equal to the aggregate present worth of such excess of interest thereon. And, for the purpose of ascertaining such present worth, the interest upon the amount paid by the United States in anticipation of such excess of interest shall be computed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, reckoned quarterly, so as to secure to the United States the benefit of compound interest thereon.

SEC. 2. That when such payment of interest in anticipation of the maturity thereof shall have been accepted by any holder of the bonded indebtedness of the United States, the bonds shall be distinctly stamped and properly indorsed, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe so as to show the reduced rate of interest thereafter to be paid thereon, and the coupons, if any, shall be cut off and canceled, and for the coupons so canceled shall be substituted new coupons bearing the reduced rate of interest, and the bonds so stamped shall be receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as security for the issue of the circulating notes of any national banking association to the full extent of the par value of the said bonds instead of 90 per cent., as now required by law.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit from time to time with any national banking association any portion of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated upon the security of an equal amount of the bonded or other indebtedness of the United States; provided, the whole amount of special deposits shall not at any time exceed [illegible]; and all such deposits shall be subject to call upon such notice as the Secretary of the Treasury may see fit to prescribe.

Sale at the Dead Letter Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The sale of articles that have accumulated in the Dead Letter office during the past year commenced to-day. The ninety-five paged catalogue enumerates twenty-five thousand articles, divided into forty-five hundred packages. There are ladies' under garments and plug tobacco, Bibles and revolvers, face powder, cosmetics and seersucker suits, bath towls and dentists' tools, Easter eggs and men's pants, ladies' hair bangs and egg beaters, crucifixes and a rope halter, playing cards and an infant's wardrobe, ear muffs and linen dusters, embalming needles and some bottles of the Elixir of Life, and so on through the list of necessaries and luxuries.

Indians in Beecher's Church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A score of Indians from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, in their native costumes and with waving plumes, were seen in the pews of Plymouth church yesterday morning, and the savages behaved as decorously as the other members of the congregation. They listened attentively to the sermon of Mr. Beecher, and the majority of the people in the church did not know of their presence until Mr. Beecher referred to the "sons of the forest" who were present. In the midst of the sermon some street urchins were heard giving imitation war whoops outside the church.

Slew His Sire, the King.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The *Sret* says that Gashan Khan, the ruler of Coundskout, Central Asia, and England's stanch friend, was recently murdered at the instance of his son, Sander Khan, who is England's sworn enemy. Sander Khan is making preperations to resist the Cashmere vassals of England should they attempt to interfere to avenge the death of Gashan.

Senator Smith's Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—The circuit court of Indiana has rendered a decision in the suit of State Senator Smith against the Secretary of State to prevent him from delivering the returns to the Lieutenant Governor. It sustained the demurrer, and the case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

A Girl Charged With Mail Robbery.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—Ida Baldridge, a young daughter of Ex-Postmaster Baldridge, of Greensburg, Westmoreland County, was arrested at that place this morning for robbing the mails. She was well and favorably known in the town, and her arrest caused intense surprise.

Poisons Herself and Child.

PUTNAM, CONN., Dec. 13.—The wife of A. Lincoln Fairchild quarreled with her husband yesterday. Subsequently she took morphine and gave a dose of the drug to her child. The child died, but by unremitting efforts the woman's life was saved. It is believed that she is insane. Jealousy on both sides led to the quarrel.

Freight Conductors' Strike.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 13.—The freight conductors on the line of the L., N. A. & C. railroad went on strike to-day on demand for an advance in pay, from two and a half to three cents per mile and an allowance for lost time, which the management refused. Freight trains from one end of the road to the other are tied up.

Secretary Manning Will Stick.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Manning said last night that he had no thought of resigning, and that his health is improving daily.

Fell Dead at His Bridal Dance.

MANISTEE, MICH., Dec. 13.—Charles Brown and Miss Cora Sibley were married last Saturday evening. After the ceremony a social dance was enjoyed. About two hours after the ceremony the bridal couple were dancing together, when the groom fell dead with heart-disease.

Broke the Kaiser's Window.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—A poorly-dressed, hungry-looking man was arrested here yesterday for throwing a stone through the window of Emperor William's library in the palace of the Unter den Linden.

—Customer—"How much will you charge to give me a reading of my head?" Phrenologist—"Well, sir, you can have a verbal examination for fifty cents; a written one for one dollar." C.—"Go ahead; just a verbal one." P.—"Well, in the first place, you have the organ of combativeness very largely developed." C.—"How! What's that you say?" P.—"You have the bump of combativeness very large." C.—"Darned lie! If you say it again I will knock you down." —*Prairie Farmer.*

—"Where are you taking that window frame to, Hanserl?" "To the town, your reverence!" "What are you going to do with it when you get there?" "Why, you see, I read in the paper that people pay as much as fifty marks for a window when there's a procession, and so I'm going to sell it!"

—Three burglars worked all night on a safe in a Michigan town, and when they finally got it open they found six postal cards and five postage stamps. Seems as though professional labor was more poorly paid every year. —*Burlington Free Press.*

DANGEROUS GAME.

A Large Number of Two-Dollar Bills Being Converted Into Tens and Put Into Circulation.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—A new swindle has been invented here by the counterfeiters and shovers of the queer which is calculated to deceive almost any one. During the last three or four years the business of counterfeiting bank notes and greenbacks has become very dangerous and almost impossible on account of the paper of which the currency is manufactured. The new scheme is to change two-dollar bills into tens and it is so cleverly done that many small shopkeepers have been victimized. The dodge has been worked successfully in the Third and Thirteenth street police districts. Several days ago Lieutenant Hohsman discovered one of the bogus ten-dollar notes. The bill had been altered in an ingenious manner and at first sight appeared to be genuine. The figure 10 had been cut from the imitation bill advertisements and carefully pasted over the 2 on the greenbacks. To still further deceive the unwary the two dollars printed in the center of the bill was mutilated and blurred beyond recognition. A woman named Stricher, who keeps a cigar store at [illegible] Vine street, took one of the changed notes yesterday and carried it to Hammond street Station, where the police took it as a basis upon which to act in searching for the counterfeiters. It has been ascertained that a large number of these bogus bills are in circulation, but the police can't locate the men who are doing the work. The United States Secret Service officers will take hold of the matter at once. It is thought that the criminals are located somewhere in this city. The cleverness which they have shown in doing the work indicate that they are old timers who know all about counterfeiting.

THREE LIVES LOST

By Inhaling the Gas From a Stove Inadvertently Left Open.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Mrs. McClure and her grown daughter and son were asphyxiated by coal gas last night at their residence, in the suburban town of Maplewood. They closed all the doors and windows tightly on retiring and forgot to replace a stove-lid after replenishing the parlor fire. Mrs. McClure appeared to have fallen senseless while trying to get out to the open air. Her daughter was lying lifeless across a chair a few feet from her bed. The son was on his knees before the door, and evidently had become unconscious during a stupefied search for the knob of the door.

Shot His Daughter for a Burglar.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 12.—J. C. Hill, a prominent resident of Edgewood, a wealthy suburb of this city, mistook his daughter for a burglar and shot her through the neck, inflicting a dangerous and, it is feared, fatal wound. Mr. Hill made collections of about $5,000, which he took to his home to keep over night. His daughter who had a bad toothache, arose early this morning and went down to the library to the fire to warm herself. Her father, hearing the noise, thought burglars were in the house, and taking his revolver, followed her down stairs. When he reached the door of the library, he fired, the ball striking his daughter in the back of the neck, and passing to the front. The young lady is in a critical condition, and her father is almost crazed with grief.

A Frightened Hearse-Driver.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 12.—Yesterday morning, while a hearse-driver was taking the body of a man named Hermoudez to Dolores Cemetery, he heard a weak voice call in: "Senor! Senor!" He still drove on, and the voice repeated: "Senor, where are you taking me?" Then he turned back, and found that the dead man had broken open his coffin and was sitting up looking at him. He gave a yell and fell in a faint, and when he recovered the corpse had fled. Nothing is known of the fugitive's whereabouts.

Bold Safe Robbery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—George Bilton's liquor saloon, in Park Row adjoining the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge, was robbed of $1,200 early this morning by burglars who had concealed themselves in the building. The bartenders were fastened in their room over the saloon by an iron bar, and the burglars drilled the safe in full view from the street and in the glare of an electric light. They mixed and drank several glasses of liquor while in the saloon. The robbery is one of the most daring on record in this city.

Tramp Mangled.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Dec. 12.—Job Hervey, a tramp from Pittsburgh, while stealing a ride on the east-bound Big Four passenger train last night, was ordered off the platform of the baggage car by the brakeman at Stockwell. When getting off the train suddenly backed up, and his legs being caught beneath the platform were both badly broken. The man was taken in charge by the township trustee, and surgical aid rendered.

Palace Wrecked by Dynamite.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 12.—A box containing 200 pounds of dynamite was conveyed to the summer residence of King Charles at Cotrocene last night and exploded against the side of the building, badly shattering it and smashing all the windows. The mangled corpse of a man was found near the spot, but his identity could not be ascertained. The police have not been able to find a clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Train Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Passengers on the train which was raided by highwaymen near Bellevue Station, Tex., Saturday, saved $12,000 in money and $4,000 worth of diamonds by giving them to the ladies, who were not searched. The highwaymen secured only about $100 in money and a number of watches.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—A boiler in Hazlett & Underhill's dry house and box factory at Cambridge exploded yesterday morning, injuring seven men, three of whom it is reported are fatally hurt. Frank Silve was badly burned and will die. Seven other persons were seriously scalded and bruised but it is thought they will all recover.

A $4,000,000 House on Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 12.—The newly-erected $4,000,000 State House caught fire early this morning. The flames were confined to one room. The damage is about $10,000.

A Defaulter's Case Compromised.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The civil suits against James A. Wallace the cashier of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Bank, who was defaulter to the amount of 50,000, have been compromised by his attorneys by the payment of $17,366. An effort will be made to secure a pardon for Wallace, that he may be exempt from criminal prosecution.

Acquitted of Murdering Her Husband.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—It took a jury twenty minutes last night to acquit Mrs. Mary Chadek of the murder of her husband, Thomas Chadek, postmaster at Deer Brook.

Took All They Had in They World.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.—A family named Foster, consisting of man, wife and baby, were robbed of $850, all they had in the world, on a Rock Island train, near this city. Foster had sold his farm in Northern Illinois and was going to Colorado to settle. They proceeded penniless on their journey.

Crooked Financiers Under Arrest.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., Dec. 12.—Solomon Frankel, a member of the stock-broking firm of Frankel & Co., which failed a few days ago, was arrested last night charged with embezzlement. W. E. P. Blauvelt, proprietor of the Gold Hill Bank, was also arrested, charged with a similar offense.

TO SING OR NOT TO SING.

The Question of Catholics Warbling in Protestant Worship.

Archbishop Ryan Says That They Can Not—It is an Established Principle, and Not a Decree of the Recent Plenary Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—A Cincinnati dispatch published here to-day announced that Archbishop Elder had forbidden Roman Catholic vocalists and musicians to employ their talents in Protestant churches and intimated that the promulgation of the order was the result of an action taken by the recent Plenary Council held in Baltimore. The attention of Archbishop Ryan was called to the dispatch with the request that he would give some information of the action of the council on the question. He replied that to the best of his knowledge no discussion had been had on the subject. "It is a long-established rule of the Church," he said, "that singers and musicians who are members shall not use their talents in other churches, and I take it that Archbishop Elder has merely made this announcement to call the attention of those who may have disregarded the requirements of that offense. The principle is well established and the Church deals with this offense as it does with others. Of course, if we have members who desire to sing in other churches, they are at perfect liberty to exercise their individual rights, but the moment they do so they cease to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and can only return to it in the same manner as those who for other offenses have been removed from its protection." Concerning the decree recently issued by Archbishop Ryan, that hereafter the Catholic churches would not be allowed to accept money raised by balls, the Archbishop said there was nothing to add to what had already been published. "The Plenary Council decreed it," he said, "and I promulgated the order. I must decline to express any opinion of the action of the Council."

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.

The Administration Organ Expresses Great Friendship and Desire for a Treaty.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—A City of Mexico special to the *Herald* says: "*El Partido Liberal* (Administration organ) says, in its leader to-day, that President Cleveland's message shows the American Government to be well disposed toward Mexico, and that it seems reasonable to suppose that the Government at Washington has perceived the magnitude and importance of the commercial and industrial relations of the two countries. Assurance is given that Mexico feels herself attracted by the generous and progressive interests of the country of Washington. Hope is expressed that the citizens of the United States may not interpret the patriotic spirit of the Mexican people in recent international incident as indicating hostility toward the Nation, with which it is hoped relations may become more and more intimate and friendly. The belief is expressed that the Washington Cabinet will modify its ideas regarding the principle of extra territorial jurisdiction, which is maintained also by other civilized nations. It is also said that this difference of opinion on a legal point will not prejudice the preparation of a new treaty of friendship and commerce. The entire article is cordial in tone, and corresponds to the sentiments of Minister Mariscal. The article may be taken to express the views of President Diaz.

Ericssons's Latest Invention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Ericsson, the famous inventor, who has been experimenting for fifteen years with a view to utilizing the heat of the sun as a motive power, announces that he has finally perfected a motor, costing but little more than a steam engine, with which, in hot countries, an amount of work can be obtained which would, in one year, more than repay the extra cost of the apparatus. He hopes to interest capitalists in the invention.

Carried Off by Cholera.

DECATUR, IND., Dec. 10.—The hog cholera that made its appearance here in September still continues with unabated fury on what hogs are left. The crop of hogs is all sold or dead in this part of the county. Farmers usually hold their hogs here till the first of January before marketing, but they sold what did not die half fattened, as soon as the disease made its appearance in their neighborhood. The estimated loss by cholera is $30,000 in this county.

A Young Man's Rash Act.

MARION, IND., Dec. 10.—On Nov. 6 Roy Barnes, the thirteen-year-old son of Dr. Barnes, a prominent physician, gave Fred Love, the eleven-year-old son of Lemon Love, a piece of wood filled with gunpowder, and told him to burn it out with a hot iron for a pipe. Young Love did so, and the block exploded, terribly mutilating his hand. To-day Love's father brought suit against Dr. Barnes for $5,000 damages for the injury.

Death List of the Forty-Ninth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The death of Representative Dowdney, which was announced to-day, swells to twelve the death list of the Forty-ninth Congress. It is as follows: Vice-President Hendricks, Senators Miller (Cal.) and Pike (N. H.), Representatives Elwood (Ill.), Rankin (Wis.), Hahn (La.), Beach, Arnot and Dowdney (N. Y.), Price (Wis.), Cole (Md.), and Duncan (Pa.).

Fatal Burning.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Jacob Wagner, of Tremont City, this county, left her house a few minutes a day or two ago, to go to a neighbor's house on an errand. While she was away her infant son's clothes caught fire. The mother returned just in time to see her child writhing in the flames. She rolled it over on the floor, but the child's life was lost. The mother is almost crazed with grief.

Steamship Line to the Congo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In a recent dispatch to the State Department Mr. Tree, the American Minister at Brussels, reports that the Government of the independent State of Congo has contracted for the establishment of a regular line of Belgian steamers between Antwerp and the Congo. The vessels will depart from Antwerp at first once every six weeks, but eventually once a month.

Fatal Thirteen.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Two life boats, each containing thirteen, were wrecked off Southport to-day while attempting the rescue of a crew of a disabled ship, and all hands were lost.

Crusade Against Wildcat Insurance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A crusade against insurance companies that are non-resident corporations, and certain insurance brokers, all of whom have failed to comply with the insurance laws of the State, has been inagurated by the commencement of lawsuits in the Superior Court.

Mr. Ames Employs Bad Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Theodore Melze, confidental clerk of Minor T. Ames, the millionaire coal dealer, has not yet been prosecuted for his $100,000 defalcation. To-day Mr. Ames discovered another defalcation, a small one, by his agent at the south pier, H. B. Thomas. The man was promptly arrested.

Quarantine Against Cholera.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 10.—A further proclamation has been issued by Governor Ireland, ordering that on and after December 7, 1886, quarantine shall be enforced again to all ports and places in South America, and all other parts of the world where cholera exists.

Another Hunter on the Death-Roll.

MADISON, IND., Dec. 10.—Elijah Lockridge, a young man aged about twenty years, residing in Milton Township, this county, while out hunting yesterday evening, fatally injured himself. In climbing over a fence his gun was accidentally discharged the entire charge of shot entering the lower part of the abdomen, producing a mortal wound.

STICKING TO IT.

Further Confirmation of the Finding of a Diamond Mine at Paducah.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 9.—The report of a diamond field [illegible] in the vicinity of Paducah, Ky., has received further confirmation in a letter from W. H. [illegible] giving the result of the examination of the specimens [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] in a letter to Mr. [illegible] "I told you [illegible] as to the [illegible] and [illegible] diamonds [illegible] quarter [illegible] was [illegible] The gravel [illegible] pebbles [illegible] The specimens I gathered have been submitted to several good geologists and lapidaries and [illegible] a unanimous opinion that the stones are [illegible] A lapidary friend [illegible] one of the largest specimens. He says it is a diamond, but so dark that it is of comparatively little value as a brilliant. [illegible] considerable interest is manifested here over my discoveries and a government party will probably visit Paducah in the spring and make an extensive survey of the deposits." The letter has caused considerable excitement here and half the city are talking of nothing but diamonds to-night.

Death at the Curve.

BRADDOCK, PA., Dec. 9.—The fast line on the Pennsylvania railroad going east this evening came thundering around the sharp curve near the depot, striking a party of four young people, who were not aware of the approaching train until it was upon them. Bridget McCarthy and [illegible] were killed instantly. Their bodies were terribly mangled and crushed almost beyond recognition. Barbara Conway and Festus Cook, the other couple, were thrown from the track, but escaped with slight cuts and bruises. The parties were residents of Braddock.

Blown to Atoms.

JERSEY SHORE, PA., Dec. 9.—A Beech Creek railroad engine, which had just left the shops and came to a standstill near the station here, exploded this afternoon, killing Phil. H. Knight and James Wearne, engineers, and Alan Ramsey, fireman, and J. C. Field and J. H. Stapleton, machinists, were seriously injured. The body of Engineer Knight was gathered up in small fragments, and the body of the fireman was also badly mutilated. The body of Fields had been thrown a distance of fifteen hundred feet. It is thought that the steam gauge of the locomotive did not work properly, as it only registered 141.

Patent Infringement Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Herman Roger, a citizen of California, and Louis R. Roger, a citizen of Europe, through their attorneys, began a suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day against Herman and Julius Loesher, of Chicago, for $50,000. The plaintiffs claim that in 1868 they invented certain machinery for treating hides, which they had patented, and they aver that the defendants have been making and selling and using their invention.

Cheap Ocean Travel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The agents of the Guion, Inman and Cunard lines in this city announced to-day that their rates for prepaid steerage tickets to New York had been reduced to $15. No change was made in outward rates. The National line, which keeps a differential rate, has reduced prepaid steerage tickets to $13. The agents of the Anchor and Monarch lines are awaiting instructions from Europe before making any change, but will undoubtedly cut rates to-morrow.

What Does It Indicate?

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 9.—A magnetic disturbance of great intensity was noted here yesterday. At 11:20 a. m. a magnetic needle two feet long moved over an arc of five degrees. The motion of the north pole of the needle was from a point two degrees to the west of the magnetic meridian to three degrees to the east. This is the most violent magnetic disturbance since that on the morning of September 1, following the great Charleston earthquake.

Free Delivery Towns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The towns in Ohio which will be affected by the bill extending the free delivery system, passed by the House to-day, should it become a law, are: Chillicothe, Delaware, Hamilton, Lima, Middletown, Newark, Painesville, Piqua, Portsmouth, Salem, Steubenville, Tiffin, Wooster, Xenia. Kentucky—Frankfort, Paducah. Indiana—Elkhart, Logansport, New Albany, Vincennes.

A Spook-Haunted Wreck.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 9.—It has been found necessary to postpone the sale of the wrecked Swedish bark Squando because of the ghost stories told of the craft which render it impossible to induce men to work on her. She is said to be haunted by the headless spook of the ship's mate, who was killed by the captain because of suspected undue intimacy with the latter's wife.

Senator Jones Injured in a Runaway.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—This afternoon Senator C. W. Jones, of Florida, and his son, who arrived this morning from Columbia College, were out riding, when a runaway threw the Senator out of the carriage, badly straining his side. He will be laid up for some time, but expects to be in Washington after the holidays.

Chattanooga Will Subscribe $100,000.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 9.—At a public meeting of citizens to-night, including the Board of Trade, it was agreed to subscribe $100,000 to the Chattanooga and Columbus (Ga.) railroad. This insures the building of the road via Rome. President Williamson, in an interview, said work would be commenced within ten days.

Record of the Plague.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 9.—Telegrams from Rosario, dated December 7, say that on Monday the heat was terrific, and that a heavy rain fell during the night. Twenty-two deaths from cholera occurred on that day. During the past twenty-four hours there have been seven deaths and no new cases. In Cordova during the same period seventeen new cases and ten deaths.

A Prolicide Sentenced to Death.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Dec. 9.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Lee Shellenberger, convicted of the murder of his little daughter, was overruled yesterday, and he was sentenced to be hanged March 25.

Killed Returning From Church.

DEFIANCE, O., Dec. 9.—Mathias Pfeiffer, aged seventy years, after attending mass at the Catholic Church this morning started for his home, two blocks away, taking the B. and O. railroad track as the shortest route. Being slightly deaf, he did not hear an approaching freight train, which struck and killed him instantly.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9.—The boiler of the Union Flour Mill, near Canal Fulton, O., exploded to-day, wrecking the building, killing the head miller, name unknown, and severely injuring several others.

A Cuban Mulatto Suicided.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—A mulatto from Cuba applied at a Baltimore station-house for lodging. He had plenty of money, but on account of his color could not gain admittance to a lodging house. His feet were badly frost bitten. This morning the turnkey found him hanging by the neck to the grating of his cell. In his pocket was found $315.

Pointing Firearms.

URBANA, O., Dec. 9.—August Gabring, who shot and seriously wounded Leroy Hunter, while playing Jesse James, is in jail and will be prosecuted under the law prohibiting the pointing of firearms.

MR. MANNING'S POLICY.

The Financial Aims of the Administration Outlined.

Some Novel Propositions Advanced in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Silver, Public Debt and Reduction of Taxation Discussed.

[illegible]

The report then takes on the form of an essay on the monetary history of the United States. "The act of 1873 did not demonetize silver. It retired no silver coin from circulation, but took a sure way to keep all our fractional silver coin at home. The act of 1878 did not remonetize silver, but it did limit monetization to treasury purchases for non-fractional coin. It took a sure way to keep all our non-fractional silver coin at home.

"The method of the two acts is identical. Exportation would only be possible at a loss on the silver coined under either act. In both acts monetization is denied except to treasury purchases. The door of the mint is shut to the public by both acts. Both acts are innocent of a share in causing the monetary dislocation, although the act of 1878 helps to prolong it. In 1873 we had not escaped the paper-money plague, and our resumption of the use of the two metals and current redemption of paper did not begin till the monetary dislocation was far advanced.

"The action of the United States in 1834, changing the ratio from fifteen to sixteen, had forestalled the act of 1873. To open our mints for the coinage of silver at sixteen to one of gold, while France was coining silver 15½ to one of gold, was, so to say, equivalent to closing our mints to the coinage of silver at all. Two ratios can not live together face to face. In the money world from that year the United States became a gold mono-metallic power, and such they have ever since remained, both when they did intend it and when they did not.

"Offering by the open mint to both metals, free coinage of silver for silver-owners into legal-tender dollars would stop the use of the mint for free coinage of gold by gold-owners. It would stop the simultaneous circulation of gold and silver dollars. The gold dollar would be at a premium and be exported. It would neither restore nor tend to restore the world-wide use of the two metals in a rated equivalence, which is the cure for the monetary dislocation, as their disjoined use has been its cause.

"I will add but one suggestion, which should be fatal to the free-silver coinage proposal. As our limited silver coinage paralyzes, so our free silver coinage at this moment would destroy the power of the United States to promote the restoration of silver to its old and equal place in the monetary order."

A negative reply is also given to the proposition that the United States continue to buy more than $2,000,000 of silver. "To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty and our interest." The report continues:

"Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world. Its origin was foreign, its remedy is international. The time is ripe for this powerful commonwealth to enter decisively upon that international transaction. The ripe moment must not be let slip.

"If the law were repealed which makes compulsory treasury purchases of silver, and if that repeal were accompanied by the declaration of Congress that the United States now hold themselves in readiness to unite with France, Germany and Great Britain in opening their mints to free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio fixed by international agreement, it is the deliberate judgment of the undersigned that before the expiration of another fiscal year this international monetary dislocation might be corrected by such an international concurrence, the two monetary metals restored to their old and universal functions as the one standard measure of prices for the world's commodities, the depression of trade and industry relieved, and a general prosperity renewed.

"To stop the purchase of silver will arrest the growth of that standing shame of our finance, the treasury surplus. It will put us in the way of abolishing the same altogether, not by cheating our creditors, shaving our pensioners, or crippling our wage-earners, but by enabling the treasury to hold the silver dollar firmly in a local parity with the gold dollar until we can unite with the leading Powers in restoring and establishing their permanent equivalence. Another year's delay in stopping the silver purchase is the loss of remunerative prices upon another wheat crop of the United States, is another year's stimulus to India's competition for the foreign markets of our agricultural product, and a reduction of our ability to hold that market against any competition in the world (measured by a common money).

"I respectfully recommend to the wisdom of Congress the unconditional repeal of the act of February 28, 1878."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt is stated as consisting of four principal items—$346,[illegible] of legal tender notes, $64,000,000 of three per cents of 1882, $250,000,000 of 4½ per cents of 1891, and $738,000,000 of four per cents of 1907. This has been paid off at an average of [illegible] a year, the $125,000,000 of surplus revenue being partly used for this and the purchase of silver, "a needless depletion of the people's earnings which the present Congress can completely cure."

The last of the public debt subject to call, $64,[illegible] of 3 per cents, Secretary Manning promises to have called for payment on or before October 1, 1887.

"Employment for the proceeds of our surplus taxation, reasons for delay in reducing our surplus taxation, can no longer be found in a rapid payment of the funded debt. Setting aside the vanishing three per cents and the unfunded debt of [illegible], the residue of the public debt has been in such wise funded by our predecessors that $250,000,000 can not be paid, except by purchase at a high premium to the bondholder, before September 1, 1891, and that $737,770,400 can not be paid except by purchase at a high premium to the bondholder, before July 1, 1907. On and after those dates, respectively, but not until then, those loans are payable, at the option of the United States, at their face and without premium. To continue our present surplus taxation, and to employ its proceeds now or for some years to come in giving to the bondholder any such, or still higher, premiums by anticipatory purchase of those bonds before they are due and payable at par, is a fiscal policy so unnecessary, extravagant and merciless to the industrious toilers of our land, from whose earnings, profits or capital are deducted and taken all the revenues of the treasury, that I can not presume their representatives in Congress would let stand any law devolving upon the head of this department such a thriftless task."

The sinking fund, according to Treasurer Jordan, will effect the payment of the whole public debt, greenbacks and bonds, by the year 1908, within a year after the last funded debt becomes due and payable. The Secretary comments on this fact says that it will be without excuse of surplus taxation if his recommendations are heeded. Besides the repeal of the Silver-Purchase act he urges the repeal of the act for the compulsory post-redemption issues and reissues of legal tender notes. "Coin, not promises, is fit for legal tender."

REDUCTION OF SURPLUS TAXATION.

The tariff on raw materials is attacked vigorously. "Indeed," the report says, "it is my own belief that whenever we begin taking off the shackles of war-tariff taxes on raw materials such increased prosperity will follow to the employers who dread it, and such larger and steadier employment to the wage-earners who need it, by increasing the sales abroad of our own manufactures, and by whipping out foreign competitors in our own markets, that we shall see our income from imported manufactures dwindle so fast as not only to compel the retention of these most fit items of revenue—whisky, tobacco and beer—but perhaps to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from two cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much from tea.

"Under our system of government by party, and the rule of the majority, I do not think it unbecoming even in a public officer at this time to recall certain public and specific pledges in respect to the sum and methods of federal taxation, subject to which the people of the United States, in the exercise of a lawful election, took away the administration of this Government from the party intrusted therewith for a quarter of a century and lodged it in other hands. Public life will cease to be the ambition of honorable and worthy men if the deliberate pledges and professed principles of political parties are not a law to their leaders."

The report then quotes the pledge of the Democratic platform to reduce taxation, and continues:

"These pledges can never be fulfilled without a reform in the sum and methods of Federal taxation. Nor can our country ever profitably [illegible]

[illegible] the consumer, who alone is taxed.

"'Protection' is also a misnomer. It implies a poverty elsewhere. That superiority over all great industry of ours does not equal [illegible] It implies infants here and adults elsewhere. Such is not our reputation. It implies that amid competition universal, where the fittest survive we shall perish. But it is everywhere else believed that whenever we shall release ourselves from bad laws and enter that competition unmanacled rivals will be distanced and our primacy established in the markets and commerce of the world.

HIGH WAGES TO AMERICAN LABOR.

"Now, one proud fact attests the substance of our prosperity, and is the guaranty as well as proof of our power to hold against all competition the markets of the United States for everything we choose to dig or fabricate or grow, and to command and control for our surplus products, against all rivals, any foreign market. We pay to labor the highest wages in the world. Highly paid labor signifies the most efficient labor—signifies that high wages are the most profitable wages—signifies that the high rate is earned.

"Were trade as free with and within all the united states of Europe as it is among the United States of America the great surplus products of our industry, including the manufactured, would have the pick of foreign markets, for the reason that our labor, being the most highly paid and insuring lowest percentage of labor cost, would everywhere surpass rivalry. The low wages of pauper labor signify least efficiency, which is but another name for highest percentage of labor-cost in the product. Other things being equal, it is obvious that high wages can never be paid unless it is profitable to pay them, and it can only be a good business to pay the highest wages, because the efficiency of those who earn them vindicates its superiority by the reduction of labor cost in the product.

"High wages to labor and cheaper product are correlative terms. Low wages to labor and a costlier product are correlative terms. The one implies the other wherever labor competes with labor upon otherwise equal ground. What pauper stands any chance competing with the intelligent artisan? The 'pauper labor of Europe' cry is a bugaboo, except that, in truth, our war-tariff taxes favor 'pauper labor' at the expense of American labor. Its products are not fenced out by our tariff laws. They come in because we ourselves destroy our own easy power of competition, even in our home market. By tariff taxes on raw materials we fence in our own surplus products, making them cost too much to compete at home, and, of course, too much to compete abroad with manufacturers from untaxed raw materials.

THE BEST TAXES TO RETAIN.

"Another proposal is to reduce taxation by cutting down the tax on whisky, tobacco and beers and removing the duty on sugar.

"Nobody pays a tax on tobacco except the consumers of tobacco. They are willing to pay for the luxury, and they ask no relief. Any probable reduction of the tax on whisky would be more likely to increase the revenue than to diminish it. The price of sugar has fallen to an exceedingly cheap rate. Our own sugar crop is so very small a part of the total amount of sugar we consume that sugar ranks next to articles wholly producted abroad, like tea and coffee, in suitability for taxation, on the ground that its consumption is universal; that the tax is easily and cheaply collected; that the increased price paid by the consumers is an unconsidered trifle, and that what is taken from the tax-payers goes into the tax-payers' treasury, not into a few private bank accounts.

THE TAXES TO BE REMITTED.

"The taxes to be first remitted are those which prevent or hinder the sale of our surplus products in foreign markets. Their removal will set capital in motion by the promise of better returns, enlarge the steady employment, and increase the annual income of many thousand wage-earners, whose prosperity will diffuse prosperity. These taxes are the duties on raw materials, and the most widely injurious of them is the tax upon raw wool.

"I respectfully recommend to Congress that they confer upon the wage-earners of the United States the boon of untaxed clothing, and in order thereto the immediate passage of an act simply and solely placing raw wool upon the free list.

"Of course a repeal of the duty on raw wool should be followed by, but need not wait for, a compensating adjustment of the duties on manufactured woolens, while our manufacturers are learning the lesson that with the highest paid and most efficient labor in the world, with the most skilled management and the best inventive appliances, they need fear no competition from any rivals in the world, in home or foreign markets, so long as they can buy their wools free of every kind. But the common, daily clothing of the American people need not be taxed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the year were $336,439,727, an increase over the previous year of $12,749,021. The total ordinary expenditures were [illegible], a decrease from the previous year of $17,743,793. The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $94,945,592, and the expenditures [illegible]. The amount of customs revenues received during the fiscal year 1886 were $192,905,023, an increase of $11,434,[illegible] over the previous year. From internal revenue taxes the receipts were $116,805,936, an increase of $4,307,[illegible].

"The total indebtedness of the United States November 1, 1886, less cash in the treasury, was $1,354,317,947, showing a reduction during the year of [illegible]. The net balance in the treasury at that date was $52,783,199. The net interest reduction was $3,219,984."

FIERCE BLAZE IN BUFFALO.

Several Large Business Places Burning—Loss Estimated at $500,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8, 3:30 a. m.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire started in the large confectionery establishment of Sibley & Holmwood, at the corner of Wells and Seneca streets. The fire quickly spread to adjacent buildings, and the Brezel House, Campbell & Reynolds' boot and shoe store and the Michigan stove works, Swift & Stambachs proprietors, were soon burning fiercely. A high wind prevails, and burning sparks are flying for several blocks. There was great excitement at the Brozel House, the guests leaving in their night-clothes. Several small stores on the opposite side of the street from which the fire started are burning. The walls of Sibley & Holmwood's fell at 3:05. It is reported several firemen are buried under them. The Brozel House will be a total loss. All the guests escaped. The fire has reached Shermans, Jewett & Co.'s large stove warehouse. The loss is now estimated at $500,000.

HIS LAST SLEEP.

A Buffalo Man While Lying at Rest in Bed is Killed by His Wife.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. At about eight o'clock a boy rushed into the police station and stated that a man had been shot by his wife in the rooms occupied by Emil Peuseyres and his wife in the Miller Block. Officers immediately proceeded to the place. They were met by the woman, who appeared to be in a high state of excitement. She said her husband was in a bedroom. A cloth had been nailed over the window. In the bed lay the body of Emil Peuseyres. A bullet had penetrated his heart. The shooting occurred at about 6 a. m., according to the best reports, and the man was evidently lying asleep in bed when the murderess fired the fatal shot.

The Question of Statehood.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 8.—A special to the *Evening Journal* from Watertown, D. T., gives an interview with Governor Mellette, of South Dakota, as to the meeting of the State Legislature at Huron, December 15. He says the Legislature will strive to secure statehood by all honorable means. It will submit the amendment to the people repealing the law which prevents the State officers from exercising official functions, after which they will give notice that the Territorial Government will cease and the State Government begin.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible].—SENATE.—[illegible] Cheney, N. H., was sworn in in place of Senator Pike, deceased. Bills introduced: To retire legal tender and National bank notes of small denomination, and for the issue of coin certificates; to exempt from duty imported sugar and molasses and also imported lumber and boards. Mr. Morrill offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the purpose of making any revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, not to injure any domestic industries, but to promote their healthy growth so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country, appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any further attempts at revision by the present Congress, in contravention of the foregoing cardinal declarations, are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trade and industry of the country." Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To change the law in relation to the amount of U. S. bonds required to be kept on deposit by National banks as security for circulating notes; for the deposit of gold or silver coin or bullion as security for National bank circulation; for the relief of the U. S. Supreme Court and to expedite business in that court; compelling payment to the Government for the use of public lands by cattle companies; to amend oleomargarine bill; to change time for beginning of terms of Congress; to prevent contraction of the currency. The Senate bill for relief of graduates of the Military Academy was called up and passed. A bill appropriating $200,000 for the establishment at Fort Riley, Kan., of a permanent school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery was passed. The House decided by a vote of 101 to 27, to consider the Senate Electoral count bill, with the proposed House amendments. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—Memorials were presented and bills introduced. Resolutions calling for information in regard to the oleomargarine tax; for the erection of a monument to negro soldiers and to place General Alexander S. Webb on the retired list were offered. The House bill for the relief of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas was made a special order for Tuesday next. The bill extending the right of suffrage to women was considered, Mr. Blair making a speech. A message from the President on the fisheries question was received, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Objection was made to the immediate passage of a bill admitting free of duty material for the rebuilding of Eastport, Maine. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. A bill was passed entitling certain officers and enlisted men to pay and emoluments from the time named in their commissions the same as if mustered in at that date. A resolution making a bill for the consideration of certain naval bureaus a special order for December 15 was agreed to. The bill extending the free delivery system was called up but went over as unfinished business. The electoral count bill was taken up. Messrs. Dibble, (S. C.), Cooper (O.), Eden and Adams (Ill.), made speeches. Mr. E. Caldwell gave notice he would call the previous question to-morrow. The House at 4 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced for the redemption of trade dollars. After some resolutions had been offered, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Morrill's tariff resolution. Messrs. Morrill, Beck and Sherman made speeches. Senator Dawes got the floor, and the Senate, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The bill extending the free-delivery system was passed. Also a bill authorizing the employment of mail messengers in the postal service. The Electoral count bill was passed without division. The bill creating a Department of Agriculture and Labor was taken up and discussed. Pending debate, the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported, and at 5 p. m., the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal Mr. Campbell (N. Y.) announced with sorrow and regret the death of his colleague, Mr. Dowdney and offered resolutions expressive of the regret with which the announcement of the death had been received by the House, and providing for a joint committee of the Senate and House to attend the funeral. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12:20 adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed extending the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas, known as the Public Land Strip, and providing that this land shall be subject to entry by actual settlers under the Homestead law. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. In the course of the general debate, Mr. Lanham (Tex.) made an appeal in favor of the redemption of the trade dollar; and, alluding to the standard silver dollar, he declared that its coinage would never be suspended, no matter who might recommend to the contrary. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, said that while the Sundry Civil bill appropriated less than the bill of last year, the decrease was attributable to the fact that the Committee on Appropriation had surrendered jurisdiction over the items for navy yards, and the new naval observatory, maintaining that those items could be provided for in the regular Naval appropriation bill. He contended, on the contrary, that the appropriations for the objects named should be made in the Sundry Civil bill, which would then, instead of showing a decrease, exceed in amount of appropriations the bill of last year. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, argued that the Naval Committee had proper jurisdiction over the subject of navy yards, but pointed out that even were they provided for in the pending measure the bill would still carry less money than that of last year. Pending further discussion the committee arose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—SENATE.—The credentials were presented of Senator Edmunds for the full term commencing March 4, 1887. Among numerous bills introduced were the following: To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of bonded goods; providing a new basis for the circulation of national bank notes; to authorize the reduction of U. S. bonds and circulation of national bank notes. The electoral count bill was reported from the House and laid on the table. The Morrill tariff resolution was discussed by Messrs. Dawes and McPherson. Mr. Morrill moved to refer his resolution to the Finance Committee, but withdrew his motion and the resolution went over. Notice of the death of Mr. Dowdney being received, a committee was appointed to attend the funeral, and as a mark of respect the Senate adjourned at 3:35 p. m.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To prohibit the appointment of Congressional committees to attend funerals; and to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning, except by order of the President; granting pensions to postal railway clerks who have become aged or disabled in the service; granting the franking privilege to inmates of soldiers' homes; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the United States, and to provide for special deposits of the public money; for the free coinage of silver; to enable the people to name their own postmasters; fixing the salary of Civil Service Commissioners at $5,000; for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. An attempt to pass a school board bill for the District was opposed by filibustering until 5 p. m., when the House adjourned.

CITIZENS of Washington have subscribed a fund of $50,000 to insure payment of prizes and expenditures for the National Drill and Encampment. The drill will be held the last week in May, 1887.

PAUL GROTTKAU, recently tried for inciting the Milwaukee Garden riots, addressed 15,000 people in Milwaukee on the 12th, bitterly attacking the authorities and press.

BY a collision on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, Conductor T. F. Green had both legs cut off, and three tramps who were stealing a ride, were killed.

ROBERT KELLY, ex-treasurer of Lawrence County, Ind., acknowledges himself a defaulter, and has made an assignment.

THE city council of Vincennes, Ind., is in a dilemma. The city treasurer is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $10,000 and refuses to resign, and council is powerless to remove him. His bondsmen have been released from liability by the Circuit Court Judge.

THE price of gas at Findlay has been reduced to twenty-five cents per month per stove, and churches free.

JACOB TWINING, who has been arrested, has made a confession that he and others formed a plot to burn and plunder the town of Tiffin, O.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y, DEC 15, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL, Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription. [illegible]

Payment invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

THE health of the population of Owen county is good, and all of the doctors want to go to the legislature.

SENATOR SHERMAN wants sugar put on the free list, which, according to the theory of some of those who want the war tariff continued, classes the Senator as a free trader. Have you discovered any of the northern industries that Mr. Sherman is willing to have put on the free list along with sugar which in this country is produced only in the South.

[illegible], candidate for State Treasurer, was in town last Saturday. He thinks he has the argument with which to puncture Uncle Dick Tate's sails and let the wind therefrom. If claiming everybody both in and out of sight will elect him South will be the next State Treasurer by a large majority, but he may yet find out that Uncle Dick is loaded.

MR. MORRISON has decided to call up the tariff bill in the House the latter part of next week. Tariff reformers in the House are confident now that they will be able to get the matter up for consideration, and many believe that there will be tariff legislation of some sort this session. They are prepared to make a hard fight and take advantage of every circumstance in their favor.

THE new revenue law is becoming more popular as its results develop. Many persons who have been failing to list their property in full and at its value have been compelled by it to make correct assessments and millions of dollars which heretofore have escaped taxation are forced upon the tax list and will now share its burden of taxation. The revenue law in this State has needed remodeling for a long time.

ONE of the members of the Board of County Commissioners who was a Justice of the Peace for several years remarked Monday that he had no idea that the Commissioners would be such a great improvement over the Court of Claims as originally constituted. A large number of claims were passed upon, and without the "dilly-dallying" that characterized the old court. At no time was more than one subject under consideration.

THE Louisville jail now contains quite a novelty in the shape of mankind—a genuine hermit. His cave home is in Edmunson county, this State, in a wild and inaccessible part thereof, and he is "Pig Jack," the hermit. He received the first name from the fact that he herds his drove of swine in the same cave with himself, of which he is very fond. He is also very fond of moonshine whisky, which he makes himself and for which he was arrested. The officers had a hard time catching him.

THE *Register*, Senator Harris' home paper, discovering that his position regarding the new revenue law is not calculated to be any benefit to him in his canvass for Governor, is now endeavoring to modify his opposition to that law by saying that "he believes that the revenue law has many good features, but in some particulars is radically imperfect and should be corrected as soon as possible." When Senator Harris first contemplated becoming a candidate it was understood that he denounced the law from "eend to eend," but the argus-eyed *Register* sees the necessity of toning down his original opposition to the law, and inserting in his platform a half-and-half plank.

THE Electoral Count Bill, as passed by the House, directs that Electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January following appointment, the electoral vote of each State to be properly certified and sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, and the Senate and House shall meet in the hall of the House on the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors to count the vote, the result of which to be delivered to the President of the Senate, "who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and together with a list of votes be entered on the journals of the two houses." The mode of procedure relative to more than one return from any State, objections, &c., is lengthy, but said to be sure to meet the ends of just decisions.

HEYN & BRO.

RISING SUN, INDIANA,

$35,000 WORTH OF GOODS

TO BE CLOSED OUT BETWEEN NOW AND NEW YEAR'S

Our Stock Consists of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children [illegible] at prices that will sell them.

DRY GOODS.

Such as Dress Goods of all kinds and [illegible] latest styles with Trimmings to correspond.

JEANS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &C.

Canton Flannels from [illegible] to 10c, heavy goods [illegible] Brown and Bleached Muslins from 4 to 8c. Jeans in all grades, 12½c and upwards, a heavy article, wool filling at 35c per yard. All Wool Flannels heavy and warm at 18 and 20 cents. We are the only direct agents for [illegible] Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Yarns and guarantee Prices to be the lowest.

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, OVERCOATS. BOOTS, &c.

For Men and Boys. Our Stock is immense, our prices the lowest, our goods the best. No [illegible] can be found among them. We are offering a Good Looking Cassimere Suit for $4.50. A Fine Union Cassimere Suit for $6.50, worth $10. A Fine Corkscrew Worsted Suit for $8.50, sold elsewhere for $12 to $13.

Our stock of Boys' Clothing is complete. Bring in your children and fit them out for school. You can buy a nice looking outfit for $3 and lower if you want them.

In this Department we have added many New and Handsome Styles. The short Wrap is going to play the leading figure this season and we will be able to show the Handsomest Garments ever brought to the market. There is nothing that shows more to advantage on a lady than a nice fitting cloak. We are headquarters for Styles and Workmanship.

Children's Wraps in all sizes, from four years old upwards.

HEYN & BRO.

By the hundreds. We can Fit and Suit everybody. Will Make Prices according to time. Low down. Will give a low price and let you judge for yourself. One lot of self-lined Ulsterettes for $2.75 worth double the money, one lot Chinchillas, extra heavy, $4, one lot Union Beavers, $6.00, one lot Black Diagonal [illegible] for $6, one lot of fine Black and Brown Imported Worsted, $9, charged everywhere from 12 to $13.

We will give you extra inducements on our Tailor-made Overcoats. They should be seen to be appreciated. Boys' Overcoats in all sizes, from 4 years up, neat, nobby & nice.

Our Shoe department is filled to its utmost capacity. We can afford to sell you Boots and Shoes at less profit than parties who deal exclusively in this line. We herewith request you, one and all, to look at our stock, to price our goods, and if we don't or can't suit in price and quality, and "fit you like the paper on the wall," we will not ask you to buy. It will be money in your pocket to trade where you can do the best, you will find what we advertise is true.

HEYN & BRO.

Heyn & Bro. Rising Sun, Ind.

IN his bill Mr. Thobe charges that at the Congressional election there were but seven Republican officers of election in this entire county. From this assertion it may be inferred that the County Court in its appointment of election officers failed or refused to appoint other than Democratic judges for some of the precincts. The records of that Court show that at every precinct in the county except Beaver one Republican and one Democratic judge of election was appointed, and these appointments were made long before Mr. Thobe was heard of as a candidate for Congress, and therefore the appointments could not have been made to prejudice his race.

As to the charge that there were but seven Republican officers of election in this county, the poll-books on their face show that there were fourteen acting at the election of which Mr. Thobe complains.

Mr. Thobe's attorney comes down to Boone and remains but a few hours, and returns home and charges fraud in every precinct in the county except one. Don't he know that if there had been any frauds committed in the districts charged with fraud, that the Republican officers in those districts whould have notified the world at once, and if there were frauds committed and these officers sanctioned them, why does he complain because there were not more Republican officers of election. The truth is there were Republican officers of election at every precinct in the county, except two, and Mr. Thobe got every vote cast or offered to be cast for him in Boone county, and the charge of fraud as applies to Boone county is utterly false. There were irregularities in the polling of the votes at some and probably all the voting places, but there is a vast difference between a fraud and an irregularity and if Mr. Thobe's attorneys don't know the difference it is time that they be posting themselves.

Mr. Thobe's contest is nothing more nor less than a sore-head crusade against Carlisle, manipulated by some disappointed office-seekers of Covington and Newport, and backed by an element of jealousy which pervades that same locality.

The working men of Covington and Newport are not the instigators and prosecutors of the schem to attempt to lower Carlisle's standard in this county, but it is those who appeared to worship him previous to that which they were attempting to capture by great professed friendship went another way.

THE Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Montgomery Circuit Court in the Cornelison case. It will be remembered that Cornelison in 1884, assaulted Judge Richard Reed, of the Superior Court, in the office of the latter, at Mount Sterling, and cow-hided him, and a short time thereafter, so great was his humiliation, Reed suicided. Cornelison was indicted for an assult with intent to wound and kill. Upon the trial he was found guilty, and sentenced to three years in the county jail and to pay a fine of one cent. An appeal to the Superior Court was had, and the special judges reversed the judgment of the lower court. The cause was then taken to the Court of appeals with the above result. It is now go to jail or jump the State.

The New Revenue Law.

One or two cases which have attracted our attention, go to show the great need there was for a thorough revision of our revenue laws and the good effects which must result from a proper enforcement of what seems to be known as the "Hewitt Bill." No one will contend that this bill is perfect, but none will deny that it is a vast improvement upon the old law as contained in chapter 92, of the General Statutes. Nor will we attempt to show the many changes made in said bill as it came from the Auditor's hands.

The cases to which we refer are not imaginary, but real ones; and to these we invite the reader's notice.

Two neighbors have for years listed for taxation a house and lot each at precisely the same value, namely: two thousand dollars upon which they have, of course, paid the same amount of taxes, which, for 1886, at the present rate of taxation, (51 cents on each $100) is $10.20.

[illegible] the operations of the new law the one finds himself, in addition to his house and lot, the possessor of $30,000 in cash, upon which he will now pay $150.10, making taxes $161.40 instead of $10.20 as heretofore.

Now the injustice to tax-payer No. 2 arising from the failure (possibly oversight?) of his neighbor tax-payer No. 1 in neglecting to list with the Assessor the $30,000 under the equalization law, must be obvious to all.

For instance, the aggregate of taxes heretofore paid by the two neighbors has been $20.40. To raise this amount upon the entire joint property as at present assessed would require just 6 cents on each $100, and the taxes of No. 1 would be $19.20, and that of No. 2 would be only $1.20.

In other words, No. 2 has been paying each year $9, which should have been paid by No. 1 in order that each should have borne a fair and equal proportion of the public burden.

The kicker against the Hewitt bill in this case will, doubtless be No. 1, who will, in his most persuasive manner, try to convince No. 2 that this law is most infamous and insults the honest (?) tax-payer by requiring him to make *oath* to the schedule which he has signed, and, by way of emphasis, will remark, "the word of an honest man needs no oath to confirm it."

The second case to which we will call attention as illustrating the evils and inequalities growing out of the old system of assessments, and which it is hoped and believed the Hewitt bill will correct and regulate, is that of a gentleman who has been heard to say that his *income* was $25,000 per annum, yet looking over the Assessor's book of the county in which he lives, we find that the *whole amount of property* assessed in the name of this party amounts to considerably less than $40,000.

A man *might*, on an investment of $30,000, realize $25,000, or even more in some lucky speculation, but when we speak of income we mean something fixed and certain: not dependant upon the rise or fall in stock, bonds or produce.

Now suppose this man's capital he has invested $100,000 in Government bonds upon which Congress has kindly provided no taxes are to be collected, and $100,000 in bank stock (upon which tax is paid by the banks), and $200,000 in cash or cash notes. In such a case he should pay tax on $240,000 instead of $40,000, and his taxes instead of $204 would be $1,224.

Now suppose this man has twenty neighbors, who have each a farm or house and lot worth $3,000, but have no cash loaned at interest, and well secured by mortgage. These twenty men will each pay to the State $15.30 as taxes, or in the aggregate $305. Or in other words, the State derives 50 per cent. more revenue from the $60,000 assessed against the twenty citizens than upon the $240,000 owned by the one. We should, possibly, have said *presumed* to be owned, but contend that the presumption is a fair and reasonable one.

Here we have another illustration of the burden of taxation, resting with many times double weight, upon the shoulders of the poor man.

We don't interpret the Scriptural injunction, "bear ye one another's burdens," to mean that twenty men shall "club together" to bear the burden of one; but, rather, that the *bearing* shall be reciprocal.

Doubtless under the new law the burden will, at least, be more equally distributed.

Let us wait and see.—Frankfort Argus.

IT is said that Mr. Thobe, the labor (?) candidate, has employed counsel to contest the seat of Mr. Carlisle in the next Congress. So it turns out that Mr. Thobe is more of a politician than laboring man at last, and a very corrupt politician at that. He knows, if he knows anything, that he did not receive a majority of the votes cast in the district at the late election, and he knows that if a full vote had been polled he would have been snowed under a 10,000 majority. If Mr. Thobe was what he claims to be—a representative of honest labor, and an advocate of Democratic principles—he would be the last man to do what he has done in the matter. The truth of the matter is Mr. Thobe is a tool in the hands of the Republican leaders and Democratic sore heads in Covington. He received the Republican vote—black and white in Covington and Newport. His managers were Republicans and sent his tickets and secret circulars to known Republican leaders here and elsewhere in the district, just on the eve of the election to keep Democrats from knowing that Mr. Carlisle had opposition. No, no, Mr. Thobe the foot-prints of Radicalism is too plainly marked upon you and your canvass to make believe you are a "plain honest workingman."—Milton Press.

THE State Auditor's report for Kentucky shows that the 1885 crop of tobacco was (in round numbers) 28,000,000 lbs. more than the 1884 crop, 99,236,000 lbs. than 1883, and 96,000,000 lbs. more than 1882. It will be seen by this how production has been galloping ahead of consumption.

For Rent.

50 acres of land on which is a good dwelling and other improvements. It is located near the Big Bone Grange Hall. For terms, &c. address

JOE REED or MRS. GARRISON,
Burlington, Ky.

STATE NEWS.

Carlisle county has 76 Democratic voters and a newspaper.

The bulk of the tobacco crop in Bourbon county is selling at 4 cts. per pound.

Col. Thomas H. Hanks is a candidate for representative in Anderson county.

In Kenton county 34 scholars out of a school of 39 are stricken with measles.

The Princeton Banner suggests the name of Gen. H. B. Lyon, of Lyon county, for Governor.

Farmers say that from present indications the wheat crop next year will be large.—Robertson Democrat.

The county judge of Bourbon county fined 37 men $7.50 each, the other day, for refusing to work an old public road.

The eight inch snow of last week was unusually heavy for so early in the season. Nevertheless it was a good thing for the sprouting wheat as it prevented it from freezing.—Grayson Gazette.

Mrs. Nield delivered a temperance lectures at Sparta last Friday and Saturday nights, and Sunday morning and night, with good results. One hundred and twenty five persons signed the pledge, seventy-two of whom signed Sunday night.—Owen News.

We hear the names of quite a number of our citizens being mentioned in connection with the race for Representative of Owen in the legislature. Among those spoken of are Hon. W. J. Watson, Dr. H. Trigg, Chas. Strother, E. E. Settle, Dr. R. L. Peak, T. R. Gordon, Jas. Gayls, J. A. Dorman and J. J. Orr. We have never heard any of the above gentlemen express a willingness to run, but have simply heard their names mentioned in connection with the office.—News.

What a strange sort of man is Larkin F. Sanders, Esq. At the last term of Circuit Court he was fined $190 for shooting one Frank Thompson, under great provocation. He seems to have made little or no effort to procure a remission from the Governor, and no attempt whatever to pay the pay the fine. The result was that the Sheriff in accordance with law had to incarcerate him. This was done on last Friday night and he remains in duress vile. Being a man of much intelligence and of great experience in legal and business affairs, he exhibits a weakness in this matter which is as sad as it is incomprehensible.—Warsaw Independent.

LIVERY & SALESTABLE,

Burlington, Ky.,

Horses and Buggies to hire at reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or meal. A good team for hire, and all kinds of hauling done at the lowest prices.

JNO. H. RYLE & SON.

W. J. RICE,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,
BULLITSVILLE, KY.

Is prepared Raise or Move
EITHER LOG or FRAME BUILDINGS
On Short Notice,
And at the Lowest Possible Figures.

33-tf Your orders respectfully solicited

Subscribe for the Recorder.

County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

COURTS.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT [illegible] the first Monday in March, June, September and December. [illegible]

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible] Gaines, fourth Monday. C. W. Sutton, Constable.

Carlton—A. H. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and H. H. Hale, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jas. Henley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Toner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday—T. J. Cayle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Bannister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blanton, Constable.

Hamilton—H. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday, S. L. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Gooaridge, third Saturday. Morgan Hebo, constable.

ROBERT B. REED

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE AT - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. H. P. STEPHENS.

RIDDELL and STEPHENS,

ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.

Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

W. E. VEST,

COUNTY SURVEYOR
WALTON, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

LUMBER.

Goe. M. Bedinger & Co.,

Erlang r, - - Ky.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of **Lumber, Laths and Shingles.** Also **Builder's** supplies of all kinds.

—Come and see Us—

Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.

$5.00 and Upwards

For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.

Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgon 50 c. Gas and Spray used. All work warranted.

Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.

J. C. ALLEN, 327 Vine Str., Cor. 9th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.

Pianos

—OR—

Organs,

On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.

Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on

J. E. HALL, Burlington, Ky.
Agent for D. S. Johnston & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinks of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to

B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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NOW IS THE TIME TO

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County Paper,

Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.

The acts and doings of the principal politicians of the State, are given the

Recroder's Readers

As they transpire, and

The crop reports from all over the State are laid before its readers each week.

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Are kept free from anything which would be objectionable to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and is, in fact, a Paper to be appreciated by its patrons.

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SOLICITED. AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

Get ready for Christmas.

Don't forget the Cantata.

Put your presents on the Christmas Tree.

D. M. [illegible] was [illegible] of the week.

Christmas one week from next Saturday.

A. M. Acra will open up his [illegible] in a few days.

Fresh Oysters always on hand at Mont Ralston's, at Bellevue.

All the ice houses in this vicinity are now full of ice of fine quality.

For the want of ice the flow of mint julip will not be curtailed next summer.

J. W. Kirkpatrick & Co. put a new roof on Mrs. R. C. Green's building last week.

W. T. Smith, of this place, served on the U. S. Grand Jury in Covington last week.

Capt. John J. Huey, of Rabbit Hash, was in town one day last week. John looked as handsome as ever.

A wreck on the Southern road between Erlanger and Ludlow yesterday cut off the noon mail for this point.

Absalom Conner, of Cynthiana, attended the sale of the Gaines land last Wednesday. He was one of the bidders.

Samuel Culvert and daughter, Miss Sallie, of East Bend, have moved to Rising Sun, Ind., to make their future home.

The County Commissioners will meet again in January, at which meeting a superintendent of the County Infirmary will be elected.

Don't forget Eli Carpenter's sale tomorrow (Thursday). A long list of every thing that an extensive farmer needs will be sold.

A. G. Stewart, of Rabbit Hash, passed through town Sunday with a load of dressed turkeys, chickens and rabbits for the city market.

Harry Ryle and John Palmer have opened a barber shop in the office of the Palmer House, (formerly the Sandford House) at this place.

At his residence in Florence next Saturday James Osborn will sell his effects, among which is the splendid harness stallion, Lasso.

John W. Gaines has purchased of G. T. Gaines the residence and 30 acres of land immediately west of the town on the Bellevue pike for $2,000.

Allie Parsons and Mrs. Lucy Lightner, of Burlington, were married last Thursday by Elder E. Stephens at his residence in Kenton county.

Lost.—Newton Sullivan has lost four or five ews and some lambs—some of the ews have rings in their ears. They have been gone since Thanksgiving.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Heyn & Brother, the leading merchants of Rising Sun. Read their adv. and see what they have for sale.

Rev. T. W. Barker is conducting a Methodist revival at the Methodist church in East Bend. There has been nine additions since the meeting commenced.

The juveniles are sending Santa Claus letters of instructions as to what they anticipate christmas eve. The old fellow generally donates pretty liberally.

The Commissioner completed the survey and division of the Younger Johnson lands last week, preparatory to a sale on the first Monday in next February.

During the holidays an oyster supper will be given for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at this place. The place where and the time when will be announced in the future.

Rev. Dr. Ort, President of Wittenberg College will preach in Hopeful Lutheran Church at 10½ o'clock next Sabbath morning and at Hebron Lutheran Church in the evening at 6½.

Esq. T. F. Curley, of Walton, who has been holding court continuously for several days, adjourned his court Monday long enough to attend the meeting of the County Commissioners.

The land belonging to the estate of Younger Johson will not be sold until the February term, 1887, of the Boone County Court. Owing to the very bad weather the survey was not completed in time for the sale at an earlier date.

Monday J. R. Clutterbuck executed his several bonds as sheriff with the following securities: William Carpenter, Butler Carpenter Charles Rice, H. T. Snyder, J. Z. Tanner, B. Von Bogen and R. J. Clutterbuck. A good, stout bond.

Last Thursday came a loving twain
In a rapid gait, from Hoosier State.
They gave their names as Mr. Cane and Miss Steward from Jackson county, and would not execute the required bond,
And that is the reason why
They journeyed on to Cincinnati.

There are not enough houses in Burlington to supply the demand, and if some of our moneyed citizens were to have several houses built they would soon find themselves besieged by applicants to rent. It is not necessary to build palaces to rent. Small cottages that could be rented at reasonable prices would be profitable investments.

At Verona last Sunday Robert Houston shot and seriously wounded Geo. W. McPherson, the pistol ball entering the body on the left side just below the heart. Houston charges McPherson with attempting to induce his wife to elope with him. Monday morning Houston went over to Walton and surrendered to Esquire Curley, who set the examining trial for to-day.

[illegible]

[illegible] Absalom Conner and Harvey Tanner.

Mr. Sleet, father of Owen Sleet, was tried before Judge Cram Saturday evening charged with having turned the prisoners out of jail last week, and was held to bail in the sum of $300. He told several parties in town before the trial that he had made keys and let the prisoners out. Some thought that he was crazy as it was generally thought that no one after having done such a thing would then convict himself. Certain parties we understand are in possession of certain facts that will go to prove that Mr Sleet did turn the prisoners out as above stated, and such information has gone before the Grand Jury. Williamstown Courier

The Christmas holidays will be opened in Burlington Christmas eve in the celebration of a Christmas Tree Cantata, consisting of a grand chorus of thirty voices. Recitations will be rendered with effect. Joe Reed, Boone county's comedian, will appear in suitable songs and recitations. Every body is earnestly solicited to put presents on the tree. Mrs H. P. Stephens, Mrs. Dr. Grant, Mrs. Hulett, Misses Nettie Gardner and Kittie Riddell, the committee, will receive all presents and decorate the tree. Bring your presents—send them to the committee, and come to get the presents for you. Doors open at 7 p. m. Admission, 15 cents.

Tributes of Respects.

The members of Boone Division No. 115, Sons of Temperance, have met to pay their tribute of respect to their deceased sister, Susie M. Lyon, who, after a lingering illness, died December 4, 1886, in her 25th year, at her home in Petersburg, Boone county, Kentucky, and to bear testimony of her worth as a member of said Division, they offer the following resolution: Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our dear sister we are called upon to mourn the loss of an upright, conscientious member, and one of unusual skill and ability in the performance of all tasks imposed upon her.

Her unblemished character; her sweet disposition; her fearless discharge of all public duty, and her devotion to the temperance cause, have endeared her in the memory of Boone Division, as well as to all others who knew her, and now that she is dead, be it

Resolved, That the heart-felt sympathy of Boone Division is hereby tendered the bereaved family, and that her mother has lost in her a kind and loving daughter, who was ever want to cheer her on in moments of despondency.

J. W. Early,
E. Gordon,
Committee.

Personal Mentions.

W. O. Kirtley, of North Bend, was in town Monday.

B. K Sleet, of Covington, was in town a few hours last Thursday.

J. Frank Grant and attorney E. Y. Chapin, of Petersburg, were in town Monday.

W. E. Vest, County Saveyor will move to Burlington about the first of next March.

Mr. J. C. Terrill, of Owensboro, was in to see us last Friday. He is visiting his brother, Capt. G. W. Terrill, at Petersburg.

Mrs. F. Riddell returned home from Missouri, last Friday. Her sister, Mrs. C. L. Latimer, who had been quite sick for several weeks was better when she left.

Miss Gilson, who has been visiting her cousin, A. O. Hall and family for several weeks, returned to her home at Maysville, yesterday. Everett Hall accompanied her home, where he will spend a week or so.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

RABBIT HASH.

River falling again and no ice therein yet.

Mosby Allen and his father were in town Friday.

T. A. Marshall is confined to his bed at this writing very sick.

Charlie Wilson and wife, of Aurora, are down visiting his father.

Capt. Jas. H. Hasting has built him a small barn in Rabbit Hash.

Farmers coming to Rabbit Hash will find our shoe cobbler up stairs in M. F. Morrison's shop.

C. G. Riddell returned from the city last Wednesday night with a big lot of dry goods and holiday goods.

Owen Utz, of Big Bone, was down a couple of days last week hauling coal for his father-in-law, Henry Parsen.

The protracted meeting at the East Bend Baptist church closed Sunday with about twenty additions.

Bro. Barker began a protracted meeting at the East Bend M. E. Church last Sunday week. How long it will continue we can't say.

Carlton Nelson, attending Hanover college this term, spent thanksgiving with his grand-mother and parents, but returned to college on the following Sunday.

L. L. Stephens, son of J. Q. A. Stephens, who has made Missouri his home for the past two years, landed here with his family last week to make their home again.

If Mr. Thobe will examine the election officers here, he will find it composed of two Republicans, one Prohibitionist and one Democrat. It does not look like they were all Democrats.

GEORGETOWN LETTER.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. [illegible] 1886.

[illegible]

here two classes of people. The one, the old slave holders, the white population, still possesses all the land and other property, a people taught from childhood that it was menial and unbecoming a white person to labor. The other an equal number of ignorant and dependent people, who, now feeling their legal equality, and in no way superior to the whites, determined among themselves to work no longer. So having no possessions to start with they had either to be supported by the whites or starve. The state of affairs here was not unlike that at Rome immediately after her conquest of the world. The Knights and nobles owning the land had to support the rest of the population, thus having thousands of useless, lazy, good-for-nothing rabble around them and dependent upon them. Such being the state of affairs is it surprising that Georgetown is a dead city? I think not. On the part of the whites, one or two more generations will have passed away before old time customs and traditions will be forgotten; and on the part of the colored element it will not be until it is sufficiently educated and enlightened to know the true requirements of citizenship that the present apathy and trouble will be entirely removed.

The negroes of Boone contrast very favorably with those here, in numbers as well as otherwise. There are in Georgetown several hundred more negroes than whites and they are everlastingly on the streets; they collect on the corners, especially on the sunny sides and oftimes one has to walk out in the middle of the street to pass them. They are sauciness and impudence personified. They are the meanest, ugliest and most uncivilized looking people imaginable. On looking at them one can scarcely doubt their near kinship to the ape.

Court day is an occasion of considerable importance here. It is the trading day, the market day, the business day of Scott county. The crowded streets the large droves of mules, sheep, and other stock, a score of auctioneers raising their almost deafening voices in every quarter, present quite a contrast to the quiet court days in Burlington.

The court-house is an admirable structure, having all the county office rooms on the lower floor, a large, elegant circuit court room on the second floor and the town clock on the cupola. In this regard Scott is a model for Boone. That dilapidated old building is really a disgrace to the very prosperous county it represents.

Our county is well represented in Georgetown: Hon. J. B. Finnell, one of the ablest lawyers and most influential citizens in this county, is a native of Boone, being born and reared near Verona. Mr. John B. Graves, another Boone man owns the finest residence in the town and is recognized as the wealthiest persons in the county. His possessions are variously estimated at from a quarter of a million to a million dollars.

Big Spring in the outskirts of the town is the only natural curiosity of which Georgetown can boast. There breaks out unexpectedly under a large projecting ledge of rock a stream of water about ten feet wide and four feet deep. The water is clear, cold and wholesome as spring water anywhere. Weather produces little change in its flow. It is the sole reliance of the town in time of water famine. With its water the streets are sprinkled and flouring mills are run.

Last, but not by any means least, there are two institutions of learning located here. One a male, the other a female. R. M. Dudley D. D., is president of Georgetown college. This is an institution of which Kentucky might well be proud. With an excellent corps of professors—ten in number, the institution is prepared to furnish young men an advanced knowledge of Latin, Greek, German and French, in addition to all that is usually included in a purely English course. The number of students here at present is about 120. The institution is one of the oldest in South and West and before the war, in her "palmiest days," flocked to her doors from every Southern State. Since then, however, though the course of the institution has been none the less good, other institutions have sprung up and Georgetown's number has necessarily been fewer.

The literary societies connected with the college, the Ciceronian and the Tau Theta Kappa are said to be among the finest in the land. The halls are tastefully decorated, and with their capacious libraries can but be objects of admiration. Boone has five representatives in this college at present: Messrs Courtney and Hubert Walton, of Petersburg. B. A. Terrill and W. W. Gaines, of Bullittsville, and B. I. Johnson, of Verona.

Georgetown Female Seminary is under the control of J. J. Rucker, a name no doubt familiar to Kentuckians. The number of ladies who attend school there now is about 100, half of whom are day scholars. Misses Bettie Gaines and Mary Corn, of Bullittsville, are the only ladies from Boone. These two institutions, it is said, are the life of Georgetown. They are indeed the life in one sense of the word for almost all the disturbance and commotion is occasioned by the students.

Norsnim.

Very, very few persons attended the meeting of the Board of Commissioners Monday. About the usual number of claims were allowed, and every thing passed off quietly and in a business like manner.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

[illegible]

Mrs. John Balfour, of Chicago, is reported to have inherited [illegible] by the death of an old sweetheart who took to [illegible] instead of to drink after her rejection. It is unnecessary to add [illegible] the information that the lady is handsome and charming.

The book-hunter comes upon a valuable book, occasionally, even in India. A short time ago the books belonging to General Douglas H. A. were sold by auction, and a well-preserved copy of "Hippocrates' Prescriptions," 300 years old, was bought for 30 rupees or less than £2. A copy of the same edition was sold not long since in London for £1,200.—*N. Y. Post.*

They were two freshmen who had just emerged from the literary atmosphere of Russell Library Hall. "Very nice audience." "Yes, and so literary, too." "Very. You are fond of literature I presume?" "Passionately so." "You like Shakespere, then, I dare say?" "Ah! very much. Do you?" "Extremely; and I like Pope, too." "So do I, very much indeed." "He's grand; and I'll tell you another good writer." "Who?" "Milton."—*Albany Journal.*

A correspondent of the Berlin *Tages Zeitung* corrects the report that the distinction of being the northernmost editor in the world belongs to the Esquimaux poet, L. Moller, who edits a paper at Godthaab, on the west coast of Greenland, 64 degrees north latitude. There are three papers published at Tromso, a city of only 5,400 inhabitants, 69 degrees 38 minutes north latitude, and one each at Vardo, 70 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, and Hammerfest, 70 degrees 41 minutes north latitude. The latter is really the northernmost city in the world.

—A sheet of ordinary paper warmed in front of a fire, will, in a dark place, give a very decided electric spark upon the application of the knuckle, with a crackling sound. Place a sheet of gold-leaf between two sheets of paper thus electrified and pass a pencil point over them in a zigzag course, and a luminous flash quite strong will appear.—*Scientific American.*

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE.

Price of farm rights 5c. per acre.

Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

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The Older He Grows the Livelier He Gets.

It's astonishing how much more interesting and better adapted his selections this year are to all, than they were five years ago.

Even then he had no idea what he required to retain the customers at ☞

W. E. PIPER & BROS',

but by the annual reminders and marks of negligence he received from them, he has at last declared himself equal to the emergency of pleasing all both

Old and Young, Quiet & Gay

with the budget of Holiday Gifts he has left at the command of the above named firm. He has left presents for

☞Mamma,
☞Papa,
☞Sister,
☞Brother
☞and Sweethearts

It is useless for us to attempt to enumerate the articles mentioned in the above, but we know we can please you, so come and see us.

In addition to what Santa has left with us, we have also purchased at our own risk, an entire and gratifying stock of everythink required in the **Culinary Department.** Such as

CITRON.
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If you want Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Candies, Nuts, Figs, Grapes or Bon Bons of any kind call. Do you want Cereline, Oatmeal, Rice, Tapioca, Macaroni, Desiccated Cocoanut, Catsup, Horse Radish, or anything in the fancy grocery line we can accommodate you.

We have also received our new crop of N. O. Molasses; and having had it tested we do not hesitate to pronounce it good.

We also continue to carry a clean well selected and discreetly marked stock of staple Dry Goods and Groceries.

New Hominy; Mince Meat and Fresh Oysters.

Nectar Bro. Coffee and Perfection Flour always on hand.

Soliciting a call and investigation we are, very truly yours,

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Music Lessons,
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For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
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Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill,
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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County
Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.
Its Rates are Lower
Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a
HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE
In keeping their property insured.
EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY
should take a policy at once.

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A fine Bruster Side-bar Buggy, warranted for $65. Sewing Machines warranted for five years for $15.50 to $18.00.
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All Goods sold strictly on their merits. Come and see us or call on our local agent,
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Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
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FENCE.
A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.
Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.
It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.
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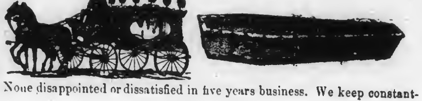

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VERMIFUGE
ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at [illegible] throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the [illegible] Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the [illegible] have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children* often look *pale* and *sickly* from no [illegible] worms, and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When [illegible] and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.
Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for so surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it **never fails.** It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of Fahnestock is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. Fahnestock, and be satisfied with nothing else.
New Franklin, Howard Co., Mo.
Messrs. J. E. Schwartz & Co., *Pittsburg, Pa.*
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family.
Yours, &c., J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.
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Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
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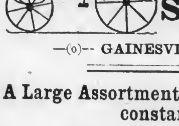

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A Large Assortment of Buggies and Carriages constantly on hand.
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We call the attention of the People of Boone County to our stock on hand, made in the latest styles and of the best material. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Special attention given to
REPAIRING WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
☞At the Lowest possible prices.☜
Old work taken in exchange for new
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TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

MUCH INFORMATION

To Be Gleaned from the Reports of Three Public Servants.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

Facts About the Indians, Public Lands and Other Topics—Business of the Treasury Office During the Year—The Secretary of War's Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior [illegible] Indian Bureau. Out of an estimated Indian population of [illegible] enrolled during the year, the average attendance is about [illegible] Indians and there has been a general improvement in their [illegible] condition. The [illegible] reservation, in the Indian Territory, furnishes a striking illustration of the improvement. [illegible] Commissioner says:

"There has been an [illegible] in cultivation [illegible] by Indians, who have [illegible] modes of farming. They have [illegible] a marked [illegible] have hauled over [illegible] at their children in the [illegible] the 'squaw man' [illegible] more readily married to these Indian [illegible] conformity to the requirements [illegible] decent."

The report says that, while the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit, there must be radical changes in our Indian policy before they can be incorporated into our political and social system. In this connection the Secretary recommends passage of the bill for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on Indian affairs, which is now before Congress. During the year about [illegible] Indians have received [illegible] land allotments, and [illegible] couples have taken up homesteads. Congress is asked to pass a general law regulating the allotment in severalty of lands to Indians. The Secretary also recommends that the Army Appropriation act be modified so that army officers may purchase grain, hay and other produce from Indians near the posts. The Secretary considers it desirable that a law be enacted authorizing Indians to pasture cattle on their reservations at a reasonable compensation for the benefit of the tribe.

Of the Indian Territory the Secretary says:

"It is certainly of the greatest importance, and no less for the interest of the Indians themselves than for the people of the adjoining States, that this vast area of country should have extended over it, as early as may be practicable, the universal laws of the land, and its large population and immense property interests is brought under the influence and operation of those laws as administered by the judicial establishment of our country, so that lawlessness may be punished and peace and good order preserved through and by the courts of justice, and not by the agency of the executive departments, aided by the military force of the Government."

Secretary Lamar recommends that the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be increased from $4,000 to $5,000 per year. The expenses of the Indian Bureau for the fiscal year were $6,195,751.

The total area of public lands disposed of during the year was 24,614,419 acres, for which $9,381,084 was received. The Secretary renews his recommendation that the minimum price for sales of land at private cash entry be increased, in order to prevent the increase of large tracts in the hands of a few individuals. He also recommends the establishment of a date after which claims founded on alleged Mexican land grants be barred from presentation. The recommendations contained in the last report, that the desert-land laws be modified and the Timber-Culture act be repealed, are renewed. Legislation for husbanding the timber resources of the country is urged. Considerable space is given to the unlawful inclosure of public lands by cattlemen. The Secretary says in this connection:

"Whatever appliances, however, the law has placed in the hands of the Executive will here after be invoked, if necessary, to put a final end to this enormous plundering of the public domain."

In the matter of pensions the report says there are now 3,710 cases upon the docket of the Board of Appeals, and he recommends the continuance of the extra appropriation for this board until the arrears are brought up.

During the year there were 38,594 applications for patents and reissues received, and 24,184 were granted.

The reports to the Bureau of Labor show that the reports of industrial depressions are largely exaggerated. The report says:

"Among the various causes alleged by manufacturers and others for the existence of industrial depressions are to be found the irregularities existing in the rates of duty under present tariff legislation. * * * These glaring inequalities are a potent cause of apprehension in the minds of producers, of disturbance in values, and, therefore, of corresponding depressions."

Continuing, the report says:

"The adjustment of rates of duty on manufactured goods should be in accordance with the labor cost of production, etc. * * * The labor cost in production and all the other elements of production must be considered before an equitable schedule can be arranged. Until some such basis is adopted the inequalities shown * * * will exist, although they may be shifted so far as products are concerned."

The operations of the geological survey are considered and its work approved. From it is learned that the value of metallic products of the United States during 1885 was $181,589,365, of which $64,712,400 were pig iron, $51,600,000 silver and $31,801,000 gold.

The development of the Territories during the year has been impeded by the Apache raids in Arizona and New Mexico, by Chinese labor troubles in the Northwest and by Mormon troubles in Utah and Idaho.

In presenting the report of the Utah Commission the Secretary indorses their recommendation. The bill now pending in the House, as it was amended by the Senate and by the Judiciary Committee of the House, furnishes a comprehensive plan for the treatment of public affairs in Utah, and they urge its passage at the approaching session. They also recommend legislation forbidding the immigration into the United States of aliens who are polygamists, and they favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed by the Judiciary committees of the two houses of Congress.

The Secretary concludes his report by recommending liberal appropriations for the Yellowstone Park, and that every measure calculated to preserve and improve the park, prevent spoliation of timber, or game, or any other encroachments, be adopted and enforced.

THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The United States Treasurer has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report, from which it appears that the net receipts of the Government during the year ended June 30 were $336,439,727, and the net expenditures $242,483,138. The excess of revenue over expenditure was $93,956,589. The net receipts for the last fiscal year over those of 1885 are $12,492,817. The receipts on account of the Post-office Department, not included in the above statement, amounted to $52,997,135, an increase of $5,687,309 over those of the preceding year; the expenditures increased from $50,320,314 in 1885 to $50,682,585 in 1886, or $356,271. Bonds of the United States amounting to $44,531,350 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund.

Of bonds held in trust for National banks $61,042,400 were withdrawn, of which amount $56,925,300 was held to secure circulation, and $4,117,100 was held as security for deposits of public moneys. The bonds deposited to replace those withdrawn on account of circulation amounted to $20,754,900, and on account of deposits to $1,170,000, a total decrease of $34,117,500. The total movement of bonds held for National banks was $87,967,300.

Worn and mutilated United States notes amounting to $63,000,001 were redeemed during the year. The issue of silver certificates was $4,800,000 and $28,523,971 were redeemed. Gold certificates amounting to $10,188,895 were redeemed.

The unavailable funds of the treasury June 30, 1886, were $29,521,807, a decrease of $8,946 from last year. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year ended September 30, 1886, was $100,055,775, an increase over that of 1885 of $16,815,-[illegible]. The available balance was $72,913,141, against $59,989,191 last year, an increase of $12,930,949. The Treasurer suggests that the large sums held by mints and assay offices be placed in the actual custody of the treasury, and the duties of the mint officers be confined to the assaying and coinage of the bullion placed in their charge.

On the subject of [illegible] the present [illegible] the Treasurer says:

[illegible]

The total amount of United States notes outstanding is [illegible]. The amount of silver certificates actually outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was $115,977,675, of which amount the treasury held $27,861,450, leaving $88,116,225 in actual circulation, a decrease of $4,114,[illegible] during the year. This amount has since been added to by the demands of business, so that the amount in circulation November 30 was $105,519,817. There is now in circulation $61,[illegible] in silver dollars. Discussing the question of silver coinage, the Treasurer says he thinks that $60,000,000 is the extreme limit of circulation which may be obtained. It certainly can not be maintained at that sum when the new silver $1 and $2 certificates are in full supply, and a return to the treasury of one half of the amount of standard dollars now in circulation must be looked for.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of War, furnished for publication to-day, shows that the expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $39,941,[illegible] divided as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, $1,[illegible]; military establishment, including transportation, $24,279,501; public works, $8,394,305; miscellaneous, $4,406,627. A surplus of $1,208,016 remained unexpended. The appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1887, are $[illegible], and the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1888, are $48,268,835. The army at the date of the last consolidated return consisted of 2,168 officers and 23,940 enlisted men. There are ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five of infantry. Of Indian scouts there are 505, and 2,081 enlisted men are on detached service with recruiting parties, etc.

The report gives in detail the changes and operations of the different divisions. The Indians are generally quiet, although the presence of troops is necessary to preserve peace and to prevent, especially in the Oklahoma country, the seizure of the land by settlers and its invasion and occupancy by herders of cattle. The Secretary says:

"There seems to be little hope of improving this condition of things, in view of the avidity with which this fertile country is coveted by the settlers and the cattlemen, and the duty resting upon the Government to keep its agreements with the Indians for whose benefit it has been set apart. Congress alone can give the needed remedy, and in the interest of good government it is earnestly hoped by all who have executive duties to perform in this Territory that speedy action will be taken."

A large portion of the report is given up to a graphic account of the operations against Geronimo and his band, and their final incarceration in Florida, the leading features of which have been published heretofore.

The Secretary recommends that the retired list be increased so as to include all officers permanently incapacitated for active service. He also concurs in the opinion of the Lieutenant-General that the army be increased 5,000 men.

In discussing the report of the Engineer Bureau Secretary Endicott again calls attention to the utterly defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier. He urges that appropriations should be made and work begun at once to fortify the principal seaboard cities against attacks by water.

During the year the Springfield armory manufactured 39,527 rifles, carbines and shot-guns, besides repairing arms and manufacturing swords and miscellaneous articles. The Secretary expresses a hope that Congress, during its present session, will place the army on an equal footing with the navy in the matter of the manufacture of guns, and urges that the bill, which has already passed the Senate, to establish a gun foundry at the Frankfort arsenal, be taken up and passed by the House.

In conclusion, the report recommends the appointment of an assistant Secretary of War and that the salaries of the principal officers in the Secretary's office be increased.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Its Strict Enforcement in Indianapolis and New York—No Business Done or Work Performed, Except by Police Officials.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—It was impossible to buy any thing in this city yesterday. The Liquor League had 100 "spotters" keeping watch over all places of business, and, in consequence, there was nothing done that would warrant a prosecution for violation of the Sunday law. Strangers who arrived in the city were compelled to go to their hotels on foot, as hack-drivers dared not convey them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—An attempt to put the "blue laws" in force was made yesterday, with varying success. Many arrests were made, but, in spite of the vigilance of the police, any one wanting to buy almost any article could do so, especially on the East side. The violations of the law were not open.

Overzealous officers succeeded for a time in stopping the laborers in the street-cleaning department and the snow-plows of the horse-car companies, but their interference was soon checked by a general order from the superintendent of police. In the evening Miss Anna Eva Fay, a London spiritualist, with a company of mediums, tried to give an illustrated lecture at the Academy of Music, but she was prevented by the police.

Under a Cloud.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The arrest of Henry Schwartz, a brakeman of the Rock Island road, Saturday on a charge of bigamy recalls the brutal murder of Kellogg Nichols, the express messenger. Schwartz, who was one of the brakemen on the train last March when Nichols was murdered, has been closely shadowed ever since, and is known since the tragedy occurred to have spent in Philadelphia and Chicago $2,000 in fifty-dollar bills. He refuses to account for the possession of such a large sum of money.

Heavy Failure in the Shoe Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Business circles in this city were Saturday startled by the failure of the boot and shoe house of A. P. Martin & Co., who stood at the head of the trade in New England. Within the past three years a business of $3,000,000 has been done at a loss, owing to the demands of the workmen. The liabilities are over $200,000. Four factories will be closed. General Martin was a prominent figure in the battle of Gettysburg, and lately held the office of mayor.

Three Persons Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Oliver Allen, son of Lighthouse-Keeper Allen, at Dresden, on Lake Champlain, six miles north of here, went skating Saturday afternoon, and while pushing a cutter occupied by two children, aged twelve and five years, attempted to cross the lake at a place called Maple Bend. The ice gave way, and all three were drowned.

To Be Appealed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—The attorneys for the Government in the Bell telephone case held a consultation at Judge Thurman's residence. On hearing the formal decree throwing the case out of the United States Court in Ohio Tuesday, the Government's counsel will take the case directly to the Supreme Court.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Annual Report of Attorney General Garland.

Giving a Detailed Statement of the Business of the Department of Justice Done During the Last Fiscal Year.

ATTORNEY GARLAND'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Attorney General Garland contains a detailed statement of the business of the Department of Justice during the last fiscal year, together with statement of claims against the United States. During the year [illegible] suits aggregating in amount $[illegible] have been brought under the [illegible] of the Court of Claims. The total number of such cases pending is [illegible]. Under the Bowman act [illegible] have been transmitted to the [illegible] committees of Congress. There are now pending 1,110 cases, the amounts involved being $[illegible]. Under the same act twenty-eight claims to the amount of $[illegible] have been transmitted by the heads of departments. Of these nine cases, [illegible] are still pending. In addition to the above there have been filed under the French Spoliation act [illegible] cases, amounting to $[illegible].

It is stated that not more cases will be filed and the annual increase to about $15,000,000. During the year [illegible] suits, involving claims for $1,[illegible], were brought to trial. In [illegible] suits, claiming $[illegible], judgment was for claimants for $[illegible]. During the year 1,370 civil suits, to which the United States was a party, were terminated in the Circuit and District courts of the United States. The number pending July 1 was 2,[illegible]. The number of criminal prosecutions terminated during the year was 14,[illegible], about one-half of which were for violations of internal revenue laws. The aggregate amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits was $[illegible]. The amount actually collected was $[illegible]. The amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in criminal prosecutions during the year was $567,531. Civil suits to which the United States was not a party, numbering 12,330, were terminated during the year in United States Circuit and District courts.

The Attorney General urges the importance of legislation on the following matters, the necessity for which was pointed out in his last annual report: Fees for marshals in Territories, pay of deputy marshals, revision of the fee bill, substitution of fiscal for calendar year, chief supervisors of elections, protection to civil officers and witness fees of witnesses and jurors in Territories and reorganization of the jury system in the District of Columbia.

He devotes a chapter to the subject of United States prisoners and the general question of convict labor, and advocates the building of a Government penitentiary and reformatory at an early date. He recommends the appointment of a commission to inquire into the matter. He also urges the necessity of United States jails and mentions Atlanta, Ga., and Louisville, Ky., as cities where such buildings are much needed. The number of United States prisoners in custody June 30, 1886, was 59,250.

The Attorney General calls attention to the unsatisfactory condition of revenue litigation in the Southern district of New York, and commends the suggestion of the Solicitor of the Treasurer for the appointment of an additional judge for the exclusive trial of revenue cases in that district. Supplementary legislation, respecting the restoration of court records is strongly urged as necessary for the preservation of records of great value. It is impossible, the Attorney General says, to overestimate the necessity that exists for a change in the judicial system to meet the constantly increasing business of the country and he urges that something be done to remedy the evils complained of on all sides.

Mr. Switzer, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his annual report says the foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal year 1884-5, discloses few marked changes. The following are the most important: There has been a decline of $82,664,925 in the value of the exports of merchandise and an increase of $57,908,807 in the value of the imports of merchandise. Notwithstanding this decline in the value of exports and the increase in the value of imports, our exports of merchandise have exceeded the value of the imports, the former being $679,224,830 and the latter $635,436,136, thus showing an excess of exports over imports of $44,088,-694.

There was an increase of $34,474,299 in the exports of gold and a decline of $5,948,-347 in the imports thereof, the excess of the exports over the imports of gold amounting to $22,208,842, as against an excess of imports over exports amounting to $18,213,864 during the fiscal year 1885. The inward and outward movement of silver was about the same as during the preceding fiscal year, the excess of exports being $11,660,-912, as against an excess of exports of $17,-203,006 during the preceding fiscal year. The small decline during the last fiscal year is a hopeful indication that the trade depression of the past four years has reached its lowest point, and that we are on the eve of a period of increased commercial activity and national prosperity. This is further indicated by the trade returns of the first three months of the current fiscal year, which exhibit gratifying results.

Arrested for Wife Murder.

PORTLAND, Mich., Dec. 8.—The morning of November 20, Mrs. Myron Collins was found dead in her bedroom with a bullet in her heart. The coroner's jury decided it to be a case of suicide. Her husband, who was the only person in the house at the time of the shooting, says he was sitting with his back to the bedroom when the shot was fired. Mrs. Collins was in Portland the day previous and took her little niece to stay all night, telling her, it is said, that Collins had threatened her life, and she was afraid to be alone. The niece says Collins and his wife quarreled during the night about money matters, and that in the morning, just before the shooting, the niece was sent out of the house, and while absent heard the shot and a voice exclaiming: "O, Myron!" Collins was arrested, charged with having murdered his wife.

—A Buckingham (Eng.) farmer presented his first-born for christening at his parish church with twenty-six Christian names from the Scripture, and representing every letter in the alphabet. The names commenced with Abel and ended with Zachariah. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the clergyman persuaded the farmer to content himself with the first and last of the appellations proposed. The surname of the infant is Jenkins.

—A little Swedish girl, walking with her father on a starry night, was so attracted by the brilliancy of the sky, all lit up with twinkling stars from one end to the other, that she seemed to be quite lost in her thinking. Her father asked her what she was thinking of so intently. Her answer: "I was just thinking that if the wrong side of Heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be!"

—Maud—"Mr. Allround is a sort of universal genius, isn't he?" Mabel—"Yes, he is exceedingly clever." Maud—"He is something of a lawyer and something of a musician. What is his profession?" Mabel—"Well, the lawyers call him a musician and the musicians call him a lawyer!"

—"Madame," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor ragged and rude children like those at your gate, and our object is"—— "Sir, those are my own children," and the front door was violently slammed to.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—A Western man advertised that he would for one dollar mail information that would make food entirely unnecessary. A citizen of Jordan, Can., sent his dollar, and by return mail got the directions: "Take a dose of poison."—*St. Albans Messenger.*

A BROAD DISTINCTION.

The English Reform of the Civil Service as Compared with That of the United States.

The absurd and dishonest manner in which Mr. Blaine, following the correspondent of the New York Tribune, has tried to misrepresent the purpose and nature of the investigation into the English civil service has had one good effect. It has called attention to the essential features of the reformed service both in England and in this country, and has led to better understanding of the differences between the two, and especially of the practical nature of our own system. The changes that have been brought about in the two countries have had some things in common, but they have also varied with the causes that produced them. In both cases the principle of admission by open competition and subsequent probation was adopted, but in England the evil to be remedied was favoritism, partly based on the preferences of aristocratic families and partly springing from the use of offices to purchase votes in Parliament, while in this country the evil was chiefly partisan favoritism combined with a certain amount of chicanery on the part of the distributors of patronage. The difficulties in which the English system is involved do not arise at all from the competitive principle, though there have been mistakes in its application, but largely from the aristocratic bias that has survived the reform and which has tended to form a sort of hierarchy in the service. This in turn has been rendered more inflexible and unmanageable by the system of pensions dependent chiefly on length of service which is still a fixed part of the English plan. These elements have combined to make the English service bureaucratic, with the incidents of red tape, timidity, rigidity and lack of "go" natural to bureaucracy.

On the other hand, the difficulties to which the reformed portion of our service is exposed—and it must be remembered that it is still a very small portion—are of quite another character. They spring from the innate tendency of the American mind in any occupation to depend upon its own resources, to neglect system and strict order, and to depend on ingenuity, energy and decision to meet emergencies as they arise. The American system requires, therefore, precisely the opposite treatment to the English. It needs clear and uniform rules, firmly and fairly enforced, with constant and vigilant supervision and the greatest consistency in the application of the rules. There is no danger of bureaucracy here. The men employed in public work do not tend that way; the source of regulation, namely, the legislation of Congress, is too variable to permit it, and finally the American people would not suffer it in a service over which they have ultimate, though indirect, control. The common terms used by the two races indicate the wide difference in their temper in these matters. The Englishman "growls," the American "kicks," and the office-holders with us are always so intimately connected with the general public, are so much part of it, and in sympathy with it, that there is no probability, and hardly a possibility, of their becoming a "class" apart. Moreover, the qualities our officers have shown, even under the depraved and demoralizing influence of the spoils system can, under proper regulation, be made extremely valuable, and this without the slightest danger of their usurping privileges not belonging to them, or assuming an offensive bearing.

This needs, as we have said, a more perfect and harmonious system, with fair and uniform rules carefully applied by means of adequate inspection and authoritative central control. It is noteworthy that the course of the Civil-Service Commission has been steadily in this direction, and more markedly so since the Administration of Mr. Cleveland came in than at any time before. The present commission has steadily advanced in its grasp of the duties imposed upon it and the powers conferred by the law. It has extended its investigations, kept closer watch on the examinations, guarded more jealously its own rights, both of initiative and of judgment on appeal, and has striven to inspire the whole body of officers with whom it deals with a common understanding of and a common respect for the vital principles of the reform.—*N. Y. Times.*

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

A Newspaper Organ Twists the President's Kindly Tribute to the Memory of His Predecessor in Office Into an Unconscious Indorsement of the Republican Party.

The warm expressions of esteem and admiration for the late President Arthur which have appeared in Democratic and Republican newspapers alike, or have fallen from the lips of preachers and statesmen, without regard to politics, testify to the broad, generous, kindly spirit that fills the American heart in the presence of death. There is not a public man around whose bier words might not be dropped or memories evoked that would jar on the hearts of the mourners. There is not even a personal friend or relative at whose death some unpleasant reminiscence might not be recalled from the past. But, by common consent, all such unpleasant thoughts are banished on the day of mourning, and only the virtues and noble qualities of the deceased are remembered. When General Grant died and from every Democratic paper throughout the land came the most touching and beautiful tributes, when the Nation was in mourning and the South seemed to be as deeply affected as the North, did any of those papers recall the days of reconstruction and the saturnalia of peculation in Washington during the Presidential Administrations of the great soldier? No; they spoke only of that part of his career that will shine with undiminished luster on the pages of history, when the Shepherds, Belknaps, Babcocks and Robesons will be forgotten.

In the same manner the many grand and ennobling traits of President Arthur's character have been put forward in bold relief, as they deserved, and no allusions were made to any political episodes which might disturb the harmony of grief. It remained for the New York *Tribune*, a paper to whose blind, stupid partisanship nothing is sacred, to profane the occasion of the funeral of President Arthur, and desecrate the sanctity of the especial day of mourning, by a fling at President Cleveland and the Democratic party over the remains of the lamented Republican leader. It would seem as if the term "ghoulish glee" was particularly adapted to this case. The eloquent tribute paid by President Cleveland to the memory of the deceased in his admirable proclamation is eagerly seized by the ghoulish *Tribune* for the purpose of partisan capital. It seeks to distort the expression "he performed the duties of his office with dignity and ability," so as to make a certificate of character for the Republican party in general and to cloak the rascalities of Republican officials for years past. It has the hardihood to say the following:

But is not this the truth, what were President Cleveland's supporters telling when they asserted, in 1884, that the public service was honeycombed with fraud and rotten from end to end? Were they telling the truth when they declared that President Arthur suffered the Government to be robbed by Secretary Chandler in the conduct of the Navy Department, and by Secretary Teller in the conduct of the Interior Department? Were they [illegible] that the Treasury Department was [illegible] for the benefit of [illegible]

According to the *Tribune's* code of ethics, an expression of esteem for the dead is permissible without being attended with a [illegible] statement of the shortcomings of every one officially connected with the person in whose memory the expression is uttered. Following this theory it would have been necessary for a President of England, on the occasion of the death of General Grant, to have qualified his remarks by allusions to the carpet-bag governments of the South during the days of reconstruction, to Babcock, Belknap and Robeson, to the Credit Mobilier and District of Columbia frauds, and other subjects of like unpleasant nature. What would the American people have thought of the application of the *Tribune's* theory? Such a despicable attempt on the part of the *Tribune* to whitewash the rascals of its party at the grave of an illustrious citizen must cause a feeling of distrust and contempt in the breast of every American. What President Cleveland's supporters asserted in 1884 has been found not only true, but only a faint estimate of the real condition of affairs. The opening of the books has opened the eyes of the American people to the shameless character of Republican government. The books showed that when the present Administration went into power there were nearly [illegible] deficiencies due the Government under Republican rule, that millions were squandered in the Navy Department without giving the country a navy, that the public domain was wasted on corporations and favorites, that the treasury was being drained by all sorts of rascals, from deputy marshals to colossal rings, and that the Pension Office was made an electioneering bureau. The shameful story has been told before in these columns how the public service, under Republican administration, was honeycombed with fraud and rotten from end to end.

But because President Cleveland paid a graceful tribute to the memory of his immediate predecessor, the *Tribune* would have it that he testified to the purity of the entire Republican party. What must the friends of President Arthur, and, indeed, all fair-minded people, think of this exhibition of "ghoulish glee" on the part of Mr. Blaine's organ? Perhaps the *Tribune* forgets the savage and brutal attacks it made on the dead President at the time of the Garfield tragedy, when it classed him with Guiteau. The American people do not forget them. It may endeavor to use the kindly words of President Cleveland to remove some of the tattoo marks from its "perpetual candidate for the Presidency," since it has distorted them to exonerate Chandler, Teller and other Republican ex-officials from the charges proved against them. We shall see.—*Albany Argus.*

INGRATITUDE PERSONIFIED.

Stone, the Ex-District Attorney of Pennsylvania, Is the Man—Foully Abusing an Administration Which Sheltered Him Too Long.

There is no Democrat in the country who will not thank President Cleveland for the stand he has taken in the case of William A. Stone, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. It will be recalled to mind that Stone was suspended for making campaign speeches in Pennsylvania in the month of October and that not many days since he applied to the Attorney General for restoration to office on the ground that his political work did not interfere with the discharge of his official duties. If Stone had a particle of manhood in his composition he would have scorned a suggestion that he ask an Administration he had savagely attacked for a favor of any kind. No man in the State of Pennsylvania resorted to more dastardly means to cripple the Administration than Stone, who is noted for his venom and malice, and yet he had the impudence to beg of the Attorney-General that he be restored to the office which he lowered by his political action. What depth a man must be sunk to who after maligning an Administration which puts bread and butter in his mouth, has the audacity to ask it to restore him to an office he has forfeited? An Administration to be strong and effective for good must be surrounded by men who are in active sympathy with it and not by fellows who leave nothing undone to poison the public mind against it. This must be plain to any unprejudiced person, and it is gratifying to know that the President recognizes it most plainly. The hypocritical Republican papers may howl as they will over the emphatic refusal to restore Stone to office, but they will convince nobody that injustice was done in the slightest degree. It would be impossible to imagine any thing more damaging to an Administration than hordes of Federal officers throughout the country, denouncing it most bitterly and resorting to the vilest falsehoods to strengthen their argument. Sure and certain defeat would overtake such Administration, no matter how beneficial its policy might be to the whole country. It seems that charges were made against Stone a year and a half ago because of his offensive partisanship, but he was allowed to remain under the impression that he would refrain from pursuing such a course as would wantonly offend and irritate the friends of the Administration, who insisted that he be retained in office. If he had been ousted then, as he ought to have been, there would be no whining appeals from him now. But he is out now, and it is to be hoped that he may be followed by hundreds of other Republicans whose tongues heap abuse on an Administration which has shown them too much leniency.—*Buffalo Times.*

——The intimation that Mr. Blaine is "managing" or can manage the political labor movement in this city, or in Boston, is equally belittling and unjust to the earnest and independent men who are its inspiration. The George movement was thought out and well under way before Mr. Blaine heard of it, and if similar projects shall be organized in other cities it will be done by and for the dissatisfied workingmen, and not in the interest of the Maine demagogue. No doubt he sees in the movement a possible advantage to himself and his party, but he can not influence it for that purpose.—*N. Y. World.*

——Blaine organs are so active in searching out reasons why American shipbuilders should not compete for contracts for naval vessels that the skeptical might conclude they would rather let the work go to foreign labor than have a Democratic Administration earn the credit of giving remunerative employment to American skill and energy. Their hearts beat warmly for the American workman, but their souls' eyes are set upon the will-o'-the-wisp of the success of Blaine as a Republican candidate in 1888.—*N. Y. Star.*

——Brother Blaine, it appears, wants to flirt with John Sherman's friends.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—France revels in a diminutive gunboat, which has been flying experimentally near Toulon, cutting through the water at the rate of nineteen knots, with a gun out of all proportion in size. The inventor's proud boast is that the boat is too small for big ships to tackle, while its cannon is big enough to smash things.

—E. A. Chase, U. S. Architect, certifies to the efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure.

The man that ought to suit you well—your tailor.—[illegible]

"Petroleum: Its Source and Production." This title indicates to some extent the character and scope of the new Holiday Annual for 1887, by "A Man," which is now in press and will be ready on or about the 15th inst., for delivery by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It is to all intents and purposes a gift to the friends and patrons of that road. The subject is ably handled, and discussed in a [illegible] colloquial vein that will captivate adults and youth alike, although especially dedicated to the Boys and Girls of America. It embodies a vast amount of scientific and practical information, is profusely illustrated with diagrams, sketches and full page engravings from original drawings true to fact and nature, with beautiful and striking design on outside cover, printed in colors. It is a book that will challenge wide attention and comment—something choice, elegant and valuable, that will pay to read, study, discuss and preserve—and the Company have spared no expense to produce it in finest of [illegible] style. Enclose 10 cents in postage stamps and address E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agt. C. R. I. & P. Ry. Chicago, Ill.

The vital question: "What is a sausage?" is being discussed before a Nebraska court. It is believed the jury will disagree.—*[illegible] Herald.*

The Duty of State Legislatures.

Legislation should be effected in every State regulating the sale and use of the many poisons resorted to by women in their desperation to obtain beautiful complexions, while there exists in Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic every requisite necessary to accomplish the object without injuring the health or endangering life.

A series of practical talks to girls has begun in Boston. With our girls the most practical talk is the proposal.—*Philadelphia Call.*

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

You would not, perhaps, expect it, but it is a fact, that well water will sometimes make people sick.—*Boston Post.*

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY is sugar made in the old style preferable to that made in the new style? Because it can't be beet.—*The Whip.*

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A LAWN party is pleasant enough until it begins to rain. Then it becomes a forlorn party.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A LAWN party is pleasant enough until it begins to rain. Then it becomes a forlorn party.

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, O.

"THE Plains" have almost disappeared from the great West. The railroad explains it.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold every where. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@	2 25
Choice Butchers	3 25	@	4 00
HOGS—Common	3 35	@	3 70
Good Packers	4 00	@	4 20
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@	4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	79	@	80
No. 3 red	75	@	80
Corn—No. 2 mixed	[illegible]	@	37¼
Oats—No. 2 mixed	30	@	30½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@	12 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@	7 40
Good Leaf	8 20	@	9 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 00	@	12 12½
Lard—Prime Steam	6⅞	@	7
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	21
Choice to fancy Creamery	25	@	30
APPLES—Prime, Per barrel	1 50	@	2 00
POTATOES—Per bushel	50	@	55
NEW YORK.			
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@	2 90
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@	91½
No. 2 red	90½	@	90¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@	48½
Oats—mixed	35	@	42
PORK—Mess	11 50	@	12 00
LARD—Western steam		@	6 42½
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	77½
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@	77⅞
Corn—No. 2	36½	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2	25¾	@	26
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 12½
LARD—Steam	6 07½	@	6 10
BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@	3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	88	@	88½
Corn—Mixed		@	46½
Oats—Mixed	35	@	36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@	11 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 50	@	4 62½
HOGS	5 00	@	5 87½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@	78
Corn—mixed		@	35¼
Oats—mixed		@	29
LOUISVILLE.			
FLOUR—A No. 1	$ 4 00	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@	78
Corn—mixed		@	40
Oats—mixed		@	34½
PORK—Mess		@	11 25
LARD—Steam		@	7 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	2 25	@	3 75
Medium Leaf	5 50	@	8 00
Good Leaf	7 50	@	8 50

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This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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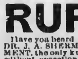

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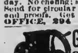

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886. NUMBER 7.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A [illegible] is a new toy.

A Michigan woman kicked a bear to death.

The widow of General Grant is sixty years old.

St. Louis is agitating the question of cremation.

John Day is the name of a river in Washington Territory.

[illegible] raising is becoming an important industry in Nevada.

Chas. Patterson, of Mason City, Ill., shot eighty rabbits in one day.

The wife of Prince Komatsu, of Japan, dresses in the height of fashion.

At Queen Victoria's table there is always one servant to every two guests.

One of Martha Washington's letters sold at auction not long since for $151.

Mme. Patti was offered $6,000 a night to sing in concerts in South America.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is in Washington lobbying for woman's suffrage.

Cincinnati is promised a large reduction in the price of gas in the near future.

Enterprising Kansas City gentlemen are preparing an elaborate toboggan slide.

A sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln is postmistress in a little Kentucky town.

Charles Gardiner, of Indianapolis, dressed ten sheep in thirty-seven minutes.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood declines in advance a renomination for the Presidency in 1888.

Mary Harper, a Cleveland servant girl, has inherited $250,000 from a relative in Philadelphia.

Duelists fought a lovers' quarrel opposite Trenton, N. J. Each was wounded in the shoulder.

Dudes need not fear the decline of the standing collar. It is as universal as ever in "Lonnon."

It takes conservative families a long time to become reconciled to the square dinner plates.

Following the example of New York, Philadelphia has elected a woman to its Board of Education.

St. Louis merchants are moving for rapid mail transit between that city and the West and Northwest.

A fifteen-year-old boy of Westfield, Mass., rode 18,408 miles on a fifty-two-inch bicycle the past year.

Libel comes cheap in Little Rock. Twenty-five dollars was all a jury could find in a case against the *Democrat*.

A granite monument has been placed over the grave of John B. Gough in Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass.

The Kentucky blue grass section raises a greater number of turkeys than any other part of the United States.

Lincoln County, N. M., is 100 miles long. It contains over 24,000 square miles, or about 16,000,000 acres.

Omaha wants to hear Patti, but not $4,000 worth, which was the guarantee fund asked. Only $100 was subscribed.

More and more are United States Senators buying houses in Washington. Senator Vest is the latest purchaser.

John Luce, of Schoharie, New York, died, leaving bequests amounting to $230,000, but his sole wealth only footed up $28.

It is said that ex-Queen Isabella still clings to the hope that she will some day again be seated on the throne of Spain.

Prof. Woodrow, of the Presbyterian Seminary, Columbia, S. C., has been dismissed on account of belief in evolution.

The Germans have managed to reduce by about seven pounds the weight which each soldier is compelled to carry in a campaign.

One who claims to have counted says there are in the Bible 3,586,483 letters, 778,793 words, 31,373 verses, and 1,189 chapters.

There are 1,561 convicts on the chain gang of Georgia—51 females (40 colored, 11 white), 161 white males, and the rest colored.

All children have not become sceptics. A letter, addressed to Santa Claus, Clarion, Pa., has been dropped in the Clarion post-office.

A Grenada, Miss., couple is enjoying the mixed sensation of a marriage in fun which the law unfeelingly regards as a marriage in earnest.

Sunset Cox is now serving his twenty-seventh year in Congress, having represented in his time the two great States of Ohio and New York.

Fourteen United States Senators have their sons serving them in the capacity of committee clerks or private secretaries, at six dollars per day.

A French officer has invented a repeating rifle which can be loaded with seven cartridges in ten seconds and completely discharged in four.

It is to be determined by a suit at law whether the death of a fat man incarcerated in the Carlyle, Ill., jail was not hastened by lack of ventilation.

The Children's Aid Society, of New York City, has since its foundation in 1853, placed 60,000 of the outcast and orphan children in well-chosen country homes.

The Government chemist of New Zealand is reported to have proven that the dust of the recent volcano eruption is of great value as a fertilizer.

It is no uncommon thing for the President to shake hands with twelve brides in one day. He never kisses any body under the rank of a first lady in the land.

Washington society is torn up over the question of social precedence, the struggle for precedence being between the wives of Senators and those of Cabinet officers.

Camille Flammarion declares that as soon as the powerful Lick glass shall be turned upon Mars there will be discovered clear evidences as to animal life on that planet.

A number of whales have been beached at the whaling station at San Diego, and it is considered quite the thing to be photographed while sitting on one of the huge carcasses.

M. Goblet is the name of the new French Premier. It is to be hoped that M. Goblet may always be filled to the brim with that spirit of public devotion which cheers but not inebriates.

A bill is pending before the General Assembly of Georgia to prohibit the issuing, accepting or using of free railroad passes by Legislators and State, House and judicial officers.

A person who lately visited the ex-Empress Eugenie, says she has grown so old, that any one who has not seen her for ten years would not recognize her if she should pass by in the street.

A cat, not liking the new home at Greenfield, N. S., to which she had been removed, took her six kittens and walked with them back to her former home at Milton, a distance of sixteen miles.

Sunlight has been put to odd use at Brussels. Falling on a small shaft the rays cause an upward draught of air which sets a fan in motion, and that in turn starts machinery that winds a clock.

William J. Shankle, of Memphis, went to his old home, Grenada, Miss., and as a supposed joke he and Miss Hood were married. The ceremony turned out to be a legal one, and the young people are in a dilemma.

The statement is made on the authority of the State Teachers' Association of Massachusetts that there are 83,000 illiterates in that commonwealth. That is to say one in every twenty of the citizens can neither read nor write.

NO MIDNIGHT MASS.

A Great Christmas Event Prohibited in New Orleans.

Archbishop Leray Gives His Reasons for Its Abolishment.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 20.—Archbishop Leray has issued a circular order to all the Catholic clergy of this diocese, prohibiting the celebration of midnight mass on Christmas. In this city, as in all other Catholic towns, this celebration is one of the great events of the Christmas holidays, and the churches are crowded with tens of thousands of people, many of them Protestants and Hebrews [illegible] from homes where they have been drinking egg nog, or from other festivities, where they have been at libations. There has always been some disturbance to mar the solemnity of the mass. Last Christmas Eve this reached a positive scandal. Some [illegible] placed crabs in the font of holy water at the Cathedral, surreptitiously turned some fowls, ducks, etc., in the church and exploded fire crackers among the congregation, to their great alarm. The Archbishop announces that he is compelled, to the great regret of all good Catholics, to give up the celebration in consequence. In fact, the midnight mass has been made an occasion of dissipation and scandal.

A WOMAN'S CONFESSION

Of a Murder She Helped Commit in West Virginia Years Ago.

Massillon, O., Dec. 20.—Lizzie Barry, who has for more than a year been an inmate of Ann Peiffer's house of ill repute in this city, has confessed to her landlady that she participated in the brutal murder of Fred Watkins at Volcano, a village near Parkersburg, W. Va., several years ago. She says her associates in the crime were the wife of Watkins and a farm-hand. Her story is that they killed him, threw the body in a cistern, and removed it from there several days afterward to the grove where it was found in a decomposed condition by the Barry girl and a neighbor woman, the latter having been led to the spot while hunting dandelions. The facts of the murder having been committed and the girl having lived there were substantiated to-day through telegraphic correspondence with the chief of police at Parkersburg.

Horrible Hydrophobia.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—The death from hydrophobia of the daughter of Louis Grund, ex-chairman of the Republican City Central Committee, and prominent quarrymen and contractor, was reported to the coroner to-day. Barbara Elizabeth Grund, sixteen years old, some time ago was playing with a young puppy, only two months old, when it bit her. The wound was not serious, and as the dog, so far as known, had never been out of the house since the day of its birth and had never been with other dogs, nothing was thought of it. About eight days ago, however, the young lady began to show symptoms of the dread disease, and two physicians were called in. Their efforts to relieve her suffering were of no avail, and she rapidly grew worse until yesterday, when she died in the greatest agony.

Remarkable Fearlessness During a Fire.

New York, Dec. 20.—The engine-house adjoining the Catholic Protectory in Westchester was totally destroyed by fire this evening. When the fire broke out the 1,430 boys in the Protectory were all in their dormitories, and although the fire was right under their windows they all went to bed at eight o'clock and were soon sound asleep. The loss is $80,000 and is covered by insurance.

My Lord and Lady Not Guilty.

London, Dec. 20.—The verdict in the Campbell case was not guilty as to both my Lord and Lady. The jury attached a "rider" to the verdict severely denouncing the action of General Butler in failing to appear as a witness, and the judge characterized the cowardly act of which Lord Campbell was guilty in trying to throw his wife in prison in Paris.

A Dying Woman's Information.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 20.—The authorities of this city have been informed by the dying wife of Richard Shumack, who kept a saloon in that city, but sold out and went West several months ago, that she saw her husband murder and rob a man, about a year ago, and secrete his body under the floor. Efforts are being made to find the murderer.

Died for Love.

New York, Dec. 20.—Thos. Haviland, an adopted son of W. H. Cramer, a farmer at North Castle, West Chester County, was found dead in a hay-mow last night with his throat cut and a noose lying beside him showing that he contemplated hanging himself also. He was only nineteen years old, and was smitten with a pretty young neighbor.

Wm. Mussel Arrested.

Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 20.—William Mussel, who killed David Christman, near Eaton, O., several days ago, was arrested near here to-day. He was working on a farm, and on being questioned by the officers did not deny his name, but says he knows nothing of the murder. He will be taken to Ohio for trial.

Great Texas Land Suit Decided.

Galveston, Dec. 20.—A special from Laredo says the great land suit pending in the State District Court there for the past week between the Texas Mexican Railroad and the settlers of the Beregas grant in Zapata County, comprising seventy leagues of land, occupied by one thousand people, was decided to-day in favor of the defendants.

Charged with Conspiracy.

Dublin, Dec. 20.—Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for North Fermanagh, was to-day served with a summons to answer a charge of conspiracy for serving as trustee of rents under the plan of campaign.

Boodler McQuade Gets Seven Years.

New York, Dec. 20.—Ex-Alderman McQuade was this morning sentenced to seven years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000.

He Played With a Revolver.

Bunker Hill, Ind., Dec. 20.—James Adams, aged fourteen, was probably fatally shot while playing with a revolver here to-day.

—They were standing on the deck of a Cunarder that runs to the Hub. "And what is that shining so?" she asked. "That is the dome of the State House. I was born right in its shadow." "You don't say? And this is really America, then?" "O, dear, no, this is Boston."—*New Haven News*.

—The kaffee klatsch has reached Cincinnati. There'll probably be a kirmess in St. Louis this winter, a fete champetre in Kansas City and a marche aux fleurs in Pittsburgh. The jahrmarkt has yet to come to Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia News*.

—A tramp who could ask for a meal in six languages was recently killed by the cars in Ohio. He would probably have been much better off could he have earned a meal in one language.—*Chicago Times*.

—Dr. J. Strahan utters a caution against long-continued dosing with mixtures of iron, maintaining that there is danger of intestinal concretions being formed.—*Boston Budget*.

—The high hat of the present is a millinery monument erected to departed good taste.—*N. O. Picayune*.

POLYGAMY DOOMED.

One Mormon Bishop Departs With His Legal Wife, Leaving Three Families Behind.

Ogden, Utah, Dec. 19.—The Utah problem appears to be slowly approaching a solution, and the indications point toward the gradual collapse of the institution of polygamy. Last spring Lester Herrick, a wealthy bishop in the church, owning a large amount of real estate, and residing in this city, suddenly went West on a trip to the coast. Spring and summer passed, but Bishop Herrick still tarried, and as he had four wives it began to be suspected that, not having "the fear of the Lord" before him and greatly dreading the U. S. Marshal, he had taken to the "underground." Recently the Bishop returned to Ogden and at once made preparations for the removal of his legal wife and his household goods to California. A very short sojourn in Ogden sufficed to complete his arrangements, and he has now departed for his new home, leaving behind him three separate families for whom, however, he has liberally provided. Those in the church profess to believe that Herrick will return to his old home when things are more settled, but the facts have become known that he has left his property in the hands of an agent to be disposed of; that a sale of one city lot has recently been effected, and that the gentleman has become the owner of an estate in Southern California. There is no doubt that Bishop Herrick has permanently left Utah and the Church, and that if any deception has been practiced the Church is the subject of it. Bishop Herrick was well liked by his Gentile fellow-citizens and possessed their confidence; he is a man of more than average ability, shrewd and honorable in his dealings. It was a daughter of Bishop Herrick whom members of his own church endeavored to compromise with Judge Powers, in order that the Judge's character might be blackened; but the plan reacted upon the head of one of their witnesses, who was convicted of perjury and is now serving out a five-years' sentence. The lady has since been happily married to a Gentile. Another Bishop in Salt Lake City, John Sharp, who is also superintendent of the Utah Central railway, declined about a year ago to "live" his religion, on the occasion of his having to plead to an indictment charging unlawful cohabitation. "Guilty," said Mr. Sharp, "and I promise to obey the law in future and to urge others to do likewise," whereupon sentence was suspended, and so was Bishop Sharp from his bishopric in the Mormon Church. A few more such examples as these and the crumbling edifice will totter to its fall. The hiding away of John Taylor to escape trial under indictment, and the bail-jumping of George Q. Cannon, first and second Presidents of the Church respectively, are causing much unfavorable comment among the more intelligent Mormons.

AGED 136.

A Colored Woman Said to Have Been Born in 1750, Dies in Indian Territory.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—A letter from Sasakawa, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, gives an account of the death there on the 5th inst. of Mrs. Susanna Warren, perhaps the oldest person in the United States, if not in the world. She was born in the old town of St. Augustine, Fla., in 1750, fifteen years before the Americans conceived the idea of national independence. She was born a slave and was the property of Spanish masters until 1818, when she with other Spanish slaves fled from the town of Pensacola when it was taken by General Jackson. She lived in the Seminole country from then until the second treaty of peace with the Seminoles, when she was regarded as their common property and was removed with them to the Indian Territory.

Heroic Attempt to Rescue.

Detroit, Dec. 19.—A special to the *Free Press* from Armada says: The fruit evaporator of John H. Stump caught fire soon after midnight last night. Miss Elizabeth Stump, aged twenty-two, a sister of the proprietor, was asleep in the building at the time. When Stump arrived on the scene he raised a ladder and heroically tried to rescue her, but was beaten back by the flames, which burst through the window, throwing him to the ground. He was picked up insensible with a fractured hip and a terrible cut in his head. Notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen the building was completely consumed. This morning the body of Miss Stump was taken from the ruins burned beyond recognition.

A Note of Warning.

London, Dec. 19.—The *Post* this morning in an inspired article, warns Turkey against further coquetting with Russia. The British Government, it says, has undergone great sacrifices to uphold the integrity of Turkey, even against the opinion of a large portion of the English people. Any hesitation on the part of Turkey will now compel England to adopt a course to counteract Russia's threats by measures that will speedily impress the Porte with the fact that her present doubtful policy is the worst for her real interests.

Making Farmers of Indians.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—A Bismarck (Dak.) special to the *Pioneer Press* says: The Indian Commission returned from Fort Berthold yesterday, having concluded a satisfactory agreement with the Gros Ventres, Mandan and Arickaree Indians, who agree to cede all their reservation north of the forty-eighth parallel; also, the larger portion of the territory lying between the Missouri river and Fort Buford Reservation. The Indians agree to take lands in severalty on their diminished reserve. The Commission leaves Monday for Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

Paying the Dow Law Tax.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—Under the Dow liquor law $58,030 was paid in taxes at the county treasurer's office on Saturday.

Oleomargarine Tax Collections.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The revenue collected by the Government for the first month of the operation of the law taxing oleomargarine was $400,000.

Crushed by an Avalanche.

Rome, Dec. 19.—A band of seventeen smugglers, who were hiding in a cave near Vicenza, were killed by an avalanche yesterday.

Fell from a Third Story Window.

Cincinnati, Dec. 19.—Louis Hammer fell from a third story window at No. 58 McMicken avenue, and was instantly killed.

Robbed by Masked Men.

Detroit, Dec. 19.—A special from Champion says: Late yesterday afternoon, during the absence from home of a miner named Gribbell, three masked men forced an entrance into the house, bound Mrs. Gribbell hand and foot, and made off with $300. Attempting to call for help Mrs. Gribbell was cut with a knife by one of the men, and her condition is serious.

Put to Rout by the British.

Rangoon, Dec. 19.—The British troops at Mandalay have captured Boshway's camp. The fight to obtain possession of it was short and bloody. The rebels, after their defeat, returned to the jungle.

Faster Mortabelli's Feat.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Salvator Mortabelli, a Maltese, has begun a seventy-two days' fast at Philippeville, Algeria. Mortabelli was formerly in the British Navy, and during his period of service was wrecked on the coast of a desert island, where he remained seventy-two days without tasting food.

Window Glass Advances.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 19.—The card rate on window glass has been advanced 10 per cent., to take effect at once. This is an increase of 30 per cent. over last year's price. The advance is as agreeable to the workmen as it is to the manufacturers, as their wages are on a sliding scale.

WHAT WILL PRINTERS DO?

A Type-Setting Machine That Is a Success.

One Man Can Do as Much Work With It as Ten the Old Way.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The first book printed by type set by the new type machine, owned by parties in this city, has just made its appearance in the market. The company was organized a year or more ago but has been a year getting ready to manufacture the machines in considerable quantities. They had first to make the tools with which to make the machines. Now that this is done they can begin to turn them out by the hundred. One lot of over a hundred machines is now being made. They will cost somewhere from $350 to $500 apiece, but will enable one man to do the work of ten in type setting. They work like a type writer, only that they can be worked at a higher rate of speed. The operators on the machines now being used can produce type at the rate of sixty words a minute, and with increased experience they expect to get a considerably higher rate. This means, the friends of the machine say, that from three to six men will be able to set up the type for the ordinary daily paper. The machine casts the type a line at a time, and when the paper is printed the type are melted down and the metal used again the next day. There has been in the past twenty years a wonderful increase in the facilities for producing newspapers with great rapidity in every department except type setting. In this department the old systems have continued to prevail until now, but if this machine does what is claimed for it it will prove a wonderful time saver in this particular and enable the publisher to lay the news smoking hot before his readers within a few minutes after the actual occurrence which it describes.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

About Thirty People at Kokomo More or Less Burned—How the Insidious Material Caught Fire.

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 17.—An explosion of natural gas occurred at Well No. 2 of the Kokomo Natural Gas and Oil Company about 3:30 p. m., from which thirty-five men had a narrow escape from death. The well had drilled into the sand last night and shut down. Work commenced this morning to drill deeper, the volume of gas increasing all the time. Notwithstanding the warning to keep out of the inclosure it was filled with spectators. The drill had been withdrawn, followed by a terrible gush of gas which ignited, exploding with terrific force, setting fire to the derrick. How any one escaped alive is miraculous. About thirty were more or less burned, the following being the most serious; Adolphus Picket, Hon. J. N. Loop, Ira Lines, Geo. Stewart, John Daly, Milo Mandlin, Walter Hockett, Marion Price, Blake Ream, Fred George, Dave Frazee, John Brown, Mr. Ulsser, Mr. Hawkins and Lou Leeds, most of whom are badly burned about the face and heads. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by fire in a forge within the inclosure, which was thought to be out. The machinery and derricks are burning. The gas is now burning from the well with a force to show it to be a great producer.

Twelve Thousand Saloons in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Dec. 17.—A statement in the Auditor of State's report gives some interesting figures on the Dow law tax, the number of saloons assessed, etc. The total number of saloons in the State is 11,930; of these 8,941 are assessed $200 each, and 2,989 are assessed $100 each. The total amount of taxes and penalties assessed is $2,144,129.71. The statement shows Hamilton County to have 2,227 saloons taxed at $200, and 445 at $100. Butler County has 163 at $200, and 53 at $100. Clermont has 35 at $200, and 4 at $100. Warren has 31 at $200, and 6 at $100. Montgomery, including city of Dayton, has 337 at $200, and 141 at $100. Cuyahoga has 1,267 at $200, and 396 at $100. Lucas has 379 at $200, and 2[illegible] at $100. Franklin has 376 at $200, and 105 at $100. Erie has 102 at $200, and 132 at $100. Stark has 206 at $200, and 140 at $100.

Captured by the German Army.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 17.—Charles Stubendyck, a German, came to this country a few years ago and settled in Platteville, Wis., where he embarked in business. He returned to Germany recently to visit relatives, and word has since been received by acquaintances in this city and Platteville, from Stubendyck's friends abroad, to the effect that he was arrested by German authorities on his arrival in that country and is now being compelled to do service in King William's army.

Engine Falls Over a Cow Into a River.

Denver, Dec. 17.—As an express train on the Denver and Rio Grande road was rounding a curve on approaching the bridge across the Gunnison river this morning the engine struck a cow lying on the track and derailed, tumbling over and over into the river below. Engineer Welch and Fireman McConnell were instantly killed. The coaches all remained on track. No one else injured.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Boston, Dec. 17.—The jury in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, who have been on trial at East Cambridge for several days on a charge of having murdered old Mrs. Susannah Prescott at Groton, filed their verdict with the court this morning. Baker is adjudged not guilty, while Mrs. Baker is found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Collapsed on the Gallows.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7.—Bob Jeter, colored, was hanged at Spartanburg today. He broke down completely on the scaffold, and the scene was pitiful.

Settled His Son's Debts.

New York, Dec. 17.—It was made known in Wall street to-day that Simeon Wormser, the banker, had settled all the losses sustained by his son in recent speculations, amounting to between $300,000 and $400,000. Young Wormser was a leader in the attempt to bull Reading in the face of the late general fall of stocks.

Hunger Brought Them to Terms.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 17.—The tramp insurrection at the Lancaster Work-house is at an end, the men resuming work to-day at stone-breaking after having been deprived of food for thirty-six hours.

Two Fatalities at a Crossing.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Philadelphia express, which passes New Brunswick (N. J.) Station at 6:20 a. m., this morning struck a buggy containing Moses Ryno, an ex-policeman, and a boy named Terrence Hickey, who were both instantly killed. The horse and buggy were smashed to pieces. Ryno leaves a large family.

Uncle Sam's Income.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Government receipts so far this month are a little over $16,000,000, an average of nearly $1,000,000 a day. The expenditures during the same period aggregate $9,000,000, or $7,000,000 less than the receipts.

Extraordinary Damages for Injury.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Juliet Cunningham, who was seriously injured some time ago by jumping from a street car of the People's Line, which was in imminent danger of colliding with a railroad train at Fourth and Poplar street crossing, was to-day awarded the unusually large sum of $25,000 damages by a jury in the circuit court.

Suffocated by Coal Gas.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—Francis Hagerman was suffocated, and Elnora Johnson (both colored) is supposed to be dying from the effects of escaping coal gas from a flue at No. 83 Carlisle avenue, this city.

WITH SWORDS.

Genuine Duel in a Chicago Park—Both the Participants Wounded—Every Thing a Mystery.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—A duel with swords was fought this morning in Humboldt Park. A little before seven o'clock two closed carriages entered the park through the south entrance. Each carriage contained a principal with his second and a surgeon. They were driven to the western end of the park where they alighted and concealed themselves behind a clump of trees. The arrangement being completed the principals each drew a shining saber and the contest began. Soon both were wounded. One received a sword thrust through the breast and his opponent was cut across the face and will probably bear the scar for some time. With this drawing of blood the duelists seemed to be satisfied, for they quickly got into their carriages, which were rapidly driven to the nearest drug store. There the wounds were dressed, and the duelists, again in the carriages, were rapidly driven out of sight. Circumstances point to the editor of a pharmaceutical journal and a young medical student as the principals. It is said the cause of the affair was a dispute as to the hand of a young lady. A policeman was a distant spectator of the fight, but was too dumfounded to attempt an interference. The druggist declined absolutely to refer to the subject.

REMARKABLE CASE.

A Young Man Living With a Bullet in His Brain—The Other Man Acquitted.

Carrollton, Ky., Dec. 16.—Albert Murray, who was shot in the brain by Paschal Baxter at Worthville, this county, November 28, is still alive and doing well. The ball was fired from a 38-caliber pistol. It entered the forehead above and to the right of the left eye and went straight back—no one knows how far. The wound was probed above four inches. He rests and sleeps well, has a good appetite, is able to dress himself, and is apparently recovering. He has never been unconscious, except for a few moments just after he was shot. Baxter, who did the shooting, has just had a preliminary hearing before Justice Asbury Ames and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. However, he was fined $30 for carrying a concealed pistol.

A DREAMER'S ADVENTURE.

He Jumps Off a Train and Scares the Watchers by a Pittsburgh Corpse.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16.—John J. Fox, of St. Paul, Minn., was a passenger on the Chicago limited, due in this city at 4 a. m. Just as the train was passing through Allegheny he imagined some one was attempting to rob him. He jumped off the train, which was going at full speed, and was dragged about fifteen feet to Irwin avenue. He was covered with blood from cuts on the head, and picking himself up, ran into the residence of James Lockhart, who died at one o'clock this morning, almost scaring the life out of the watchers by this sudden and unexpected appearance. He was taken to the Allegheny Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, after which he left for New York.

Four Prisoners Escape.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 16.—As the wife of Sheriff Millen was feeding the prisoners in the jail last evening one of them knocked the dishes from her hand, leaped through the small door and knocked the woman down. Three others followed him, and together they rushed upon the sheriff and beat, pounded and kicked him until he was senseless. Then they fled. One has since been captured, but the others are at large. The sheriff has three ribs broken and is otherwise seriously hurt. There were twelve prisoners in the jail, all of whom were armed with clubs, and it is supposed a general jail delivery was planned.

Family Poisoned With Rat Poison.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—At South Evanston this morning all the members of a family named Yates were poisoned at breakfast. The family consists of the mother, two children and a servant. Each was taken violently ill immediately after eating. To-night the lives of Mrs. Yates and the oldest child, a girl of four years, are despaired of. Oatmeal mush partaken of by the family is found to have been mixed with rat poison. The poisoning is not believed to have been accidental, but no person is definitely suspected.

The Dow Law Constitutional.

Columbus, O., Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court this morning, all the judges present, rendered a decision declaring the Dow law constitutional. The cases will be reported, but the opinions will not be ready until the court meets in January. The syllabus in the cases will not be ready until the court reconvenes next month. Justices Owen and Follett dissent from the majority of the court. The guessers have been saying that Judge Owen would concur in the decision holding the law constitutional in all its parts.

Row About Prohibition.

Centralia, Ill., Dec. 16.—At Odin a row occurred between saloon-keepers and temperance people. Mayor Forthing struck M. E. Drum, editor of the *Journal* and Prohibition *Battle Axe*. Drum used Forthing up badly. The friends of each side gathered, when a pitched fight was narrowly avoided. A warrant will be issued against the Mayor.

Discharged for Being Knights.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 16.—Forty laborers employed at the large tannery of Fayerweather & Ladew were discharged today for joining the Knights of Labor. Several hundred men were employed by the firm, and a large number threaten to quit work if the discharged men are not reinstated.

Building Wrecked by Powder.

Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 16.—A keg of powder exploded in the grocery store of McVey & Loope, tearing the building to pieces and causing $1,000 damage.

Crushed Under an Elevator.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Edward Huff, a carpenter of this city, while talking with a fellow carpenter at work on a hotel being built here, was caught under a descending elevator, and before the machinery could be stopped, he was badly crushed across the back, besides sustaining internal injuries, which are fatal.

No Liquor To Be Sold Near Fair Grounds.

Columbus, O., Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court to-day held constitutional the law preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of a fair grounds, where an agricultural exhibition is in progress.

Russia Rejects Ferdinand.

Vienna, Dec. 16.—Count Lobanoff, Russian Embassador here has informed the Bulgarian Deputation that Russia is unable at present to recognize Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

Fatal Accident to a Kentuckian.

Eminence, Ky., Dec. 16.—Roll Roberts, while returning to his home from Bethlehem, this county, fell from his horse, the animal stepping on his stomach, producing injuries from which he died. He was aged about forty years.

Paying Interest Before Due.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment, without rebate, of the interest due January 1, 1887, on United States four per cent. bonds of the loan of 1907, amounting to about $9,000,000, and also the interest on the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company upon the presentation of the coupon and interest checks at the Treasury at Washington or at any of the Sub-Treasuries. Checks for registered interest will be mailed to bondholders as soon as prepared.

Happy Newsboys.

Detroit, Dec. 16.—Governor Alger, of Michigan, is to give the four hundred and eighty-seven newsboys of this city a new suit of clothes each on Christmas.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Washington, Dec. 1[illegible].—Senate.—Memorials were presented and bills introduced and referred. Bills for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar and to prevent frauds on American manufacturers were reported from the Committee on Finance. The amendments to the electoral count bill were non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. The bill to repeal the tenure of office law was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar and George. At [illegible] p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

House.—The estimate was referred to the Committee on Rules in regard a resolution for the [illegible] among the committees. A bill was passed appropriating $[illegible] for grading and paving the approaches to the National Cemetery at Danville, Va. A resolution was reported back calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the interpretation of the department as to the duty on fresh fish. The bill granting right of way through the Yellowstone Park to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company was beaten in committee of the whole, but before action could be taken by the House the morning hour expired. Mr. Morrison gave notice he would call up his revenue bill on Saturday next. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and debated. Appropriations for several public buildings were increased before adjournment at 5 p. m.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senate.—Memorials were presented and bills introduced. Bills were reported to amend the postal money order system and to extend the free delivery system. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information in regard to expenditures for the Missouri river was discussed. Pending action the conference report on the Inter-State commerce bill was presented and notice given by Mr. Cullom that he would call it up for consideration on Tuesday next. The bill repealing the tenure of office act came up, but was allowed to stand over until to-morrow. Platt's resolution for open executive sessions was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 21. Beck's bill, prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorneys for railroads was called up. Pending action the Senate at 4 p. m. went into executive session and at 4:05 p. m. adjourned.

House.—Conferees were appointed on the electoral count bill. The bill for allotment of land in severalty to the Indians was taken up, but went over with the morning hour. A bill was passed requiring national banks in certain cities to keep on hand a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of their circulation and deposits. The sundry civil bill was then taken up and discussed until 4:15 p. m., when the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senate.—A bill was introduced to increase the salaries of the Commissioners of Education and Labor to $5,000. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so as to require the election of U. S. Senators by the people of the States, instead of by the Legislatures. Petitions of tobacco manufacturers were presented protesting against the passage of the House bill in reference to packing cut tobacco. A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing a rebate on all imported materials incorporated with domestic materials and exported for sale. The calendar was taken up and a bill passed permitting the owners of American vessels and their cargoes to sue the Government for losses caused by collision with U. S. vessels. Mr. Riddleberger's open session resolution went over on objection. The bill to repeal the tenure of office act was taken up and discussed without action until 4 p. m., when, after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—A bill was passed making Hartford, Ct., a port of entry; also a bill to pension persons who served in the navy as yeomen engineers, apothecaries and masters-at-arms. Remonstrances were presented against the Dunn free ship bill; the Senate bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. The urgency deficiency bill for public printing was passed. The sundry civil bill was discussed and passed in committee of the whole and reported to the House, which then adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Petitions were presented for a reduction in the tax on oleomargarine. Several bills were introduced. A resolution for a committee to visit Mexico and inquire into our relations with Mexico was offered by Mr. Butler (S. C.), and ordered printed. The bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar was passed; also, the House bill to extend the free delivery system; also, the bill authorizing the issue of money orders at a fee of three cents; also, the House bill authorizing the employment of mail messengers. A bill to fund the four and four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at 2½ per cent. was introduced by Mr. Aldrich and referred. The bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act was passed—30 to 22. At 2:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House—Resolutions were introduced and referred. A bill was passed indemnifying the Postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., for money stolen in 1883. The sundry civil bill was passed and the private calendar taken up. The bill for the adjustment of the McMinnville and Manchester railroad accounts being unfinished business, it was passed, a claim of $246,850 is involved. A Senate bill was passed increasing the pension of General Benj. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, to $100 a month. At 4:15 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senate—Not in session.

House.—The House ordered a conference on the bill authorizing the employment of mail messengers. The bill was passed providing an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. Mr. Morrison moved to go into committee of the whole to take up his tariff bill. Lost—149 to 154, Speaker Carlisle voting in the affirmative.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senate.—Petitions were received favoring a reduction in the tax on oleomargarine. A bill incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific ship railway was made a special order for the second Tuesday in January, and the Pacific railroad funding bill was made a special order for the same day. The Backbone land-grant forfeiture was made a special order for the second Wednesday in January. A number of bills and resolutions were passed, including the House bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette. Mr. Blair introduced a bill increasing the pensions of the soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms. A number of committee appointments were announced. A bill to incorporate the Windsor Hotel Company, of the District of Columbia, with $2,000,000 capital, was passed. At 3:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

House.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his authority for retiring one and two dollar U. S. notes. Under the call of States, bills and resolutions were introduced, including one for a holiday recess from December 22 to January 4. The bill to change the duty on Sumatra tobacco was defeated—Yeas 90, Nays 165. An attempt to pass a bill limiting the jurisdiction of U. S. Courts in patent cases, and protecting manufacturers, purchasers and vendors, was defeated by a motion to adjourn at 4:30 p. m.

Andrew T. Hill, a guest at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., tried to blow the gas out in his room, but did not succeed. Determined to put the light out, he used the contents of the water pitcher as an extinguisher, and the flames disappeared. He then retired. He was found in a nearly suffocated condition next morning by persons who were compelled to burst open the door to rescue him.

Wm. Nealt, of Johnson County, Ind., who was appointed Indian Agent of a bad scalp-lifting tribe in Idaho, has "respectfully declined" the position.

Vernon Halfhill, of Hog Point, Tippecanoe County, Ind., one of the most inaccessible places in that region, caught, in an old-fashioned steel trap, a bald eagle measuring eleven feet six inches, and it is said to be the largest ever caught in the United States.

The Lloyds have ordered a steamer to be built which, it is intended, shall surpass in speed and size any vessel now afloat. She will be constructed by the Fairfield Company, Glasgow.

Alexander Hamilton and a boy named Sieberr killed two men named Harris, at Little Rock, Ark.

Searcy County, Ark., is all aglow with silver excitement, some mines having just been discovered.

At Golden Lake, Ark., Lee Wilson and Thomas Cotton quarreled over the settlement of a bill. Wilson shot and killed Cotton.

Michigan salt inspector's report shows that 4,097,943 barrels were manufactured in the State during the year ended November 30.

C. F. Schau, of Erie, Pa., killed one daughter and fatally wounded another. He was arrested after having tried to shoot the policeman.

Rev. Wm. Barbour, D. D., pastor at Yale University, has resigned.

A THOROUGH SECRETARY.

The Head of the Navy Department is [illegible] Laying the Foundation for One of the Finest Navies in the World.

The practical manner in which the Secretary of the Navy is setting about the work of building up the navy and restoring to the country the prestige it once enjoyed in that line gives assurance of success. The wretched mismanagement of that department under Republican Administrations, and the culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty which characterized those Administrations form a chapter in the history of our Government that reflects indelible disgrace on those responsible for the decline of the navy. Favored contractors, worthless ships and enormous expenditures were the principal features of Republican control of the Navy Department. When Mr. Whitney assumed charge he found himself in a position of exceeding embarrassment, his predecessor having not only awarded the contracts for three steel cruisers and a dispatch boat to a favored contractor, but having, in defiance of law, advanced large sums of the reservations to the contractor before the work was completed. The entire set of vessels designed under the Chandler regime have disappointed the expectations of those who naturally thought they would possess the most essential features of the modern cruiser, speed and strength. Admiral Porter declares that he has no faith in those heirlooms of the Chandler Administration, as their lack of speed places them at a serious disadvantage with the ships of other nations. We shall have to rely upon more efficient vessels for the new navy, and to this end Mr. Whitney's efforts are being directed.

He proposes to secure the best attainable models for the new ships, with the highest rate of speed consistent with offensive and defensive requirements. He adopts a broad, sensible policy to gain his point, seeking to avail himself of the best naval skill obtainable. There will be none of the hasty, reckless, inconsiderate methods that governed the former Administration of the department. Mr. Whitney prefers to move slowly and cautiously so as to do his work thoroughly. The new ships will, undoubtedly, represent the latest and choicest improvements in naval architecture and a higher rate of speed than those designed under the Chandler regime. Admiral Porter speaks of three classes of vessels for the new navy, the first represented by a vessel of between six and seven thousand tons and able to make, for a few hours, a speed of nineteen and a half knots. He is of opinion that a vessel is not fit to be considered as a cruiser nowadays that has not a speed of at least eighteen and a half knots. For the new vessels the best of armament is needed, as they are intended to be the peers of any afloat. Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction during the past year, as the report of the Chief of Ordnance shows. It is no easy task to construct and finish the high power steel guns necessary for modern ships of war, especially as we have had so little real or efficient work done in the ordnance line until the building of the new navy commenced. With new ships and new guns of the best patterns, the United States will once more regain the prestige it held in the war of 1812, when the pride of England was humbled, and during the rebellion, when the achievements of the Monitor caused a revolution in naval building all over the world. We have the finest material in the world in our sailors and marines and the training of our naval officers is second to none. With a capable, efficient, honest head to the department and liberal appropriations by Congress, all the elements necessary to make our navy a source of pride instead of shame are combined, and the result can not but be eminently satisfactory.—*Albany Argus*.

THE "HARMONIOUS" PARTY.

Facts to Be Explained by Those Republicans Who Claim That the Democracy Only Is Split by Factions.

A recent attempt of Hon. William E. Chandler to restore harmony throughout the length and breadth of the Republican party is likely to end in failure. He published a card some time ago in which he pronounced "baseless" a statement made by the chairman of the National Republican Committee, Mr. B. F. Jones, at the close of the campaign of 1884, to the effect that President Arthur and his Cabinet had shown a want of fidelity and zeal in the Blaine canvass. After thus in a sufficiently explicit way calling Mr. Jones a liar, Mr. Chandler proceeded to deprecate, in a beautiful passage, the tendency among the leaders of his party to indulge in personal quarrels. He thought Mr. Blaine acted "from sudden impulse" when he declined Mr. Edmunds' hand at the Arthur funeral, and "thereby widened a breach which, like that with Mr. Conkling, ought never to have existed." Then, holding behind him the club with which he had just hit Mr. Jones over the head, Mr. Chandler continued: "While our great Republican leaders quarrel, the party suffers, and by reason of such differences loses a Presidential election. It is for the interest of the country that such purely personal controversies should not arise or continue between prominent leaders of either party."

Mr. Jones appears to have been more deeply impressed with the club than the olive-branch portion of Mr. Chandler's letter, for in an interview which is published he says that his statement of 1884 was not "baseless," but entirely true, and then makes these pointed and decidedly unfriendly personal allusions to Mr. Chandler:

> So far as Mr. Chandler's reference to me personally is concerned I do not feel called upon to defend myself. I have no taste for, nor do I see any present occasion for a discussion as to political methods with one whose plans and proposals during the brief intercourse I had with him in the campaign of 1884 were not such as to commend him to those having the success of the Republican party at heart. His criticisms at that time of men then the most prominent in the party, do not seem to me quite consistent with his present expressions of regret in regard to bad feeling between public men. I would not like to feel called upon to make public the facts upon which my opinion of Mr. Chandler is based.

If Mr. Jones' opinion of Mr. Chandler is any thing like that which the intelligent public has long held of him, it would be interesting to see it set forth with ample specifications. Mr. Chandler should let party harmony look out for itself long enough to call upon Mr. Jones for a bill of particulars.—*N. Y. Post*.

——Mark this! The foolish refusal of that genteelly proffered hand, at the Arthur funeral, will cost Mr. Blaine all of New England save the State of Maine.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

THAT ANCIENT "LYRE."

The wild winds wail with wonder,
The [illegible]
And mourn their awful [illegible],
The [illegible]
[illegible] all the living [illegible]
In [illegible]
And a host of [illegible]
[illegible]
For the [illegible] of that ancient lyre
[illegible] forth the sad refrain:
"If you wish to punish the rebels,
Vote for the man from Maine."

The war is long since over,
[illegible]
The fields are green with [illegible]
Where once the battle [illegible];
The [illegible] wave proudly
[illegible]
And North and South in friendship
Have clasped each other's hand;
[illegible]
[illegible] forth the sad refrain:
"If you [illegible] free [illegible]
Vote for the man from Maine."

"Oh, what of the Mulligan letters?
And who were the Fisher crew?
And when was Fort [illegible] captured
[illegible] and the boys in blue?
But never the ghost of an answer
Is wafted back to me
From the strings of that ancient lyre
In [illegible] of sweet misery;
But forever and forever
It echoes the sad refrain:
"If you wish to be freed from the British,
Vote for the man from Maine."

—*E. Frank Lintaber, in Puck*.

OUR MEPHISTOPHELES.

How President Arthur Came Finally to Suspect James G. Blaine.

The remarkable story said to have been related by the late President Arthur to Judge Draper and Chairman Warren, during the Blaine campaign of 1881, and given to the public for the first time in the New York *Times*, is pronounced authentic by Judge Draper. Although the main facts in the case were known at the time of the Senatorial fight in 1881, yet the plain unvarnished account given by Mr. Arthur throws new light on a crisis from which may be dated the downfall of the Republican party. It will be remarked that the late President related the particulars of the quarrel between Conkling and Garfield in order to emphasize his advice to the two Stalwart leaders not to mislead their followers in supporting Blaine's candidacy by pledges which previous experience in half-breed honor taught him would not be fulfilled, should Blaine be elected.

The hand of President Garfield's Secretary of State is plainly discernible in the cunningly devised plot to deceive Conkling and Grant, and the New York Senator felt that behind Garfield stood the Half-Breed Mephistopheles, directing the plot which culminated in the nomination of Judge Robertson. Arthur did not know Blaine and his powers of deception as well as Conkling did and he relied, as he says, implicitly on the assurances of Garfield. When Mephistopheles became the nominee of the party in 1884, the Republican President, while loyal to his party and prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the National convention, considered it his duty to warn the Stalwart leaders against being deceived as he was four years previously. His words are emphatic on the subject: "Let me say to you, as a friend, assume no responsibility for the future course of Mr. Blaine's administration in this State. Allow none of our friends to be deceived with false hopes." He bore a lively remembrance of the words of President Garfield to Conkling, Platt and himself the Sunday previous to the appointment of Judge Robertson to the collectorship: "I am not prepared yet to take any action on New York matters and shall not be for some time."

He also considered that the ruling spirit of Garfield's Administration had become the choice of the Republican National convention, and that the influence which operated against himself and his friends on a former occasion had lost none of its malignity. The loyalty of the late President to his party would not permit him to counsel any dissatisfaction in the ranks. But he knew that Blaine was not to be trusted and he was impelled to warn his friends against the Mephistopheles of the party. Time has not improved the situation or changed the feelings of some of the Republican leaders towards Mr. Blaine. They know him to be a trickster, and his "magnetism" to consist of his remarkable powers of deception.—*Albany Argus*.

Democrats Still Serene.

The Democratic party is not going to the dogs as rapidly as the Republican press would have it. There have been isolated instances of the defeat of a few eminent party leaders, from causes purely local, and there has been a net loss in the House, but there are prospects of a relative gain in the Senate. As to the popular suffrage, the Republicans would seem to be dodging the issue. The net majorities or pluralities for Republicans over Democrats and vice-versa given in 1884 on President, and in 1886 on head of the State tickets are given below, for the purpose of comparison:

	1886.		1884.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Connecticut	....	2,543	....	1,274
Delaware	....	13,637	....	3,923
Indiana	8,319	....	....	6,512
Kansas	28,909	....	64,274	....
Massachusetts	9,110	....	24,373	....
Michigan	8,433	....	3,344	....
Missouri	....	50,635	....	33,059
Ohio	11,781	....	31,802	....
Pennsylvania	42,851	....	80,290	....
Wisconsin	18,718	....	14,680	....
	128,121	66,815	218,771	44,768
Net. Rep. maj	61,306	....	174,003	....

This shows a net Democratic gain of 122,697 in ten States on the popular vote in an Administration off-year. The Republican party is moving grandly on to a popular majority.—*Detroit Free Press*.

NEWSPAPER DRIFT.

——How can the Republicans hope to elect Mr. Blaine when so many of their leaders are ready to push a knife under his fifth rib, or hit him in the back with a brick?—*Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express* (*Rep.*)

——A Republican admirer of Blaine pictures him as "a Napoleon escaping from the Elba of politics." Which, skinned of its metaphor, means he has changed his shirt in preparation for Waterloo.—*Omaha Herald*.

——Secretary of the Interior Lamar, in his annual report, recommends among other things amendments to the Pension laws so as to secure a more just and liberal provision in the matter of pensions to those who are dependent upon pensioners and to give pensioners the benefit of pensions adjusted to their rank when they were discharged, instead of their rank when they were injured or when they contracted the disease from which their disability resulted. Can not some Republican organ make these suggestions the pretext for shouting that "the South is again in the saddle" or something to like effect?—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE RECORDER.

WEDNESD'Y. DEC 22. 1886

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Proprietors

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One year [illegible]
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Three months [illegible]
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ADVERTISING RATES.
1 Column 1 year [illegible]

We have before us a table showing the number of votes to which Thobe claims he is entitled in this county under the election held last month. He not only claims that he is entitled to the number of votes set out in his table, but charges that they were cast for him, thus imputing to as good and reliable men, both Democrats and Republicans, as Boone county affords, the offense of changing the vote of the several precincts by throwing out ballots cast for him and substituting the ballots of his opponent. This is a grave charge to be laid at the door of as good and pure men as can be found in the county, and if ever the opportunity offers, Thobe and his coadjutors will receive from this county a severe censure for the false and slanderous accusations they have made against Boone in their greed for office.

Thobe received 36 votes in this county which is every vote that was *cast* for him and he can not force the public into believing otherwise. No action of the officers of the election changed a vote for or against Thobe either before or after the ballot was cast, and the irregularities complained of in nowise effect the will of the voter, and the election as held in Boone county on the 2d of last November was as clear of fraud as any election ever held in the county, Thobe's statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

Below we give Thobe's table of the vote of this county as he has the audacity to claim it was *cast*, and we ask the officers of the election, and the remainder of the citizens of the county, to ponder upon it a few minutes, and then say if they believe that a man who attempts to force his election as Thobe is doing, or one who aids and encourages him in it, are worthy of confidence. Boone county's vote as cast in Covington or Newport by Thobe and his friends is as follows:

	Thobe	Carlisle
Burlington	39	65
Florence	15	46
Walton	17	42
Verona	35	49
Beaver Lick	16	27
Union	15	42
Hamilton	18	38
Carlton	17	41
Bellevue	11	13
Petersburg	23	66
Bullittsville	10	46
Taylorport	9	14
Total	225	489

Carlisle's majority 264.

Now then, compare the above table with the following, which is the official vote of this county, and see how Thobe and his manages propose to tamper with the will of the people as expressed at the polls:

	Carlisle	Thobe
Bullittsville	46	0
Burlington	61	9
Florence	54	5
Walton	56	2
Verona	58	0
Beaver Lick	34	0
Union	49	0
Hamilton	48	8
Carlton	50	1
Bellevue	17	0
Petersburg	78	11
Taylorport	16	0
Total	567	36

Carlisle's majority 531.

The first statement is sworn to as a whole by Thobe, doubtless; although he could have found others in his city that would swear to it or anything else calculated to annoy Carlisle. The second table is certified by precincts by the officers of elections, while the result in the county is certified by the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Judge. Now who is entitled to the credit of making a correct compilation of the Boone county vote, Thobe in Covington or the officers who held the election? It is a question easily answered. For a man who has the name of being an honest laborer, Mr. Thobe's position as regards the election in Boone county naturally creates in the minds of our people a doubt, and a very reasonable one at that.

In the Burlington district Thobe claims that there were 39 votes cast for him, being three more than were cast for him in the entire county. At that district he claims that Carlisle received four more votes than the official vote gives him, which shows that, in Thobe's opinion, the officers of election at Burlington were nothing more than a miserable set of corrupt bunglers. At Burlington the officers were all Democrats except M. S. Rice, all alike honest, conscientious men, and it behoves aspiring men like Thobe to know whereof they speak when imputing fraud and collusion to them. At several of the districts in the county Thobe received no votes, but he can not bear the idea of being "whitewashed," and now proposes to inject a few fraudlnent votes, the largest number he proposed to inject being in Verona at which place he proposes to raise his vote from 0 to 35. Thobe has just as good grounds to claim that he carried the county of Boone as he has for claiming that 225 were cast for him. If there ~~were 189 votes~~ cast for Thobe that were not counted ~~for him~~ there were 1,000. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that an attempt was ever made to change the vote in Boone county to a result contrary to that shown by the returns. The irregularities in the polling of the vote wronged neither of the candidates out of a single vote, and the unsuccessful candidate can not show wherein he was prejudiced in the least thereby. Thobe will ultimately discover that he has allowed some persons to make a fool of him, and that his contest is prompted by spite, and that the fraud of which he now complains never existed.

Since the above was put in type, we have received strictly reliable information, that Jesse T. Williams, one of the judges of election at Beaver, being the judge who received the ballots from the voters and deposited them in the box, is a true-blue Republican. At Beaver it will be noticed Thobe claims he received 16 votes instead of 0.

We do not attempt to justify or defend the irregularities in the holding of the election: but we do emphatically denounce the charge of fraud against this county as maliciously and unqualifiedly false.

* * *

"The Boone County Recorder speaks thusly:

'The Democratic party in this State stands in need of a candidate for Governor who is abreast of the times—who knows how to concentrate his ability on a policy that will encourage the development of the natural resources of the State, and place her on the highway to prosperity, and last but by no means least, a man whose recommendations as Chief Magistrate of Kentucky will inspire the confidence of the legislature. It is not every man who wants to be Governor that fills the bill.

"This is rather a severe and unjust reflection upon the distinguised citizens who have declared themselves candidates for the Governorship. In ability, long experience, thorough acquaintance with the embarrassment of Kentucky politics, and patriotic desire to retrieve Kentucky's long lost name, as a powerful and influential Commonwealth, no better and more excellent gentlemen could be before the people than those announced." Owen Democrat.

The *Democrat* is too hasty in its conclusions. If the candidates now announced "fill the bill," which the *Democrat* thinks they do, the RECORDER has cast no reflection, whatever on them. It is a conceded fact that Kentucky has arrived at a period that demands, as Governor, a Statesman who can remove the clogs from the wheels of progress, and formulate a policy that will arouse her from her present lethargy. The RECORDER welcomes any evidence that conduces to show that the candidates for Governor are of that material.

* * *

IN an article refuting the charge that there is Democratic opposition to the administration, the *Commonwealth* says:

"We are clear in the opinion that the dissatisfaction in the Democratic party with regard to the policy of the President is mainly confined to Congressmen, and that the people object to their action and not to the course of the President.

"We can speak with confidence as to the feeling in this (the Sixth) Kentucky district. During the late canvass the Civil Service question cut no figure. Not one word was uttered against the President's policy. The objections were to the Democratic candidate—his views on the tariff question, his opposition to Federal aid to common education, and his unsatisfactory Federal appointments for the district. On these issues alone the majority for the Democratic candidate was largely cut down."

"We can speak with confidence" and say that the reasons that the *Commonwealth* assigns for the reduction of Carlisle's majority had nothing to do with the falling off of his majority in this county, although the *Commonwealth* is now laboring as hard to make the people believe that these are facts, as it labored a few months ago to make the people believe that Carlisle was the greatest man in the government, and Carlisle's position on the public issues are the same now as then.

* * *

THE Indiana legislature being so close is sure to breed considerable corruption. On the face of the returns the Democrats have a majority of two on joint ballot, and to overcome this majority the Republicans will attempt to unseat two members of the lower House to enable them to elect a United States Senator. The Senate is Democratic and to checkmate the Republican move in the House, it is charged the Senate will refuse to meet with the House in joint ballot to elect a United States Senator. Lots of fun ahead over there.

* * *

GEN. BUCKNER at one time thought he could be nominated for Governor without leaving his home in Hart county. At that time he considered the tide in his favor so strong that no one would have the temerity to oppose him, but the General will discover that it will be necessary for him to air himself pretty extensively between now and the convention, as a very formidable opposition has lately made its appearance and is growing in strength day by day.

* * *

IN some of the counties where candidates for the legislature are announced there are Beck and anti-Beck candidates, making the election of United States Senator the principal issue. There are many other questions with which representatives should deal that are of vastly more importance to the State than the choice of a U. S. Senator, but the important issues are generally the ones that are shunned.

* * *

THERE was evidently a considerably reduction of the tobacco crop in this county last year, and it will be followed by a much larger reduction in 1887. There is now very little talk about that particular crop and the business of preparing tobacco land for the coming season appears to have been abandoned this winter. It took the producers some time to learn that they had reached the stopping point.

* * *

MORRISON'S tariff bill was downed in the lower House of Congress Saturday by a vote 149 to 154, a gain of five votes in its favor since last session. Six Republicans voted in favor of considering the bill and twenty-six Democrats voted against it. Morrison gained two votes in Massachusetts, three in New York and one in Maryland, and lost one in New York.

* * *

THE Bourbon Agricultural society has treated Col. Craddock of the *Kentuckian* in a very shameful manner. It ran a printing bill with him to the extent of $600, and under the plea of being hard pressed, begged time, and when he finally had to sue, the statute of limitation defeated the bill. Very commendable proceeding for a high toned society indeed.

WITH Gen. Buckner and Judge Hines on the track for Governor the confederate soldiers vote will be divided, and one of Gen. Buckner's strongest props will be very greatly impaired, the probability being that the greater portion of that element will go to Hines, who is said to be a man of more modern ideas than Buckner.

* * *

THE Grayson *Gazette* is becoming alarmed for fear that after all the candidates for Governor are announced that "there will not be more than half a dozen of us fellows to hold the convention." If it should become necessary a press convention can be called to do the work, which will be a guarantee of a good job.

* * *

THE Winchester *Sun* says "the Tenth Kentucky district has more Republicans in office than any other two districts in the State have Democrats." It is very gratifying to the *Sun* to know that fact.

* * *

THE Kentucky *Bulletin* is the title of an out spoken Republican paper started in Newport. The Republicans in this Congressional district should give the *Bulletin* a hearty support.

* * *

KENTUCKY has extensive coal mines and large districts of the finest of timber, and Kentucky enterprise seems satisfied that she should keep them.

* * *

HAVE you heard anybody say that he wanted to be the next representative of Boone in the legislature?

* * *

THE State Grange had a very interesting and profitable meeting at Lexington last week.

* * *

CLEVELAND has appointed ex-Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, Governor of Montana.

* * *

STATE NEWS.

The increase in the tobacco crop of Daviess county, this State, has been something wonderful in the past three years. In 1883 the crop amounted to 3,719,175 pounds; in 1884, 5,733,620 pounds, and in 1885, 13,268,480 pounds, an increas of more than 7,500,000 pounds in one year. This, too, when the price was low down.

The cost for printing the blanks on yellow paper for taking the tax list of the State under the new revenue law, was $3,051 20, exclusive of the paper. This could be done for $1,000 were it left to the lowest bidder, and equally as well. This is what is injuring the Democratic party.—Frankfort Argus.

On Thursday last the machinery material, stock, fixtures, furniture, and all the tangible property of every kind and description, of, in, and pertaining to the Yeoman office, including the name and good will of the Kentucky Yeoman newspaper, were sold at public auction by order of court.—Capital.

So far no move has been made here toward the purchase of tobacco in this county though a large crop is in the hands of anxious farmers who desire to sell, but hope for a better price than that indicated at present.—Warsaw Independent.

The tobacco trade still hangs fire. The buyers learned a very valuable lesson by last year's experience and will buy according to the market. Farmers consider the prices too low and are holding back. No sales reported.—Winchester Sun.

The Franklin County Court of Claims has fixed the county levy for 1887 at 40 cents on each $100 of property subject to taxation. This is a reduction of 10 cents on the levy of 1886.—Capital.

Two dogs belonging to a Louisvillian were levied upon by a sheriff to satisfy an execution on a judgment for $450. They were German mastiffs, and appraised at $5,000.

A Lexington man, who is not as pious as he might be, says he is going to arrange to be buried in a fire proof safe.

Capt. Jack Gross has withdrawn his resignation and will continue as United States Marshal for Kentucky.

Winter, astronomically, began the 21st of December, and lasts 89 days and 57 minutes.

* * *

State Politics.

Menifee county has eleven candidates for representative in the Legislature.

Hon. Sam Savage, of Boyd county, is said to be a candidate for Attorney-General.

Hon. T. T. Gardner is spoken of as a candidate for the Senate from the Carlisle county district.

Sam P. Spalding, Esq., is suggested as the "very man" to represent Union county in the next legislature.

The Prohibition Executive Committee will meet in Louisville, the 3d of March, 1887, to nominate a ticket for State officers.

Hon. D. R. Murray is announced in the Breckinridge News as a candidate to represent Breckinridge county in the next legislature.

The Republican Central Committee will meet in Louisville on January 5, 1887, to fix a time for holding a convention to nominate a State ticket.

Hon. W. P. Thorne is announced as a candidate for re-election to the legislature from Henry county. Mr. Thorne made a most excellent member last session.

R. H. Crossfield will contest for the Democratic nomination to represent Anderson county in the next legislature, having so announced in the Anderson News.

In addition to the present incumbent, Prof. J. D. Pickett, Prof. T. D. Goodnight, of Simpson county, Prof. H. K. Taylor, of Logan, and Prof. Ed Porter, of Owen county, are announced as candidates for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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Such as Dress Goods of all kinds and grades, latest Styles with Trimmings to correspond.

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Canton Flannels from 6c to 10c, heavy goods. Calicos at 4 and 5 cent—standard makes and styles. Brown and Bleached Muslins from 4 to 8c. Jeans in all grades 12½c and upwards—a heavy article wool filling at 20c per yard. All-Wool Flannels, heavy and warm at 18c and 20 cents. We are the only direct agents for Schofield's Jeans, Flannels, Blankets and Yarns, and guarantee Prices to be the Lowest.

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, OVERCOATS. BOOTS, &c.

For Men and Boys. Our Stock is immense, our prices the lowest, our Good the best. No shoddy can be found among them. We are offering a Genteel Looking Cassimer Suit for $4.50. A Fine Union Cassimere Suit for $6.50, worth $10. A Fine Corkscrew Worsted Suit for $8.50—sold elsewhere for $12 to $15.

Our stock of Boy Clothing is complete. Bring in your children and fit them out for school. You can buy a nice looking outfit for $4 and lower if you want them.

In this Department we have added many New and Handsome Styles. The short Wrap is going to play the leading figure this season, and we will be able to show the Handsomest Garments ever brought to this market. There is nothing that shows more to advantage on a lady than a nice fitting cloak. We are headquarters for Styles and Workmanship.

Children's Wraps in all sizes, from four years old upwards.

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We will give you extra inducements on our Tailor-made Overcoats. They should be seen to be appreciated. Boys' Overcoats in all sizes, from 4 years up, neat, nobby & nice.

Our Shoe department is filled to its utmost capacity. We can afford to sell you Boots and Shoes at less profit than parties who deal exclusively in this line. We herewith request you, one and all, to look at our stock, to price our goods, and if we don't or can't suit in price and quality, and "fit you like the paper on the wall," we will not ask you to buy. It will be money in your pocket to trade where you can do the best, you will find what we advertise is true.

HEYN & BRO.

Heyn & Bro. Rising Sun, Ind.

County Directory

OFFICERS

[illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible] W. [illegible], Judge; W. L. Riddell, Clerk; [illegible]

COUNTY COURT meets the first Monday in every month. F. H. Baker, Judge; S. W. Tolin, County Attorney; M. T. Garnett, Clerk; J. R. Clutterbuck, Sheriff; W. T. Herman, Deputy Sheriff.

QUARTERLY COURT meets the first Monday in March, June, September and December. The officers of the County Court preside.

COURT OF CLAIMS meets the first Monday in November.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

Bellevue—M. H. Green, first Saturday, and T. H. Sutton, third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and Oscar Gaines, fourth Monday. P. W. Saxton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and B. H. Hyle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Acra, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Conner, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. House, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Fiday after 1st Moonday—T J, Coyle, Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Banister, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Blaidon, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday; W. W. Garnett, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Carley, second Friday. S. P. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Veron—W.E. Steel, Tuesday after first Monday. J. J. Brandeack, Tuesday after third Monday. J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Jos. Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Petett, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monesy, W. A Gooaridge, third Saturday Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - UNION, KY

F. RIDDELL. D. P. STEPHENS.
RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

DAVID B. MORRISON,
Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
B. D. SPURGIN, Smithfield, Ky.
Henry county. 52-3m

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Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.

The acts and doings of the principal politicians of the State, are given the

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As they transpire, and

The crop reports from all over the State are laid before its readers each week.

THE COLUMNS OF

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Are kept free from anything which would be objectionable to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and is, in fact, a Paper to be appreciated by its patrons.

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SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

To all of our readers, Christmas Gift. Now don't all bring in at once.

1886 is on the wane.

The Christmas tree is being [illegible] up.

The toboggan craze has struck Burlington.

A gas well will be sunk in Aurora shortly.

Santa Claus will soon be here, boys and girls.

The weather the past week has been "all-sorts."

We trust all our readers will enjoy the holidays.

Judge Fenley, of Covington, was in town yesterday.

Attorney Cosphol, of Covington, was in town Monday.

Glad to hear that a post-office has been established at Gainesville.

Fresh Oysters always on hand at Mont Balslys, at Bellevue, tf.

J. M. and O. P. Conner will engage in buying tobacco this winter.

O. P. Conner has purchased his daughters a fine upright piano.

Harry Blythe has been sick listed for several days with a throat trouble.

John W. Gaines is erecting a new barn on the farm he bought near town.

Mr. O. J. Williams is here to spend the holidays with Mrs. H. P. Stephens.

L. D. Stephens has been spending several days with his son, H. P. of this place.

James Clare has moved onto the farm he purchased of Mrs. John I. Bruce.

R. C. Rice has rented a portion of Miss Allice Souther's house and will move into it this week.

There will be a shooting match for turkeys near the Woolper school-house Monday, Dec. 27th, 1886.

Jim, a little colored boy, about three or four years old, died at the County Infirmary last Saturday.

Keep your weather eye open. You can't tell one day what kind of weather the next will afford.

Mrs. John I. Bruce has moved her household goods into the house she has rented of Mr. Ben Rouse.

Several of the young men attended a social hop at R. H. Ingram's near Florence, last Friday night.

We have heard of no sales of this year's crop of tobacco. When it does sell it will be at small prices.

The city huxters are canvassing the country pretty lively in search of eggs and country christmas goods.

Skating parties are now the favorite sport with the young. Winston's reservoir is a popular resort at present.

Day after to-morrow Santa Claus will start on his annual junket, making glad the hearts of the little ones.

Uncle Jerry Weaver has been quite sick for several weeks, but we are glad to hear that he is getting along now.

About the best christmas gift, at small cost for a friend at a distance is a copy of the RECORDER for 12 months.

Next Monday the stockholders in the bank will vote on the proposition to reduce the number of directors to seven.

There has been a demand for coal in this section all fall. Very few laid in enough to put them through the winter.

Mr. Paschal Rucker has purchased the Alfred Rucker farm near Utzinger and will move out to it in the spring, it is said.

Charley Davis, who has been in Kansas City, Mo., for eighteen months, will spend the holidays with his parents at Hebron.

People generally are ready for the holidays and have commenced equipping themselves for the enjoyment of the same.

The holidays come just right this year to give the schools one week's vacation without breaking a week at either end.

Monday Joe Reed moved his paraphanalia out of the building at one time occupied by Archibald Thompson as a cabinet shop.

The weather Sunday forenoon was somewhat undecided, but about noon it decided upon a line of proceedure to which it adhered the rest of the day.

LOST—Newton Sullivan has lost four or five ews and some lambs some of the ews have rings in their ears. They have been gone since Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Nancy Rouse, wife of William Rouse and mother of M. S. Rouse, of Richwood, died Monday afternoon. She had been sick only since Sunday.

Don't fail to call on H. F. Blase, the merchant tailor and clothier of Covington, if you want a first-class suit of clothes. He will suit you in price, style quality and fit.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. E. Stephenson, in the Grant Circuit Court, will come to this county on a change of venue for trial. We do not know the nature of the case.

John P. Ryle, County Superintendent of schools was in town Monday. His office is over Rouse's store, where he can be found on Court days and on the 3d and 4th Saturdays, each month.

Next Wednesday evening the members of the Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper at the Palmer Hotel for the benefit of their church, everybody is invited. Admission, 35c.

The Morgan Academy pupils are rehearsing for the Cantata Christmas eve. It is our opinion that it will be worth anybody's three nickles to hear the singing of the little folks who participate.

At the last meeting Commissioner Cropper was appointed a committee to [illegible] the [illegible]. It will not be difficult to discover [illegible] the [illegible] building is afflicted.

Next Tuesday evening Prof. H. K. Taylor, candidate for [illegible] of Public Instruction, will lecture at this place. [illegible] We would like to see Mr. Taylor favored [illegible] large audience.

Report says [illegible] man [illegible] have been kicked to pieces by a mule without making [illegible]. This remarkable occurrence is charged to have happened on the streets in [illegible].

The survey of the Younger-Johnson land shows that in the Craig farm near Burlington there [illegible] acres and in the farm on which he resided there are 401 acres. The latter farm has been divided into six lots for sale. Those who wish to see the plat and survey should call at the Circuit Clerk's office in Burlington.

Baldy Stucky has on hand about 30,000 pounds of tobacco, consisting of the crops he has raised in the last four years. He has a great deal of this tobacco in the lot, and his accumulation is the result of the low prices for the past three or four years.

A large crowd assembled in Walton last Wednesday to be present at the examining trial of Houston for shooting McPherson, an account of which these columns contained last week. Houston waived examination and Esquire Conner admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000. At the last accounts McPherson was getting along very well.

A party hunting high ground on which to locate a signal service (not civil service) station, have spent a day or two away above the tree tops on the Florence pike near Noah Clare's. A man with a glass, lashed to the top of a pole a hundred feet high claimed he could see Williamstown, read the signs on the business houses and see people walking the streets.

The Lawrenceburg Register commences an item by saying, "now winter is staring us in the face." Lord bless your innocence! on this side of the creek, we have passed that proceedings, and on divers occasions within the past forty days has old boreas mutually had us in-his cold embrace. Staring us in the face is an occurrence of the chilly past in "Kaintuck."

A very large crowd attended the sale of the personal property of Eli Carpenter, dec'd., last Thursday. A big dinner was served, and the outer man was kept warm by large log fires in the barn lot. Articles generally sold well, wheat bringing 78 cents a bushel in the granary; hay $10 a ton in the barn. Several shares of stock in the Farmers and Traders Bank, of Covington, were sold, bringing as high $140 per share, being a premium of $40 to the share.

The other evening we discovered that one of our near relatives was growing bald and called his attention to the fact, when he immediately charged that the bald place was only a scar from a dog bite received on the head many years ago; but upon a moments reflection it occurred to him that it is the writer's head that carries the scar from a dog bite instead of his own. We have heard many excuses for baldness, but his was the most perfect failure of them all.

The Circuit Court was taken up entirely last week with the case of B. F. Green, for the killing of F. M. Littell. On Saturday evening, after the jury had been out fifteen minutes, they brought in a verdict of not guilty...... In the case of the Commonwealth vs H. Clay Wilson, charged with the killing of Wm. Wainscott last July, the court instructed the jury to find for the defendant, Wilson, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty Wednesday morning.—Williamstown Courier.

A Christmas entertainment will be given at the Court-house, in Burlington, Dec. 24th, at 7 p. m., consisting of a cantata, in the presentation of a christmas tree, songs, recitations and and presents. "Santa Klaus" will be there; Joe Reed will be there in comedy, grace and wit. We will all be there anxiously awaiting the presents for us. Our friends will be there. Everybody will be there. Come early and avoid the rush. Get a front seat and enjoy an entertainment different from anything ever presented here. Admission 15 cents.

What they want off the Christmas Tree.

The editors, several nice christmas turkeys.

J. M. Conner, a higher price for the stock market.

Billy Piper, a half dozen new times for his cornet.

Deputy Sheriff Gorman wants a mule proof overcoat.

John Palmer, a briddle that will make his horse secure when out in the country Sunday nights.

Jim Westbay, a $5 reward for out running a greyhound, or 50 pounds of well seasoned feathers.

Joe Reed, a toboggan, but he don't want all his lady friends to know it, for fear each will put one on the tree for him, and he will receive a superabundance of that article.

Some time ago an English gentleman found a large turnip in his field of the shape of a man's head, and with the resemblance of the features of a man. Struck with curiosity, he had a cast made of it, and sent the cast to a phrenologist, stating that it was taken from the head of a celebrated professor, and requested an opinion thereon. After sitting in judgment, it was reported that it denoted a man of acute mind and deep research; that he had the organ of quick perception, and also of perseverance, with another that indicated credulity. The opinion was transmitted to the owner of the cast, with a letter requesting, as a favor, that he would send them the head. To this he politely replied that he would willingly do so, but he was prevented, as he and his family had eaten it the day before with their mutton at dinner.

All morning and up the [illegible] a dangerous performance the other day [illegible] Hamilton, trying to lead an [illegible] bull to Burlington [illegible] He piled the animal [illegible] at the end of a long rope [illegible] at the end of a long [illegible] down and [illegible] at bay with the stick. After a long time the procession arrived in Burlington, and the three men were congratulating themselves that death and destruction was no longer following close at their heels. At this juncture a half dozen boys and as many dogs hearing of the procession's approach, came rushing out on the street to welcome the heroes and their captive. The bull did not admire such a demonstration, and with tail in the air and nose rubbing the ground he made another dash for liberty. Blythe's stick broke, Hogan lost his grip on his rope and Huston seeing that the bull had the "exvantage" of him deserted his post, and the crowd that had gathered on the street to welcome the conquering heroes scampered for dear life. The bull went out the Bellevue pike and had complete control of the first two miles of that road the next twelve hours.

Eli Carpenter's heirs were in town yesterday closing up the trade with L. D. Stephens for the farm for which Mr. Carpenter bargained a short time previous to his death.

NOTICE: Persons indebted to the estate of Eli Carpenter, deceased, must call and settle at once, and persons having claims against said estate must present them properly proven, at once to JERRY W. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

VERONA.

The coal famine is about over.

Tobacco is a slow go, and not much of the new crop has been received yet.

Mr. Marshall Whitson and lady have returned from an extensive trip west.

A certain building association of Covington is taking a boom in Verona, several have joined lately.

T. N. Dickerson, C. C. Robetts and W. E. Sleet appraised the estate of J. P. Vest, deceased, last Saturday.

W. T. Carlisle and lady have moved to town much to the gratification of our young people, who love to sing.

T. J. Crowe is nearing the completion of a large blacksmith and wood shop on Main Street, near the depot.

C. L. Griffith has captured an elegant prize, in securing the agency for a new patent fence, everybody takes it.

Kennedy, Hume & Co., have put up a new pair of Fairbank scales near the depot. You can now weigh your coal and hay by the wagon load.

Christmas is coming next, and we are going to have a nice Christmas tree at the M. E. Church on Christmas eve. Our stores are loaded down with every thing nice.

Hodge the 10 year old son of N. S. Hudson, suffers the loss of eye lashes and winkers. He stuck a lighted match in an old powder horn—didn't-know-it-was loaded.

Kennedy & Hume receiver here last Thursday, two car loads of cattle, thirty-two head, their aggregate weight making 59,716 pounds, an average of 1866 lbs. Three of the above cattle were two-year olds and averaged 1892 lbs. Verona is always ahead; who can beat it?

UTZINGER.

There is a good opening here for a shoemaker, and an effort is now being made to get one.

Willis Arnold and family, of Slater, Missouri, have been visiting friends and relatives here. It is refreshing to meet Willis after his absence from us and learn of his success among the western farmers and traders.

We are informed that John Rucker has sold the Alfred Rucker homestead near here to Paschal Rucker of Burlington, and that he will move to it in the spring. This community will gladly welcome "Uncle Pack" and family to this neighborhood. F. P. Walton, the present occupant of the place and clerk in our store, will likely hold forth at the old stand, but where he will roost is not yet known.

We at last have a postoffice at our town and its name is Utzinger. There have been many efforts made to have an office established here that failed. Our success this time is due to the influence of Speaker Carlisle, who kindly took the matter in hand and got us a special office. For the present we will get our mail via. Petersburg. The name of our office will be a riddle to many. The naming was the most difficult task encountered in the whole proceeding. Gainesville is the name of the place, and is very appropriate, but there is already an office in the State by that name. We tried Enterprise, thinking that also very appropriate, but the authorities at Washington saw fit to look over the names of our petitioners and named it Utzinger, for one of them and we are satisfied. A letter addressed to Utzinger, Boone county, Ky., will now find its way here.

BELLEVUE.

Our coal merchants have closed out their stock and could have sold more.

Deputy Assessor Gaines was assessing the property in this district last week.

Corn in this part of the country nearly husked, some farmers are selling at 35 cents delivered.

Born—On the 9th inst., to John H. Humphrey and wife, a daughter. Jno. is not the biggest merchant in McVille.

The game hunters have so thoroughly hunted the game in this neighborhood, that what is left is hardly worth hunting.

About 700 hogs are being fed in Bellevue bottoms this winter, a larger number than has been fed here for several years.

Last Friday evening the teacher in our school gave his scholars a public spelling match, which the young folks enjoyed very much.

John P. Ryle and family have moved in the Moody house. We hear that he has bought a lot in McVille and will build there in the spring.

Quite a [illegible] has taken place in the [illegible] by the [illegible]. The work [illegible] the [illegible] line and [illegible] with a [illegible] than

Since [illegible] was [illegible] here last week, [illegible]. Our weather [illegible] broken [illegible] with heavy rains and snow.

There has been full of ducks the past ten days, which has given our sportsmen [illegible] the shooting. Quite a number of the birds have been killed.

The tobacco buyers in this part of the country have not as yet entered the market, no crop has been sold, or [illegible] that we have heard of. The crop will be short of last year's, with quality about the same.

One of the large chandeliers in the Baptist church fell from its fastening and striking the organ and some of the seats, it reached the floor badly broken. As the evening services had not begun no one was near when it fell. The organ was considerably damaged, and the carpet and several of the seats were saturated with coal oil. The lights were extinguished by the fall, which probably prevented a bad fire.

XMAS GOODS.

I wish to say to the good citizens of Burlington and surrounding country that I have opened a nice stock

New Groceries

in connection with my harness and saddle shop, and have on hand for the holidays all kinds of

Fancy Candies,
Nuts,
Oranges,
Banannas,
Raisins,
Pine Apples

and good assortment of

Fire Works.

I also have in a fresh stock of all kinds of Canned Goods, Sardines, Cove Oysters, Fresh Oysters, &c.

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

My stock of Cigars and Tobacco is of the best quality.

When in town, whether you want to buy or not, call and examine my goods and prices.

A. M. ACRA,
Burlington, Ky.

THE LENOX PATENT FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE.

Price of farm rights 5c. per acre.

Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

51-1y Florence, Ky.

Wire and Pliers at Bristow's 16 Pike Street, Covington, Ky.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
BURLINGTON, - - Y

Office in Court-house on 2d floor.

Will manage litigation in any of the Courts of the State, contracts and other legal instruments drawn up at reasonable rates. Aprompt an studious attention given to business intrusted to my care. A trial soticited. 12-1y

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Office over Post-Office
AURORA, INDIANA.

J. J. LANDRAM. G. G. HUGHES.
LANDRAM & HUGHES.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BURLINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

OFF!!

CLEAR THE TRACK, For Santa Claus IS COMING.

The Older He Grows the Livelier He Gets.

It's astonishing how much more interesting and better adapted his selections this year are to all, than they were five years ago.

Even then he had no idea what he required to retain the customers at

W. E. PIPER & BROS',

but by the annual reminders and marks of negligence he received from them, he has at last declared himself equal to, the emergency of pleasing all both

Old and Young, Quiet & Gay

with the budget of Holiday Gifts he has left at the command of the above named firm. He has left presents for

Mamma,
Papa,
Sister,
Brother
and Sweethearts

It is useless for us to attempt to enumerate the articles mentioned in the above, but we know we can please you, so come and see us.

In addition to what Santa has left with us, we have also purchased at our own risk, an entire and gratifying stock of everythink required in the Culinary Department. Such as

CITRON.
RAISINS.
CURRANTS.
PRUNES, ETC.

If you want Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Candies, Nuts, Figs, Grapes or Bon Bons of any kind call, Do you want Cereline, Oatmeal, Rice, Tapioca, Macaroni, Desicated Coconut, Catsup, Horse Radish, or anything in the fancy grocery line we can accommodate you.

We have also received our new crop of N. O. Molasses, and having had it tested we do not hesitate to pronounce it good

We also continue to carry a clean well selected and discreetly marked stock of staple Dry Goods and Groceries.

New Hominy, Mince Meat and Fresh Oysters.

Nectar Bro. Coffee and Perfection Flour always on hand.

Soliciting a call and investigation we are, very truly yours,

W. E. PIPER & BRO.

Music Lessons.
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or
ORGAN

Instruments furnished for practice and lessons given at my residence.

FANNIE G. RICE,
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Manufacturer and dealer in
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65 W. THIRD STREET,
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Will practice in Kentucky Courts.

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For all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER

Laths, Tobacco Hogsheads, &c., &c.
Go to the Petersburg Saw-mill.

M. E. LEMING, Pro.
PETERSBURG, KY.

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boone County

Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

Its Rates are Lower

Than those of any other Company, and it gives the farmers of Boone County a

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ADVANTAGE

In keeping their property insured.

EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTY

should take a policy at once.

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J. H. WALTON, Secretary, Constance, Ky.
R. RANDALL, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
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JNO. STEPHENS.
OSCAR GAINES, Agent.
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FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

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(Successor to W. H. HILL & CO.)
22 & 24 East Third Street.
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Dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, Seeds, &c. Sells the Superior Grain Drill, the Celebrated Jackson Wagon, the New Deal Plow, the Collins Cast-steel Plow, the South Bend Chilled Plow, the Rain Harrow and Perfect Harrow, Fence Wire, Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Road Scrapers and Plows, and the finest line of Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, Feed Grinders and Corn Shellers in the market.

A fine Bruster Side-bar Buggy, warranted for $65. Sewing Machines warranted for five years for $15.50 to $18.00. Agent for the Deering Binder and Mowers.

All Goods sold strictly on their merits. Come and see us or call on our local agent, C. W. RILEY, North Bend, O. (Ky. Box.)

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RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Office over G. W. Bennett's harness establishment. Open during all business hours. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MARBLE
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GRANITE
WORKS,
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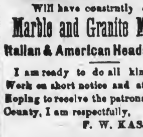
Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Italian & American Headstones, &c.

I am ready to do all kinds of Stone Work on short notice and at low prices. Hoping to receive the patronage of Boone County, I am respectfully,

F. W. KASSEBAUM.



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FLOUR EXCHANGED FOR WHEAT OR CASH. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD WHEAT

J. W. TALBOTT.

THE COMBINATION
FENCE.

A fence that is wanted, and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not as liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use; hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

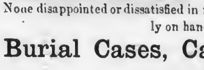
DILLS & CRISLER,
Burlington, Ky.

JAMES S. WAYNE, President. JNO. L. SANDFORD, Cashier
CAPITAL $300,000.
FARMERS AND TRADERS
NATIONAL BANK.
Covington, Kentucky.
DIRECTORS.
James S. Wayne, M. C. Motch, Sam Hind, E. J. Hickey, E. J. Greer, J. S. Matson, J. H. Mersman, J. L. Sandford, L. H. Dills, F. P. Helm, L. C. Stephens.

The general operations of banking transacted upon the most favorable terms. Collections made on all points in the United States.

The Business and Accounts of Farmers are Especially Solicited by this Bank. dec. 30-6m

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
—(o)— We've got them from the lowest price to the finest. —(o)—



None disappointed or dissatisfied in five years business. We keep constantly on hand all sizes of

Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
— ALSO A SPLENDID —
HEARSE AND TEAM.

You can always come to us with the assurance of getting what you want in this line. We guarantee our prices 20 per cent. less than city prices. J. W. DAVIS has charge of this business at Hebron, and T. W. FINCH is our agent at Burlington.

J. J. RUCKER & CO, Hebron, Ky.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the sovereign remedy. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. Children often look pale and sickly from no other cause than worms, and spasms are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially mothers who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first symptoms of worms, for so surely as they exist, they can be safely and speedily removed from the most delicate infant, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. J. E. Schwartz & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family.
Yours, &c., J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
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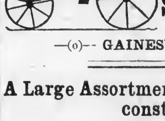

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At the Lowest possible prices.

Old work taken in exchange for new

Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

CHRISTMAS

The [illegible] in a dim and old,
[illegible] the [illegible] through the fold

Of [illegible]
Was [illegible]

The skies are [illegible]
The earth a [illegible]

Abroad in [illegible] the happy [illegible]
Make [illegible]

The sleigh bells tinkle in the [illegible]
And laughter [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] the good [illegible]

Then by the fire the father sits
While children play, and mother knits

Or tells of Christ the Child who lay
Within the manger far away

In Bethlehem, and how the great
And wise men came to humble state

To pay Him homage: then the death
Of Him who hallowed Nazareth.

That [illegible] the story how
[illegible] good and pure, and how

Respects as always to pursue
Lives noble, temperate and true.

And when the children kneel to pray
They bless the Lord for Christmas Day.

—Charles [illegible], in Demorest's [illegible]

DOWN THE CHIMNEY.

The Visit of an Unwelcome "Santa-Claus."

A Tale of New York in 1800.

[Original.]

"MARY, the boys and I will have to go down to the village to-morrow morning with the wood, and I don't suppose we'll be able to get back before Wednesday morning, but I guess you won't be afraid to stay here one night alone, will you?"

John Comstock did not look at his little wife as he spoke, but stood with his back toward her, shaking the snow from his old gray hat and coat, for he well knew the shade of disappointment that was passing over her face.

"Why, no, of course I'm not afraid," was the ready reply. "What should I be afraid of, and up here among the mountains in this honest little place?—but it won't seem quite like Christmas eve to-morrow night without you all—and you know it will be the first time we haven't spent it together since we were married," she added, hesitatingly, with a slight tremor in her usually calm voice.

John said nothing, but went to the window and looked out. The storm was beginning to break away. The snow was now

"A WOMAN'S FORLORN FIGURE."

falling more gently, and in the East faint luminous streaks of silver gave signs of a perfect moonlight night. He turned with a brighter face, and spoke cheerfully:

"The storm is evidently about over. If no more snow falls the roads will be fair, and if we can get an early start in the morning, I think we can manage to get back home before midnight—at least some time before Santa Claus comes down the chimney," he added, merrily—"but see here, little wife, I almost forgot the good news that I have to tell you. Parson Stanley settled that old account with me to-day—paid me every dollar, and interest besides, and here it is. Now go and put it in some safe place, and take good care of it until I come back. Next spring we'll put a face on this old log house that our neighbors won't recognize. Great guns! I'd like to know where all this cold air comes from!" broke off John, with a sudden change of subject.

"Good evenin'! good evenin'! I thought I'd walk right in without knockin', kind o' neighbor-like, yer know," and the somewhat startled pair looked to see their neighbor, Hiram Otwood, standing in the doorway.

"Jiminy! man, you might as well kill a fellow as to scare him to death," good-naturedly exclaimed the honest host, springing up and placing a chair for his queer guest.

"Do tell! did I skeer yer! I thought I made a great rumpus as I come onto the stoop."

"We were busy talking and didn't hear you. Why, how blue you look! Here, take my chair near the fire, I'm going into the other room for awhile," and the kind-hearted hostess rose as she spoke.

"O no, I'm not a bit cold. Just you keep your seat," he feebly remonstrated, dropping into the proffered chair nevertheless without any ado and spreading his rough, cold hands in the very blaze of the cheerful fire. "I tried to git wife to come over with me for a little chat this evenin', but she was a-gittin' the childern to sleep and couldn't leave," and the wretched fellow's teeth fairly chattered as he tried to keep up a show of conversation.

"I'm real glad that you've come over, Hiram, for I want to ask you to keep an eye on my premises while I'm gone down to the village."

"Jest so! When be you goin'?" was the quick inquiry.

"To-morrow morning, bright and early," replied the other, "and I can't get back until real late to-morrow night."

"Well, I'm goin' down thar myself tomorrow noon, but I'll have Hanner look arter things."

"Is that so?" inquired the astonished John, for a trip to the distant village was not an every-day event among those simple mountain-dwellers.

"Yes, that's so, but if Mrs. Comstock feels at all skeered I'll have Hanner come over and stay all night with her. I saw two or three Injuns a-passin' down the road to-day, and mabbe you'd ruther not be alone, Mrs. Comstock," he said, addressing her as she now appeared.

"Indeed, I'm not the least bit timid," was the spirited reply. "There's not enough life left in one of those poor creatures to frighten a baby."

"You're right. They wouldn't worry a muskeeter. But I must be a-goin' now." And, rising, the awkward visitor drew an old faded scarf from his pocket and enveloped his head and neck in its folds. "Where be the boys to-night?" he suddenly asked.

"Oh, they've been abed an hour. They're going with me in the morning, you know," and poor, tired John tried not to look bored as the fellow still lingered. A few moments later he growled a sort of good-night and took his departure, slamming the door as he went.

"As good and honest a soul as ever lived," said the husband at last, daring to break the silence with a hearty laugh. "You don't suppose he is near enough to hear me, do you? I'm so sorry he's going to be gone to-morrow, for I should feel perfectly easy about you if he were only going to be at home. I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll stop at Mrs. Otwood's in the morning and tell her if any thing happens up here, or if you want her you'll blow the dinner-horn and let her know."

"O, pshaw, John! what is going to happen? You go and get your kindlings ready for the morning, and don't let me hear any more of this nonsense," and she kissed the shade of anxiety off his face and went into the little bedroom adjoining.

Long before sunrise the simple household was astir, a hearty breakfast was eaten, and half an hour later a woman's forlorn figure might have been seen standing alone in the road outside the humble dwelling, in a listening attitude, as the occasional sound of beloved voices came back to her on the still wintry air. Not until the last tones had died away did she turn and go into the house. It was not long before the sun rose clear and bright, and soon industrious hands dispelled all lingering sense of loneliness.

The usual household duties over, she proceeded to prepare a pleasant surprise for her dear ones. Ere nightfall, from the [illegible] overhead depended graceful festoons of evergreen. The silvery frost-work of the window had a worthy emerald setting, and the spacious fire-place filled with golden light and warmth was surrounded by a rich mass of green; in short, the humble little dwelling had been completely transformed by the magic hands of love, and this same touch had fairly transfigured the face and form of the occupant until she appeared every inch the queen of this fragrant summer bower.

At last there was nothing more to be done. Each stocking, Willie's, Henry's, yes, John's and her own as well—all hung around the chimney, which was surely ample enough to admit the burly form of Kris Kringle himself, if he still kept up his old custom. And now it was time to prepare for the night. As she drew the plain white curtains together she found, to her surprise, that each window was nailed fast, and she knew that this was the work of dear, thoughtful John before he went away. Why had he been so worried about her she wondered. There was nothing to fear, she tried to reassure herself, as she went to the outside doors and drew the bolts; nevertheless, with candle in hand she searched thoroughly each room, not neglecting to lift the bed-valance, and investigate the proverbial hiding place of thieves and villains. Then she put the candle out and crept softly into bed. Many times she had stayed alone thus without a shadow of fear—why should she care now? she asked herself again and again, and trying to believe that she was only nervous from fatigue she at last dropped into a slumber.

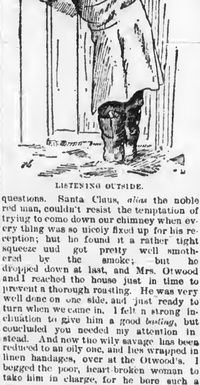
How long had she slept? She could not tell, but she had awakened with a start, and was sitting up in bed in a half conscious state. She could not tell what had roused her, but she thought it must have been the striking of the clock, for it was just telling the hour of twelve with startling distinctness; yet there she sat motionless long after the last stroke had died away in the oppressive stillness. The moonlight was shining through the curtains, casting an uncertain light over each object in the room. It seemed as if some mysterious presence had startled her. She listened with painful interest, her gaze fixed on the window opposite, and, as she looked, the dark outline of the casement seemed to move upward. No, it could not be. It must have been caused by the strong wind that was blowing; yet, surely the wind could not move it in that direction.

She thought of the Indians that Hiram had seen that day; she thought of the money concealed under the foot of the bed, and then John's charge to her regarding the danger-signal flashed through her mind. She sprang out of bed in an instant, but the next moment, to her dismay, she remembered that she had neglected to bring the dinner-horn into the house, and that it was then lying in its accustomed place in the woodshed. She would not venture out there for a kingdom. All her courage seemed to leave her. Noiselessly she went to the window to ascertain to a certainty that it was secure, and as she examined each one in turn, she could distinctly hear footsteps on the crackling snow, following her, and trying each window as she approached it. Then the steps seemed to retreat, and a few moments later she heard the door-latch softly lifted, but she knew she had nothing to fear from that direction, and taking advantage of the moment she timidly raised a corner of the curtain and looked out. Her fears were all too plainly verified, for there in the bright moonlight was the unmistakable figure of a great brawny Indian. She could clearly distinguish his swarthy features, and, as his blanket swayed to and fro in the wind she thought she detected a gleaming knife in his belt.

She hastily dropped the curtain and once more listened with breathless anxiety. For a time all was still; then a strange, rustling sound was heard, and the next thing she realized was that a heavy body was creeping along the roof. Great heavens! what was the creature going to do? A noise near the chimney seemed to be her answer. Already he was coming down there, and, taking in the situation at a glance, the courage and strength of desperation came to her. To rush into the room, drag out the straw bed and fling it on the dying embers was the work of scarcely an instant. Then involuntarily her eyes followed the upward direction of the blaze. There, through the thick smoke, she could plainly see hanging in the chimney a dark form, which appeared to be struggling, as if trying to extricate itself.

Wild with terror, and guided now only by impulse, she flew out of the house, reached the wood shed, and grasping the horn she blew such loud, frantic notes that they must have been heard for miles in the still, clear air. Then she started to run down the road, but every thing swam before her, her knees sank under her, and the next moment she knew no more.

"Never mind; don't talk just now," John was saying to her when she came to herself. "I'll tell you all about it if you'll promise to lie quite still and not ask any questions. Santa Claus, *alias* the noble red man, couldn't resist the temptation of trying to come down our chimney when every thing was so nicely fixed up for his reception; but he found it a rather tight squeeze and got pretty well smothered by the smoke; but he dropped down at last, and Mrs. Otwood and I reached the house just in time to prevent a thorough roasting. He was very well done on one side, and just ready to turn when we came in. I felt a strong inclination to give him a good *basting*, but concluded you needed my attention instead. And now the wily savage has been reduced to an oily one, and lies wrapped in linen bandages, over at the Otwood's. I begged the poor, heart-broken woman to take him in charge, for he bore such a strong resemblance to Hiram that I thought he might turn out to be a long-lost brother, or something of that kind, you know. By the way, I'm under an impression that as soon as the patient recovers we shall lose our neighbors. Can you guess why?" John asked, in a most significant manner. "What! you don't understand yet?" he continued, as a confused, puzzled look was the only answer. "Well, I must drop enigmas, I see, and speak in plain English. Your terrible visitor was none other than Hiram Otwood, himself, disguised as an Indian. You remember how cold and blue he looked last night when he came in so suddenly upon us. He had been listening outside for about twenty minutes. No wonder he sat there all of a shiver! The upshot of the matter is that the villain heard every word of our conversation and came for the money I left with you. There, there! you promised you wouldn't talk any," and before the little woman could utter a word John had left the room, softly closing the door after him.



LISTENING OUTSIDE.

Julia H. Thayer.

What He Got.

"Ah! Good-morning, Dribelles. How did you fare on Christmas! Quite lucky, I presume?"

"Tolerable."

"What did you get?"

"I got full."

"Full of what?"

"Why, full of dinner, to be sure."

A LITERARY CRIME.

The Law of Plagiarism as Laid Down By Two English Magazines.

Two or three years ago the *Saturday Review* laid down the law of plagiarism in three clauses: (1) "In the first place, we would permit any great modern artist to recut and set anew the literary gems of classic times and of the Middle Ages. (2) Our second rule would be that all authors have an equal right to the stock situations which are the common store of humanity." (3) "Finally, we presume that an author has a right to borrow or buy an idea, if he frankly acknowledges the transaction." In commenting on this code I suggested that there might be a difficulty of interpretation in the first clause, for who is to declare any man to be a great artist? In the second clause, the law is clearly stated, and whether any given situation is or is not common property is a question of fact for the jury. The only difficulty in applying the third clause is in defining precisely the degree of frankness and fullness required in acknowledging the indebtedness. But hypercriticism is out of place in considering a suggestion as valuable, as needful just now, and as neatly put as this triple law of the contributor to the *Saturday Review*. A general acceptance of this code would tend to clear the air of the vague charges of plagiarism which hang in heavy clouds over the literary journals. Before we can decide whether an author is guilty of the offense we must be agreed on what constitutes the crime, what are its elements, and what are the exceptions. I have ventured to draw up the statute of exemptions in a form slightly different from that given in the *Saturday Review*, a little broader and stronger, and perhaps a little simpler: "A writer is at liberty to use the work of his predecessors as he will, provided always that (1) he does not take credit, even by implication, for what he has not invented, and (2) that he does not in any way infringe on the pecuniary rights of the original owner." When M. Victorien Sardou brought out the farcical comedy, "Les Pommes du Voisin," he was accused of having stolen it from a tale of Charles de Bernard, and he retorted instantly with evidence that he had the permission of the holders of the Bernard copyrights, who were to share in the profits of the play. Here M. Sardou was innocent under the second clause of my law, but guilty under the first, inasmuch as he had concealed his indebtedness to Charles de Bernard and had taken credit for an inventory which was not his own. When Mr. Charles Reade turned Mrs. Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowrie's" into a play called "Joan," without asking the permission of the American author, he was guilty under the second clause and innocent under the first, for there was no concealment of the source of the drama. With a proper understanding of what is and what is not plagiarism, there should go a greater circumspection in bringing the accusation. Plagiarism is the worst of literary crimes. It is theft, neither more nor less. All who desire to uphold the honor of literature, and to see petty larceny and highway robbery meet with their just punishment, are concerned that the charge shall not be idly brought or carelessly answered. But how so often has the amateur literary detective cried "Wolf," that patience is exhausted, and accusations of literary theft have been flung broadcast, until they may be met with a smile of contempt. This is not as it should be. It is contrary to public policy that the literary conscience should become callous. The charge of plagiarism is serious, and it should not be lightly brought or lightly borne.—*Longman's Magazine.*

—We trust we do not lack a feeling of gratitude for the blessings we enjoy, but we are clearly of the opinion that Thanksgiving Day should be selected so as to fall on a Sunday and be made an occasion for devout worship in truth, rather than a day of feasting and sporting. Further than this, we doubt the acceptability of the modern way of observing the day—a small per cent. of the people meeting in their respective houses of worship, while the bulk of "tired workers" may be at the pool and billiard tables, in the wine rooms, or making the day one of general frolicking.—*Paris (Tex.) North Texan.*

—"Every time I look at this painted china," said a physician, "I think of how the girls have suffered. Lavender oil and turpentine are used in working china. The fumes of these liquids in a close room amount to a poison that few girls can withstand. I know of a dozen young ladies who have lost their beauty, animation and health by painting china, and I shall be glad when daubs of paint on a teacup will be no longer thought charming."—*Good Housekeeping.*

—A hunter near Hartwell, Ga., shot a peculiar bird a few days ago. It measured six feet from tip to tip of wings, has a head as large as the largest house cat, and a thick coat of white feathers with small dark spots. It is not at all vicious, but will allow a person to stroke its head, and appears to enjoy it. It has large yellow eyes, and an appetite for small birds, and its legs and feet are thickly coated with feathers.

—James Pool, of Rhode Island, invented and circulated the following verse:

"There was a young lady named Barry,
And sadly she wanted to marry;
She went for a man
Whose name was McCan,
And he skipped off to Boston, by Harry.

James was skipped into court on a suit for slander and damages, and that brilliant effort cost him $170 in cash and three months in the county jail.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

LIVESTOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 40	@ 4 10
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 75
Good Packers	4 20	@ 4 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 75	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	80	@ 81
No. 3 red	75	@ 78
Corn—No. 2 mixed	37	@ 37½
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 30½
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 00	@ 7 75
Good Leaf	8 00	@ 9 00
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 00	@ 12 25
Lard—Prime Steam		@ 6 20
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17	@ 18
Choice to fancy Creamery	25	@ 30
APPLES—Prime per barrel	2 00	@ 2 50
POTATOES—Per bushel	50	@ 55

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 80
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago		@ 90¼
No. 2 red		@ 88¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46	@ 48¼
Oats—mixed	34	@ 41
PORK—Mess	12 00	@ 12 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 8 50

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 80	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 75½
No. 2 Chicago Spring		@ 76
Corn—No. 2		@ 36
Oats—No. 2		@ 26
PORK—Mess		@ 11 50
LARD—Steam	6 20	@ 6 22½

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	88	@ 88½
Corn—Mixed	45½	@ 45¾
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 36
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 13 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 33½	@ 4 62½
HOGS	5 00	@ 6 00

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77
Corn—mixed		@ 30¼
Oats—mixed		@ 24½

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 79
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 31
PORK—Mess		@ 12 25
LARD—Steam		@ 7 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	3 25	@ 3 75
Medium Leaf	5 50	@ 6 50
Good Leaf	7 50	@ 8 50

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"Have you ever seen a ghost, Peggy?" "No, [illegible]," was the spirited reply, "and I never expect to."

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A book agent was shot in Texas the other day. Let us hear no more about the uncivilized West.—*Boston Post.*

A Lady's Unfortunate Experience,
Was that of one of our acquaintance who suffered from scrofula, a yellow complexion and distress of the stomach for years before using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which finally cured her.

[illegible] many times, but leaves no mark. [illegible]—*St. Louis [illegible].*

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

She wouldn't let him be wound, and finally they were both one.—*Merchant Traveler.*

[illegible] Tumors, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Heppert, Cincinnati, O.

The home stretch—trying to make both ends meet.—*New Haven News.*

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After all, it is the bad child that gets the [illegible]

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I had a very severe case of lumbago, so that I could hardly walk. A friend of mine recommended St. Jacobs Oil. I tried a bottle. It relieved me. I tried another bottle; it cured me, and now I would not be without it if it cost $5 per bottle.
C. C. SHAYNE.

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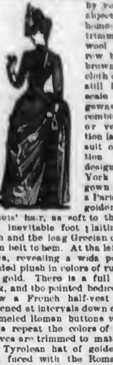
A. N. K.—E. 1114
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

FASHION LETTER.

Stylish Winter Fabrics—Elegant Effects in Their Making Up—Heliotrope the Leading Color for This Winter.

[New York Special Correspondence.]

All indications point to an immense and unprecedented success of woolen costumes in tweed, cheviot, wool-armure and tricots, fancy meltons, camels' hair goods, home-spun fabrics and ribbed and striped materials in rich combinations of color. There are also countless lists of shaggy fabrics in boucle, frise frappe and bourette effects, many of these showing the long popular "heather" mixtures, but appearing this season in unique and beautiful weaves fresh from foreign looms, which secure them a place among the "high novelties" of the present gorgeous exhibit of winter goods. In making up these stylish fabrics, the most refined elegance is effect, and the most perfect degree of mechanical skill in execution, are sought. Suits of homespun come first in the rank of simple tailor style for utility purposes, these generally of one fabric alone, and with no other lining than machine-stitched edges and rows of handsome buttons. This fabric is a rough surfaced wool, either plainly woven, or in wide diagonals, or otherwise is woven in blocks or stripes. The stylish navy blue diagonals, and other serges worn by young ladies who object to the sober home-spun fabrics, are trimmed with fancy wool braids or narrow bands of golden brown beaver. Basket cloth diagonals range still higher in the scale of tailor-made gowns, these richly combined with plush or velvet. Illustration is here given of a suit of this description issued by a designer in New York city. The gown is modeled from a Paris dress made of golden fawn-colored camels' hair, as soft to the touch as silk. The inevitable foot plaiting is dispensed with and the long Grecian drapery reaches from belt to hem. At the left side, the skirt parts, revealing a wide panel of Roman-plaided plush in colors of ruby, moss green and gold. There is a full drapery at the back, and the pointed bodice is cut away to show a French half-vest of the plush, fastened at intervals down either side, with enameled Roman buttons whose tinted devices repeat the colors of the plaid. The sleeves are trimmed to match, and *en suite* is a Tyrolean hat of golden fawn-colored felt, faced with the Roman velvet, and trimmed with loops of Picot velvet ribbon with a tropical bird set in their midst.

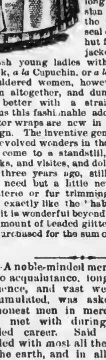


Most of the draperies upon winter costumes are arranged to fall nearly, if not quite, to the foot of the skirt, leaving the sides open, revealing countless novel effects in panel adorning. The front drapery is adjusted by means of extra deep plaits, some of which fasten to the belt, so high are they raised.

Apropos of colors, heliotrope is likely to again become the rage this winter. The trained dress will fall in superb unbroken folds, but there will be much pains expended upon the adorning of the corsage, where extra effects will be sought by the assistance of rich old lace berthas pearl embroideries and dainty Russian guimpes of hand wrought Indian muslin.

A stylish model for a dinner dress is here illustrated. The gown is made of pale lilac faille francaise combined with dark heliotrope velvet. The underskirt is trimmed with a wide band of the velvet with loops of velvet let into slashed portions of the side of the skirt. A full tunic drapes the front and back, and an oddly shaped French jacket of the velvet opens over a vest of pale yellow kid, embroidered with heliotrope beads.

Very dark heliotrope plush is made into the elegant French surtouts and Russian pelisses to be worn this winter. Plush and velvet redingotes fitting the form very closely, are to be highly favored next season. Many ladies, however, who wish to display their gowns, prefer the short French coats of seal or plush, these decorated with bands of beaver, blue fox, bear skin or Grecian lynx. These jaunty coats are also made of rough cloth of every sort and shade, and of genuine English mixed suitings. There are also displayed some very *chic* jackets of deep blue pilot cloth, trimmed with blue fox or dark brown fur, and fastened with old bronze buttons. These are charming. Hoods are appended to every sort of garment upon which they can possibly be adjusted from my lady's white dressing gown to the long luxurious Russian mantles made of the most expensive seal or sable fur, and but few really smart jackets are worn by stylish young ladies without a hood *a la* Monk, *a la* Capuchin, or *a la* Turk. Round-shouldered women, however, should shun them altogether, and dumpy women look far better with a straight-backed coat minus this fashionable addition. The new waiter wraps are new in fabric only—not design. The inventive genius who hitherto has evolved wonders in the way of wraps has come to a standstill, and coats, and cloaks, and visites, and dolmans made two and three years ago, still hold their own and need but a little new beaded passementerie or fur trimming to make them look exactly like the "habit from abroad," and it is wonderful beyond expression what an amount of beaded glitter and flash can be purchased for the sum of ten dollars.



K. D.

—A noble-minded merchant of world-wide acquaintance, long years of experience, and vast wealth honorably accumulated, was asked how many dishonest men in mercantile life he had met with during his long and varied career. Said he: "I have traded with most all the civilized races of the earth, and in all my long and varied commercial experience, in which more often than otherwise the honor of the man was my only protection, I found but two or three men whom I considered innately dishonest. These men would have remained the same in principle had they been engaged in any other vocation of life."—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

—Fred Archer, the English jockey, was an extremely temperate man. In address and appearance he was quiet and gentlemanly, and though, of course, quite uneducated, was accustomed to behave with refinement. His excellence as a rider depended a good deal on his remarkable strength and the wonderful power of his hands. He had a horse under perfect control, and in this, perhaps, he excelled any of his rivals, and had the gift of pushing a horse at a pinch and bringing him in with a rush at the finish.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There was a legal overhauling of a ship's provisions in San Francisco the other day, and the salt beef gave out such an odor as a barrel of it stood on the wharf that people were driven to the other side of the street. The tea was declared by a doctor "as still unfit for a hog to touch his nose to."—*San Francisco Call.*

—Schuylkill County lyceums are discussing the vital question whether a good dog is of more value than a good gun. A dog eats more than a gun, but it doesn't go off and kill a man when it is not loaded. It is a difficult problem to decide.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.
The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.
WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased, but Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, KIDNEY DISEASE produces Any of the following Common and Unsuspected

SYMPTOMS: Back ache; Unusual desire to urinate at night; Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feeling; Unusual amount of Urea or Froth in water; Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water; Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; Deposit of mucous-like matter after urination; Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or White brick dust, albumen and tube casts in the water; Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellow & pale skin, etc.

These are only the evident disturbances or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific "Warner's SAFE Cure," the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ and produces all the above symptoms.

Therefore, we say confidently that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has the same destructive effect upon the lungs: For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of Pneumonia in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by "Warner's SAFE Cure," as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lung.

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an especial affinity for the optic nerve, and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with "Warner's SAFE Cure," their eye-sight has been vastly improved. In fact, one of the best oculists in the country says that half the patients that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are victims of kidney disorder. We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their kidneys have been out of order for years, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs the appetite is developed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits can not be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to "Warner's SAFE Cure."

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs. It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE Cure" acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure," alternating with the use of "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases originate with false action of the kidneys, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the intense suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid settles in the kidneys in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces kidney colic. Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing calculous or Stone. "Warner's SAFE Cure" has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It challenges comparison with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day,

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually destroys the organ. Many persons are unconscious victims of this very common condition. The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and eventually the Heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing head aches, indicate that the Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the beginning of much chronic misery. "Warner's SAFE Cure" will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you, most of them begin in this congestive condition of the system, which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been permanently cured.

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people write us that since they have given themselves thorough treatment with "Warner's SAFE Cure" their thick and turgid blood, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. The kidney poison in the blood is the cause. It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there. Our experience justifies us in the statement that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are exactly the conditions that will be produced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison: People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach reliefs, but get no better: They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by the means of the only specific—"Warner's SAFE Cure."

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an indication of congested liver, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will irritate and inflame the brain and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kidney origin.

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS; and, from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen, that the statement we make, that "Warner's SAFE Cure" is the "most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been greater than ever, and the advertising thereof less than ever, showing incontestibly that the merit of the medicine has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain that is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race: great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with "Warner's SAFE Cure" and "Warner's SAFE Pills," he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF
"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

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BOONE COUNTY RECORDER.

VOLUME XII. BURLINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886. NUMBER 8.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The King of Belgium pays Stanley $60,000 a year.

There is a great religious revival in Canada.

The cholera epidemic in Buenos Ayres is on the decline.

The lord mayor's dinner in London this year cost [illegible].

A New York bride, a few days ago, had ten bridesmaids.

The holiday trade is immense and shows a plenitude of cash.

It cost New York City $50,000 to convict Alderman McQuade.

It looks as if Washington and Montana might be admitted as States.

Langtry intends endowing a home for indigent respectable women.

Mr. Jones, of Waterloo, Kas., has named his thirteenth son Chestnut Jones.

English professional beauties are not attracting much attention at present.

Secretary Lamar thinks Lowell the best master of pure English now living.

America is exporting plum-pudding to England in considerable quantities.

The trouble between the Knights of Labor and Trades Unions is increasing.

St. Paul has invested this year in new buildings $9,[illegible]. That looks healthy.

A Congressional funeral now-a-days costs the Government from $5,000 to $15,000.

The trip from Deadwood, Dak., to New York can now be made in three days and a half.

The Sultan of Turkey, like the Czar of Russia, is in constant dread of assassination.

Lady Randolph Churchill is a clever pianist, and often plays at charity concerts.

The U. S. Grand Jury in St. Louis found seventy-two indictments for election frauds.

Herring from Eastport, Me., go all over the United States as the genuine imported sardines.

Congressman Hogg, of West Virginia, is the youngest member of the next National House.

One hundred thousand persons are employed in making clothing in New York and vicinity.

The Indian prisoners occupy 127 tents upon the ramparts of old Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.

The advance in the price of pig iron is being followed by advances in various lines of manufacture.

In South Carolina there is no divorce law, and the marriage relation can only be severed by death.

Ionia County (Mich.) boasts of a boy only eighteen years old who is six feet eleven inches tall.

Jay Gould has rented a pew in Dr. John F. Paxton's church, on Forty-second street, New York, for $1,800 a year.

Of seventy-three important towns in Colorado, twelve are above 5,000 feet and ten above 10,000 feet above sea level.

A single sale of wheat was recently made in Tehama County, Cal., the money payment involved being $250,000.

Ex-Senator Thurman is seventy-two years old, worth $500,000, and frankly admits that he would like to be President.

Miss Emily Faithful has received from Queen Victoria a grant of $500 in recognition of her services to workingwomen.

Mrs. Cleveland promises to favor the reform movement which asks ladies to remove their hats on entering a theater.

Dakota wants women and is getting them pretty fast. Statistics show that the birth proportion is about three girls to one boy.

The Russian Minister at Washington is allowed $25,000 a year by his Government for the purpose of giving entertainments.

The married men of Holly, Mich., are to play a match game of base ball with the women of that town who want to get married.

More than fifty colored men hold clerkships in the departments at Washington at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,700 per annum.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, seventy-six years old, is the oldest man in the Senate. Payne, of Ohio, is seven months younger.

The peppermint, spearmint, tansy and wormwood oil crops of St. Joseph and Cass County, Mich., amount this season to 80,000 pounds.

A check for one cent was drawn in New York by the Government in favor of an importer who had paid excess of duty to that extent.

To enable the judge to pass on the charge against John Dillon without recourse to a jury they went back to a statute as old as Edward III.

It is stated that Krupp has an order from Russia for a large number of forty-three-ton guns to be delivered next spring at Sebastopol.

A habit of chewing tea leaves brought on attacks resembling delirium tremens in a girl whose case is reported in a London medical journal.

A document has been presented to the King of Sweden containing 133,604 signatures to a petition for the suppression of obscene literature.

Natural gas conducted from its source in McKean County, Pa., to Buffalo, in an eight-inch pipe, traveled at the speed of ninety miles an hour.

Maggie Mitchell's real estate has doubled itself in value the past ten years, and the popular actress is said to be worth half a million dollars.

F. W. Kennie, of San Francisco, says that city has three hundred young women who are heiresses to $500,000 or more each, and all are unmarried.

The sweetest and best flavored pork in the world is produced on the Island of Madeira. The hogs there subsist mainly on fruits, nuts, grass and roots.

Captain W. McMicken, of the Cunard steamer Umbria, completed his 799th trip across the Atlantic when his vessel arrived in New York a few days ago.

It is no longer regarded as proper in polite circles to say a person has a wrinkled face. The correct thing is to speak of a person with a corduroy countenance.

A bath containing twenty grains sulphate of copper per litre of water will preserve ropes used for scaffolding purposes from rot and from animal parasites. Soak them well.

The public has paid for "Appleton's American Cyclopedia" in its various editions, including annual supplements, nearly $15,000,000. The number of sets sold is 120,000, aggregating 2,600,000 volumes.

Mexican ladies wear imported Parisian hats. No lady wears a bonnet to church, the proper headgear being the swillana, a small mantilla, which is singularly becoming to all women.

The Plonk family in Lincolnton, N. C., is long-lived. Joseph is now ninety-eight years old; his sister, Mrs. Tothrow, is 100 years; and Mrs. Weaver, another sister, is 103 years of age.

The millionaire must now have several millions to be considered rich. The centennarian must add ten or a score of years to the hundred to be distinguished for old age. The times are generally in an advanced state.

Mrs. Florence Boulanger, who lives on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, has beaten the record. Two years ago she bore twins, last year triplets, and now she has given birth to a full quartet.

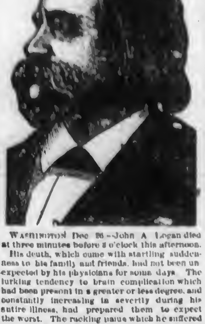
Citizens of Eminence, Mo., recently saw seven wild geese flying South, pursued by a large eagle. Soon he caught up with them, and then the geese turned and made fight and, after driving the eagle off, went on their way southward.

In 1852 Samuel Baker, of Wheeling, W. Va., bet ten dollars with a friend that he (Baker) would live thirty-four years. The money was placed in a bank, and a few days ago Samuel walked down and drew it out, with interest. The other party and his entire family of five were dead.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN,

The Soldier-Statesman Dies at Washington,

Surrounded by His Family and Many Intimate Friends.



Washington, Dec. 26.—John A. Logan died at three minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

His death, which came with startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not been unexpected by his physicians for some days. The lurking tendency to brain complication which had been present in a greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in severity during his entire illness, had prepared them to expect the worst. The racking pains which he suffered during the early days of his illness yielded to treatment, but left him in a weak and exhausted condition from which he never rallied, and upon which the fever preyed with increasing violence until the hour of his death. After last midnight his pulse grew weaker and weaker, and at 4 o'clock this morning his condition was such as to cause great fear of his immediate death. After this he rallied somewhat, and at the consultation which was held at 9 o'clock this morning, his pulse was found to be somewhat stronger, but his general condition was not such as to give any hope of ultimate recovery. Dr. Baxter relieved Dr. Hamilton at the conclusion of the consultation, and continued in constant attendance until the General's death. The physicians again met in consultation at 1:30 p. m., when it was apparent that the patient was rapidly sinking, and could live but a few hours. At 2 o'clock the General revived sufficiently to recognize his wife, who has been at his bedside night and day during his entire illness. As she spoke to him he looked up into her face, and all who were present knew that he recognized her. This was the last manifestation of consciousness. He then wearily closed his eyes and sank into a lethargic sleep from which he never woke.

While the public has been aware for a week or more that General Logan was confined to his room with rheumatism, many even of his most intimate friends were, as late as yesterday afternoon, unsuspicious of the serious character of the attack, and to the masses the announcement in this morning's papers that the statesman lay at death's door brought a shock of sorrowful surprise. All day long the carriages of sympathetic callers have occupied the space in front of Calumet Place, while hundreds of pedestrians of all walks of life have climbed the hill upon which the Logan mansion stands, to ask if it were true that all hope was past. Among those who thus actively expressed their grief and sympathy were Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Manning, Senators Ransom and Walthall, General and Mrs. Cockrell, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, General Mahone, Senators Platt, Mitchell and Eustis, Congressmen Hitt, of Illinois, and Symes, of Colorado, General and Colonel Sheridan, Professor and Mrs. Bell, Senator and Mrs. Payne, Justice Matthews, Senators Harris and Whitthorne, Senator and Mrs. Miller, Senator Voorhees and Blair, and Congressmen Burrows and Townshend.

Scores of telegrams of condolence have been pouring in during the day from all parts of the country, among the latest being one from ex-Senator Conkling, expressing his inability to credit the reported imminence of the danger and asking for information.

Though the doctors have given no word of hope during the day, yet the attendants, as late as this noon, refused to give full credence to the alarming bulletins, and whispered to inquirers something of the chances that the sturdy frame of the sufferer, and the united skill of the consulting physicians would bring a revival of vitality sufficient to dominate the insidious poison in his frame. But after noon no one ventured to express a hope that the sufferer would last during the day.

Intimate friends gathered with the grief-stricken and almost frantic relatives about the bedside, while in the spacious hall and parlors below a sad-faced throng remained in hushed expectancy. The stifled sobs of the wife and children, and the inarticulate utterances of the dying man, were audible at times throughout the mansion. At 2:55 Dr. Baxter came out of the sick room and said to one who was waiting for intelligence: "Simply say he is dying." Then the voice of prayer at the bedside rose above the sobs of the stricken mourners, and with its end ended the life of the warrior-statesman.

Among those at the bedside of the dying man were Senator and Mrs. Cullom and daughter, General Sheridan, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, General Raum, Congressmen Henderson and Thomas, of Illinois, and Mrs. Thomas; Senator Miller and wife, Congressman Symes, of Colorado; Dr. Baxter, General Henry Strong, and Daniel Shepard and wife, of Chicago, and the General's private secretaries, W. H. Taylor and Albert Hall. At the head of the bed knelt Mrs. Logan, one arm encircling her dying husband's neck, the hand of the other stroking his forehead. At her side were John A. Logan, jr., and Rev. Dr. Newman. Opposite these were the daughter, Mrs. Tucker, and her husband, and George A. Logan, the General's nephew.

"The scene," said Dr. Baxter, "was one of the saddest that I have ever witnessed. All present were deeply affected. The grief of Mrs. Logan and her children was pitiful in the extreme."

It is stated that the General's body will, no doubt, be taken to Illinois for burial, but no definite arrangements for the funeral will be made until Mrs. Logan, who is wholly prostrated, can be consulted.

Senator Cullom, who was at the dying man's side continuously from last evening, was requested to temporarily take charge of matters. He sent at once for the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who, upon his arrival half an hour later, entered upon the usual preliminary arrangements for the funeral by summoning an undertaker and telegraphing to the Sergeant-at-Arms and to others at a distance.

General Logan's system was very sensitive to weather changes of a particular kind, and he has often been heard to remark in a jocular way that he believed he could accurately foretell the coming of a snow storm. The seeds of his disorder were sown during the war: his first attack of rheumatism having followed it immediately at the end of a twenty-four hours' march through a blinding snow-storm. His last attack, too, resulted from brief exposure to the snow storm of a fortnight ago, and his death preceded by but a few minutes the beginning of a heavy flurry, which, though brief, covered the earth with a thick carpet of white.

* * *

—There are in the neighborhood of 130 foreign iron steamships running between the United States and various parts of Europe. Some of these cost not more than $250,000 and others cost as much as $1,500,000 each, so that a rough estimate would put the capital invested at not less than $100,000,000. On these vessels there is not less than a total of 20,000 officers and men constantly employed.

* * *

—They tell of an old lady who has worn the same bonnet for thirty-five years; but when the returns come in, and we are told how many times that old bonnet has been fixed over it will probably be found that the old lady's economy has not been particularly profitable. Gentlemen who live in a family where bonnets are periodically fixed over will see the force of this observation.—*Boston Transcript.*

* * *

—A railroad porter knocked a man down the other day and the latter sues for $80,000. If he wins he will take all the porter's profits for an entire trip.—*New Haven News.*

FRUITFUL OPERATION.

A Wire Hook Taken From a Child's Throat to Ease a Mother's Anguish.

Akron, O., Dec. 27.—A terrible distressing accident occurred here yesterday to [illegible] the five-year-old son of [illegible]. The boy was playing with a piece of wire about eight inches long, when in some manner he thrust it into his throat until only about an inch of the wire could be seen. The terrible part of the accident was that the end of the wire which was in the throat had been bent into a hook which somehow fastened itself so that it could not be pulled out. Blood flowed in a perfect stream and almost strangled the child. A surgeon was called and after examining the case said that the only way to remove the wire would be to jerk it out of the throat by force. The mother was so entirely shocked by this method of procedure that she was lately crazed and it required the full force of four men to hold her to prevent her from attacking the surgeon, who gave three hard jerks on the wire before he tore the hook loose from its fastening, each time tearing the throat and causing the blood to spurt in a most shocking manner. The injury to the throat was very great and the child has suffered the most terrible pain. It was found that the boy may be speechless as a result, if he recovers from the terrible shock.

Literally Burned His Insides Out.

New York, Dec. 27.—[illegible], John Holloran, John Smith, Wm. McCann and Terence Clark, helpers at the European Lodging House, 150 Park Row, locked themselves up in a room on Christmas day and started in to drink a jug of whisky. One of the others gave Clark some ammonia liniment to drink by way of a practical joke. It burned out the lining of Clark's throat. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and the others were arrested. Clark died last night, and then Carr, in whose room the affair occurred, and John McGuire, clerk of the lodging house, were arrested.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The River and Harbor bill, as completed by the Committee this afternoon, contains the following items: Kentucky river, $100,000; Louisville harbor, $100,000; Indiana chute, $25,000; Ohio river, $100,000; Hickman (Ky.) harbor, $50,000; Columbus (Ky.) harbor, $25,000; Big Sandy river, $15,000; Trade Water river, $2,000; Cumberland river, $100,000; Toledo (O.) harbor, $80,000; Cleveland (O.) harbor, $50,000; Muskingum river, $50,000; Allegheny river, $35,000; Monongahela river, $15,000; Mississippi river, $1,225,000.

Affairs Bulgarian.

Sofia, Dec. 27.—Two of the officers and two of the cadets convicted of conspiracy against the present Bulgarian Regency were sentenced yesterday, the former to two months' imprisonment each and the latter each to two years' imprisonment.

Vienna, Dec. 27.—It is semi-officially stated that the report that Germany and Russia have reached an agreement concerning Bulgaria is untrue.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Washington, Dec. 27.—In response to a House resolution, the Commissioner of Agriculture has forwarded to the House Committee on Agriculture a reply setting forth the difficulties met in the attempt to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia with the machinery at hand, and re-inforces his recommendations previously made for more heroic methods, with additional arguments and statements of fact.

Accidentally Shot His Mother.

Clinton, Ind., Dec. 27.—Albert Dean, of Illinois, was visiting his mother, Mrs. Joshua Dean, six miles west of here. John Westley came in and exhibited a new double-action revolver, which he handed Albert Dean to examine. While doing so the weapon went off, the ball passing through the heart of Mrs. Dean, and she fell dead at the feet of her son.

Sam Sixkiller Assassinated.

Muskogee, I. T., Dec. 27.—Captain Sam Sixkiller, Chief of Police of the Indian Territory, was assassinated on Friday night. He was next to Chief Bushyhead the best known Cherokee in the United States, and possessed great courage. Dick Vann, one of the assassins, was pardoned out of the penitentiary a few weeks ago.

Fatal Coal Oil Accident.

Cuba, Mo., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Emily Evans, wife of Ex-Senator Evans, was fatally burned this morning, her clothing having ignited from a bursting coal oil lamp. Her husband, who is a paralytic, was unable to render any assistance, except to call loudly for a neighbor who extinguished the flames with a piano cover.

Battle With Brigands.

Rome, Dec. 27.—A party of brigands who were attacking and plundering houses at Capaterra, Sardinia, attempted to rob the silver mines at Montelimas, but were frightened by the brave resistance of the miners, who drove the robbers away after a hard fight.

Probable New States.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Representative Springer says he intends to secure, if possible, the passage by the present Congress of his bill admitting Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington Territory into the Union as States.

Fell Dead on Seeing Her Dead Husband.

Mitchell, Ont., Dec. 27.—This afternoon John Daw, a farmer, living on the outskirts of this town, was gored to death by a bull. His wife ran out to the barn-yard, and on seeing the bleeding form of her husband on the ground, fell dead.

Gold From Abroad.

New York, Dec. 27.—The steamship Bretagne, of the French Line, which arrived in port to-day, brought 8,045,167 francs. The steamship Aller brought $2,851,750 into port to-day. The total amount of gold imported since August 21 has been $31,525,267.

A Minister Falls Dead in His Pew.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Rev. Dr. S. H. Keeler, of Somerville, fell dead yesterday morning in his pew in the Congregational Church at Winterhill. He was eighty-six years old and had been in the ministry since 1830.

* * *

—The celebrated shop called the Bon Marche, in Paris, has a "band" or orchestra composed of 250 of the men and women connected with the establishment. The other evening, writes a correspondent, they gave a concert in the huge halls of the store, and eminent artists like M. Faure, of the grand opera, were among the singers. There were no less than seven thousand people in the audience.

* * *

—Nowadays people nod; they used to bow. That is to say, in the hurry and contempt for forms which this generation rather affects there is a disposition to do away with ceremoniousness. There is a quick recognition and a rushing on to attend to business, which seems to show more greed than graciousness.—*Boston Record.*

* * *

—Cardinal Mezzofante, or, as Pius IX. used to style him, the living miracle of Pentecost, has at last been excelled in linguistic achievement by one Signor Marcantonio Canlul, of Venice, who, on undoubted authority, can speak fluently ninety-three languages.

SQUEALED.

Fotheringham Weakens and Admits That He Stood In With the Express Robbery,

Upon a Promise of Partial Immunity from Punishment—Jim Cummings' Identity.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26.—It is now stated that Fotheringham, the express messenger, who is in jail at St. Louis on suspicion of being implicated in the Adams Express robbery on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad October last, disclosed the whole story upon a promise of partial immunity from punishment made to him by the officials. His story was to the effect that he did not know the actual robbers, or their whereabouts, but that a certain man, whose name is carefully concealed, negotiated with him plans for the robbery, which were afterward carried out. The name of this man and a description by which the detectives were able to identify him were given by Fotheringham, and from this the case was worked up and the man tracked to this city, where he was arrested Friday night with two others, who are suspected of being members of the gang. The detectives have recovered but $10,000 of the $55,000 stolen. It is likely the three prisoners will be taken to St. Louis to-morrow. The proverbial air of mystery around the Pinkerton headquarters in Fifth avenue was not lessened to-day, and the men under arrest for complicity in the Adams Express robbery are still unknown. That one of them is the facetious Jim Cummings is pretty evident. That Jim Cummings is not the name of the man in question is reasonably certain. There is a strong suspicion that Jim Cummings' baptismal name was Fred Witrosch and his family is an excellent one, living in Leavenworth, Kan.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senate.—Communications and petitions were presented. A bill was reported and passed fixing the charge for passports at one dollar. A deficiency bill for the Public Printing Bureau was passed. A resolution to discharge the Pensions Committee from further consideration of the pension arrearages extension bill was objected to and laid over. The resolution for holiday recess from December 22 to January 4 was agreed to. The Inter-State commerce conference report was called up. Senator Wilson, of Iowa, spoke, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned at 3:35 p. m.

House.—The concurrent resolution for a holiday recess was agreed to. The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the Jeannette survivors was concurred in. Remonstrances were presented against the free ship bill. The Indian appropriations bill was reported. Thursday, January 20, was set aside for considering resolutions in respect to the deaths of Congressmen Arnot, Beach and Dowdney. The Military Academy appropriation was reported and referred. The President's veto on a pension bill was called up, and the House refused to consider the bill. The diplomatic appropriation bill was reported and referred. The army appropriation bill was passed. The invalid pension appropriation bill was reported and referred. Senate amendments to the urgency deficiency appropriation bill were concurred in, and at 3:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senate.—A bill was reported to provide for the execution of an article in the treaty with China on the opium traffic. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to make a detailed report on each item of the river and harbor bill. The Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire and report what reduction can be made in custom duties, and at 12:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned until January 4.

House.—A bill was passed granting right of way through Indian reservations in Montana to St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. A bill was reported requiring all land grant railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate their telegraph lines. A Senate bill was passed for the relief of the Greensburg Limestone Company of Indiana. The Oklahoma bill was considered until 3:35 p. m., when the House adjourned until January 4.

A Jeweler's Affliction.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Baumgardt's jewelry store, 357 West Van Buren street, was robbed of $3,000 worth of watches, rings and diamonds last night. Two men coolly watched outside the front door—one of them telling a suspicious neighbor he was a newly appointed policeman, while two others of the thieves removed the locks on three doors leading to the store from the rear. The quartette filled their pockets and departed. Baumgardt recently lost his wife by illness, and soon after his little son was mysteriously found dead—a bullet hole in his head and a revolver by his side.

A Household Pet's Deplorable End.

Brooklyn, Dec. 26.—John Kane, aged four years, whose parents reside at 36 Carrol street, took a bottle of whisky from the table unnoticed last night and drank a large quantity of its contents. He became unconscious and totally paralyzed in his limbs soon after. Although doctors labored all night to restore the child, he never recovered consciousness and died at half-past seven o'clock this morning.

Terrible Christmas Tragedy.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—A special to the *Daily News*, from Omaha, says: Charles Burger, a farmer living ten miles south of Rushville, Neb., returned home from town Christmas evening and found his wife and three children dead in the house. His wife had been subject to temporary fits of insanity, and it is supposed that while out of her head she killed her three children and then cut her own throat.

Clothing Ignited by a Christmas Tree.

New York, Dec. 26.—Jos. Hart, aged four years, was burned in this city by his clothes becoming ignited from a Christmas tree.

Another Express Robbery.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26.—A special to the *Appeal* from Vicksburg says that the Baltimore and Ohio Express office at Rayville, La., on the Queen and Crescent line, was robbed a few nights since of a bag of $1,000 in silver coin. The money has not been recovered.

Broke His Neck.

Canton, O., Dec. 26.—John Mabley, of Canal Fulton, fell headlong from a moving buggy this morning. He broke his neck and died instantly. Mr. Mabley was seventy-three years old and a prominent man.

President Cleveland Improving.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The President has been confined to his room since Friday with another attack of rheumatism in his knee, the result, it is said at the Executive Mansion, of over-work before he had completely recovered from his recent illness. He is better to-night, and it is thought will be all right again in two or three days.

Convicts' Christmas Gifts.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Sarah M. Victor and Frank Kuntz, both life prisoners for murder in the Ohio penitentiary, were pardoned by the Governor Christmas Day.

Five Miners Killed.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 26.—Meager information was received here this afternoon of a fight last night between miners at Caperton, a mining village sixty miles east of here, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. In the fracas five men were killed and several wounded. Particulars could not be learned.

Insane Man's Fatal Fall.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Rev. H. C. Higgins, an inmate of the insane asylum at Fulton, Mo., attempted to escape from his room in the fourth story of the building, by a rope made from his bedding, but it broke, and he was found dead on the brick walk below.

A MASKED QUINTETTE.

Desperate But Futile Effort to Rob the Medina County Safe.

Akron, O., Dec. 23.—"Throw up your hands or you're a dead man!" hissed two masked robbers in the ear of the night watchman in the county court house at Medina at 1 o'clock this morning. While the two men bound and gagged the watchman, three others began work on the safe, in which was [illegible]. Holes were drilled and several times powder was rammed in and exploded. The first pair of doors were finally opened, and work was begun on the inner doors of steel, but progress was so slow and daylight was so near that the cracksmen threw down their tools and hurried away. The watchman untied himself a half hour later, aroused the sheriff, rung the fire bell calling out hundreds of citizens, who are now scouring the country. They are hot on the scent.

DEATH BY FIRE.

An Aged Couple and Their Son Perish in Their House—Destructive Blaze.

Ashtabula, O., Dec. 23.—This morning at four o'clock the farm house of C. B. Russell, at Saybrook, O., was entirely consumed. Mrs. Russell, aged fifty, and Mr. Russell, aged eighty, died from suffocation. An imbecile son, who was upstairs, was burned to a crisp. The supposed cause of the fire was a defective flue. Insurance unknown. A heavy fire here this evening destroyed the house, two stores and coal sheds belonging to P. F. Hood. Incendiarism was the cause. No insurance. Estimated loss $4,000.

A Youthful Mail Robber.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Robert J. Calladine, employed as a stamper in the city distribution department of the post-office, was arrested last night by Inspector Bassett for robbing the mails. Calladine has been suspected for several months, as during that time money has continually disappeared from letters passing through his hands. He was caught by means of a decoy letter. The amount of his peculations is, of course, not known, but it is supposed to be considerable. Calladine is only seventeen years of age, and was appointed about a year ago.

Thawed Frozen Dynamite.

Elizabethtown, Pa., Dec. 23.—This morning at an early hour, William C. Cahill, aged twenty years, employed in a gang of men who are sloping a tunnel, was thawing some frozen dynamite. Suddenly the cartridges exploded and Cahill was blown to pieces. Both legs and arms were torn off. Charles Dickel, Charles McManus and one Hornaflus were also badly injured. Cahill is from Columbia, Dickel and McManus from Lancaster, and Hornaflus of Elizabethtown.

Death of the Negress Who Turned White.

Howell, Mich., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Jacob Eldridge, Howell's strange freak of nature, the old colored woman who has been gradually turning white for several years, died here yesterday. She has been ill for several months, but it is not thought that the peculiarly strange change in color which she underwent had anything to do with her last illness. The greater part of her body is now a healthy lily white. Her husband, who was a pioneer of this county, died Tuesday morning.

Wants Part of Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Lester A. Bartlett, of Washington, has applied to the General Land Office to locate, with what is known as "Gerard scrip," ninety acres of land in this city. It is claimed that these lands belong to the United States. The "scrip" was issued to Stephen Gerard by President Washington, and on its face gives the right to locate lands anywhere in the United States.

State Entertainments.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The President has fixed dates for State entertainments. Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon receptions are given fortnightly, alternating with the President's evening receptions. The plan provides some entertainment at the White House every week, and is arranged so as to close the social season as it begins, with a State reception, in which the public can participate.

Frightened Into Insanity.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 23.—Franklin B. Goodhart, aged fifty-five years, a well-known sporting man of this city, is a raving maniac, the result of a practical joke. Last evening he entered a saloon, when several of his friends, robed in buffalo skins and armed with hatchets, rushed at him yelling like cowboys. This so frightened Mr. Goodhart he has become violently, and, it is feared, hopelessly insane.

Church Troubles.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 23.—Father F. X. Noonan, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, being relieved by Bishop Spalding for alleged real estate frauds, refused to vacate the parsonage until ousted by a constable. He then rented a house next the parsonage, now occupied by Father Dunne, his successor, and defies the Bishop or anybody else to drive him from his new quarters.

Suicide of a Bride of Six Weeks.

Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Merv. Hill took two grains of strychnine yesterday afternoon, and her death is but a matter of a few hours. She was formerly one of the most successful teachers in the country. She was married but six weeks ago, and her relations with her husband have been of the pleasantest. After she had taken the strychnine she told her husband what she had done, but assigned no reason whatever for the act.

John Bull a Disturbing Element.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The *Journal des Debats* renews its attack on England, which it accuses of being the only Power whose conduct has aggravated the trouble which has culminated in the present crisis in Southeastern Europe, and declares that she has sought to embroil Austria and Russia in a dispute.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 23.—Members of Council and Fire Chief Bullen have brought damage suits aggregating $30,000 against the Cumberland Telephone Company for false imprisonment.

Jake Sharp Loses His Charter.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Judge Peckham, of the Supreme Court, this morning decided that the action of the Legislature last winter in repealing the charter of the Broadway Street Railway Company of New York is constitutional. Judge Peckham also holds that the mortgages are a lien on the property.

Lieutenant Governorship Case Undecided.

Indianapolis, Dec. 23.—The Indiana Supreme Court adjourned to-day without deciding the Lieutenant Governorship case.

Only a Hoax.

Cincinnati, Dec. 23.—The story from Richmond, Va., that Richard Shonnick, a prisoner in the Cincinnati work-house, was wanted there for murder, promises to prove a hoax. To-day Chief of Police Deitsch received a letter from the Chief of Police of Richmond which stated that it had since been learned that Mrs. Shonnick had been insane, and that the opinion prevailed that the alleged murder was a creation of her own disordered brain.

Child Perishes in Flames.

Marietta, O., Dec. 23.—The residence of Daniel Strowder was destroyed by fire and a four-year-old grandchild perished in the flames.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Jeweler's Window Smashed in View of a Large Crowd.

The Spectators Held at Bay With Revolvers, and Six Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods Carried Off.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22.—About 8 o'clock this evening three men drove up in front of the large jewelry store of J. R. Elliott, corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street. Two of the men jumped from the sleigh, while the third held the horses. One of the men carried a heavy stick of wood, with which he smashed the large plate glass show window, in which were trays of diamonds, watches, etc., and hurriedly seized all the available jewelry and threw it into the sleigh, while his accomplice kept the crowd of people that swarmed the street at bay with cocked revolvers. Before anything could be done to apprehend them both men had jumped into the sleigh and driven rapidly up street, the driver wildly lashing the horses, and the robbers standing with revolvers pointed at the crowd. They secured between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of diamonds and watches. For boldness and daring this excels the James brothers' exploits. The streets were unusually crowded, and scores of people were looking at the display in Elliott's window at the time of the robbery. Several policemen were within half a block of the scene, but could not get there in time to apprehend the bold thieves. A posse of men have started after them with fast horses, and the telephone and telegraph have been utilized to notify all outlets of the city to be on the lookout for them.

Gold Mine in Kentucky.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 22.—A *Journal* special from Paducah, Ky., says that the Rupertus brothers, prominent and well-to-do farmers of McCracken County, Ky., have been prospecting on their farm for many weeks past for a vein of gold which has been believed to have existed, and they have at last been successful in their search, after boring to a depth of ninety-one feet. A company of moneyed men have been formed, and a shaft will be sunk at once. The people of Paducah and McCracken County are greatly excited over the discovery.

An Extraordinary Cow.

Dayton, O., Dec. 22.—A gentleman of this city has a cow, the like of which was never seen in earth or sky. It is like other cows in all respects, except that out of its right shoulders grew the hind parts of the body of a calf, legs, tail and part of the body. Instead of hoofs on these extra feet are horns, about a foot in length. The tail is also tipped with a horny substance. The animal is healthy, and able to receive numerous calls every day.

Boycotting the Railroads.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 22.—The colored people of Florida, led by their ministers, have boycotted the railroads because the blacks, male and female, have to ride in smoking cars, though paying the full fare, and are subjected to various insults. They will not travel by rail to camp meetings nor anywhere else, except in cases of dire necessity.

No Mercy for the Millionaire Murderer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22.—The Pardon Board in session at Harrisburg last night refused the application for the pardon of Milton Weston, charged with manslaughter in the famous Murraysville riot cases. It is said this closes the last loophole of hope against the Chicago millionaire, and he will be compelled to serve out his sentence in the Western Penitentiary.

Churchill Resigns.

London, Dec. 23.—The *Times* announces that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, owing to a disagreement with the Admiralty and the War Office with reference to increasing the expenses of the country in view of the existing financial difficulty, and also because he disapproved the home legislative measures of the Cabinet.

Kentucky Central Ordered Sold.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 22.—U. S. Circuit Judge Jackson to-day ordered the sale of the Kentucky Central railroad. The decision was given in the suit of the trustees of the stockholders and others against the road. He also entered a decree ordering the sale of the Chatteroi (Ky.) railroad in the suit of the Union Trust Company.

Judge Lowry Will Contest.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 22.—Congressman Lowry, who was defeated at the recent election by James D. White, Republican, served notice of contest on Mr. White yesterday. Mr. Lowry charges that money was unlawfully used at the election and that Mr. White is not a citizen.

$1,000 Reward for the Assassin.

Newton, Ill., Dec. 22.—Jasper County offers $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of George Bowers, who was found robbed and murdered on the railroad track a few days ago. The village of Newton will also offer $200 and the Governor $200.

Charged With Importing Foreign Labor.

Boston, Dec. 22.—United States District Attorney Stearns has begun five suits against the Bay State Brick Company for violation of the law in importing foreign labor under contract, the company having brought French Canadians from Canada to work in its brick-yard.

Discovered the Sea Serpent.

New York, Dec. 22.—The steamer Rhynland, from Antwerp, which arrived here to-day, reports that yesterday, abreast of Nantucket, it passed the sea-monster reported by the steamer Thingvalla. It proved to be a dead whale of gigantic size, floating about fifteen feet out of water. It had apparently been dead for a long time.

Lease of Life for a Murderess.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Roxalana Druse, the murderess of her husband, sentenced to be hanged December 29, has been granted a postponement of the execution for two months by Governor Hill.

Strange Discovery in Mexico.

Magdalena, Mex., Dec. 22.—About four miles to the westward of this place a pyramid has been discovered 250 yards high and 1,500 yards in diameter. A spiral road, wide enough for a carriage, leads to the top.

Second Verdict Worse than the First.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 22.—R. G. Forman, convicted of killing Jerry Craveus here, got a verdict on a second trial of twenty-one years for manslaughter. At his first trial the verdict was for fourteen years.

Scarcity of Canned Tomatoes.

New York, Dec. 22.—The *American Grocer* says: The tomato pack of 1886 reaches a total of 2,314,460 cases of two dozen tins each, or 55,547,040 cans. Great as is the quantity it is below the consumptive requirements of the country. It gives every family of five persons only five cans per annum. The visible supply is barely sufficient for the next six months without an advance in prices.

Gold Received from Europe.

New York, Dec. 23.—The amount of gold received so far this week is $2,193,450. Over $1,000,000 has been advanced on the gold by the assay office in this city for immediate use.

MOONLIGHT'S APPOINTMENT.

A Land Reformer Is a Governor of Wyoming Instead of a Land Grabber.

Mr. Moonlight, the recently defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, has been named by the President for Territorial Governor of Wyoming in place of young Baxter, whose appointment a few weeks ago gave such [illegible] satisfaction to the citizens of the Territory interested. The prompt dropping of Mr. Baxter arises from causes which show how much in earnest the Administration is in its determination to save the remnant of the public lands for the use of actual settlers. The Governor who was removed to give place to Baxter earned his dismissal by siding with the land grabbers on every occasion and by attacking the policy of Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report to the President. It had been supposed that Baxter was not involved in any of the land schemes of the far West, but his appointment had hardly been announced when reports came to the White House that Baxter had not only interested himself in many of these enterprises but that, in open and flagrant violation of the President's order, he had fenced in many thousands of acres of public land. Unable to give a satisfactory account of himself in these respects, the young man was displaced and Mr. Moonlight, who is in hearty sympathy with the Administration's land policy, was given the place. It will begin to dawn upon some of the free and easy land-grabbers of that section after awhile that the day of big ranches with whooping cowboys to chase and murder settlers is past.—*Chicago Herald.*

An Era of Peace.

A noteworthy illustration of the extent to which the South has already outgrown the era of the Confederacy has just been furnished in Alabama. A proposition was made that the Legislature should make a liberal appropriation for the erection of a marble monument at the capital in memory of the Alabamians who lost their lives in the Southern army. But the new Governor, Thomas Seay, himself a soldier on the Confederate side, in his inaugural address takes ground against such use of the public funds, at least until ample provision has been made for the care of surviving soldiers, and even questions the wisdom of such an appropriation under any circumstances, recalling the fact that there were those among the ancients who opposed the erection of monuments in commemoration of the triumphs of civil strife, and that at one time some of those that had been erected were razed to the earth. The Mobile *Register*, one of the most prominent Democratic newspapers in the State, goes still further than the Governor. It argues that the proposition is unconstitutional, and that even if it were constitutional, it would not be equitable to tax all citizens for a monument which does not represent the sympathies of all the people, since there are "a vast number of taxpayers in Alabama, old Union men and their descendants, colored men, new-comers from the North, and others who had no sympathy with the Confederate cause."—*N. Y. Post.*

Shows an Increase.

The second annual report of the treasury under Democratic management is before the country, and it shows that the net receipts for the last fiscal year were $336,439,000, and the net expenditures $242,481,000—the receipts having been $12,749,000 greater, and the expenditures $17,743,000 less than for the preceding year. There was a decrease of $1,900,000 in the civil expenses; $100,000 in the cost of foreign intercourse; $45,000 in the cost of the Indian service, and similar reductions in the War and Navy Departments, in the expenses of the District of Columbia and in the miscellaneous expenditures. There is only one item that shows an increase, and that is pensions to Union soldiers. These have increased from $55,102,000 last year, to $63,404,000. It seems then that, while Union veterans and widows are actually better taken care of under a Democratic than under a Republican Administration, the finances of the Government have been placed in a thriftier condition than they ever were before—an increased income, diminished expenditures and a large surplus. The downfall of the Republican party did not mark the doom of the country. It was pretty rough on the Republican party, but the country not only survives it, but actually thrives under it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Fisheries Question.

The President has taken the right stop concerning the outrages inflicted upon our fishermen by the Canadian Government by informing the British Government that it will assuredly be held responsible for all damages and be held to reparation not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy fines in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations. The published correspondence as conducted by Secretary Bayard is statesmanlike and dignified, and the Secretary talks quite as plainly as is the custom in diplomatic notes. The correspondence will unquestionably create a very favorable impression and remove any feeling of dissatisfaction with supposed inaction. It now remains for Congress to adopt the recommendations of the President, and then for the United States to see to it that full reparation is made for all the losses and damage which the American fishermen have suffered at the hands of the Canadian authorities.—*Christian at Work.*

* * *

—We should need to go back to the early days of the Government and search the State papers of Alexander Hamilton to find an abler document than the report of Mr. Manning. For breadth of view, comprehensiveness of argument, logical directness, and a fine power of so grouping a mass of detail as to illustrate and enforce a central proposition, the treasury report is a model.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.* (*Rep.*)

* * *

—The correspondence relating to the fisheries, so far as its character is disclosed in the abstract which has been printed, is marked by a firmness and steadiness of purpose on the part of Secretary Bayard which will be an agreeable surprise to many who have felt that the American case was likely to go by default.—*Boston Journal.* (*Rep.*)

THE PRESIDENT'S PENSIONS.

The Liberality of the Administration Coupled with Justice to the Veterans of the War.

The sound, practical views advanced by President Cleveland in his message on the subject of pensions dispose of the misstatements and misrepresentations so liberally indulged in last summer by Republican Senators and members of Congress and their home organs. His appeals for an open system of pensioning, which will do away with the pernicious political influence that now taint the noble expression of the Nation's gratitude towards its defenders. The custom of resorting to Congress for a special pension act to override the decision of the well organized bureau designed for the examination and consideration of all pension cases opens the door, as the President states, to the allowance of questionable claims and presents fraudulent claims in such a guise and so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. In his vetoes of a number of these claims, last summer, the President pointed out in each instance the baseless character of the claim. It is idle to speak of the Nation's ingratitude toward the veterans in view of the fact that it has paid out more in pensions for disability sustained in service than all the rest of the world has paid in centuries. The law protecting the pensioner has been so carefully drawn that there can be no fear of injustice when the law is fully carried out.

Under former Administrations of the Pension Bureau, especially in 1884, shameless misuse of power and gross partisanship perverted the patriotic intentions of the people. To save votes for Mr. Blaine the law was violated and deserving pensioners were injured. By the political use of pensions a soldier's right to a pension was made to depend upon his service to the Republican party after the war and not upon his services in the field for his country. The boards of examining surgeons and the special examiners were all Republicans, selected with a view to their willingness to misuse their power for partisan purposes. The Democratic Commissioner of Pensions has provided against this abuse by selecting impartially from both parties. The history of the Pension Bureau, under Republican management, especially in 1884, is an unbroken record of partisan prostitution of the noblest of our public agencies, of danger to our free institutions, of robbery of the taxpayers, degradation of the pensioner, insult to the Union veterans and disgrace to the responsible party.

The relief of the disabled veteran is not an act of charity, but of justice and duty on the part of the Government. The President advances the sound argument that when the veterans who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age, or through sickness or misfortune, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of a special act in each case. Under such an act relief may be claimed as a right and according to law, not, as sometimes happens now, in evasion of it. The veterans are our fellow citizens, and are equally interested in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws. The charge that the Democratic Administration has been in any sense hostile to the cause of pensioners is easily disproved by the fact that more work has been done during the past year by the Pension Bureau, at less cost to the Government, than during any previous year since the bureau was organized.—*Albany Argus.*

A True Reformer.

The Massachusetts Civil-Service Reform Association lately held its meeting in Boston. President Darwin E. Ward delivered an address in which he said, after referring to the old system of filling all offices:

> The evils of this condition of affairs have been greatly mitigated by the action of President Cleveland during his Administration. He has not merely provided a faithful board of commissioners for the execution of the law enacted by Congress, but, animated by the spirit of that law, he has striven to maintain the principles that public office is a public trust to be filled as the public welfare, rather than the exigencies of party managers, may require; and that the faithful public servant holding a place of no political significance, either in itself or in the manner in which it is held, ought not to be proscribed for the exercise of his right as a citizen to hold his own political opinions and express them by his vote. These principles are obviously just, and yet they are opposed to the political tradition of half a century. By the steady assertion and application of them President Cleveland has brought about a revolution in political opinion and practice of the greatest benefit to the country. He has infused into the civil service a spirit of fidelity to the public interest, and a sense of subordination and responsibility to the Government that have placed it on a higher level than has been known for more than a generation. Mightily has he wrought in this cause, and great the results he has achieved. Nothing more redounds to his honor than even the honest complaining or the criticism that is sometimes leveled upon his action. For it is always an attempt to judge him by the lofty standard of public duty that by precept and practice he has himself established. But the best result of his labors will not have been accomplished until these principles are made as obligatory as they can be constitutionally upon his successors, through the establishment by law of the methods of the Civil-Service reform wherever it can be properly applied.

An Anti-Salary-Grabber.

Fourteen years ago next February, Mr. Cox arose in the House of Representatives to protest against the infamous salary-grab which the Forty-second Congress was then contemplating. In denouncing the proposed act, he was almost, if not quite, alone. He voted steadily against the grab at every stage, and he voted against the bill in which the steal was incorporated; and when the grab went through, he was among the first to return to the treasury the five thousand dollars which became his share of the ill-gotten spoils. This record of scrupulous integrity in the matter of his own pecuniary relations with the Government he serves, ought to be enough to prevent Ohio editors, hebetudinous or otherwise, from slandering Mr. Cox. No man in Congress works harder to earn the salary that is his just due; no man in Congress is quicker to refuse to draw from the treasury money that does not properly belong to him for services rendered.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

—Some paragrapher has started an item on the rounds to the effect that Senator Edmunds has constructed a fine toboggan slide. In commenting upon it there is some difference of opinion as to whether the Vermont Senator will or will not let Jimmy Blaine slide. There can be none, however, over the fact that, accustomed though Blaine is to the severity of Maine winters, he would find it remarkably cool if he dropped around.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE RECORDER

WEDNESD'Y, DEC 29, 1886

RIDDELL & HALL,
Proprietors.

Rates of Subscription [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible]

The Indiana Legislature meets January 6.

W[illegible] Boone County will [illegible] in the Kentucky a faithful [illegible]

1886 will be [illegible] of great mortality among the great men of the country.

Mr. Carlisle has prepared his answer to Thobe's petition in the Congressional contest.

Breckinridge County holds a Democratic primary on the 19th of February to express its choice for Representative.

Dudley Walton stabs and seriously wounds Peter Lewis in Cherry Alley. Now will the *Enquirer* be kind enough to tell us where a fellow's cherry alley is?

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asks "why should not the Congress of the United States create a handsome pension for the widow of Gen. Logan?"

In Kentucky there have been numerous lynchings, but none of them, for neatness, boldness and dispatch, would compare with the work of the Eaton, Ohio, mob.

Mr. Thobe has filed an amended petition in his contest of Mr. Carlisle's election. To make his charge as to Boone county conform to the truth it needs considerable amendment, after which there would be nothing left.

President Cleveland is a very sick man, having rheumatic gout, and has been confined to his room for several days. The great men of the country dying off so rapidly the country naturally becomes uneasy when one of them is announced as very sick.

The merchants of Marion County enjoined the collection of the 56 per cent. added to the valuation of their stores by the State Board of Equalization, and the trial coming on before Judge Russell, he decided that the State Board's power to raise the stores 56 per cent. can not be upheld.

Capt. Bligh, of Louisville, believes a slick band of bank thieves, who have been operating extensively in the west, are making their way towards that city. Their game is to enter a bank with a check or some other device, and while one diverts the attention of the teller with it the other seizes the cash and escapes.

The colored people of Florida, led by their ministers, have boycotted the railroads because the blacks, male and female, have to ride in smoking cars, though paying the full fare, and are subject to various insults. They will not travel by rail to camp meetings nor anywhere else, except in cases of dire necessity.

The Boone Co. Recorder admits that at the November election for Congressman, in two precincts in Boone county there were no Republican election officers, as required by law.—Rising Sun Recorder.

The Recorder don't now admit anything of the kind. But even if there had not been a Republican officer of election in the county, the Republican party has no cause for complaint—it had no candidate for Congress.

The case of C. W. Keith against the Covington stock yards company for several months pending in the Kenton county court, to compel the company to allow him to pass stock through their yards free, or to allow him to unload stock at his own platforms, adjoining the company's yard's, was decided in the United States Court last week, in favor of Keith. The Kentucky Central owing to a contract existing for some time between the company and the stock yards, would not deliver stock to any other party or parties in Covington or vicinity.

Louisville has two Democratic candidates for places on the State ticket: Standiford for Governor and Judge Richards for Attorney General. The interest of these two gentlemen clash somewhat, they being located in the same city. The friends of each candidate claim that their man will have a solid delegation in that city, which is more strength than the other can control. Standiford has the call on Richards in that the nomination he seeks is the first one to be made on the ticket, and if Richards' friends do not stand to him, they may expect to hear from Standiford's friends later on in the convention when it comes to the nomination of an Attorney-General. Standiford has the thumb-screws on Richards, as it were.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor [illegible] Grand Master [illegible] Lake Front, of Brooklyn. The [illegible] of the Knights of Labor [illegible] of the *Press.*

Death has taken from the [illegible] two members of its great trio, Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois. Senator Logan was 60 years old on his last birth day February 9th. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the service of his country, beginning as a private in the Mexican war, coming out a lieutenant. He was a public man from that time and his promotions came fast until he had nearly served at the pinnacle of fame in this country.

Senator Logan's political history is known to all, and owing to his bold, dashing manner he was admired by those who antagonized his political views as much as by those who were of the same faith. The Illinois Legislature meets next Wednesday and will choose a United States senator to fill the vacancy, but it will not be able to elect another Jno. A. Logan in many senses of the word.

"Whenever a new candidate for Governor is suggested, some newspaper asks: "What has he done to merit the place?" Wouldn't it be well enough also to ask what will he do in case he is elected? While it is true that with many politicians, promises, like pie-crust, are easily broken, it would do no harm to have the promises on the record."—Georgetown Times.

Promises from the candidates are not worth a snap. If a candidate's past life has not developed something that recommends him for the position of Governor, he is a good man to defeat. A man who is old enough to be eligible to the office of Governor has certainly manifested some executive ability if any there be in him. When the question, "what has a candidate done to merit the place?" is asked, it behooves his friends to demonstrate to the inquirer that his past life has developed his peculiar fitness for the position. In selecting a Governor we must not look to a man's future life only, but take a retrospect of his past also.

The following crop review appeared in last week's issue of the Farmer's *Review*, of Chicago. The tenor of the reports from the winter-wheat belt continues to be generally favorable, though the presence of the fly in various counties of Ohio and Indiana is reported, though no serious injury is yet indicated. The reports from Kansas are not as encouraging as one month ago, and a number of southern Illinois and northern Ohio and Indiana counties report the plant as looking feeble. 'Nine-tenths of the counties report, however, throughout the entire belt, that the crop is in good to fine condition. The movement of corn is reported to be moderately free in Missouri, but slow in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. Five Illinois and ten Iowa counties report this week that the corn supply is so short as to prevent any shipment or is entirely exhausted.

Whenever a Republican leader shows a tendency towards tariff reform he is at once declared to represent his party and all chimes in with him, but a Democrat representing the same views is denounced a free trader. An exchange says: "Senator Sherman clearly represented the Republican party when he pledged the Republican party to any proposition which was fairly meant to lessen taxation, but at the same time he announced that no interference with the industries of the country would be permitted which would disturb established business and cut down the wages of laboring men. To his proposition to remove the duty on sugar and thus reduce the revenue $60,000,000, a way that would be appreciated in every home in the United States, there was no answer."

The party leaders see the country has a tendency towards tariff reform, and they are edging that way.

The appointment of a Postmaster for Cynthiana has gotten Congressman Breckinridge into trouble. He recommended Miss Todd, the present incumbent, who has held the position for the past eight years. There was considerable opposition to her reappointment, while she was strongly endorsed by Democrats, who claim that her politics are those of a Democrat. Those opposing the appointment claim that no Democratic candidate can carry Harrison County under such flagrant abuses of the appointing power. Miss Todd' backers claim that her political pedigree is of the best strain, and that it would now be the meanest of mean acts for the Democrats [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] Miss Todd [illegible] Mr. Breckinridge [illegible]

Union Labor [illegible] Montana a good many [illegible] Mountains and lands to Mexico. It is understood, by the way, that [illegible] is not prevalent in Mexico.—Indianapolis Journal.

The *Journal's* information in the case of Gov. Leslie's not being re-elected Governor of this State is very deficient. One term of the office of Governor in Kentucky renders the incumbent ineligible for the next term, and Leslie never requested a reelection. It is not seldom that Leslie is pronounced the best Governor Kentucky has had since Stevenson filled the office, and no doubt he would have made a strong race this time had his aspirations been in that direction.

A Washington dispatch says of the tariff tinkers: "Further consultations of the members of the Randall Democracy have been held to consider a tariff bill. In addition to the removal of the tax on tobacco and fruit brandy, the bill will probably place some coarse wools on the free list, and probably iron ore. Louisiana people are to be consulted, and if they will consent, there will probably be a slight reduction in the sugar tariff. The plan now is to present a bill and ask its immediate reference to the committee of the whole, instead of sending it to the committee on ways and means. If the Republican co-operate this bill will pass, but it is not likely they will. Their game is to prevent a Democratic house from doing anything.

Mr. Randall expects to have his tariff bill ready by the time the house meets again. It is stated that he will probably ask its consideration without reference to the committee on ways and means, and directly to the committee of the whole. Whether this can be done depends on the attitude of Morrison and the Republican leaders. Morrison is pretty well disciplined, and his friends say he has expressed a readiness to take a new tack, and co-operate with his late antagonist in getting up a bill for the reduction of the revenue, with reference to economic questions."

The druggists are agitated again over the liquor question. Some time ago Judge Pryor, of the Court of Appeals, decided that the druggists were exempt under the law of 1880 from the payment of State license for selling whisky where the sales were made for medicinal purposes. This was a decided victory for the druggists, and a number of suits brought to recover the license were thrown out of Court. It seems that an act passed by the last legislature required the druggists to pay the State license whether whisky is sold for medicinal purposes or not. This act, it seems, was only discovered a few days ago, and it went into effect on the 14th of last September. Within the past few days all the druggists in the city received notification from Capt. Lawson, State license inspector, to step up to the County Clerk's office and pay a license of $100 or lay themselves liable to prosecution. The notification was a surprise to the druggists, for all of them were under the impression that the decision of Judge Pryor settled the license question for all time to come. It is safe to say that not one of the druggists will pay the license unless compelled to do so.

Dr. Wiley Rogers informed a reporter for the Commercial last evening that if the law were enforced and the druggists required to pay the license, not one-third of them could afford to do so, and would have to cease handling liquor in any shape.—Louisville Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

New tobacco is selling in Flemingsburg at 4 cents, in shipping order.

There are a great many fat cattle in Madison, holding over for want of purchasers.

Five distilleries have been burned in Daviess County within a short time, evidently the work of an incendiary.

Daviess County had to import a Sheriff from Graves County, none of her own citizens consenting to give bonds and serve.

Gen. W. T. Withers, of Lexington, has lately sold several trotters to parties from a distance, some as high as $2,500.

S. E. Grable, of Harrison County, killed a hog eighteen months old, of the Poland-China and Berkshire stock, which weighed 700 pounds.

The [illegible] of Jefferson [illegible] twenty years [illegible]

It is [illegible] in Rowan county [illegible] County Attorney A. W. Young [illegible] leaving the county.

The most [illegible] sales that have ever been held in Kentucky were those of last week in Lexington. The aggregate of the three days—180 head—was $175,000.

Joseph Brown the murderer of John Mc[illegible] sawed his way out of the Hodgenville jail with a saw made of a case knife. A reward of $50 is offered for his capture.

During the year 1886, prior to the assignment of the proprietors, the Carrollton Woolen Mills lost only five hours, and the loss was on account of a funeral.—Democrat.

At the Snyder distillery in Hunter's Bottoms, a colored employe fell in a mash-tub where he boiled three hours before he was discovered.

Judge J. W. Lindsay, of Frankfort has brought suit in the United States Court against Mercer county for an actual damage of $700 for an infringement on the "May Patent Jail Lock."

The wild geese have got away with a large amount of corn left standing in the fields of this county, and in return the hunters have "got away" with a good many of the geese.—Crittenden Press.

John S. Baker, of Alexandria, Campbell County, was killed Monday by the accidental discharge of a gun he was loading. He was to have been sworn in as deputy Sheriff of Campbell County that day.

Milton Moore, a young medical student from Fleming County, has been sentenced to a life's imprisonment for manslaughter committed in a poker room in Philadelphia. The statement has been contradicted.

In response to a call from several hundred Democratic voters, Judge R. J. Breckenridge Thursday announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from Boyle County in the next Legislature.

R. G. Foreman, who murdered Jerry Cravens in 1885 and was tried in June, 1885, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years, which judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeals, was tried at Mt. Sterling again last week and got a twenty-one years' sentence.

Frankfort is the place at which the State Normal School for colored people is to be established, having donated for that purpose $1,500 and ten acres of ground on Fort Hill. The State appropriation for the building is $7,500, in addition to which $3,000 per annum are to be paid for expenses of management.

The 1887 crop of tobacco in this county is moving rather slowly at present—in fact but very few crops have been sold. The prices generally offered are so very low that the farmers do not feel like accepting them, but it is very likely the 1886 crop will sell as low, if not lower, than the 1885 crop.—Murray News.

It would indeed be a calamity to the State to defeat for the nomination Fayette Hewitt for auditor. He is the only official the State has had from whom material benefit has been received for years, and we had hoped that his services would be so universally acknowledged that he would have no opposition. It was luck that gave him to us before and merit should bestow him on us again.—Cloverport News.

Judge A. E. Richards, who has been making an active canvass for Attorney General, with bright prospects of winning the nomination, is frightened over the report that Standiford will be a candidate for governor, for it is certain that the convention will not give both of these offices to Louisville. This being the case, it is probable that Richards will strive to divide the Louisville delegation.—Herald.

Dave Cummings, the celebrated diamond robber, who served a five years' term in the Kentucky penitentiary, has recently been sent to prison in London, England, for robbing a hotel. He is said to be a native of Mason County, Ky. While a convict Cummings worked on the extension of the Kentucky Central Railroad between Paris and Winchester. When his term at Frankfort expired it was known he had diamonds valued at $40,000, hidden away, but all efforts to get him to give them up proved unavailing.

A fight occurred Saturday night at Owenton, between Jim Tandy and Hiram Willson, the latter being shot just above the heart, and it is thought to be a mortal wound. The two men were drinking. Tandy said he was the best man in town, and Wilson denied it, and from that they began fighting. Wilson being the better man, Tandy had to resort to his fire-arms. Tandy is a son of the proprietor of the Owen Hotel and nephew to James P. Orr, of Covington. Wilson is from Grant County, and is said to be a quiet boy. Tandy is in jail.

Of the [illegible] near Paducah, Ky., [illegible] Marcum [illegible] the operations they have been conducting [illegible] The News hopes they have at last "struck it rich" and [illegible] about they have.

Under head of Kentucky News a statement has appeared in the paper that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the judgment of the Lawrence court, by which James H. Marcum, brother of T. D. Marcum, of the Catlettsburg Democrat, was sentenced to the prison for killing his cousin, Foster Marcum. This is erroneous. The Captain has a brother, James H. Marcum, who is a respected citizen of West Virginia. He is now, and has been for two years, one of the directors of the West Virginia State Prison. The Marcum whose case was recently affirmed in the Court of Appeals is only a distant relative and not the Captain's brother.

Since his retirement from public life, Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been living at his hospitable homestead near Richmond, in the Bluegrass country, where he has 100 acres of the best land in the world. His only companion is his natural son, born in Russia, now about 16 years old, and a very bright and accomplished boy, who has had the best possible education. Clay is a sort of a King Lear. Mrs. Clay has not lived with her husband since her return from Russia, nor have any of her children. She lives with her daughter Anna in Lexington, and her other children live on various pieces of Clay's estate, given to them by him. They have had no connection with him since his wife left him.—Lexington Press.

The Paducah Daily News tells of a large meteor which fell just across the Ohio river from that place Thursday night at 2 o'clock, striking a large two-story barn, knocking the roof off, going through the hay that was in the loft, crushing the floor of the loft to pieces, striking a horse on the neck, severing his head from his body, killing another horse and a cow that was in the barn, and then passing into the ground about two feet. Friday one of the News men visited the scene of disaster to learn and see what damage had been done, and was horrified to find everything so torn up where it struck. After getting all particulars, he chipped off particles of the projectile to take back with him, and now has them on exhibition in the News office at Paducah.

XMAS
GOODS.

I wish to say to the good citizens of Burlington and surrounding country that I have opened a nice stock

New Groceries

in connection with my harness and saddle shop, and have on hand for the holidays all kinds of

Fancy Candies,
Nuts,
Oranges,
Banannas,
Raisins,
Pine Apples,

and good assortment of

Fire Works.

I also have in a fresh stock of all kinds of Canned Goods, Sardines, Cove Oysters, Fresh Oysters, &c.

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My stock of Cigars and Tobacco is of the best quality.

When in town, whether you want to buy or not, call and examine my goods and prices.

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County Directory

OFFICERS.

[illegible] W. E. Vest [illegible]

COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT [illegible]

COUNTY COURT [illegible]

QUARTERLY COURT [illegible]

COURT OF CLAIMS [illegible]

MAGISTRATES' COURTS are held in March, June, September and December, as follows:

[illegible]—M. B. [illegible] and [illegible] third Monday. J. M. Moody, Constable.

Burlington—W. J. Cowen, Thursday after first Monday, and [illegible] fourth Monday. J. W. Sexton, Constable.

Carlton—A. G. McConnell, Wednesday after second Monday, and H. H. Ryle, Saturday after third Monday. Charles H. Vest, Constable.

Petersburg—Jos. Hensley, Wednesday after first Monday, and L. A. Loder fourth Saturday. Geo. Comer, Constable.

Beaver—W. M. Rouse, Friday after the third Monday, and Andrew Ellis, Friday after 1st Monday. T. J. Cayle Constable.

Union—M. C. Norman, Thursday after third Monday, and H. Huntleter, Thursday after second Monday. H. G. Headen, Constable.

Hamilton—G. W. Baker, Tuesday after second Monday, W. W. Yearbott, Wednesday after third Monday. R. L. Roberts Constable.

Walton—T. F. Curley, second Friday, S. J. Johnson, Tuesday after second Friday. Al Arnold, Constable.

Verona—W. E. Scott, Tuesday after first Monday, J. J. Brumback, Tuesday after third Monday, J. H. Callahan, constable.

Florence—T. K. Dixon, third Saturday, Joe Wagstaff, second Saturday. Craig Pettit, Constable.

Taylorsport—A. B. Whitlock, fourth Monday, W. A. Goodridge, third Saturday Morgan Helm, constable.

ROBERT B. REED
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE AT - UNION, KY

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RIDDELL and STEPHENS,
ATTORNEYS at LAW
BURLINGTON, KY.
Office over Dudley Rouse's Store.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR
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Is prepared to do all kinds of surveying. All orders sent him through the mail to Walton, will receive his prompt attention.

LUMBER.

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We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, Laths and Shingles. Also Builder's supplies of all kinds.

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Exposition Medal Awarded for 1884.
$5.00 and Upwards
For a Beautiful Single Set of Teeth. Extracting without pain included.
Gold fillings $1 and upwards. Amalgam 50 c. Gas and Spray used, All work warranted.
Will be in Burlington the first Monday in each month, County Court.
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Cincinnati, Ohio.
Removed from Vine Street to 231 Central Avenue, opposite sixth street market space.

FOR SALE.
Pianos
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Organs,

On time or Monthly payments, every instrument guaranteed in workmanship and tone, and warranted for five years. Twelve Lessons given with each Organ sold.

Anyone wishing to buy a Piano or Organ will do well by calling on
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Having rebuilt and refitted the saw-mill at Constance, I am prepared to furnish all kinks of

BUILDING LUMBER

In Poplar or Oak, and also Yellow Poplar Fencing.

Which will last three times as long as Michigan Pine.

Parties who contemplates building or who intend improving their farms with new fences, will make money by calling on me for prices before buying elsewhere.

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Constance, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Henry County Farm of 120 acres, situated on pike 1 mile from Smithfield, on Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville. Said farm has on it a good frame house, of 8 rooms, good barn and all other outbuildings, and never failing water, convenient to good schools and churches. The land is first-class, all in grass but 25 acres, which is in wheat, 25 acres of fine tobacco land which has never been cultivated. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to
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Henry county. 52-3m

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Besides the Local News of the County, its columns contain, in brief, an account of the Principal events in the World for seven days immediately proceding its publication each week.

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SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Local News.

Sweet [illegible].

A happy New Year to all.

Turn over a new leaf Saturday.

Next Monday is County Court.

F. W. Finch is laid up with a lame foot.

A. M. Acra's new grocery is now in full blast.

A great Christmas [illegible] yard [illegible].

Prayer meeting to-night at the Presbyterian church.

Christmas came in with mud and slush, snow and rain.

Born—On the 23d inst., to J. C. Revill and wife, a daughter.

Don't forget the oyster supper at the Palmer House to-night.

The small boy and the fire cracker had a loud time Saturday.

The County Board of Supervisors of Tax meet now in a few days.

Fresh Oysters always on hand at Maud Baldy's, at Bellevue. tf

Born—On the 25th inst., to E. F. Utz and wife, a fine daughter.

The weather has been moderately favorable for the holiday festivities.

H. P. Stephens and wife attended N. Bristow's reception last Friday.

In a scuffle at Florence last Saturday, W. R. Terrill got one of his legs broken.

There will be preaching at the Presbyterian church Friday night, by Rev. Barker.

A. W. Smith and family are expected back to Boone in six weeks or two months.

The weather is not doing the wheat any good. It needs a good blanket of snow to protect it.

Hog cholera is reported in several neighborhoods in this county, and many hogs have died.

On a damp, warm day, a defunct cabbage patch can send forth a decidedly able-bodied effluvia.

If you want a farmer to give you a withering look, ask him if he will cultivate any tobacco next year.

Dr. J. C. Allen, dentist, of Cincinnati, will be at the Palmer House in Burlington next Monday (court day).

The public school in this district exhausted its supply of fuel and had to adjourn a week before the holidays.

Chester and Westbay received another installment of coal Friday. Several persons in town were minus coal.

The new moon hangs well southward, which, according to those versed in moonology, indicates warmer weather.

Jobe Morrison and Miss Deck, of Bellevue, were married by Elder F. Stephens at his residence last Wednesday.

Now is the time to waltz up to the captain's desk and renew your subscription, or subscribe for the RECORDER.

In an altercation in Covington last Saturday Wood Maxwell got a leg broken besides being bruised up otherwise.

Rev. Quackenbush occupied the pulpit in the Universalist church at this place last Sunday morning and evening.

G. T. Gaines turkey-dinnered a large crowd of his friends Monday and on yesterday his neighbor carpenter followed suit.

Mr. S. A. Palmer has in connection with his hotel a large stable, and can accommodate all those who may favor him with a call.

Some fatal malady swept Tom Cowen's herd of swine from the face of this mundane sphere. Tom has lost all his stock this year.

Ben and Joe Ferniding and the Darsey boys engaged in an altercation at Florence last Saturday, the first named two coming out second best.

Many of the rural roosters give their readers no paper this week. According to a long established usage, they "knock off" for the holidays.

C. L. Hensley and James Thompson celebrated Christmas day by an old-fashioned knock-down, in which it is said Thompson got second money.

The converted actor, Mr. Simon, methodist, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place the fourth Sunday in January.

Miss Lillie S. Throop will give instructions in Music—vocal and instrumental—Piano and Organ; also in French and German. Best of references. Terms reasonable.

W. H. Pope has purchased of Ben. J. Rice, his father's old homestead on Middle creek, being the portion of the farm allotted to J. K. Pope in the division of the lands. Consideration $1,000.

The young men rented G. G. Hughes' vacant house, here in town Saturday night, and gave a hop, which was enjoyed by quite a number of young people in pursuit of holiday amusement.

Monday the stockholders of the Boone County Deposit Bank voted on the proposition to reduce the number of its directors to seven. The proposition carried without a dissenting vote.

Rev. Barker, who was called last week to Grant county, on account of his little daughter who was very sick with diphtheria, returned Monday, and reports his child much improved.

O. P. Tanner's method of making chickens thrifty and hardy is to feed them plenty of fat meat. Owen takes much interest in the propagation of poultry, and is good authority on the subject.

[illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. elected the following officers Saturday [illegible] M. M. Heath, N. G.; [illegible] Kirkpatrick, Secy, and [illegible] Trustee. [illegible]

Rev. Barker's meeting at East Bend was unexpectedly closed last Wednesday [illegible]. He received a message stating that his little child was very sick at his mother-in-law's in Grant county.

Rev. J. W. [illegible] will [illegible] a meeting in the Presbyterian church in Burlington Monday evening, January [illegible] 1887, and will continue over Sunday. On Sunday, the 16th, he will administer the Lord's Supper.

Paul J. Hogan, son of Elijah Hogan of Gallatin County, has accepted a [illegible] in the Indiana school at San Carlos, Arizona. He has been for some time, an applicant for the Indian Agency at that point.

Jim Westbay glutted the demand for dressed turkeys in the city one day last week. Jim [illegible] overloading the fowl market in that village, and it has not been long since he had a similar experience with the goose market up there.

Since the acquittal of Green by the Grant Circuit Court, the widow of Littell, the man he killed, on behalf of herself and children, has sued Green for $10,000 damages, claiming they have been damaged to that extent by the loss of a husband and father.

The price of tobacco is so low that the buyers have not the cheek to set a price on a man's crop, while the producer is so disgusted with the market that he will not price it to a buyer. The tobacco business is looking bluer than indigo in this neck 'o woods.

Of the four transcripts the Circuit Clerk has made for the Appellate Courts since the last term of the Circuit Court, only one—the case of the First National Bank of Covington against Milton Gaines, &c.—was filed in time for the January term of Court.

The king bolt in a wagon on which was a load of hay belonging to F. T. Gordon, broke Monday, after which the load was prized up, and Thos. Huey was under the wagon trying to replace the bolt when the props gave away, letting the load down on him, mashing him pretty [illegible] severely.

Mrs. Fogg, who assisted in the singing during Rev. Barker's meeting at Burlington, was seriously injured a few days since by being thrown out of a wagon. Among the injuries received was a broken jaw. The many acquaintances she formed while in Burlington will be very sorry to hear of her misfortune.

Rising Sun Local—L. N. Horr, of Portsmouth, since his arrival here ten days ago, has purchased and shipped to Pittsburg 400 tons of hay.........Forty charter members constitute the new lodge of Odd Fellows. The initiations were conducted by Festus H. Pharm, of New Albany, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

A very spirited fox hunt was enjoyed down on Middle creek, among the cliffs, last Saturday. Guards were placed at the numerous "sink-holes" in the neighborhood and when reynard attempted to take one he was headed off by a guard. This was kept up for some time but the fox finally made good his escape into the ground.

As Saturday is the day for keeping open house to receive New Year's callers, all of our business houses will be open that day, and will entertain all that favor them with a call. The RECORDER office will receive callers on the following Monday, (County Court day) when we will be glad to see all of our old subscribers and as many new ones as will favor us with a call.

The colored school at this place had a Christmas tree Friday night. It was a very creditable tree and contained some very nice presents. After the festivities at the school house the crowd repaired to the residence of Charles Utz, Mayor of Bucktown, where those who had the wherewith, or friends that had it, feasted on turkey and cake at ten cents a slice.

The other day we re-modeled our stove pipe, after which it smoked terrifically. About the same time our printing office towel came up missing. These two misfortunes caused us much annoyance. Upon inspecting the stove pipe closely we discovered that the missing towel had been put in instead of a joint of pipe. The troubles have been corrected and all is serene again.

A prolific source of amusement for the "crack shots" in this locality during the holidays is the rifle, and a live turkey for a target at distances ranging from 30 to 120 yards. The person furnishing the turkey taxes the "shootists" ten cents a shot—the first one hitting the turkey gets it. On one or two occasions the turkey has faced the bullets the greater portion of the afternoon, and escaped without a scratch. The turkey is occasionally placed in a hole in the ground, only its head being exposed, which is rarely hit.

The almanac for 1887 gives a few items of general interest: New Year's Day comes on Saturday, Washington's Birthday on Tuesday, St. Valentine's Day on Monday, April Fool Day on Friday, Memorial Day on Monday, Fourth of July on Monday, Christmas on Sunday; Easter Sunday will be on the 10th. of April; Lent begins March 2d. There will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. One Feb. 8th, visible as a partial eclipse in the United States. The others that occur are not visible in this country.

It is with regret that we learn that the county is going to lose one of its best citizens the coming spring in the removal of J. W. Hance, of Jackson Landing. His wife was left the home place of the late esteemed Stewart Baker by his will, and owing to its proper care requiring their personal supervision, Mr. and Mrs. Hance have decided to take possession of the property this spring. It is situated near Big Bone Springs, Boone County, and is considered valuable property. Mr. Hance has rented his place at Jackson to Wesley Keffer for the ensuing year, and has not [illegible] to sell his property in this county. [illegible]—Warsaw Independent.

Married—at the Baptist church, [illegible] ... [illegible] Anna Anderson [illegible] The wedding ceremony was performed by Mr. J. A. Huey, and the beautiful ceremony was witnessed by many friends and relatives. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the residence of Mr. J. A. Huey, [illegible] where a most sumptuous and elegant repast was discussed. Late in the evening guests, with much reluctance, departed for their several homes, only to reunite on the following day at the home of the groom's mother, where a similar good dinner and good time were enjoyed. The bride is a young lady possessing all the traits of character that tend to make one popular, and the groom is well and favorably known in Kenton and Boone counties.

Charles Whitson, of this State, went over to Patriot, Indiana, to spend Christmas eve. He was drunk, and entering a saloon, he began firing his pistol in every direction, demolishing the furniture and driving the inmates out into the street. Smith Rice, the town marshal, was summoned and entered the place, when Whitson fired at him, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, making a fatal wound. Before the plucky marshal fell, he sent a ball crashing through the brain of Whitson, who expired immediately. The marshal is still alive at last accounts, but can live only a few days.

LATER—The Coroner's jury impaneled Saturday to inquire into the shooting of Charles Whitson, of Kentucky, at Patriot, Ind., on Christmas eve, have not yet given their verdict, and there is so much conflicting testimony, and witnesses forget so easily, that it is very difficult or impossible to fix the blame for the homicide just where it belongs. The body of Whitson was [illegible] to his home in Gallatin County, and buried Sunday. The Marshal, Smith Rice, who was reported mortally wounded, is resting easy, with hopes of his recovery. The excitement is subsiding. Whitson's reputation is said to have been good.

"All's well that ends well" is a saying which was very applicable to the Cantata and weather last Friday night; for had the weather not been a little off all day Friday, the capacity of the Court house would not have been equal to the occasion. As it was, about 250 people were in the seats in the Court-house by seven o'clock Friday evening to give audience to the Cantata and receive the numerous presents for themselves and little ones.

The Christmas tree was tastefully decorated with the numerous presents, many of which were both useful and ornamental, while the hearts of the little ones were made glad with a liberal donation of such toys as their juvenile ambitions cherish.

The entertainment was opened with a quartette by Mrs. Dr. Grant, Miss Nettie Gardner, Messrs. Frank Kirkpatrick and L. M. Whitehead.

"The Little Chorus," composed of about twelve or fifteen very small children, was remarkably well rendered, and was a grand result of patient training on the part of the preceptors.

Joe Reed made his usual hit in his character songs, and added much to the evening's entertainment.

The Cantata was participated in by thirty-five voices, while Professor Mack took the role of Santa Claus. The chorus was well drilled, and the capture of Santa Claus and the defense of Mable Sheldon was suberb.

The Cantata was followed by Joe Reed in a character song, and then came the distribution of the presents, which consumed about three-fourths of an hour.

NOTES.

In token of the appreciation of Jim Westbay's enterprise as a village goose merchant, some of his admiring constituents presented him with a miniature flock of geese.

One of the RECORDER firm carried off a brass horn, which is a very appropriate present, and a reminder of what the public expects of its editorial servants.

Henry Hoffman was presented with a joint of stove pipe labeled "a scape pipe." The present was received amid a round of applause.

Joe Reed captured a ladder, but it was not Jacob's ladder. He also received a quarter of a dozen paper toboggans.

Jim Conner was on hand to receive a couple of milch cows. They weren't from Ladlow.

Miss Mattie Huey was the recipient of the handsomest present, a diamond ring.

Santa Claus' music was not modern enough.

R. S. Cowen entertained a large number of young folks last night.

Legrand Gaines and Edgar Cropper entertained the young folks Monday and Tuesday nights.

Personal Mentions.

Gaines Rice spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Kirb Conrad is visiting her father at Ghent.

R. C. Rice and wife are citizens of Burlington again.

Prof. H. M. Piper is the guest of his brother, W. E. Piper.

Everett Hall returned from his visit to Maysville last Thursday.

Prof. Whitehead is visiting his relatives at Carrollton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Brady are visiting friends at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Prof. Mack will call on his Rising Sun dulcina during the holidays.

Mrs. Mollie Gullion, of Carrollton, is visiting her mother at this place.

Miss Laura Zins, of Riverside, Ohio, is visiting Miss Kittie Riddell.

Miss [illegible] has returned [illegible] Indiana.

Miss [illegible] has gone to the city to [illegible] during the holidays.

[illegible] returned Friday at noon to spend the holidays with his parents.

[illegible] is home from [illegible] college to spend the holidays.

Rev. [illegible] is visiting his [illegible] at this place during the holidays.

[illegible] and wife of Pleasant Valley, were the guests of Mrs. [illegible]

Turn over a new leaf and repeat this year's record [illegible] the best you will [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Stephens are holidaying with their son H. P. and wife, in Burlington.

John Conner, of Loveland, Ohio, is spending the holidays with his kindred at this place.

Miss Mary Hyle, of Rising Sun, is spending the holidays with friends on this side of the river.

Ira Marshall, of Waterloo, is recovering from a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. Charlotte Reed, of Covington, is spending the holidays with her daughters at this place.

Miss Annie Cowen who has been visiting her brother James, of Gallatin county, returned home yesterday.

Rasselas Huey and family, of Big Bone, Christmased with the families of Judge Baker and J. O. Huey.

On account of the Rheumatism, Henry Hughes has not been out any since he arrived from Nebraska.

Dr. J. W. Miller, of Ohio, was the guest of Messrs. Jno. H. and W. T. Smith last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Minnie Ingram returned home day before yesterday, after spending several days with Burlington friends.

Mrs. W. F. Ashburn, of Mt. Adams, Ohio, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lillie Hall, last Friday, returning home Saturday.

Misses Mattie and Bessie Talbott, of Union, left Christmas day to spend the holidays with relatives near Paris and Lexington.

Misses Maud Revill, Pearl Gaines, and Florence Graddy, arrived home from Lexington college Friday to spend the holidays.

Miss Annie Kirtley, daughter of Mrs. Harriett Kirtley, is home from Georgetown, to spend the holidays with her mother and sisters.

Henry Hughes, who has been a citizen of Nebraska for about 15 years, is visiting his parents, E. A. Hughes and wife, near Burlington.

Santa Claus' annual visit is always followed by numerous turkey dinners, which are claiming the attention of many of the human family.

Charles Duncan, who is engaged in business in Kansas City, Missouri, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Duncan, near Burlington.

THE
LENOX
PATENT
FENCE!

I wish to say to the People of Boone County that J. J. Rucker, at Hebron, Rouse Bros., at Limaburg, R. L. Willis, at Union, F. P. Walton, at Gainesville and Lute Tanner, at Gunpowder, are authorized agents for the LENOX FENCE.

Price of farm rights 5c. per acre.

Parties wishing to examine this fence before buying can call on Geo. E. Rouse, near Limaburg or J. C. Jenkins, at Petersburg, and about 200 others in the county who are using this fence. L. O. BRISTOW.

51-1y Florence, Ky.

Wire and Pliers at Bristow's 16 Pike Street, Covington, Ky.

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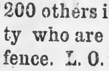

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Will practice in the Boone Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to collections, on application to G. G. Hughes, Burlington, Ky.

OFF

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It's astonishing how much more interesting and better adapted his selections this year are to all, than they were five years ago.

Even then he had no idea what he required to retain the customers at ☞

W. E. PIPER & BROS',

but by the annual reminders and marks of negligence he received from them, he has at last declared himself equal to the emergency of pleasing all both

Old and Young, Quiet & Gay

with the budget of Holiday Gifts he has left at the command of the above named firm. He has left presents for

☞Mamma,
☞Papa,
☞Sister,
☞Brother
☞and Sweethearts

It is useless for us to attempt to enumerate the articles mentioned in the above, but we know we can please you, so come and see us.

In addition to what Santa has left with us, we have also purchased at our own risk, an entire and gratifying stock of everythink required in the **Culinary Department**. Such as

CITRON.
RAISINS.
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PRUNES. ETC.

If you want Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Candies, Nuts, Figs, Grapes or Bon Bons of any kind call. Do you want Cereline, Oatmeal, Rice, Tapioca, Macaroni, Desiccated Cocoanut, Catsup, Horse Radish, or anything in the fancy grocery line we can accommodate you.

We have also received our new crop of N. O. Molasses, and [illegible] had it tested we do not hesitate to pronounce it good.

We also continue to carry a clean well selected and discreetly marked stock of staple Dry Goods and Groceries.

New Hominy, Mince Meat and Fresh Oysters.

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Soliciting a call and investigation we are, very truly yours,

W. E. PIPER & BRO.

Music Lessons,
PIANO
OR
ORGAN

[illegible] furnished for [illegible] and Lessons given at my residence.

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The Farmers' Mutual Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY
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Is now completely organized and receiving applications for insurance.

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A fine Bruster Side-bar Buggy, warranted for $65. Sewing Machines warranted for five years for $15.50 to $18.00. Agent for the Deering Binder and Mowers.

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Will have constantly on hand
Marble and Granite Monuments,
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—RISING SUN, INDIANA.—

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A fence that is wanted and in time will be used by every one that wants a fence, either around the House, Garden or Farm, as it is cheap, durable and serviceable, to keep in check horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc., and restrain wolves, dogs, and rabbits, etc.

Having all the advantages of a picket fence in restraining animals from jumping, and not so liable to decay, and at much less cost, and no barbs to injure valuable stock, thus placing it far in advance of any other fence now in use, hence it must be the fence of the future; all who have it want more.

It is portable and can be removed from field to field by drawing staples from posts, taking out the splice lath and rebundling it. We offer this fence for sale in bundles of five and six rod at Burlington.

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Burial Cases, Caskets and Robes,
—ALSO A SPLENDID—
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B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE

ESTABLISHED 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for Worms, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is almost universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the sovereign remedy. Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country; but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily. *Children often look pale and sickly* from no other cause than *worms*, and *spasms* are most frequently the result of these hidden sappers and miners. When they are irritable and feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then be assured these symptoms are indications of worms.

Many a helpless child has been laid in the grave, when the disease which caused its death has been entirely misunderstood, and when worms have really been the cause. It has been proved beyond cavil that worms exist in the human system from earliest infancy, therefore parents—especially *mothers* who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the *first symptoms of worms*, for so surely as they exist, they can be *safely* and *speedily* removed from the *most delicate infant*, by the timely use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it and use it in their practice, and many of the most eminent of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails. It has frequently been given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged and immediate relief afforded. Great caution must be used by every purchaser to be his own judge in one sense, and to examine every bottle he buys of it. The simple name of FAHNESTOCK is not sufficient. He must look closely and carefully to see that the initials are B. A. FAHNESTOCK, and be satisfied with nothing else.

NEW FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.
Messrs. J. E. Schwartz & Co., *Pittsburg, Pa.*
Gentlemen—I have used some of that most excellent remedy, B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and found it to have the desired effect. I think your vermifuge can not safely be dispensed with in any family.
Yours, &c., J. W. HUBBARD, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.
Having used the original "B. A. Fahnestock" Vermifuge in my practice for many years, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a remedy which is *safe, reliable* and *efficient* in all cases where a Vermifuge is needed.
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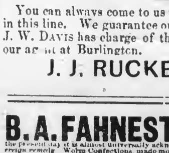

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—AND—
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Old work taken in exchange for new
Pfalzgraf & Wingate,
GAINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TAKE
THE COUNTY PAPER.

LETTING IN THE NEW YEAR.

[illegible] the light, so [illegible] I sit alone,
Guarding the steps of the departing year,
[illegible] the sigh and [illegible] to hear,
What [illegible] of the Old Year gone,
[illegible] we should see my spirit [illegible],
A [illegible] still [illegible] of mystery [illegible]

What may be—when I know not a [illegible],
Unseen, unknown, the coming New Year stands.
Grasping a sealed [illegible] with its hands—
With strange, dim characters inscribed [illegible]
Whereto lies hid in [illegible] mystery
All that this coming year [illegible] to me!

Perchance that sealed scroll may hold within
Some sad death-sorrow for the friends I prize;
Or my own name amongst the happy lives,
Or [illegible] death [illegible] fall;
Or there be writ in characters of gold
Some joy to crown my life with bliss untold.

I watch the old moon in its slow decline—
So pass the Year beyond life's stormy sea!
Whate'er the coming New Year bring to me
I know 'tis ordered by a Hand Divine.
So fearless, until the old bells mingled din,
I ope the door and let the New Year in.
—Susan Archer Weiss, in N. Y. Independent.

CHRISTMAS HAS COME.

Christmas time has come again!
What a joy for girls and boys,
With its snow-balling and fun,
With its sleighing and its noise!
Santa Claus has to fill
All the sweetest, loveliest things,
Dolls, like babies, beautiful,
Bells, and drums, and glittering rings.

Haste and get the little stockings,
Santa Claus you know don't stay.
Always he flies up the chimney
Ere it's light on Christmas Day.
And at night sweet little eyes
Shut as tight as tight can be,
Santa Claus don't like us looking—
Leaves us nothing if we see.

Oh, the candies! Oh, the apples!
Peeping from the stocking top;
Nuts and raisins here in plenty,
Gorgeous-looking lumps of rock.
Oh, the dolls with golden tresses!
Oh, the glorious big drum!
Let us fill the air with shouting,
Dear old Christmas time has come!

Every face is wreathed with gladness.
Oh, it is a sight to see
Such a set of lovely fairies
Dancing 'round the Christmas tree!
Santa Claus has left his treasures
For his darlings every one.
Is not this a time of pleasures!
Dear old Christmas time has come!
—*Our Little Ones.*

A RESIDUARY LEGATEE.

A Cup of Cold Water and a New Year's Present.

[Original.]

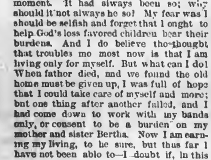
THE immense pile of bricks and mortar standing near the river side, in Caplaville, tells the most casual observer of accumulated wealth joining with muscle and endurance to supply hundreds of human beings with food, raiment and shelter; tells, also, of human need aiding wealth to increase its glittering heaps. The building is ugly enough in proportion and detail by daylight; but at the moment of which we would speak, five minutes before six o'clock p. m., November 20, 1880, it was transformed into a "thing of beauty" by the gas lights which shone through its numerous large rectangular windows.

A steam whistle sounded from some subterranean depth. A bell clanged in a small belfry above the roof. The motion of whirring wheel and flying shuttle ceased, and almost as quickly the operatives were rushing down stairs and out of the gate. A motley procession it was, of both sexes, various ages and different nationalities. By the dim light of the "four-foot-an-hour" gas burners, which the economical selectmen of Caplaville had distributed at respectful distances, no one would have singled out Julia Leighton from the throng; unless the start, the involuntary shudder elicited, when profane or coarse words sullied the evening air, had been noticed. The worsted *nube*, wound about her head and throat, was not snowy white. The dark plaid shawl that covered her shoulders was as coarse as those worn by many of her associates in labor. Her rusty black dress was made more rusty by the fine particles of cotton that adhered to it.

Poor Julia! brought up in affluence and taught to be personally neat, almost to a fault, she had not discovered any miraculous way of keeping herself in toilet, in spite of oily machinery, dust-laden atmosphere and scanty time and means. She walked rapidly on, taking deep inspirations, grateful that she could, three times a day, fill her half-famished lungs with pure air.

"How different my life is from what I expected," she reflected. "Only two years ago I hadn't a thought of this. Father, dear generous father, was living and supplying our home with every luxury. Servants were ready to wait upon me at any moment. It had always been so; why should it not always be so? My fear was I should be selfish and forget that I ought to help God's less favored children bear their burdens. And I do believe the thought that troubles me most now is that I am living only for myself. But what can I do? When father died, and we found the old home must be given up, I was full of hope that I could take care of myself and more; but one thing after another failed, and I had come down to work with my hands only, or consent to be a burden on my mother and sister Bertha. Now I am earning my living, to be sure, but thus far I have not been able to—I doubt if, in this factory, I ever can—do more. I am working for self, living for self, and I seem to have neither time, strength or money for any thing else."

No family home shed its light on Julia's dreary life. The village house-wives had



A CUP OF COLD WATER.

scant respect for "mill-hands," and the very qualities that would have been as a passport in an employment suited to her talents and education made her, as a mere laborer, an object of suspicion. She entered the low doorway of one of a block of factory boarding houses, passed on into the dining-room and to her place at the table; threw her shawl and *nube* over the back of the chair and sat down to take her tea, amid the sound of footsteps, coming and going, the scraping of chairs on the wooden floor, the din of voices, pitched to every note of the gamut and uttering uninteresting comments and rough jokes. The comfortless repast ended, she mounted to the crowded dormitory, where, in consideration of an extra allowance to the "boarding-mistress," she had a right to call a small single bedstead her own, and thus gained the ill-will of her room-mates, who looked upon her as a would-be aristocrat. As she ascended the stairs, a querulous, half-moaning sound fell upon her ear. When she reached the room the moaning became words.

"I'm so thirsty. I'm so thirsty."

"What's the matther wid ye?" cried Maggie O'Brien, coming in behind Julia and looking towards a bed, close under the eaves, in the farther corner of the room. "Isn't it wather ye have, close beside yo! Can't ye be aisy now an' lit the gurris have a bit ave pace! It's thired we are."

The moaning voice came again; "I'm so thirsty—that's clatern water—I can't drink it—in that rusty tin cup."

"It's mighty foine we are," exclaimed Maggie. "Sure an' we'll sind fur yez silver cup, wid the gould linin' widin' it."

"Who is she?" asked Julia, in an under tone.

"Don' ye know Nancy Bint? Its meself thot every sowl in ther mills was acquainted ter Nancy Bint fur tho mane, stingy Yankee she is. Sure, don't she be savin' ivvery cint an' niver goin ter a frolic fo all her mane stingy life?" cried Maggie, whose fondness for finery told sadly on her every day wardrobe and reduced her savings to zero.

"An' what fur's ther mistthress slat her here fur ter be tormentin' ther likes ave us!" continued Maggie. "It's a crass consumpshin she is on! It's in ther house furnished or this wan she's been. Mebbe ther gurrls wouldn't [illegible] ther likes ave her an' more."

Julia approached the bed where lay the sufferer, a woman whom time, hard work and scanty, miserly pinching had made thoroughly unattractive to all but those to whom nothing human is foreign. Julia shook up the pillow, smoothed the wrinkled bedding as well as she could, and was about to raise the cup of water to the parched lips, but the expression of disgust on the sick woman's face arrested her hand. An excursion into the kitchen and an encounter with the irritable, over-wrought "board-

"HE TELLS ME YOU ARE NANCY BENT'S RESIDUARY LEGATEE."

ing mistress," Mrs. Smithers, was not to be thought of; therefore Julia turned reluctantly away. The unsympathetic, emphatic remonstrances of the other inmates of the room, after a time, silenced the complainer, and when Julia was ready to descend to her early breakfast the sick woman was slumbering uneasily.

All the morning, above the clatter of the machinery, that moaning voice: "I'm so thirsty—I'm so thirsty!" sounded in Julia's ears. Her purse was so light that the taking from it of a single twenty-five cent piece would involve self-denial. She could not ask Mrs. Smithers for a pitcher and tumbler, for the request, interpreted as a hint that she had not discharged her whole duty, would be resented. But the thirsty soul must not ask in vain for a cup of cold water. Julia filched from the short space given for dinner time enough to buy a small stone pitcher and a cheap tumbler. When the evening bell once more released her she carried her purchases to the town pump, made them as bright as, with the help of cold water, she could, and, with full pitcher, was soon standing at the weary one's bedside.

Day after day the cold water was placed beside the thirsty soul. Day after day the bedding was smoothed and the pillows shaken up, but not one word of thanks did the ministering factory girl receive. Let us not blame poor Nancy too much, she was slowly wasting away, not in "crass consumption," but with a disease that unstrung every nerve.

November, with its biting winds and chilling storms, passed away, and December, with its bitter cold and blocking snows, speeding towards its close, brought the day which reminds us of the lowly born Babe who came to bring gifts unto men. On Christmas eve Julia laid beside the pitcher of fresh cold water a card bearing on it a cross and the inscription: "An heir of God through Christ," and hastening to the depot was soon on the way to her native city where the Christmas welcome of her mother and sister awaited her.

"I don't see," said one of Julia's roommates, as she seated herself at the tea-table the same evening, "I don't see what my lady Leighton wants to fash herself with that ugly old thing up-stairs for! She don't get a thank yer for it. Wonder if she thinks Nancy's goin' ter leave her money to her. They say she's got a pile stowed away somewheres."

"Much ye knows about it," said Maggie O'Brien. "Didn't yez hear Mr. Smithers sayin' lasth wake Nancy'd spint mbost ahl her money fur shares in ther Updown mill! Niver a cint has it paid, it's a year gone now an' Mr. Smithers' thinkin' it niver'll pay fur a long day yit. Sure, ef yez didn't hear that same Miss Leighton was hoarin' it. It's me own beliefe it's love ave the good Lord, niver mind if she do be goin' ter a Yankee church ivery Shunday. It's love ave the good Lord that's makin' Miss Leighton take pity on Nancy. Anny way, it's meself'd be ashamed ter say a mane thing concarnin' ther likes ave her, this blessed Christmas time."

All things come to an end, human suffering as well as human joy. The time came when Nancy needed not even "a cup of cold water." When Julia entered her boarding-house one New Year's eve, Mrs. Smithers handed her a sealed note. The factory girl opened it, and to her surprise, found written, in a trembling hand, the following words:

"I haven't a blood relation living in the world. I haven't but one friend in the world, Miss Julia Leighton. What has made her never miss all these long weeks, bringing me that blessed cold water and turning my pillows, no matter how cold or stormy it was or how tired she was, yes, or how cross I was? I know not if it was not the love of the dear Lord in whom I have learned to trust since she began to minister unto me. Will she see that my poor body has decent burial, and then take all of mine there is left for her own. And may God bless her and hers.
NANCY BENT."

The signature was duly witnessed by one of the factory overseers, Mrs. Smithers and son.

Julia stood beside Nancy Bent's last resting-place and wept tears of sincere sorrow, not for "one loved and lost," but because this sister had lived so loveless a life that there had been no one who, for real friendship's sake, had ever wished her a Merry Christmas or a Happy New Year. The bills for the simple ceremonial and its concomitants being settled and the clergyman being paid a moderate fee, there was left to the heir nothing but the Updown stock.

As she, in her turn, the next pay-day, making one in the long file that wound through the paymaster's office, passed the desk, she was accosted by the agent of the factory, Mr. Bulfinch.

"Miss Leighton, I believe," said the man of means.

Julia bowed deferentially and stepped aside, that she might not hinder the hundreds who were pressing on behind her to take the envelopes containing their month's earnings.

"Mr. Brightstein is overseer in your room, I think," Mr. Bulfinch went on, "I wish he could speak as well of all his loom tenders as he does of you. He tells me you are Nancy Bent's residuary legatee. If I mistake not she left some Updown stock!"

"Yes, sir, a few shares."

"Well, that mill hasn't paid any thing recently, I suppose you know. In fact, it's down so low now it isn't even quoted; however, if I can do you a good turn, I am quite willing to. You would like to turn it into money, no doubt. Just bring the certificates into the counting-room to-morrow. If I'm not there Mr. Stacy will pay you for it, at the rate of ten dollars a share. That's more than it's worth. You see the Updown is all run out; the machinery is behind the age and makes an antiquated style of goods."

This being said in an off-hand way, with the air of a man to whom no one would dare to say nay, Mr. Bulfinch turned on his heel so quickly that he hardly heard Julia's "thanks," uttered in rather a low tone. As she passed out, she could not be deaf to the jokes that were passing among the operatives; or help knowing that she, herself, was the object of their ridicule. Though Mr Bulfinch inspired the toilers under him with some awe, he was not popular, for the hands gave him the credit of originating some burdensome regulations, and any one on whom he conferred the rare honor of his notice was sure to be made uncomfortably prominent.

"Some folks got a great present this New Year. Wish I could have one," said one.

"F mo an' you'd only git ter be rsiddory leg'tee, mebbe ther big buys 'd couvarse 'th us," said another.

Maggie O'Brien, who had been directly behind Julia in the line, lingered at the gate.

"It's an auld rat, th' agint is!" she declared. "He's afther buyin' Nancy's Updown. Threw for ye, now. He niver buys that that's wuth nothin', an' he'll niver pay a pinny more than tho wuth 'ave that same," and Maggie ran on, not caring to be too intimate with one who was, though unjustly, disliked. Julia walked on wondering where the "wuth ave" property that was "wuth nothing" at all could be. She could but think that Maggie's comment on Mr. Bulfinch's dealings was a shrewd one, moreover it seemed almost sacrilege to part with Nancy's life work for so paltry a sum.

The certificates were not handed to Mr. Stacy, but the jokes about the "residuary legatee's New Year's present" were kept up, and Julia was known all through the mills as the Residuary Legatee. This might have been hard to bear had she not remembered that in refreshing a weary body with cold water she had offered "the water of eternal life" to a fellow immortal; she had preached Christmas [illegible] more effectually than she could have done by words; she had induced a darkened soul to recognize the fact that the [illegible] "The true light which lighteth every one that cometh into the world."

Julia was several times approached by would-be buyers of the Updown shares. Though even the smallest sum offered would have been of great value to her in her straitened circumstances, her "good genius" prompted her to refuse. It was through Maggie O'Brien that she first learned that the "patient waiter" had been "no loser." Approaching the dining room after the close of one working day, she noticed that the tumult was even greater than usual, but when she appeared in the doorway all voices were hushed but that of Maggie O'Brien, who was shouting:

"Well, she didn't now! I told her so." Then appealing to Julia: "Did ye be afther sellin' Nancy's mill stock? Didn't I be tellin' yez ter hould on?"

"No, I haven't sold the stock," answered Julia, smiling at the earnestness of her interlocutor.

"Isn't that what I'm tellin' yez!" exclaimed Maggie, looking triumphantly around; then turning back to Julia, she added: "Auld Bulfinch an' more er them auld bys that's made er gould's afther settin' them mills agoin, an' folks is sayin' ther stock's thravellin' up ivvery day. Ain't it glad ye are I tould yez not ter be sellin' it!"

As no one at the table seemed disposed to contradict Maggie, Julia, though not fully believing in her good fortune, wrote that very evening to a broker whom she knew to be a former business agent of her father's and inquired whether the time was favorable for selling Updown shares. The reply came promptly:

"There is no Updown on the market. Nearly all the stock has been quietly bought by capitalists who have the ability to make the mills a paying investment. We do not hesitate to advise you, if you hold Updown, to offer it at auction, with instructions not to sell for less than cent. per cent. above par. Should be happy to attend to the business for you."

The advertisement of ten shares of Updown drew together a large company; agents of some of the principal holders of the property who were struggling for the balance of power in the corporation; former owners who considered themselves victims and who were determined to see that these last shares should not be bought for a song; those who meant to make the occasion an hilarious one, and some real friends of the Leighton family. The auctioneer, recognizing his opportunity, offered the shares on condition that the highest bidder should take one or more, at his option; the next highest, one or more, and so on till the ten were taken. Excitement ran high, the bidding was so rapid that only the thoroughly initiated could follow it, and the shares that had cost Nancy Bent less than a hundred dollars each stood her residuary legatee in fifteen times that for every share.

Julia Leighton no longer works in the Caplaville mills, but no summer passes that she does not visit the town to see that the turf grows green around a marble cross bearing the name Nancy Bent and the inscription: "An heir of God through Christ." And every New Year she places on that cross a wreath of immortelles.

Susan D. Nickerson

A TURNIP-HEAD BABY.

The Wonderful Freak Born to a Well-to-Do St. Louis Mother.

[St. Louis Chronicle.]

The reporter and one of the oldest practitioners in St. Louis, stopped at the residence of a well-to-do if not rich merchant, not one hundred miles from Fourth and Olive streets.

"Now, remember you are a medical student," said the doctor, warningly.

The old physician pulled the bell, at the same time remarking that he had been the family physician for ten years. The door opened and a matronly lady of forty appeared on the threshold.

"Good morning, doctor. Quite a stranger when we measure time."

After an introduction the doctor remarked: "We have called to see the baby and——"

There was an expression of sadness that quickly crowded itself into the face of the lady, and after a glance at the reporter, and a searching gaze into the earnest face of the doctor she said, with a sigh:

"Well, if you desire it."

Of all the monstrosities that have been ushered into the world, perhaps there was never any that lived, in perfect health, that is such a perfect wonder as the one that was then brought into the presence of the reporter. It looked like a human child as far as the body was concerned, except that its head resembled a hairy turnip. The face was square on top of the head, and the neck came out of the back of it.

The reporter took the child on his lap, and it was not necessary to bend over to see its face. That face—a flat, expressionless countenance, was always looking up. It bent its neck as much to the side or backward as it did at the point beneath its chin, but in no way could it see in any other direction than toward the ceiling.

The head can only be likened to a turnip and the face is not any better shaped than that which a boy could cut in the top of a big Spanish onion. The skin is tightly drawn—so tightly in fact that the eyes and mouth never shut.

"Is it true," asked the reporter, "that the child can not shut its eyes or mouth?"

"It is simply impossible for it to do so. When it wants to sleep we throw a vail over its head and that seems to satisfy it and it sleeps. The eyes are always open, poor little thing. It rests just as well on one side as the other, or on its back or stomach; it seems to have no preference."

The spinal cord enters the center of the head and the hair grows all round the skull.

The child has been before the medical students in the college of this city several times in the demonstrating lectures it is said, and is pronounced the most wonderful freak that ever lived in human form. It is eleven months old and is in perfect health.

Christmas in the Fatherland.

Christmas is far more sacred in the Fatherland than the Sabbath, and the succeeding days are scarcely less so. On the Sabbath preceding the great festival the shops are open and many a good housewife goes piously to church in the morning, does Christmas shopping in the afternoon, and finishes her fancy-work in the evening while the young people are enjoying a social dance. But on Christmas Day all work and business are put aside. The fatted calf has been killed, the festal garments made ready, and for once sweet leisure hovers over the German home. On New Year's eve the Christmas tree is lighted for the last time—then bids farewell to its glory.

Wherever the child of Germany finds himself on Christmas eve, his thoughts turn fondly homeward. No glow of tropical lands, no glitter of Arctic seas, no dazzle of Western wealth, no dream of military fame then looks so bright as the fir-tree in the window far away, whose lights shine upon the faces he loves.

"They are singing now the Christmas songs at home," he says, "and wishing for the absent ones."

He listens for the echo of the blithe old bells, he sees the radiant windows, and hears the children's shouts and the mother's gentle voice. The fountains of his heart are broken up. All Christmas Day he is a child again. In fancy he joins in the glad anthems that fill the parish church or the old Cathedral aisles,

Green with fresh holly, every pew a perch
In which the linnet or the thrush might sing.

—*Ellen Soule Carhart, in Current.*

Had His Hat Under It.

"What do you mean by hanging that dirty, torn stocking on my door-bell?" said an irate gentleman to a tramp whom he found sitting on his front doorsteps on Christmas morning.

"It's der ondly wun I got, boss, an' I got me 'at under it ter catch any wittals as drops frew der holes."

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A few oyster shells, mixed with the coal used for a furnace of large size, will effectually prevent the accumulation of clinkers.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Always hang a broom up when not in use. Put an ordinary, small-sized screw-eye in the end of the handle if no better way suggests itself.

—Plain Tea Cake: Three teacupfuls of dry powdered sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, three pints of flour, three beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda. [illegible] Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Pudding Sauce: Take two cups of white sugar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, one well-beaten egg. Stir these together, then add a teaspoonful of boiling water; put it in a saucepan until it thickens; do not let it boil; flavor with lemon or vanilla.—*Boston Post.*

—Do not allow peach trees to bear fruit until after the third year from planting, as a rule, and they will be beneficial. Many growers begin to force the trees too early, and allow them to fruit as soon as the trees will bear, but it is best to get the trees in a vigorous condition the first two or three years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Stewed Eggs: Boil eight eggs hard and leave them in cold water until cold, take off the shells, slice them, lay in a stone, china or block tin dish; pour over them a well-seasoned gravy, thickened with brown flour; sift fine crumbs over all and brown in a quick oven. They are very savory if properly seasoned.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Dehorning cattle, remarks Prof. Stewart, is a painful process. The inner core of the horn of an ox is a continuation of the frontal sinus, and is lined with the periosteum, a most sensitive membrane and full of nerves and blood-vessels. Cutting with a saw prevents bleeding because it tears and does not divide the blood-vessels smoothly. The professor favors taking proper steps to prevent the growth of horns in calves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Okra Gumbo: Chop a pound of veal into pieces an inch square, cut a slice of ham into dice, and slice three dozen extra pods, one onion and a pod of pepper; sprinkle them lightly with flour, and fry until a nice brown in a tablespoonful of lard. Add to this a half-gallon of boiling water and boil gently for two hours. When half done put in two tablespoonfuls of tomatoes and just before sending to the table season with any preferred herbs. Serve with boiled rice.—*Boston Bulletin.*

TREAT THEM KINDLY.

A Little Wholesome Advice as to How Live-Stock Should be Cared For.

We are told by our esteemed contemporary, the *Farmer's Best Friend*, that "no animal does as well as it should that is not comfortable. Study the comfort of all kinds of live-stock."

Although we have never lived upon a farm longer than the usual period of summer vacation, we feel justified in agreeing with the *Farmer's Best Friend* that what it says above is absolutely true to the letter.

Therefore, believing as we do that animals should be kept as comfortable as possible, we wish to scatter a little wholesome advice upon the subject, which we trust will be taken in the same kindly spirit in which it is offered.

If you want to get the maximum amount of work out of your ox, you must show him that you love him. Don't kick him and beat him with rails. Be kind to him. Pet him and make him comfortable. Don't leave him in a cold, dreary stable all night. Bring him into the house and let him sleep on the sofa all night, with a crazy-quilt thrown over him. Then feed him on olives, and tie ribbons on his horns, and after awhile he will grow to love you, and only think of doing all the work he can to repay you for your kind treatment. Instead of walking before the plow, he will gallop, and you will succeed in disposing of an acre an hour.

Then let the donkey sleep on the rug in front of the fire. If he brays at the fire he will only be an improvement on a pair of bellows, and you can soon soothe him with Schuberts serenade. Feed him on caramels, and make him feel comfortable; then you will not have the slightest trouble in getting him to run on the treadmill belonging to the churn. And he will never kick the children, or roll on them after he has playfully thrown them off his back. And you may get him so fond of you that he will kick the servant-girl's favorite cousin through the window if he undertakes to stay later than ten. But never let him lay his eyes on the hobby-horse. A donkey is sensitive, and he would not relish the spectacle of any thing in the shape of a horse on rockers with his mane and tail nailed on, and a pair of ears made of sole-leather, to say nothing of the bridle being fastened in his mouth as though it grew there.

To keep the hens happy, bring them in the house at night, and permit them to perch on the family tree; if you have no family tree, arrange them along the portiere poles and the hat-stand. Then, if a thief should come in at the dead of night, and evince a fancy for your new overcoat, the hens will save it in the same way as the geese saved Rome. Then they will lay eggs in the waste-basket.

If you are an author, they will give you ideas. A hen building her nest in an umbrella-stand is just as good as the wren doing the same act in the mouth of a cannon.

The ducks could be brought in in the same way, and kept over night in the bath-tub and wash basins. Care should be taken to put the soap out of reach.

We will say nothing about bringing the pigs in the house. Every body knows how the pig appreciates kind treatment in the domestic circle.

Therefore, be kind to your animals. Make them comfortable and happy, and you may rest assured that you will be more than repaid by them for your kindness and consideration.—*Puck.*

A Hint for Stout Ladies.

It is a pity, writes a Paris correspondent, that all stout ladies born in or about 1830 can not see how the tire-woman of Queen Isabella arranges her mistress' head when she is going to church, to a flower-show, to drive out, or on a journey. It seldom looks muffled up, yet it is nearly always so. The bonnet, or whatever it may be called, is a drapery of rich blonde lace, sometimes white and sometimes black. There is just garniture enough to show that the wearer does not wish to be reckoned an old lady, and is not ambitious to pass for a young one. There is always a touch of the Spanish vail in the way in which the lace is made to fall, but not more.—*Chicago Times.*

GIRL RAG-PICKERS.

The Romance of an Old Coat Picked Up by One of Them.

A little off Center avenue, on Hazel street, stands the rag shop of an old Pole. It is an unpretentious brick building, to which a coat of light green paint has been applied. In the interior are stacks upon stacks of assorted rags. The owner was not at home when the reporter called, but his presence was not necessary to an unraveling of the mystery which surrounds the business, as his wife was as well up in it as she appeared to be in the rearing of half a dozen children who clustered round her knees.

"We have many girls working for us," she said. "Their scarcity may be known by the fact that we had to advertise for some. The work they have to perform is not injurious. As soon as the dozen men we have gathering the rags return to the shop, their harvest is given into the hands of a man to inspect. All of the rags which are soiled or supposed to be infectious are taken out by him. These he thoroughly cleanses by putting through a machine used for that purpose.

"The clean ones are put directly into the hands of the girls. As they are paid by the hundred weight, it is but a short time until they are assorted. Barrels are used for this work. Into one is thrown the white fabric, into another, the colored, and so on. Pieces of silk are separated from cotton and wool.

"When a sufficient amount of each has been sorted to form a sack lay of five hundred pounds, they are thrown into it, bound and sent away. As we must deal through middlemen, they do not reach the factory in which they are converted into paper at once. The middleman gives them an additional examination, rectifying in doing this any negligence which may have been practiced by those who first handled them."

"Do the girls make any thing like fair wages at the work?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," she responded, "if they apply themselves to it. Many of them make as high as eight dollars a week. The indolent makes less, and retire from the business in consequence."

"Do they ever find any valuables among the rags?" was also asked.

"Well, in the first place, the gatherers have an opportunity to first examine them. It is rarely that they prove dull enough to leave any thing behind."

One of the rosy-cheeked damsels, whose deft fingers bring order out of the chaos of a rag pile, said: "When I first went to the business I had as a companion a girl who loved a man above her station. She was pure and true. In her pickings she came across a coat. She was prompted to search the pockets. In one of them she found a letter. It told of her. The coat belonged to her suitor, and what she read was such a travesty on herself and her love for him that it killed her. In a few months we took up a subscription among the girls to lay on her coffin.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch,*

A Model Congressman.

There is a Representative in Congress from one of the Southern States who manages to live comfortably in Washington at an outlay of not more than $1,500 per annum. He has no family, and neither drinks wine, etc., nor uses tobacco. He apparently enjoys life in his own way and is a general favorite with his Congressional associates. He has neat, but not extravagant apartments in a respectable section of the city, and dresses in good taste. Many of his companions are very anxious to learn his methods of saving so much of his salary, but he refrains from giving any advice on the subject, telling them good-naturedly that it is the result of his self-control. He is not in any sense a miser, but he is about the best specimen of a model moral Congressman in existence today.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The measuring of the candle power of a light is accomplished by comparing the shadow cast by a rod in the light of a standard candle with the shadow cast by the light to be tested. By moving the latter toward or away from the rod, a point will be reached at which the shadow cast by both lights will be of the same intensity. The intensity of the two lights is directly proportional to the squares of their distances from the shadows—that is, suppose the light to be tested is three times the distance of the candle, its illuminating power is nine times as great.—*Chicago Times.*

—As a Salvation Army soldier in Frederictown, N. B., walked out of a store with a dozen eggs, his foot slipped and he and the eggs went down with a smash. He never said a word when the boys laughed, though he looked mad, and in the evening at the meeting he told how the devil had got into the eggs just to try and get him to swear. And then there was great rejoicing when he told how he got the best of the devil by keeping his mouth shut.

—A new settlement in Oregon is named Save Hen.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$1 50	@ 2 25
Choice Butchers	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS—Common	3 35	@ 3 75
Good Packers	4 10	@ 4 30
SHEEP—Good to choice	3 50	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Family	3 35	@ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 81
No. 3 red	70	@ 78
Corn—No. 2 mixed		@ 38
Oats—No. 2 mixed		@ 30¼
HAY—Timothy No. 1	11 00	@ 11 50
TOBACCO—Medium Leaf	6 20	@ 7 00
Good Leaf		@ 8 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 50	@ 12 62½
Lard—Prime Steam	6⅝	@ 7
BUTTER—Choice dairy	17	@ 19
Choice to Fancy Creamery	23	@ 30
APPLES—Prime, per barrel	2 00	@ 2 50
POTATOES—Per Bushel	50	@ 55
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	2 15	@ 2 90
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago		@ 93¼
No. 2 red		@ 90½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47	@ 48¼
Oats—Mixed	35	@ 41
PORK—Mess	12 00	@ 12 50
LARD—Western Steam		@ 6 57½
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—Wisconsin winter	$3 90	@ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	77¼	@ 77¾
No. 2 Chicago spring	77¼	@ 77½
Corn—No. 2		@ 34¼
Oats—No. 2		@ 26
PORK—Mess	11 75	@ 11 80
LARD—Steam		@ 6 30
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$3 60	@ 3 85
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2	90	@ 90¼
Corn—Mixed	45½	@ 46
Oats—Mixed	34	@ 35
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess		@ 12 00
CATTLE—First quality	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 77
Corn—Mixed		@ 35¼
Oats—mixed		@ 29½
LOUISVILLE.		
FLOUR—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 79
Corn—mixed		@ 39
Oats—mixed		@ 31
PORK—Mess		@ 11 00
LARD—Steam		@ 7 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	1 25	@ 1 75
Medium Leaf	3 50	@ 5 00
Good Leaf	6 00	@ 7 50

—A thing that is open is presumably capable of being shut, but, often as we have heard of an open winter, our attention has never yet been called to a shut winter.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

—Paris has a home for broken-down men of letters. It ought to be occupied by printers.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, Quartermaster-General, says St. Jacobs Oil is the best pain-cure; [illegible] and other officials recommend Red Star Cough Cure as safe, prompt, sure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

FEMALE dancers were first introduced to the ballet in 1681. Some of them are with us yet.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Fast Trains.

The "Flying Buckeye" is the name of a new train put on this winter over the Bee Line. It leaves Boston 8:30 and arrives at Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m., stopping at [illegible], Franklin and Middletown for passengers to [illegible] and at the crossing of the C. H. & D. R. R. in Cincinnati. The rate of speed allowing for the stops is forty miles an hour. This is good time for winter, but the Bee Line people claim they can run it twenty minutes quicker, as their road bed is fully ballasted and track laid with steel rails weighing 68 pounds to the yard.

The New York and Boston Limited Express leaving Cincinnati at 7:00 p. m. and arriving at New York 6:00 p. m. and at Boston 9:10 p. m. (with Meridian time), is the fastest and finest train from the South-western Territory in America.

This train has been run successfully for New York business for two years, and is therefore no experiment; but previous to the recent change of time Boston passengers by this train were subjected to a delay of four hours and forty minutes at Albany and from there were taken by a slow train, arriving at Boston 8:30 next morning.

The management has at last concluded to shorten the time to Boston and the Boston & Albany railroad supplies the lacking ingredient by adding a specially fast train, leaving Albany promptly on the arrival of the Limited and arriving at Boston 10:10 p. m. (Eastern time). This reduces the time between Cincinnati and Boston to 26 hours and 8 minutes, a shortening of 4¼ hours.

RECKLESS men are going to Rouen.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A Deceived Woman
is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth powders, arsenic, etc., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop! Stop it now, and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

RAILROAD brakemen should emigrate to Switcherland.—*St. Paul Herald.*

$500 Not Called For.
It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

THE wind is always blowing about something: but there is nothing in it.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Wonderful Freak of Nature
is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

LEAD astray—the shot of a green sportsman.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A Bonanza Mine
of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which, as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections, thousands testify.

THE latest thing for breakfast—the young man of the family.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief.

"WHAT might be considered the shortest way to spell dog!—K 9."—*New Age.*

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

EVERY miser should have a chest protector.—*Boston Post.*

OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Peiro?, Cincinnati, O

THERE are thirty thousand brass bands in this country. That accounts for our terrible wind storms.—*Boston Traveller.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

WHO make the best prophets in winter! Plumbers and coal dealers.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

ACROSTIC—A rafter. Don't give it away.—*Somerville Journal.*

After Diphtheria

The patient recovers strength slowly, as the system is weak and debilitated, and the blood poisoned by the ravages of the disease. What is needed is a good reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has just the elements of strength for the body, and vitality and richness for the blood which soon bring back robust health. After scarlet fever or pneumonia it is also of great benefit.

"After recovering from a prolonged sickness with diphtheria, and needing something to build me up, I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I felt good results from the first dose. It seemed to go from the top of my head to the ends of my toes. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good thing." G. H. STRATTON, Druggist, Westfield, Mass.

"Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla was most marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla deserves our highest praise." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

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[illegible]
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